

# POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEWIS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.  
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### A Dangerous Custom.

Nearly every day brings word of some unfortunate accident or regrettable crime resulting from the growing use of carrying firearms. There seems to be a sort of idea prevalent that every one needs a pistol, while as a matter of fact not one man in twenty, and no boy at all, has any real use whatever for such a weapon. The many ways in which accidents result from the careless handling of pistols are known to all, and the fact that men have these weapons about their person leads them to bring them into use on occasions when a good old-fashioned knock-down blow would serve the purpose very much better. While we may all deplore this great and growing evil, it is not easy to suggest a remedy. The criminal use of firearms can be in a measure prevented by the imposition of severe punishment upon all persons who may be convicted of causing the death or injury of persons by such means. Most of the accidents can be prevented by a little common sense. It is a common thing to see little boys of ten and twelve years playing with pistols. If any one doubts it and will take a walk through the Grove he will be convinced. Every now and then some little fellow is shot. The wonder is that none of them are killed. It seems that the parents of these children are very careless, or accidents among little children resulting from playing with firearms would be excessively rare. Quite frequently we hear of another class of accidents, where a mere baby will find its father's pistol and shoot itself or its playmate, then we have the young woman, who toys with a revolver until she shoots herself, her lover or her neighbor on the other side of the street. In nineteen cases out of twenty where accidents of this kind occur the person whose revolver does the damage, has no more need for one than he has for a detachment of horse artillery or an 80 ton gun. But some may say "we need pistols in case our houses are entered at night." You don't need anything of the kind. You could not shoot a burglar if you tried. You can only hurt people with your pistol when you don't mean to. The papers are full of stories about the man who fired at the burglar; but since Judge Van Brunt killed one in New York about eight years ago, nobody has ever been known to hit one. The story of the man who fired three times at a supposed burglar and only stopped when the hold intruder said "what's the matter papa, what's doin'?" is not much of an exaggeration. If you must keep a pistol why keep one; but for the sake of yourself and friends keep it in the bottom of the well.

We have said that it is not easy to suggest a remedy for this evil. The only one we know of is for those who do not need pistols not to keep them. This will reduce the accidental shootings to a minimum.

### "Unconscious Veracity."

The following specimens of unconscious veracity may serve as texts for government orators in King's county:

"Nothing is clearer than that the Government has lost the confidence of the electors."

"The people are not prepared to sustain the waste of public money which has been going on, and the numerous evidences of governmental ineffectuality which are to be seen on every side."

"The next worse thing to a weak, demoralized government, the prey of rings and 'promoters,' and 'base influences of various kinds, is a weak inactive Opposition."

"The country is in opposition to the Fraser government to the core."

"They are alarmed at the reckless utterances of some members of the government in regard to the future piling up of the public debt—members, too, who seem to have a controlling influence in the government's councils."

"A government detested from end to end of the Province."

"The government's weakness both in originating necessary measures and in administration."

"Those who may desire to peruse these texts in the original will find them in the St. John Daily Sun of April 12th 1880."

"The government and railway conspirators in uncontrolled possession of the Provincial Treasury."

"The government's usurpation of the powers of the Legislature."

"They (the government) have committed a high handed and despotic act."

"These texts are from the Sun of June 9th 1880."

"Disaffection (at the government) is rife throughout the country."

"A delectable body."

"These are from the Sun of March 25th, 1880."

We feel sure that these expressions, coming from a source so eminently reliable and consistent as the Sun, will furnish themes upon which the government orators will never grow weary of discharging. We have some other choice morsels which we shall publish at another time.

