Communications.

For the "Reporter."

SIR,—At this season of the year, when the public mind is ready to grasp at anything to tide over its weariness, the theme—now somewhat hackneyed—of "annexation," is trotted out to do service.

This political bonanza will in all probability for a long time to come be the prospectus of a defeated party, but will never be fraught with danger to the commonwealth of the Dominion until moved by the dominant party representing the wishes and best interests of the people.

While the question is almost too absurd to treat seriously, it will afford amusement to some to expose the barb ingeniously baited with high hopes and flattering prospects, by the few discontented, disloyal, and disappointed politicians.

Sir John is made to say that he would prefer "Annexation to Independence," and his view may be the correct one, as the former would be a result dependent upon and defended only for a time, by the latter.

But what of the interim? What processes of refined cruelty would the ingenuity of our "Yankee" friends subject us to? Sir John would receive this condition of torture—a repetition of the past—the fate of a "Caractacus, a Boadicea, or a Wallace," who contending against vastly superior numbers led their brave followers to deeds and to a death worthy of their nationality.

Again, the time appears to be exceedingly ill advised in which to mooth this question. A time, when the prosperous condition of our country and the apparent permanency of its institutions is inviting capitalists to give it a preference in their investments. A time exceeding [illegible] the expansion of the varied industries of the Dominion and commerce. A time when [illegible] soil, almost unlimited in extent, [illegible] developed by a magnificent railway [illegible] the continent, and a greater wealth [illegible] population coming in to possess it. A [illegible] without a parallel in Canadian History [illegible] general prosperity, or the public endorsation of the acts of His Excellency's responsible advisers. Yet this is the time chosen to raise the cry, and the gasping of a fantling at our Provincial Head Quarters an evidence of its force.

We have among us men of good standing and business capacity who have been successful in accumulating wealth in this country, but whose powers seem to be concentrated in this direction only. To gain wealth for the power it gives is their ambition.—These prove to be dangerous men when public interests are ignored to attain private, selfish ends; to whom loyalty is a sentiment only; pelf placed before patriotism; and politicians or the PRESS the instruments controlled.

But there is a reason why an agitation should be commenced just at this time. The year 1883 will be the anniversary of laying the corner stone of this Dominion of ours; and in this year of Jubilee will be heard throughout the land the shout of loyal men who enjoy in happy homes the fruits of the christian and self sacrificing spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers. To the loyal men of York we confide the stamping out any disloyal sheet that may attempt to cast a blot upon its fair escutcheon.

FREDERICTONIAN.

Jan. 16th, 1881.

The Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1882.

Daniel Webster.

