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A SERMON

By the Rev. E. Evans.
PREACHED IN THE METHODIST CHURCH, FREDERICTON, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1882.

(Photographically Reported for The Herald by W. A. Lewis.)

Then saith He unto them, render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God, the things which are God's.—Math. 22:21.

A close student of the word of God may ever find examples and principles suitable for all the varying offices of life, and for all its many relationships and its numerous duties; whether it be in the counting-room, or in the work-shop, or in the study; whether it be in the social, company amidst our friends, or whether it be in the secrecy of the closet on some of these important occasions, which influence the fate of a nation; and which may leave their impress upon all succeeding generations. The event now related took place near the end of the Saviour's ministry. There was a certain number of the Jews, who were followers of the Herodian family and fame. They were the chief men of their own country, and they sought in all possible ways to gather into their own party every lucrative office, and to rule supreme. The Herodian family sought to sustain the law, power and customs of the Romans to the discouragement of the Jewish people. There was another party opposed to Roman domination, and who were always in a state of rebellion. Only read the pages of Josephus, and see how the whole country was filled with lawless hands, who would not pay tribute to the Roman tax gatherers; would not acknowledge allegiance to the Roman power. Now this party was headed by the Pharisees. The elders of the two parties came together. Ever fighting, for once they united, and sought to bring the Saviour into the power of the mob or the government. Subtle men were engaged, and they met the Saviour, and they put questions in order that they might entrap him. How wise are the children of this generation. "Tell us therefore, said they, 'is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar or not,' but Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, 'why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites, show me the tribute money; and they brought him a penny, and he looked at it—a small silver coin equal to about fifteen cents, a little larger than a cent piece—on one side there was an image of Tiberius, the Roman Emperor at this time, and on the other an inscription teaching that he was supreme ruler. He knew what was in their hearts. They reasoned thus,—if he says it is not lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, here are the Herodians, and they will soon bring him before the Roman tribunal; and if he says, it is lawful to pay money to Caesar when it is called for; then the mob, which cannot bear this hated Roman name, will stone him right on the spot. How they were deceived; they had to deal with a man who spoke as man never spoke. And he gave to them not only a truth, but a truth that overcame them in their turn, and showed them that there was nothing but foolishness in their wisdom; and he gave them a statement of truth that is needed by us, and is sufficient for all time; and we have the true doctrine of civil government in these words of our Saviour—'we are to render unto Caesar the things that belong to him—all those things on which we see his image and superscription. It is true for all time. All governments are ordained by God for the benefit of the people; and, living under civilized governments, however heavy the duties and taxes may be, it is far better to pay them peaceably, than to live without a government. It is also right that we should remember that there is something on which God has placed His image and superscription. He has placed His likeness on man, his spiritual nature, his freedom, his conscience, so we must render our duty to Him; and if rulers ask us to do anything that is contrary to spiritual freedom or conscience, we must refuse. Now with regard to our system of government, let us understand plainly what the Bible teaches. It neither enforces a monarchy nor a republic. One is just as Scriptural as the other. In ancient times Israel was ruled by Judges, and we are told that at one time each man did as seemed right in his own eyes, till at last they asked for a King. In our system of government, in this Dominion, we suppose that we have attained, if not to the highest state of perfection, yet nevertheless a better system than that which is in vogue in many parts of the earth, yet nevertheless it is capable of being used for wrong purposes. Its noblest ends may be, if not exactly counterfeited, yet very nearly counterfeited, and instead of good, evil may result. It is supposed among English-speaking nations, that government of the country by what is called 'parties' is the very best; yet nevertheless we see this party government sometimes wrested from its true intention. We have

only to look across the line and see the dreadful results from the carrying out of measures supposed to be in accord with the principles of party government; that to the victors belong the spoils. Careful observers seem to think that it is likely to be the same with ourselves. Now we are called upon by the government under which we are living, to use a great power which is placed in our hands, and we are called upon at this time as Christian men to consider our duty and remember our responsibility. On the one hand we have presented to us a picture that is fearful, and on the other, one that is pleasing. Some say, here is a party favorable to monopoly and corrupted with bribes. On the other hand you are told that it is a paternal government, which will strive to do right for the people, and will take care of their interests; which will treasure up their money and spend it for them; and which has determined that this young Dominion shall take its place beside the oldest nations of the world; will look after its commerce, its extensive manufactures, its broad lands, supplying the bread of life to starving nations. Now, we must do our duty, must endeavor honestly to arrive at a decision and then act upon it. Abstention from voting is wrong. It has rendered the civic government of some large cities of the United States a sink of corruption; and in this country, if not faithful to duty, we shall find ourselves on the same road. It is not just for a Christian man to shirk his duty in this respect. Then again we are taught by the text that we should pay due respect to the titles conferred by governments. Some men will not do this; but if these titles are conferred on the holders, I think there is no escape; we must render unto Caesar the things which belong to him. We are to engage in these political duties which belong to us as citizens. We are to render this service to earthly governments for the reason that they are ordained of God. Now, there is another doctrine that is current at the present day—that all power springs from the people. It is not the teaching of the Bible. All power springs from God. Then it may be said, does not this doctrine do away with the possibility of any change? But when we look upon the long line of English rulers, we can lay our finger upon one, Oliver Cromwell, who stands foremost, was a true Christian, and placed England in a position whereby she was enabled to grapple with the greatest difficulties; but when king or governor uses his power to bring a nation to destruction, then men have a right to make use of their proper powers, and may appeal to the sword and establish what is right and good.