### THREATS.

A member of the Government threatens that he will resign his seat in the Executive if Mr. Flewelling should not be elected in King's. Another member of the Executive more than hints that the Government may feel called upon in certain events to direct a dissolution, and a new general election in January. No one can control the action of the first named gentleman. He can resign when he wishes, and we are disposed to think that neither the country nor his colleagues would regard his taking such a course in the light of a national calamity. No official act which he could perform would be so entirely in accord with public sentiment as his taking leave of office would be. As for the threat of a dissolution, which is made to influence new members, it is a matter about which somebody else than Messrs. Lardry & Co. have something to say. A dissolution can only be ordered by the Lieutenant Governor, and that gentleman is too well-versed in constitutional principles to make such an order before the new House has met, or even when it does meet, upon a defeat of the Government upon a bare vote of confidence. If a House fresh from the people votes no confidence in the advisers of the Lieutenant Governor, that officer will constitutionally be bound to offer to the Opposition the opportunity of forming a government. If a principle were involved in a vote adverse to a government, upon which there might be reason to believe that the House might not reflect public opinion, it would clearly be the proper course for the Premier to advise a dissolution and for the Lieutenant Governor to grant one; but when the only question involved is of the confidence of the House in the individuals comprising the executive, it would be an unheard of thing either for the leader of the government to ask or the head of the government to order a new election. We refer to this, because it is well that every one should understand the tactics which are being adopted by the unscrupulous men who now administer affairs. This last move indicates an ignorance of the law governing parliament in an English court, which is extraordinary. We are glad to know that the better the principles which govern the action of Executive are understood, the more they are condemned by the members elected. Since the arch scheming of Tilly and Mitchell in the last years before Confederation, politics in New Brunswick have not presented such a mass of intrigue as they have this summer. The country pays five officers large salaries and travelling expenses, and they devote their whole time, not to public affairs, but to scheming to hold on to power. They have only performed one act of administration and that was a bad one.

### KING'S ELECTION.

The electors of King's have not had a very long time given them to decide upon whom they shall send to the Assembly in the place of the late Mr. Crawford, or whether they approve of the course pursued by Mr. Morton in accepting office as the hands of men to whom he had declared himself opposed. The time, however, is long enough for a vigorous canvass. In offering themselves to the electors of King's, Messrs. Morton and Flewelling have upon them the burden of proof, and they should be required, wherever they go, to justify the course which they have taken. No one who pretends to have any correct idea of constitutional law will deny that by all the principles which govern politics the administration, which Mr. Morton has joined and which Mr. Flewelling pledges himself to support, is responsible for all the misdeeds and omissions which flourish under the regime of Messrs. King and Fraser. It is not a new Government which has a right to demand a fair trial, but an old one, palmed up by all manner of means, and at the cost of all that is honorable or honest in politics—an administration which has been distinguished for its subservience to the Ottawa Government, and has disregarded Provincial rights in a manner calculated to work irreparable injury. It is an administration which seeks to extend to New Brunswick the control which the French of Quebec exercise in Dominion affairs, and if they could, would employ in Ontario. Mr. Hanington, who wants an office with a salary, owes his political existence to Mr. Landry and cannot get an office because the latter insists on having one. The government is kept together by the fact that one member fears and another controls the French vote in Westmoreland. King's County is now asked to say that it approves of the state of affairs, that it is content to have the affairs of New Brunswick regulated according to decrees from Ottawa, made in pursuance of dictation from Quebec. They may do so, they have the sovereign right to do so if they see fit. It may be more important to the country that Mr. Landry should control affairs in King's Hanington's name, and that Mr. Morton should get a salary for an office which he cannot fill, than that our legislators should be kept independent, a system of reform inaugurated, and the abuses which have flourished in the past be exposed; but we do not believe the electors of King's will say so. Of course the government will make a fierce struggle. Defeat and exposure which would follow would be the political death blow to every man of them.

### THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

It is evident to the most casual observer that the British' forces in Egypt have very serious work out for them. They labor under many disadvantages. In the first place, the men are not accustomed to the climate, and there is danger at any time of a large portion of them being incapacitated for severe work by illness. In the next place, they are numerically very much inferior to the enemy. In the third place, the character of the country is unfavorable to military operations, and Arabi has seized and holds nearly all the points of vantage in the interior. Under these circumstances, the complete victory of the British arms can only be looked for after a protracted struggle. That Arabi feels considerable confidence in his troops is shown by the fact that he assumes the offensive, and although Wolsley succeeds in repulsing him he is not able to follow up his successes. One very surprising feature of the campaign is the wonderfully small number of casualties reported on the British side considering the enormous weight of material hurled upon the army by the Egyptian artillery. Very many persons refuse to believe that the despatches can be correct in those particulars, but we can scarcely think that a commander would venture officially to report fewer casualties than really occurred.

### A LITTLE LESSON.

Seven years ago John Richards, on behalf of the Waterbury Company, offered to introduce water into the city for \$50,000. The three front streets were to be laid with pipes, and the cross streets, out as far as Charlotte street. The chief cry at that time was that Mr. Richards was going to make some money out of it. Well, the plan he proposed has been adopted, although at a greater cost, after fully half the price has been lost to the city by fire during the delay. This little bit of history is not without its useful lesson, which is that the right way to judge of projects is upon their merits, and it is a great blunder to cry out against an undertaking merely because somebody thinks there is a dollar in it for some body else. It is to be hoped that our good people will lay this lesson to heart, and the next time any one proposes to do anything in the city, not to make the first and principal objection the supposition that he is going to make something.