It is just one hundred years ago since the great and illustrious Daniel Webster first saw the light of day. He was born in Salisbury (now Franklin,) N. H., January 18, 1782, and died at Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1852, so that had he lived less than three months more, he would have completed his seventy-first birthday. We do not know that the United States of America ever produced another man the equal of Webster. He succeeded early in life in getting a good sound classical education, which greatly assisted him all through his extraordinary career. While in Dartmouth College, like many other boys before him and after him, he hired to support himself and also aided his elder brother Ezekiel to prepare for College, and before the end of the first year he took the lead in his class and kept it during his entire course. He first studied law with Senator Thompson, a great friend of his father's, during which time he was Principal of the Fryeburg Academy, Maine, at a salary of $350 a year. He afterwards went to Boston and entered the law office of Mr. Christopher Gore, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, and while there he made reports of every case decided in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and in the Circuit Court of the United States. Quite early in his practice he was offered the Clerkship of the Court of Common Pleas of Hillsboro Co., N. H., but Mr. Gore, appreciating his fine abilities, dissuaded him against accepting the position, and that perhaps was the [illegible], for had Webster accepted the world might never have [illegible] man had ever lived. He [illegible] in 1806 at Portsmouth secured a lucrative [illegible] prominent did he become [illegible] years after, he was elected [illegible] and at the assembling of the [illegible] at once placed on the Committee of Foreign Affairs. His very first [illegible] in moving a series of resolutions on the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees of June 10, 1812, surprised the House, and ever after gave him a commanding position. In a newspaper article it is impossible to do justice to a man like Daniel Webster or even to follow him along in his wonderful course. Having lost his home and library by fire in Portsmouth, he decided in 1816 to seek a wider field, and removed to Boston where he lived and practiced till the end of his life, except when he was in Washington. Webster won his reputation as a great lawyer through the Dartmouth College case, which we cannot take time to explain, except to say that the case turned upon the points whether the acts of the Legislature were binding upon the old Corporation without their assent, and not repugnant to the Constitutions of the United States. The Courts of New Hampshire had decided that the acts of the Legislature were constitutional and valid. On the appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington, Webster as Junior Counsel for the plaintiff, opened the case in a masterly argument contending that at common law colleges under ordinary circumstances were private eleemosynary institutions over which the State had no control, except for acts in violation of their Charter, and that within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States the charter of such an institution was a contract which the Legislature of a State cannot annul. The decision of the lower Court was reversed, and the law of the land in reference to collegiate charters fixed. Some of Webster's greatest speeches were made in the Gray manslaughter murder case, the Girard will case and the great India Rubber patent case, which was his last great forensic effort. We presume that the United States Bar has never had an abler criminal lawyer than Daniel Webster. As a Statesman the whole world knows that he stood in the first rank, and some of his speeches in Congress were mighty and prodigious efforts, never excelled, if ever equalled in that body. He held office under different administrations, and came very near being nominated on two occasions for the Presidency, but General Taylor was the successful nominee the first time, and General Scott the second. It is thought by many that the Presidency was the goal of his ambition. In May 1852, he was seriously hurt by being thrown from his carriage near his farm in Marshfield, where he spent the few last months of his life on his farm. From his imposing appearance, Daniel Webster was a man who would attract attention anywhere, and it is said that on landing at Liverpool on one occasion, even the cabmen turned round and gave him a second look. He was tall, stately and well proportioned, with a very large, massive head, a piercing, lustrous eye, and a deep, powerful and sonorous voice. The United States has had her Calhouns, Clays, and Sewards and Adams', and a host of other great worthies, but as one well capable of expressing an opinion has said, Webster, in breadth of understanding, solidity of judgment and balance of intellectual powers, stands at the head of the list.

The Loyalist Centennial.

The Common Council of St. John have very properly moved in the matter of the due celebration in the month of May 1883, of the landing of the Loyalists in this Province. A Committee of the Council in conjunction with a Committee of the Mechanic's Institute recommend to the Council that steps be taken to build a Memorial Hall in the City of St. John to cost $100,000, of which than [illegible] the City and County shall raise $50,000, the other half to be appropriated by the Provincial Legislature, the City of Saint John to provide the site. It is also proposed to have a Public Library in the building and with this object to unite the Mechanics' Institute Library and the Public Library of Saint John, and to invite descendants of loyalists everywhere to give money or books towards its enlargement, the library to be free to the people of the Province. It is proposed also to have the Hall opened to the public on the 18th May, 1883, and to have a grand procession of the Trades' Societies, Fire Companies, Military, &c., on that day, and an oration in memoriam and commemoration of the Loyalists to be delivered in the Hall, and to invite the descendants of the Loyalists to be present. In the evening it is proposed to have a civic banquet and grand display of fireworks. The report of the Committee concludes with the following remarks:—

"It is now nearly a century since that patriotic band of men "left their foes, their all, for a home in British land," and came hither to build up what has become a prosperous Commonwealth, and it has seemed that for nearly a hundred years nothing but the opportunity was wanted to bring into full play those noble sentiments of our people that have lingered, ready to show by some spontaneously generous act their love for the memory of the real founders of this country and their appreciation of the sacrifices made by "*the men of* '83."

And, if it be otherwise, then it were better that it should be known in order that when we pass on to the second century of our Provincial existence we may not, as a people be giving expression with our lips to sentiments that at least were only artificial and did not spring from our hearts."

We think the idea is a good one if it can be carried out, and that St. John is the proper place for the erection of such a Hall, but it is doubtful if so large a sum could be raised for the purpose; it not, some other method of celebrating the event should be adopted. The first Loyalists landed in St. John, and that city is the proper place, and the time (after a century has elapsed), an opportune one to pay some respect to the memory of those who amid great hardships, out of loyalty to the land of their fathers, planted their homes in what was then a wilderness land. It has been proposed to erect a monument in this city to the memory of the Loyalists who settled in this portion of the country, in the fall of the same year, but it has yet taken no tangible form. Would not a monument be more likely to be erected in St. John than a Memorial Hall, which would entail such a heavy cost? By adopting this method in both cities, the government could make reasonable contributions to each.