Are we ready, to go forth and do our duty as citizens? I say that every man is called upon by this Word, as well as by the voice of the government and of party, to deposit his vote in this election. It will have influence for good or for evil. It is an important crisis, you must remember, and pray that God may guide us. Is it not our desire to see this land a land of liberty, of progress and increase in population? Is it not dreadful to see the thousands of young men and young women who are leaving this country from year to year? Within this congregation, during my stay with you more than two hundred persons have gone forth to the neighboring Republic. I say it is sad to see them go out when there is ample room for them to stay, not like it is across the Atlantic, where the population is so thick, where every man is jostling his neighbor, and if there is a loaf there are ten men to grasp it at once. Will you see the strength of the country, the stalwart men, go out, the youth of both sexes? How many young persons from our own classrooms get letters of recommendation to our ministers in Boston, New York, and everywhere else almost? Are there not valleys to be glad with inhabitants here, and beneath the flag under which they were born? Are we ready, with patriotic and Christian feeling, to do our duty and infuse a love of our country? It is a duty of Christian parents. It is a duty of Christian merchants. It is a duty of Christian statesmen to do all that is possible to retain in the land its youth, and to endeavor to make it a land where men shall be noble and free. Now, make this a matter of prayer. Let us do our duty honestly; and, remember, there is as much religion in this as there is in many of the exercises that are supposed to be of greater importance. Render unto God the things which belong to him. Let there be honest work in patriotism; and if any soil their fingers with bribes, may the Lord have mercy upon such miserable sinners.

THE REAL THING.—A down town ten-year-old daughter went into her home yesterday afternoon, and her mother on seeing her cried: "Why, what in the world are you doing with that doll, you great big child!" "Oh, it's all right, mamma; a lady gave it to me and said I could keep it," returned the innocent girl, as she handed into the arms of her surprised and then enraged mother a three-day-old infant.—N. Y. Freeman.

Double Murder and Suicide in Hamilton.

Hamilton, June 21.—This afternoon shortly after two o'clock, one of the most horrible tragedies on record occurred in the south-western part of this city, on Bold-street, near of the Central School grounds. Your reporter, on visiting the scene, found the family broken down in grief from the sad and terrible surroundings. The tragedy was evidently done quickly, and by the hand of an expert with a revolver. The bodies, three in all, lay within a few feet of each other. The caretaker's house is situated at the rear of the Central School grounds facing out south on Bold-street, with the yard belonging to this house on the north side toward the school building. The occupant and caretaker, the murdered man, George Ralston, was a harmless, quiet citizen, a widower, with three small children, his wife having died about one year ago. With him lived as housekeeper a Mrs. Forbes, also having three children. Katie, the eldest, about 19 years of age, had just come home from a few days, she having a good situation in the city. The two other children are boys about 12 and 14 years of age respectively. Alexander Forbes, the murderer and suicide, was a resident of Hamilton, but for years has been in the United States, is light complexioned, had an intelligent face, and did not bear the features of a desperate man. He is the husband of Mrs. Forbes, who was housekeeper for Ralston. From the daughter Katie, a fine-looking and intelligent young woman, and the two young brothers, your reporter gathered most of the information regarding the family and the cool murders.