Saturday's battle was a complete success for the British arms. Most people are impatient because matters are not brought speedily to a climax, but in point of fact very rapid progress is being made. We have such opportunities for learning what is being done on the scene of operations that everybody is setting up as a military critic. It is safe to say that Wolsley will move just as soon as he ought to.

When Sir Garnet Wolsley left England it was expected that his post of Adjutant-General would be kept open for him till his return. It has not been the case, Lieutenant-General R. C. H. Taylor having been gazetted his successor. As this is a permanent appointment we are led to infer either that the authorities at the War Office do not expect that the campaign will be over quite so soon as they expect, or that Sir Garnet is marked out for some higher post.

**WHY IT MAY BE CALLED.**—The Sun wants to know why the Liberal-Conservative association of King's has been called together. Why do not pretend to know; but would not be much surprised if the reason was that the Liberal-Conservatives wished to show themselves independent of a newspaper which abuses both parties in local politics. This may not be the reason; but if it is, it is a good one.

**ROYALTY DOES NOT SEEM** to have lost its charms for the American people. Albeit, the good citizens of Chicago have evidenced their reception of the viceregal party on Wednesday, that they appreciate a royal visit fully as well as any downright 'Jingoist' community would.—*Toronto World.*

**A SERIOUS MATTER.**—The fact that the Attorney General has gone to the North Shore to attend to the criminal business at the courts, is considered by the St. John Sun to be worth an editorial reference.

**A CARIC ON THE EDITORIAL COLUMN** of the Capital objects to the attacks made upon the Government, and then goes on to call the Opposition "blatant deprecatives and political charlatans."

**OUR ADVICES FROM KING'S COUNTY** are very encouraging.

**TWO OF THE STAR ROUTERS** have been found guilty.

**OUR FRIENDS WHO THINK** they have reached perfection in this life may not agree with him, but there was considerable knowledge of human nature and a grain at least of common sense in the reply of the old Texan ranger when asked how pious he thought a man could be in this life. "Wa'al," said he, reflectively, "I think if a man gets so't he can avoid steers or trade horses without lying, he'd better fill out for the better land afore he has a relapse."

### WAR IN EGYPT.

A despatch to the Central News Agency from Constantinople, reports that the Anglo-Turkish Convention is now being signed.

A despatch from Kassasin to Reuters' Telegram Co., dated Sept. 6, says: At the general parade of troops here the men presented a fine, serviceable appearance. Break firing has been proceeding between the outposts today.

The Council of Ministers engaged with the question of indemnifying inhabitants for loss sustained by incendiarism or pillage. It is almost certain that the ministry will propose to the Powers to appoint an international commission to settle the claims.

A despatch from Constantinople states that after a conference of three hours between Lord Dufferin and Said Pasha, to-day, the Anglo-Turkish military convention was informally signed.

In a telegram dated Ismailia, Sept. 6th, Gen. Wolsley says: The enemy reconnoitered the English position at Kassasin Lock, to-day, with cavalry. Musketry fire was exchanged with them.

Bedouin Arabs have thrown carcasses of horses and other foul matter into the Ismailia canal, and it is feared the water will become unfit for drinking.

The English train of 300 mules was attacked near Ramess Sept. 6th, by Bedouins. The escort of the train repulsed them.

**ISMAILIA, Sept. 7.**—Another regiment has arrived from Bombay. The men will be kept on board ship for the present. It is estimated that the railway is now capable of carrying two hundred tons of stores daily to the front.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Imperial Civil Commission leave there on Thursday for Alexandria. Derwish Pasha and Baker Pasha, with their staffs, will start on Thursday for the rendezvous in Crete. Turkish troops are assembling as fast as possible.

Orders have been sent to Suda Bay to forward the first detachment of Turkish troops to Egypt.

The Daily News' Kassasin correspondent states the Egyptians loss in the out-post affair the other day was heavy, considering the brief duration of the skirmish. I counted six bodies close together. This was by far the most determined demonstration made by the enemy since the battle of Kassasin, and indicates the near approach of a decisive conflict. All our cavalry, with General Lowe and Wilkinson, and now here.