Criticism of the Bench.

There has been very much harsh criticism in a portion of the press lately over the actions of the Bench and Bar in regard to several cases tried and appealed from under the Scott Act. Probably both Bench and Bar are able to stand the criticisms passed upon them and even the misrepresentations of fact which advocates of the Act seem so ready and able to make. It appears to us that the Judges who have certain duties to perform should be shielded by limbs of the law pretending to have a knowledge of the profession, even if they are worsted in their suits, knowing as they must that there are certain known principles of law the Bench must be governed by, and that feelings of prejudice must be disregarded. The moment a judicial decision is given which defeats the advocates of the Scott Act, a howl goes up against judges and lawyers, as though the whole point in controversy were the upholding of the Scott Act and the ends of justice had been frustrated, whereas some point of law or fact has probably arisen, upon which the case has hinged, and the Scott Act itself may not have entered into the controversy at all. Every case must stand upon its own footing, and the judge must be guided by the evidence and the law applicable to the case; and no matter how much he might desire to favor the Act he would do wrong if he allowed his prejudices to influence him. Every man or woman is presumed innocent until he or she is proven guilty, and is entitled to a fair trial and should have the benefit of every doubt. This is English Law. But it has come to a pretty pass when the motives of every Judicial Officer must be impugned by persons who have no knowledge whatever of law and can see nothing good in it unless it is administered to suit their prejudices. To our mind it is not only a mean but a cowardly act to attack a Judge on the Bench, who is merely meting out what he believes to be justice. Judge Weldon is not the first Judge who has been thus attacked, but other honorable, right-minded men have also been the subject of malicious accusations at the hands of men who pass for Christians, but are mighty uncharitable if they are. There is a course open to the Judiciary in such cases, and it appears to us that in justice to themselves and the Bar it is about time they availed themselves of it.

According to Grit newspapers, Sir John Macdonald's health periodically becomes very bad. For the past ten years it has been a cause of anxiety to these scribblers. But it is announced in reliable quarters that though he has just passed his sixty-seventh birthday, his health and spirits are both good. The Toronto *Mail* in commenting on these repeated reports of the Grit press, remarks, "He has never been at any time in his career so dangerously and utterly sick as the present opposition."

The Guiteau trial is approaching its end. Mr. Scoville is now addressing the Jury for the prisoner. Guiteau claims the right to address the Jury also as his own counsel, but the right has been refused.

The Moving Question.

The *Telegraph* commenting upon the action which is being taken in Woodstock to secure water-works for the town, remarks:—

"While these creditable movements are going on, Fredericton makes no sign. The new Legislative buildings are there, and the valuable Provincial and Law Libraries, yet there are no adequate water works. The Normal School, the hotels, the residences of considerable and growing population are there, yet there is no proper drainage and no adequate supply of water available as a means of preventing the spread of fire. The health of the Governor and his family, of the citizens, of the students at the Normal and Training Schools, of the Legislature as well as of the Bench and the Bar, and the suitors, witnesses, and other visitors who are compelled to go to Fredericton, is endangered, and property imperilled, and all because the citizens will not assume their proper duties. The friable nature of the soil of Fredericton, affording great facility for the pollution of the wells, makes good drainage and a fair water supply among the necessities of civilization. If there is not enlightenment and public spirit enough in Fredericton to secure these appliances, there can be no doubt that the citizens and their property will suffer. If the city is made an undesirable place to reside in or to visit, the evil consequences to the people and their property will be inevitable."

Our contemporary is no doubt in earnest in all that it says, but somebody has evidently been imposing on his credulity. To talk of the health of this place being endangered by the impure water our people are obliged to use is very absurd, when the fact is before the public that the death rate of Fredericton was last year but 16 in 1000, whereas in St. John and Portland, with their admirable water supply, it was 20 in 1000. But yet water works are highly to be desired as we have repeatedly shown. And our contemporary is wide in supposing the citizens of Fredericton are doing nothing in the matter. A vote is to be taken on Wednesday next upon the question, when they will decide whether they will assist a Company to build the works. But the point to which we wished to call particular attention was, the very unkind cut at a city contemporary (which has had Water Works in large letters at the head of its editorial columns the last week), when the *Telegraph* says—"Fredericton makes no sign." The editor of our esteemed contemporary is not aware probably that the proprietor of that paper even threatens to go to the Council Board if it be necessary to carry the question. Just think of that and weep!