Alex. Forbes was about 42 years of age and Mrs. Forbes 37. Forbes drank after they were married, and when drunk abused his wife and family, and as many times forgave him and returned; till about six years ago she left him determined not to return. He in the meantime changed his name, and the family did not know of his whereabouts. About six weeks ago when he returned to the city, he found out the whereabouts of his wife and family, and to carry out his plans took into his confidence a woman whom he lived with as his wife, who even went so far as to call at the house (Ralston's) as a friend when Mrs. Forbes or family was in. She in time broached the subject to the children, saying the father if she would not like to see her father, she said that she would, and an appointment was made without her mother's knowledge, and she met her father in another part of the city, when he walked home with her. She had no suspicion of the woman's character at this time. Her father told her not to tell her mother anything about their meeting. A similar matter was told to her father in a similar manner. Mrs. Forbes observing that she was going on all at once, spoke to one of the boys, asking him where he was going.

This coming to the ears of Forbes he in a fit of frenzy procured a rig, and with this woman drove backward and forward past Ralston's residence, and of late has called frequently at the house, three times yesterday asking Mrs. Forbes to go and live with him. She stoutly refused. Some days ago he asked his wife if she had been a true wife to him all the time, and would she swear to it. She answered that she had always been true, and would make oath to it if her daughter Katie was present. He objected to Katie being near. This same question he asked her yesterday, when she answered as before. He turned and went away, she refusing to have anything to do with him. To day he returned with valise in hand (which is neatly packed with shirts, etc., evidently in readiness to get away in a hurry if he should want to do so), and found Mrs. Forbes in the dining room. Placing his valise on the table, he opened it out, and asked, "Prudie (Prudence), are you going with me?" and he looked somewhat excited.

She told him she could not, when he seized a revolver laid in readiness in his open valise. His wife ran through the room and out of the door. Forbes ran after her and fired, missing her as she went out of the door. Screaming, she ran through the gate way Ralston, being near by, hearing the shot, ran and met them in the yard at the side of the house. As quick as a flash Forbes fired at Ralston, striking him in the head, the ball passing through the right eye, falling him to the ground. Never wavering, he fired on his wife, who had turned around, the ball passing through her left breast, killing her instantly. She fell a few feet from Ralston, eastward. Then placing the revolver to his own breast he fired, and staggering backward fell under the foot of a tree. And so intent was the suicide on finishing the deed that he arose in a sitting position and fired into his left breast again, about two inches from his first wound, thus ending one of the most horrible and terrible tragedies ever committed.

Obsequies for the Queen.

ROYAL WAYS THAT ARE GRATIFYING TO SOCIETY.—The Queen this once more given a proof of her overruling tenderness for her Scotch dominions, and of that irrepressible sympathy which renders it utterly impossible for her to disappoint even the lowest of her subjects beyond the border. A feeling of indignation had been very evident when, in spite of respectful solicitations from high quarters, her majesty insisted on holding the last drawing-room of the season on the very same day, almost at the very hour, when the mortal remains of the Irish victims were receiving funeral honors. When it was found impossible to move the Queen's resolution, and to obtain a postponement of the state ceremony, not only the numerous relatives, connections and friends of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke protested by their absence, but few of the royal household or ministers were in attendance; the day was one of general mourning throughout the land; and this ill-timed want of tact and courtesy has hardly been redressed from the charge of heartlessness, which it was known that the all-important reason for maintaining the day originally fixed was that the Queen must start for Scotland to grace with her presence a servants' ball. When it remains more than a few short moments at any ceremony, unwilling to act the part of hospitable to the fetes given in her name, doing most of her social duties by proxy, and declining and ignoring the recognition which is the most loyal and high-born of her subjects, the Queen is ever ready to assist at a games-keeper's child, or to remain for hours at a tenants' dance, if the scene of these incidents is laid in Scotland. She, the most popular sovereign who ever ascended a throne, is recklessly impelling her prestige as a monarch and as a woman by a want of thought and tact which expiates the national pride and wounds them in their most sensitive and tender.

Claridge's hotel, however comfortable, hardly appears to the nation at large a meet residence in which to return to foreign representatives the hospitality they extend to British princes in their own palaces abroad. It is an insult to every president of courtesy, that when a foreign ambassador is accompanied by his wife and children, he is invited to be conveyed to the castle, and has no choice between walking up to it in full uniform and orders, taking a common cab, or availing himself of a friendly offer, as in the case of the Belgian minister who was picked up by Dirselli and brought in his carriage to his destination. Sometimes the discourtesy is favored by an admixture of meanness, as more regrettable still to the generosity of a large nation. It was always thought a slightly inadequate return for the oriental splendor of the Shah of Persia's gifts to the Queen, that she should present him in return with her own photograph in a morocco case. Priceless as the intention was in its touching cordiality, still it did not express the respect and honor which the pigskin purses, price 1s. 9d., which the Prince of Wales literally showered over India, while whole ships were laden with the costly presents heaped on him by the rajahs and nabobs of that distant province.