The correspondent of the News at Alexandria has obtained from a most reliable source the exact strength of Arabi's army. The grand total was as follows: Infantry, 44,600; cavalry, 18,600; guns, 143; rocket tubes, 18; Bedouins, 30,500.

On the seventh Lord Dufferin was still awaiting instructions from England before signing the final draft of the Anglo-Turkish Military Convention. It is believed to be improbable that any obstacle will arise to prevent the formal signing of documents.

Orders have been despatched to Suda Bay to have the Turkish troops prepared to embark for Egypt. It is believed that the whole contingent in two portions of 3,000 men each, will disembark at Port Said. Their operations will be undertaken after an understanding has been arrived at between Derwish Pasha, Baker Pasha and General Wolsley.

Maj. Gen. Wilkinson and Col. Butler, with a body of Indian Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, advanced within a short distance of Tel el Kebir, at 3 o'clock, a. m., on Sept. 7th, and took sketches and made particular observations of the enemy's position. The rebel troops were apparently asleep, and none were seen by the British until the latter were retiring.

An Alexandria despatch says it is rumored that the Sultan offered Egypt to England two months ago, on the same conditions on which she took Cyprus. England declined the offer.

It is stated that Lord Dufferin is dissatisfied with the Sultan's proclamation, inasmuch as while it states that Arabi Pasha deserves to be declared a rebel, it does not expressly proclaim as such.

Major-General Mills has arrived at Kassasin and taken over the command from General Graham.

The enemy have occupied a village about two-and-a-half miles south of our camp.

A reconnoissance made yesterday in the vicinity of Tel el Kebir, revealed to us the enemy's position from Karam to Tel el Kebir, to the extent of about five or six miles. The strength of the enemy at both places is now pretty well known.

There is no further danger of prisoners being tortured. Sir Edward Mallet, the British Consul General, having taken measures for the prevention of the practice. He says he had difficulty persuading the Arabs that the use of the thumb-screw was unnecessary in conducting the examination of prisoners.

The mounted infantry made a spirited reconnoissance at Mandecira on the 7th. They came in contact with the enemy and six of the latter were killed or wounded.

The body of the murderer of the Englishmen, Richardson and Dolson, who was executed, was left hanging in chains of twenty native policemen. Late evening an Arab mob overpowered the guard and carried off the body, together with the rope with which the man

was hanged. They intend to send the murderer's clothes and the rope to the mosque as relics, and the body is to be embalmed as that of a saint. No British soldiers were on the guard.

All Arabi Pasha's troops from Cairo have been brought to Tel el Kebir, also the crack regiments which form the elite of the Egyptian soldiery.

The enemy are working night and day on the entrenchments across the Fresh Water canal on his right.

Gen. Wolsley is now in direct telegraphic communication with London.

**KASSASIN, Sept. 3.—9.20 a. m.**  
After six o'clock this morning the Bengal Lancers and scouts come in with the news that the enemy were approaching in great force on the northern side of the railway. Our army was at once put in motion, and by seven an artillery duel began. Arabi's troops, of all arms, are spread over the entire ridge and a mile, and half up the line. A train, heavily armed, has appeared. Close to where I stand our forty pounder and Krupp guns are placed, shelling the enemy's right. There is also a twenty-five pounder a few hundred yards off playing on the same position. We have the enemy's range exactly. One shell burst right over the enemy's ranks. The Egyptian artillery have got their distance very well, and their shells are dropping steadily into our camp. We have horse artillery extended along a line half a mile in length on the north side of the railway. They are firing rapidly, and at present the Egyptians are slowly retiring. Up to this moment no casualties have occurred. Reinforcement are just coming up from Gahsaneh. The Krupp gun recently captured from Arabi, sent a shell nearly in front of his train. Our infantry are slowly advancing, and the enemy are slowly retreating.

The Telegraph's correspondent at Kassasin views Saturday's repulse of Arabi Pasha as a complete success for the British who never calculated upon his attacking them in such a manner. The enemy did not retire until the English Infantry advanced. Arabi left about 200 dead and wounded on the field. The wounded state the English right was attacked by five battalions of infantry, with five guns and 500 cavalry under command of Mahmood Pasha. The cavalry are in pursuit. Arabi's force appears to be quite broken up. The demoralization of Arabi's army is complete, his infantry flying towards the desert. The Egyptian loss is estimated at 2000 men. Our loss probably 200, including many officers. The Highland Brigade bore the brunt of the action.