A Novel Argument.

It is conceded by the managers of the public schools of this country and pretty generally by the people that merit should be rewarded, whether it be for excellence of scholarship or for deportment. That this principle is not over popular in California is shown by the remarks of the editor of the *Call*, who in speaking of a recent meeting of school teachers, says:—

"An exchange of ideas among school teachers once in a while is a good thing. A comparison of notes which shows the result of the methods in vogue is always a wise proceeding, even if the results are unsatisfactory. The school teacher of twenty years' standing who admits that the results of the so-called credit system in our schools is to make children untruthful, does the community a service in making the statement. It must be mortifying to him and to other experienced teachers to make the admission, but it is well that these results should be known. The credit system is a part of the cramming system. It is a device by which pupils may be spurred to study, not so much to comprehend the principles involved in their task as to answer certain questions which will entitle them to credits. A simple form of the credit system would be to offer a reward of five cents for grasping the answers to certain questions and retaining them until recitation, with deductions for shortcomings in behaviour or other respects. Everything is based on credits. If a child whispers, it gets a check, unless, if there is a doubt about it, the child asserts that it did not whisper, in which case the check may, at the discretion of the teacher, be dispensed with. This system of credits is so complete that the child loses sight of the real object of going to school. It forgets that it goes to learn something, assuming that the real object is to reach a certain relative percentage in its class. It does not make any difference how it obtains this percentage. It may obtain it wrongfully, providing it does not do so openly that the teacher may see it. The teacher naturally wants to take the class as high as possible, and possibly does not always scrutinize the processes by which results are attained as closely as she might. If one teacher should be strictly honest and make a poor showing at the quarterly examination, in consequence, she would expose herself to the censure of the Superintendent. A high percentage is the test of fitness to teach. If there are any teachers in our School Department who did not know from the beginning that the credit system was a premium on deceit and would tend to make children untruthful, such teachers must have been gifted with a profound natural faith in the goodness of human nature. The average child does not reason profoundly on moral principles. It is taught not to speak falsely, but when it sees certain rewards come as the result of a falsehood, it does not reason that it is better to lose the reward than to trifle with the truth. The small deceit of to day becomes the large deceit of to-morrow, and in time the child comes to regard deceit as a part of the system. It is injured by the deceit of others as long as it persists in being truthful itself. Parents who have been careful to inculcate a love of truth in their children are often surprised and pained at admissions of falsehood in matters pertaining to the school. The intelligent parent, instead of chiding the child for a lapse from its early teachings, tries to get an insight into the influences which have produced the change. A little questioning as to the details of the working of the credit system in our schools would convince any parent that if his child remained truthful under such temptation, there would be little danger of a fall from grace after school life was over."

Ball and Promenade Concert.

We give elsewhere the particulars of the meeting regarding the proposed citizens' ball and promenade concert. There are many who would have preferred an entertainment in which people of all denominations could feel that they could freely take part, but the majority rules, and the large majority of those who showed an interest in the matter voted to have the combination above named. There will be a separate room for promenading, probably the Assembly Chamber down stairs, and a separate room for the ball, probably the Council Chamber up stairs. The only difficulty in the way of a number attending is the objection to the name of "ball," which many would have liked changed to something else, but nobody could hit upon an appropriate substitute. It is much to be desired that all classes and creeds of our citizens should be able to participate in the opening celebration, and by arranging for the promenade concert to take place in the earlier hours of the evening, previous to the ball, this might be accomplished.

We are glad to notice the people of Sunbury and Queens are waking up in the matter of the Central Railway. It appears to us that if the promoters of the Miramichi & Central could unite in some way the battle over the two routes might be ended, and the wants of all sections provided for. Why should not an effort be made?

The Compte d' Eu, the first ship of the new line between Canada and Brazil, left Halifax on Wednesday night the 11th inst., with a Canadian cargo for South American and West Indian ports. The cargo was valued at over thirty thousand dollars.

After several days of threatened serious illness, we are pleased to see that ex-Alderman Vandine is again able to be out.

Aldermen's Election.

More than usual interest should be manifested in the elections to be held on Monday next, as in addition to the selection of representatives from the different Wards, the ratepayers will have the privilege of expressing their opinions upon one of the most important questions ever submitted to them, viz: the adoption or rejection of a water supply for fire and sanitary purposes.