It is hardly pleasant to remember that when the Empress of Russia came to be present at the birth of the first child of the Grand Duchess of Edinburgh, although she was exceptionally a guest at Buckingham palace, and in more of substantial acknowledgments to all the officials on the scale of munificence customary to the imperial court, the bill was handed in for all expenses incurred by herself and suite during her four week's stay. And it did not effectually correct the bad impression when her princely son-in-law thought it necessary to assure the empress that she had not been over-charged. Surely, the budget of the Queen can bear some outlay, and it is not absolutely incumbent on her to present to members of her own family, in foreign courts, prize copies of her book on the Highlands, with her name on the fly leaf, and then give instructions to her publisher to claim the full retail price of the book from the recipients of this affectionate remembrance.

As a rule the whale of to-day is as peaceable and inoffensive as a mackerel, and stories as to their fits of rage had come to be regarded as a myth. But an Australian schooner quietly pursuing its way in March was suddenly charged upon by a large sperm whale with such tremendous energy that he stove a large hole in the starboard bow. The vessel began to fill, and the captain, who saw there was no hope of saving her, ordered away the boat. While water and provisions were being thrown in he went below for the log-book and ship's papers, but the vessel went down before he could reach the deck.

Little Promiss.

A TEN OUNCE MIDGET OF TENDER AGE.—George Fromm's boy was baptised by the Rev. Mr. Adams in the Episcopal church, Lawrence street, Manhattanville, at 4 o'clock, Friday afternoon. The boy weighed ten ounces at the time of his birth, two weeks ago, and has not gained anything to speak of. A great many neighbors and friends of the family called at the house of Mr. Fromm, 87 Lawrence street, in the course of the day, but only a few were present at the christening. The child behaved remarkably well, not only in the church, but at his home, where each visitor was permitted to hold him for a brief period. His principal exhibition of feeling consisted of gazing, in which he indulged at intervals, displaying on each occasion two exceedingly trivial teeth, whose existence, the parents say, is to be dated from Thursday last. His robe was white and made short so as to display his feet, which were the size of large clover leaves, and fringed with very straight round distinct pink toes. On the second and third fingers of the right hand he wore two rings, one of gold and one of gutta percha. These ornaments might easily slip over a knitting needle, but he would not have a tight squeeze with a sharp will toothpick. His rather thin high-crowned hair was a great deal ruffled by the impatient turning of his head in the hands of the numerous persons who were permitted to hold him. When he was turned to face the light he frowned perceptibly, notwithstanding the fact that he is destitute of the slightest trace of eyebrows, opened and shut his eyes with astonishing rapidity, and became puckered in the most curious manner. He paid absolutely no attention to his older brother, aged 4, who was dressed in long trousers and a swallow-tail coat and rode a rocking horse. His brother who is a professional midget, retailed by utterly ignoring him. The elder offspring of Mr. Fromm was strikingly cool and unembarrassed. He had a quaint way of banging the head of his rocking horse with an iron utensil which he had abstracted from the kitchen, and at intervals exclaiming in a small, thin voice, "I'm the boss."

George Henry was the name which the Rev. Mr. Adams affixed to the remarkable child, at the request of Mr. and Mrs. Fromm.

A MONSOON OF THE SOUTHWESTERN OCEAN.—The most distressing death of the Monticello (Miss.) cyclone was that of Mrs. Carroll, because of the manner in which it was brought about. Hearing the storm approaching, Mrs. Carroll, with her baby in her arms, rushed to her husband, Dr. Carroll, who threw his arms about her neck. At the same moment the wind blew the timbers of the house down upon them and crushed them to the floor, the mother with the infant in her arms, the husband with his arm around his wife's neck, and there he choked her to death. The falling timbers did not seem to hurt her, but locked the doctor's arm so closely about her neck that he could not move it. He was conscious that he was killing her, but all his efforts to throw off the timbers were futile. Assistance came in two hours—too late! The spirit of his beautiful and loving wife had taken its flight—she was in death's cold embrace, and the husband felt that he was in a measure the cause of her death. For days he was almost a raving maniac. The babe was also killed—whether by the falling timbers or pressed to death by its mother we did not learn.

On Thursday a family arrived in Council Bluffs, Iowa, from Texas, having made the trip by wagon. The journey was made in six weeks. The day before starting a monopoly hen owned by the family hatched out thirteen promising chicks. The lady, not desiring to leave the brood behind, loaded the hen and chickens on the wagon and started for this city. The family arrived all right, not a single chicken having been lost on the journey. The chickens are now pretty well grown, and have every appearance of having stood the trip admirably.

