

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEGER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1882.

DOUBTFUL L.W.S.

In a short article, with the above caption, the *Globe* refers to a recent article in the *Herald*, relating to the social evil, and intimates that there are some laws the enforcement of which is undesirable. It refers especially to the laws against selling intoxicating liquor and Sunday shaving. It seems to us to be mixing matters up very considerably by bringing the question of Sunday shaving into a discussion of the statutory provisions for the suppression of vice. There is nothing vicious in the act of shaving or getting shaved on Sunday morning, and it is open to doubt where more immorality results from getting shaved by a barber or shaving one's self, particularly as it is apt to be the case, if the domestic razor be better fitted for cutting tobacco, than removing the superfluous hair from "the human face divine." The enactment and enforcement of Sunday laws admits of some discussion, all men being by no means agreed how far it is advisable to carry such legislation; but about the subject to which we have referred there can be no two opinions. We do not suggest that the social evil, as it is called, can be legislated out of existence; but we do say that respectable people ought not to be annoyed by the public parade of prostitutes. We also say that when houses of ill-fame are allowed to become established institutions, and the inmates frequent the streets and most public places, more injury to young men is likely to result than when these places are shown to be under the ban of the law. We are glad to know that the remarks of the *Herald* have been thoroughly appreciated by our citizens, many of whom have called to thank us for having directed public attention to the matter.

The position which the *Globe* seems inclined to take in reference to Sunday laws is scarcely correct in principle. It is no objection to a law that it is difficult to prevent its violation. Society must not be overrun by vicious and immoral people merely because to suppress them constant effort is required. We agree fully with the idea that it is well to allow people the largest possible liberty, consistent with the stability of our social institutions and the maintenance of public health and decency. No one should be treated as a criminal whose conduct is not inconsistent with these things; but if it is, as represented by the Legislature has a right to interfere to protect itself, and it becomes the duty of all good citizens to see that the laws are enforced, which are enacted for that purpose. We remember that it is not very long ago that a representative body, claiming to be distinctively Christian, made a powerful and we believe successful effort to prevent the running of Sunday trains on a road not many miles from St. John. We have also heard of strong protests from similar bodies against the opening of barber shops Sunday mornings; but we have yet to see one of these bodies attempt to grapple with the social evil. They are powerful in their efforts to suppress what may be necessary, and is scarcely to be called morally wrong, but they make no effort to put down what may be called the greatest evil of the day. Nobody is injured by the fact that a railway train is run on Sunday, but thousands of people may be benefitted by it. We fully agree with our contemporary above referred to that it may be inexpedient to enforce some of the laws for the prevention of so-called offences against religion and morality; but we think it will agree with us that the laws to which we had special reference should be rigidly adhered to, and that good would result therefrom.

THE RAILWAY DEAL COMPLETED.—A special despatch to the *Herald* announces that the lease of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway to the New Brunswick Railway has been completed. We understand that under the arrangement, the New Brunswick Company has the control of the leased road since July 1st. Under the new management both roads can be run much more economically than formerly. The trains which leave Vancouver will probably run without any change to Presqu'ile, and other changes will, no doubt, be made, which will secure greater efficiency of service without adding to the expense. Every effort will be made by the New Brunswick Company to meet the public wishes in the management of their largely increased railway system.

It seems to be definitely settled that the local elections in Ontario will not be brought on this fall, although every power which the Tories can bring to bear, is being used against Mr. Mowatt, that gentleman holds the fort with remarkable equanimity and seems likely to continue to hold it. He has administered the government of Ontario with remarkable success and there is little doubt that he will be continued in power. 1882 has been a bad year for local governments; but we do not imagine that Mr. Mowatt would have any cause to fear an appeal to the people this year. There seems to be no good reason why he should dissolve the Legislature a year ahead of time, unless it be that he may desire to emulate the example of the Tory premier of Canada.

OUR RAILWAY CONNECTIONS.

Our city contemporaries seem very much exercised over the railway connections of Fredericton, and perhaps not without reason. We are glad to see that so much interest is taken, even if the agitation does not appear to have any practical side. There has, first and last, been a good deal said and written about the railway enterprises in which Fredericton is interested; but that very little has come of it. There are plenty of people who will talk, but very few who will invest a dollar in any enterprises of this kind. Let us take for example one project in which our city ought to be interested, the Miramichi Valley Railway. How much stock would be taken in that road here; how much would the city and county give as a bonus or would they lend their credit to any, and, if so, what amount, to a company taking hold of the railway? Another question arises. Is it necessary to do anything more than has already been done by the Legislature? Let us examine how the matter stands. The Miramichi Valley road is a little over one hundred miles. For the purposes of calculation, let us say it is 100 miles long. This length of road, as there are no heavy bridges, could be built and fairly equipped for \$900,000. Of this, \$300,000 would be given by the government. Now, supposing this subsidy is not drawn, but is left in the hands of the government as a guarantee of interest; it would be a sum large enough, with interest, to meet the interest at 5 per cent, on the cost of the road for at least ten years. The government would therefore be safe in undertaking to guarantee the interest on the cost of the railway for ten years. It is a question for our people to consider if they could, with such a guarantee, float the bonds necessary to build the road. This is a matter not to be talked over in the papers and let drop at that; but is worthy the serious consideration of the business men of Fredericton and Miramichi. We need not make any argument in favor of the road. We simply wish to show the way the financial view of the question suggests itself to our mind. Probably it would be very difficult to raise the cost of the road over and above the subsidy, in stock subscriptions or bonds, secured merely upon the road and its earnings; but a ten years guarantee by the government would put another face upon the matter entirely. If any of the citizens of Fredericton would make a move in this matter, we think their efforts would be seconded promptly by our neighbors at the north. It may be said that we cannot do much; which is perhaps true in the sense that our people have not much money to put into a railway, but we can set the ball rolling and perhaps enlist the aid of men whose standing in the money centers of the world would be a guarantee of success.