The Times has the following: Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning with a large number of prisoners were captured. The cavalry are in pursuit. Arabi's force appears to be quite broken up. The demoralization of Arabi's army is complete, his infantry flying towards the desert. The Egyptian loss is estimated at 2000 men. Our loss probably 200, including many officers. The Highland Brigade bore the brunt of the action.

The Indian cavalry are hotly pressing the fugitives on the south and the British cavalry on the north of the canal. The enemy's killed alone amount to 2000. The retreat of the enemy on the north is out of the cavalry are still pursuing.

**An Eighty Pound Halloon.**  
Considerable excitement was caused in our city last Tuesday evening by the announcement that a halloon weighing 80 pounds had fallen six miles west of Salina, near the railroad track. An inquiry into the matter revealed the following facts: A party of railroad section men were at work Tuesday afternoon, several miles west of town, when the ball-stone came upon them. Mr. Martin Ellwood, the foreman of the party, relates that near where they were at work ball-stones of the weight of four or five pounds were falling, and that returning toward Salina the stones increased in size, until his party discovered a huge mass of ice weighing as much as he could judge, in the neighborhood of eighty pounds. At this place a party found the ground covered with hail as if a windy storm had passed over the land. Besides securing the mammoth chunk of ice, Mr. Ellwood secured a halloon over a foot long, three or four inches in diameter, and shaped like a cigar. These "specimens" were placed upon a hand car and brought to Salina. Mr. W. J. Hagler, the North Santa Fe merchant, and saved it from dissolving by placing it in sawdust at his store. Crowds of people went down to see it Tuesday afternoon, and many were the theories concerning the mysterious visitor. At evening its dimensions were 29x16x12 inches.—*Salina (Kansas) Journal.*

**THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.**—It appears that no time is to be lost in bringing on the local elections in King's, the nomination being fixed for the 20th and polling the 27th inst. It is said the Kent election, at the places vacated by the resignation of Messrs. Whetton and LeBlanc, will be brought on at the same or at an earlier date. Rumor has it that there was a "little arrangement" between the latter gentleman and Hon. Mr. Landry. That they went to Derchester on Tuesday last, where the design was put in shape and the resignations made; that thence, with Mr. Landry, they went to Shelburne, whither the Sheriff of Kent was summoned, the proclamations for the new elections made out and sent out by the special messengers to various parts of the county before anyone, except the favored few, were aware that another election was at hand. There seems to be something extraordinary in not suspending these movements. It is a new feature to have the Provincial Secretary's office and the great seal moving around the country in the Secretary's hat.—*Transcript.*

**HEAVY RAIN.**—A heavy rain is reported from the Upper St. John.

under such a sun, were a primo necessity for their own use. The prisoners all expected instant death.

The Rothschilds have presented the British army in Egypt, through Mr. Rowell, Commissioner of State Dominions twelve tons of tobacco and five thousand pipes, which the Khedive allowed to enter duty free.

It is possible that the rapid transfer of command from Graham to Willis, and from Willis to Wolsley within a period of a few hours during Saturday's engagement may have had an injurious effect on the disposition and handling of the English forces. The British sick and wounded at Ismailia number 240 in the hospital ashore and 281 aboard the hospital ship "Carthage."

The grand council summoned to discuss relations between Turkey and England, decided that the military convention must clearly indicate the landing place of Turkish troops in Egypt.

Gen. Wolsley made a personal reconnoissance this morning, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Generals Lowe, Willis and Wilkinson. He returned after gaining a clear idea of the enemy's position. This is the last reconnoissance before the battle.

A general order has been issued for a forward movement of the whole army. Tents and baggage will be transported by rail to the nearest point to the British encampment. No bugles will be allowed after sunset.

The British army is now bivouacking at a point two miles beyond here along the line facing Arabi's front. Our most advanced line is about four miles from the Egyptian front.

The forward march will begin shortly after midnight, so that the force may reach fighting distance easily by dawn. Wolsley will attempt to get around Arabi Pasha and destroy the railway in his rear, communicating with Zagazig.

The British are now marching on Tel el Kebir.

The attack will probably begin before daylight.

**LONDON, Sept. 13.**—The Exchange Telegraph Co.'s Alexandria correspondent announces that Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning. Forty guns and a large number of prisoners were captured. The cavalry are in pursuit. Arabi's force appears to be quite broken up. The demoralization of Arabi's army is complete, his infantry flying towards the desert. The Egyptian loss is estimated at 2000 men. Our loss probably 200, including many officers. The Highland Brigade bore the brunt of the action.

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