The most remarkable whirlpool is the Maelstrom, off the north-west coast of Norway and south-west of Moekensol, the most southerly of the Lofoden Isles. It was once believed to be unfathomable, but the depth has been shown not to exceed 20 fathoms. The whirlpool is navigable under ordinary circumstances; but when the wind is north-west it often attains great fury and becomes extremely dangerous. Under strong gales the Maelstrom has been shown by official statistics to run at the rate of 26 miles an hour.

Tradesman (to country customer who has come to complain of the quality of his lucifer matches): "No light? Why, I have only to draw them smartly across my corduroy breeches and they blaze in stantly." Customer: "Yes, but what time he had ended the man's eyes were full of tears. "I believe I will go home," he said. And he and his wife have lived happily ever since.

Salmon are worth only ten cents a pound over North.

Miramichi has a new steamer, "The Loyalist." She is owned by R. T. Whitney. It is estimated that the Missionary income of the Methodist Church of Canada will be \$156,000 this year. There was an increase in the Western Conference of \$17,500.

Dr. Orton, M. P., fell so good on account of defeating Sir Richard Cartwright that he got drunk, then became noisy, and was finally locked up by the police.

Both of the Liberal knights were defeated in the last election.

A woman was burned to death at Levis, Quebec, recently. She was using a spirit lamp and placed the alcohol bottle too near the flame, when it exploded and she was burned almost to a crisp.

Nearly seven thousand Chinamen have already arrived at Victoria, B. C.

Wholesale bribery by the Tories is reported from Ontario.

Hon. Senator McMaster has given \$30,000 to the Baptist Church to found a Book Room in Toronto. Last year he gave about \$150,000 to different Church purposes.

The demand for lumber in Winnipeg is ten times greater than the supply.

Potatoes are \$1.75 and turnips \$2.00 a bushel in Manitoba. Beef 25 cents a pound, milk 10 cents a quart. The people out there had better go out farming.

The following despatches summarize the news from Egypt:

Many Americans left Alexandria on the 24th inst. in a vessel chartered by the Capt. of the U. S. s. "Galena."

The Standard's Alexandria correspondent reports that owing to a rumor of fresh calamities, the exodus of Europeans has recommenced. Admiral Seymour has made arrangements for the landing of men in the event of another riot. The Telegraph's correspondent says that Admiral Seymour in the event of a rising could land only a thousand men.

The "Chester," another tank vessel, has been ordered to the Mediterranean. The Admiralty now deem it desirable to guard the Suez Canal by small, swift gunboats instead of by two gunships, as originally intended.

The proceedings of the Conference at Constantinople are conducted in secret. Count Carti, the Italian ambassador, presides.

The Press Association reports that arrangements have been made for the embarkation of troops at Cyprus and Aden without delay to guard the Suez Canal.

No trace of Lieut. Chip's party can be found along the north coast of Siberia. The probabilities are that they all perished at sea.

Guiteau is to be hanged on Friday next. The President has declined to commute his sentence.

Says the New York Graphic:—"This is a very rich country, but even the most wealthy nations and individuals sometimes are in want of ready money. One of the most wealthy men in England once said that he often wished he had a five pound note in his pocket to spend. In like manner the Government of the United States may one long find itself in want of ready cash. We shall have to pay the enormous sum of \$1,500,000,000 for arrears of pensions before we get through this nice little job. Twelve hundred new clerks are to be placed in the pension office to enable that bureau to expedite its work. These, with the aid of the old clerks, will audit new claims amounting to \$100,000,000 this year, \$150,000,000 next year, \$100,000,000 in 1885, and \$75,000,000 in 1886. In the next ten years the pensions will amount to \$740,000,000; in 1893 they will have diminished to \$50,000,000, and in 1904 they will come down to about \$27,000,000—providing that meanwhile we have no new wars and new pensions to pay. Let any one sit down and calculate for himself what all this means; let him try to obtain a clear idea of how much money \$1,500,000,000 is. It means \$30 for every man, woman and child in the United States. It is almost as large a sum as we have paid in reducing our debt since the war. We may manage to pay \$100,000,000 of this enormous sum this year."

Some time ago a man came into a Baltimore lawyer's office in a state of great excitement and asked him to commence proceedings for a divorce. Mr. Dobbin heard him through, and then said, "I think I have something that will exactly suit your case; sit still and I will read it to you." The man remained seated, all ears, supposing he was to listen to Blackstone or Kent, when Mr. Dobbin began to read "Betty and I are Out." By the time he had ended the man's eyes were full of tears. "I believe I will go home," he said. And he and his wife have lived happily ever since.