At this date it is impossible to speak with accuracy as to the names of the candidates for civic honors. Various rumors are afloat respecting probable aspirants in the different Wards, and a few persons who take a deep interest in city affairs have been endeavoring to induce new men to take the field, but so far as we can learn, with meagre success. In Wellington Ward, the present representatives, Messrs. McPherson and Atherton will be in the field, and some persons have been soliciting Mr. Ed. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Palmer, and ex-Ald. Crewdson, to accept nomination. St. Ann's Ward, which formerly indulged in hot contests, will from present appearances change the programme this year, and allow Ald. Simmons with Mr. Chas. H. Thomas as his colleague to walk over the course. In Carleton Ward, it is believed the candidates for honors will have to attain the position through the ballot box. The present Aldermen, Messrs. Hall and Farrell are in the field, and it is reported that Mr. Alfred G. Edgecombe, who is a very popular young man, will enter the contest. If the candidates are to form a "spike" team, Mr. Edgecombe will probably relieve one of the old men from duty. Ald. Burchill and Ald. Moore are so very popular in Queen's Ward that the ratepayers will not put them to any trouble or expense in order that they may continue to wear civic honors. The "boys" say there will be four in King's Ward, for although Mr. John Black has declined the solicitation of a large number of the ratepayers to become a candidate, it is said that Ald. Wilson who now resides in the Ward has consented to run, and in response to the wish of a great many of his former friends Ald. Wheeler, who appears to thrive well under the celebrated "Printing Scandal," will again be a candidate, and his colleague Ald. Leigh, who seems to delight in participating in the management of Corporation matters, will also test his popularity. We shall not be surprised to see ex-Ald. Richey also willing to take a hand at looking after the interests of his old constituents.

As there appears to be doubt in the minds of many of our citizens as to how the vote on the water question will be taken and who will be allowed to vote, we would say that a special book has been prepared for each ward with columns to show the amount of property, personal or real estate, of the voter, and after the citizen has voted yea or nay for the city to take 50 per cent. stock in the proposed introduction of a water supply, the columns will be filled up by the Clerk, and it will then be shown what proportion of the property holders are in favor of the enterprise. Every ratepayer who has a vote for Aldermen will be eligible to vote on the water question. The vote of course will be an open one, and the returning officer will place it in the yea or nay column. It will be distinctly understood that should there be a ward without contest for aldermen, the water vote will be taken all the same.

The following are the returning officers appointed by the City Council for the different wards:—

Wellington Ward—At Engine House before Joseph Vandine or George Parker. For Water Works—Henry Pollock.

St. Ann's Ward—At City Hall before Mr. Scarr or Thos. Simmons. For Water Works—Chas. Richards.

Carleton Ward—Election to be held at Masonic Hall before A. P. Miller or Joseph Colter. To hold election on Water Works, John E Perks.

Queen's Ward—Election to be held at Court House before John Cameron or George Clinton. For Water Works—William Lockhart.

King's Ward—At Engine House before David B. Barker or Chas. Whittaker. For Water Works—Jas. Burchill.

Compositions of Prince Consort.

We understand that Messrs. Metzler & Co of great Marlborough Street are, by command of Her Majesty, preparing for publication a complete collection of the Musical Compositions, Sacred and Secular of H. R. H. Prince Consort, the whole being produced under the able supervision of Mr. W. G. Cusins, Her Majesty's "Master of Musicke." We believe we are violating no confidence in mentioning that the first idea was that this collection should be printed for private circulation only, but on its having been represented to Her Majesty that such a work, if publicly issued, would obviously command universal interest, both at home and abroad, a gracious assent to such publication was at once accorded, and the Collection will shortly be issued at the moderate price of One Guinea. This is scarcely the time or occasion for any criticism on the Prince Consort's musical abilities, and the high estimation in which Mendelssohn held His Royal Highness's musical attainments, combined with the great appreciation that is everywhere felt for his high personal qualities, naturally leads to the belief that this interesting memento of the departed Prince will necessarily become an object of eager aquisition to all who admire sterling worth and revere honesty of purpose.

Bank of P. E. I.

It is still confidently expected that the Bank of P. E. I. will shortly resume business. A pretty warm meeting of the stockholders was held in the banking house last week, at which the directors submitted a report of the present condition of affairs. It was shown that the liabilities of the bank at the present time are: Capital, $120,000; notes in circulation, $264,000; due depositors, $463,000; due other banks, $213,000; surplus, $48,000. Total, $1,108,000. The total assets of the bank are, according to the book, $1,109,000, of which $11,000 only is in cash. A committee was appointed to investigate the accounts and report some proposition at a subsequent meeting.

Death of S. F. Grosvenor, Esq.

The community was startled Wednesday morning on hearing of the comparatively sudden death of S. F. Grosvenor, Esq., a gentleman whom to know, was to respect. Very few persons knew of his illness which only lasted about two days, during which time he experienced a slight shock of paralysis and afterward complained a good deal about trouble in his head. Dr. Coulthard attended him, and was with him a few hours before he died, but none of his friends realized that his end was so near. He passed away to his rest about five o'clock this morning, and his death will be deeply regretted by many outside of his family connexions. In the Methodist Church his loss will be severely felt, for he was always in his place at the social and more public services, and tempered his zeal for his church with much liberality. He took a warm interest in the recent improvements made upon the building.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, Royal Hotel, Sharkey's Block, Queen Street, at 2.30 o'clock on Friday.

Historical Meeting.

President Fenety occupied the chair at the meeting of the Historical Society held last week and promised to contribute a paper at the April meeting giving an account of the famous march of the gallant 104th Reg't. to Quebec and also a history of the corps. Prof. Bailey also promised to contribute some papers. Hon. J. J. Fraser tendered the use of the rooms over his office for the meetings of the Society. Mr. Fenety at this meeting read the following circular:

The Fredericton Historical Society (instituted December 22nd, 1881) has been formed with the object of gathering together any and all Documents, Papers and Manuscripts which bear or throw light on the history of the Province, with a view to their preservation and chronological arrangement; and also, of collecting materials, of the present and passing day, for the writing of its history in the future such as Pamphlets, Reports of all kinds, Books, Legislative Documents, and all Newspapers, published in New Brunswick.

The Society desire to repair, to as great an extent as possible, the neglect of such collections in the past, and to ensure the Province against the chance of a similar charge of neglect being brought in the future against the present time. In connection with the Library which the Society hope to be able to form, there will be a Museum, there will be preserved memorials of the era when the Indian tribes and the Acadian habitants were scattered throughout the Province, and of the time before and after the American Revolutionary War, when the British settlers and the U. E. Loyalists came in to possess it.

The President and Council are convinced that there is much matter lying away hidden or all but forgotten, in waste places and lumber rooms throughout the Province, which would be valuable for the objects of the Society. In order to further these objects, they take this method of soliciting the people of Fredericton and of the Province generally, [illegible] by entrusting to the Society's care any and all such documents, papers manuscripts and memorials as before mentioned, as any of them may possess, and which they may feel free to part with for a public purpose. Due acknowledgement of all gifts of that nature, with the names of the donors, will be made through the medium of the press.

Death of Rev. J. M. Brooke, D.D.

It is with much regret that we this week record the death of Rev. Dr. Brooke, which took place at the Manse in this City, on Monday morning last. The deceased gentleman was born in the Parish of Bathgate, near Edinburgh, in the year 1800, and was educated in that city. He afterwards served in the capacity of a tutor in several families of distinction. He came to America in 1840 and took charge of the Presbyterian congregation of New Richmond, Quebec, until he received a call to this city upon the retirement of Rev. Dr. Birkmyre from Saint Paul's Church. The Doctor remained active pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation of this city until November 1874, when he retired.—During his pastorate in Fredericton Doctor Brooke was much beloved by his congregation, to whom he was unremitting in his ministrations, and for whose spiritual welfare he exhibited much solicitude. His genial and warm hearted manner made him many friends beyond the pale of his own church, and by all classes and conditions in our community he was highly respected and esteemed for his Christian bearing, his kindness of heart and liberal and charitable disposition. He was for a number of years an examiner for Degrees in the University of N. B., and was greatly interested in the educational interests of the country. He was also on the death of Archdeacon Coster appointed chaplain of the Legislative Council, which position he held until his retirement in 1874. He was a good type of the Scotch minister and gentleman. Of him it may be well said:—'He was the friend of all, the enemy of none.' Mr. Brooke was in his 81st year. His afflicted widow has the sympathy of the whole community in her loneliness and widowhood. Dr. Brooke's name was in years gone by associated with many of the most active religious societies in this city.

The funeral took place this (Thursday) afternoon and was largely attended. Among those present we noticed His Honor the Lt. Governor and his Private Secretary, the Metropolitan, Sub Dean, and Rev. J. C. M'Devitt. The other city clergymen were also present and preceded the hearse. At the services in St. Paul's Church the building was crowded, and Rev. Dr. Bennett, and Rev. Dr. M'Rae, of St. John, officiated.

York Co. Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the York County Agricultural Society was held on Thursday with the President John H. Reid in the chair. Several matters of importance were discussed, and the Executive Committee were empowered to make arrangements for the importation of stock, and to encourage the establishment of a Tile factory in the city. They were also authorized to make arrangements for holding an agricultural and Mechanical Exhibition during the ensuing fall, and to arrange for sports on the York Driving Park. The following officers were elected:—John H. Reid, President; John Pickard, M.P., Vice President; John Richards, Secretary Treasurer; Arthur Limerick, Boies Clements, and Joseph Phillips, Executive Committee; John Edwards, William Wheeler, and Wm. J. Edgecombe, Audit Committee.

A good story comes from Charlottetown. It is to the effect that the Civic expenditure during 1881 was kept well within the Civic revenue; and that the Mayor of the city has imbibed the spirit of improvement, so that he recommends arrangements for paying off six per cent. debenture debt by a loan at a lower rate of interest, the enactment of a brick district law and the appointment of a building inspector and stone crossings for streets. And there is talk also in the little capital of a company to provide its people with a good water supply. All this sounds well.—*News.*

This is very much like Fredericton, excepting that we have got ahead of Charlottetown in the way of reducing the interest on our Debenture debt.

This is the farmers' conundrum which the Toronto *Globe* has not yet answered:—

"If wheat is higher in the United States, as you have said, and if Manitoba wheat is, as you have asserted, superior in quality to all others, why should Canadian millers wish to grind foreign wheat when we have cheaper wheat at home, and of better quality?"

We regret to learn of the death of John Steadman, Esq., which occurred at Hopewell Cape, A. C., at 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. Steadman was well known throughout the Province, and particularly in Albert Co. where he has been employed in searching for minerals of various kinds for many years. His life was devoted to the study of mineralogy, and the development of various properties that promised to be productive, and he must have acquired a great deal of knowledge of the mineral resources of the country, which it is to be hoped he imparted to others when he found, as he did some time ago, his end was approaching. Mr. Steadman was a brother to the Hon. James Steadman, J. C. C., of Fredericton, and father-in-law of Joseph Crandall, Esq., postmaster here, and leaves a wide circle of relatives here and throughout the Province.—*Moncton Times.*

The Editor of the *Reporter* takes this method of returning thanks to several journals outside the city for complimentary allusions to the result of the recent Mayoralty contest.

We must apologize to our readers for the delay in issuing the *Reporter* this week. This has been necessitated by the large amount of job work which had accumulated in the office and which had to be disposed of, and also the scarcity of printers. The delay is merely for this week, and we know our readers will bear with us under the circumstances.

Local and General.

Twenty-five degrees below zero Wednesday morning.

The School Trustees ask for tenders for ninety cords wood for use of the schools.

Rev. J. R. Campbell, of St. Martin's was on Sabbath last inducted Rector of Dorchester.

The members of York Division No. 2, S. of T. propose giving another literary and dramatic entertainment some time next month.

Two men and a woman, all colored, were hanged before a large and noisy crowd in Wentworth N. C., last week for murdering the husband of the woman culprit.

Three young men escaped from the Woodstock lock up lately by breaking a hole through the ceiling of their room. One of the trio was captured the following day.

"The Beauty" of having a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in the house is, that you are prepared for the "worst" Croup or Cholera. The Pain Killer is a sovereign remedy.

At the meeting held in the Club House last week it was decided to hold a public meeting about the 1st proximo to advocate the better enforcement of the Scott Act in this city.

On Friday night last some thieves entered the store of D. Magee & Co., St. John, and stole a quantity of seal skin furs, and then entered Gibson's Jewelry store next door and appropriated some silver ware.

The seven kings of Rome were Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquinius Superbus, and the King of Steel Pens is Esterbrook's Falcon, No. 048.

Master Frank Roan, a pupil of Wiseley School broke his arm while playing after school was dismissed. Fortunately Dr. Coulthard happened to be in the neighborhood and at once set the fractured bone.

The York County Municipal Council opened its semi-annual session on Tuesday, when councillor Close was unanimously elected warden. We are unable to furnish any particulars of the session in this issue.

Mr. J. R. Mace, A. M., will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist Church in this city on Sunday evening next, preparatory to leaving for the United States where he intends entering the ministry of the Methodist Church.

A number of our citizens have tendered the Fredericton Brass Band a complimentary benefit in the shape of a concert to be held in this city on Thursday 9th of February. The popularity of this band is merited, as the approaching concert will prove.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady in Rochester, N. Y.—*Utica Herald.*

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Geo. Hatt, while en route to California, was attacked with erysipelas in the face, and was obliged to leave the train at St. Louis, where he has been for several days under medical treatment. Mr. Vivian Tapper, who is now in St. Louis, discovered Mr. Hatt in his misfortune, and is doing all in his power to make him feel comfortable.

On Tuesday forenoon, in the presence of a large congregation in St. Mary's Church, St Mary's, Miss Hanson, daughter of Edgar Hanson Esq., and John Maltby, Esq. Barrister of Newcastle, were married by Rev. Finlow Alexander, Sub-Dean, assisted by Rev. Wm. Jaffrey, Rector of the Parish. The bride was nicely attired in a travelling suit and was attended by her sister Dora. Mr. O. N. Nowlin, of St. John, was groomsman. The happy young couple have gone to Winnipeg where it is said Mr. Maltby intends to engage in his profession.

Here, in Our Own Territory.

It can almost be asserted that St. Jacobs Oil works wonders. Shortly before the New Year, when I visited my family in Mitchell, I found my son Edward, a lad little more than ten years old, very sick. He suffered with rheumatism, and so terribly, that he was perfectly stiff in his limbs, could not possibly walk and had to be carried from place to place. At once I sent for some St. Jacobs Oil, used it according to directions, and in a few days could see evidence of considerable improvement. On the tenth of this month I again visited my family and was astonished to find him well and hearty. He once more has fresh color in his face and can go to school again. Whenever the old trouble threatens to return relief is immediately secured by the use of the celebrated St. Jacobs Oil. From sheer joy over this result I cannot withold recommending St. Jacobs Oil to suffering humanity as a true benefactor. CHARLES METZDORF, office of the *Volksfreund*, German paper of Stratford, Ont.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Friday night while Mr. Joseph Phillips, proprietor of the Brayley House, was sitting in his office he heard a noise down stairs, but supposed it was somebody closing the door. Subsequent events proved that it was caused by some person who had wrenched off the P. O. letter box, which was supposed to be securely barred at the entrance to the house. About 11.30 o'clock Mr. W. B. Coulthard left his residence at west end to mail some letters, when he met a young man with a suspicious looking article under his arm. After replying to some questions asked by this person he proceeded to the Brayley House and found the box gone. He immediately informed Mr. Phillips, and in a few minutes several of the young gentlemen boarders at the house accompanied Mr. Coulthard, and on King street they overtook the young man with his booty under his arm. The box was taken from him and handed over to the Police, and then Postmaster McPeake was made aware of the robbery. He at once proceeded to the residence of the Police Magistrate and obtained a warrant, upon which the young man was arrested and lodged in jail. His preliminary examination was commenced on Saturday before the Police Magistrate and Sitting Magistrate Richards, and on Monday he was sent up for trial at the Circuit Court. In the Supreme Court, which opened on Tuesday, the Grand Jury found a true bill against him, and his trial was fixed for Friday.

One peculiar characteristic of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is its power of decomposing the food in the stomach, rendering digestion and assimilation more perfect. This partly accounts for the rapidity with which patients take on flesh while using the article.

Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Sore Scalp.

Any and all of these ailments are met unfailingly by Herrick's Sugar-Coated Vegetable Pills, which cool the system and cleanse the blood. They are the greatest known remedy, not only for these ailments but for almost every other bodily complaint. Try them.

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A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Real Lace Goods

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In Promenade Scarfs, Clouds, Ladies' and Children's Knit Mitts and Gaiters, Ladies' and Gents' Lined Kid Mitts and Gloves.

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Men's Rubber Boots,
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" Plain Over Shoe,
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The above Goods will be sold Low for Cash.

Please Call AND Examine.

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The Season's Accumulation of Remnants of all kinds will be sold at half price.

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