In reference to the future plans of the New Brunswick Railway Company, it by no means follows that, because they do not take everybody into their confidence, they propose to give their Fredericton connection the cold shoulder. It may be taken for granted that this company proposes to extend its business in every possible way and will make every combination within its power to control the carrying trade of this section of the province. While we look upon the leasing of the N. B. & C. Railway as important to this section in many respects we are not prepared to give up all anticipation of seeing Fredericton connected ultimately with a line of through railway to the St. Lawrence.

A LOYALIST MONUMENT IN FREDERICTON.—Some of our city papers favor the erection of a loyalist monument in Fredericton. This is very well; but as yet the subject excites little interest. It is, perhaps, desirable that the centennial of the settlement of Fredericton should be the occasion of some celebration, and it is natural that the descendants of the founders of the city should feel some desire to erect a memorial to them. The only place in the province where a neutral to the Loyalists, as such, ought to be erected, is in St. John, and Frederictonians should throw no obstacles in the way of the erection of some suitable memento of the pioneers of the province there.

Our suggestion for Fredericton is, that a memorial tablet should be erected in some place, say, near the Parliament Buildings, commemorative of the founders of Fredericton, many of who lie buried in unknown graves. But while we talk about the Loyalists, why should we forget the real founders of New Brunswick, the Mauveville settlers, the centennial of who arrival was allowed to pass unnoticed? We think that if the Legislature desires to mark in an appropriate way its appreciation of the worthies of the latter part of the last century, it can do so in no better way than by a grant to pay for the collection and publication of the history of the Province from its earliest days. This, as it would reach all classes and familiarize the people with events long forgotten, and perhaps, by showing what had been done, stimulate efforts to make one Province a happy and prosperous land, is the best loyalist memorial we can have. Nevertheless we have not a word to say against a suitable monument being erected in St. John.

A rumor was started at Spring Lake, N. J., last Thursday, presumably by the keepers of the bathing houses, that Oscar Wilde would bathe in the surf at 11 a. m. The announcement brought an immense crowd to the beach. Eleven o'clock passed and the throng showed signs of disappointment. The keepers of the bathing houses then prepared a stuffed image of Wilde, robed it in a second best bathing suit, with knee breeches, and fastened a huge sunflower on the breast. Amid great applause they attached the figure to a rope and ran it up to the top of a flag pole where, Japanese parasol in hand, it swayed back and forth in the breeze.

A correspondent pays his respects to the Dominion and Local Governments in another column. We publish the letter, without desiring to be understood as endorsing it.

A NEW PARTY.

A convention has been held at Chicago, which was largely attended from all parts of the United States, and an attempt has been made to organize a new political party upon the following platform.

The prohibition, as public crimes, of the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and supply and taxation of all alcoholic beverages.

The prohibition of tax, license, regulation or legal sanction in any form of them or any other public crimes.

Civil and political equality and enfranchisement of women. This, so far as it concerns the States severally, is remitted to the party in those States.

The abolition of polygamy.

The abolition of executive, judicial and legislative patronage; the selection of all officers by the people as far as practicable, and civil service reform in other appointments.

The abolition of sinecures and unnecessary offices.

The universal and enforced education of the youth of the nation, including instruction in regard to the effect of alcohol upon the human system, with ample provision for the support of an adequate and efficient system of free public schools in all the States and Territories.

The preservation of public lands for homes for the people, and their division in limited portions to actual settlers only.

The abolition of monopolies, class legislation and special privileges from the government as injurious to the equal rights of citizens.

The control of railroads and other corporations to prevent abuses of power and protect the interests of labor and commerce.

All observers admit this—the times are ripe in the United States for the organization of a new party, and the only question which can be raised concerning the success of the new departure arises from the platform upon which it is based. It is very significant if the tendency of opinion that the first public effort to the desire to give shape to the demand for a political organization in which the objectionable features of the Democratic and Republican parties shall not be continued, is that the prohibition of the liquor traffic and woman suffrage should be given the most prominent position. The world will watch with interest the success which will attend an effort to incorporate these questions into the practical politics of fifty millions of people. It will be noted also that the new party aims at breaking the power of railway and other monopolies. It is natural that the West should be determined to assert the rights of the people in these matters, for nowhere has the oppression of monopolies been felt to so great a degree as in the great agricultural States. We see in this an indication of what may be expected to come about in our own West. If many men believe that the 20 years monopoly granted to the Canada Pacific Company will be allowed to exist for that term of years, he does not grasp the full significance of western sentiment on the monopoly question.

The new party will gain many adherents, and if it is to be a success will destroy one or the other, and perhaps both of the existing parties. Its organization now will enable it to gain great strength before the next Presidential election. The co-operation of women is asked, and women delegates are admitted to its conventions. This is no unimportant consideration. The elections on prohibition in Kansas, Ohio and Iowa show that the women, when they take hold of a political question, are almost irresistible, and we shall not be surprised if the new organization presents so strong a front that much that it demands will have to be conceded by the party which will secure the control of the Executive at the next Presidential campaign.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.—One of the most important items connected with the progress of work on the Canadian Pacific is contained in the following:—Engineer Major A. B. Rogers telegraphs to President Hill, of the Manitoba line, that he has succeeded in finding a feasible pass through Selkirk, or Gold Range, in British Columbia. This discovery has immense value, for it determines the route which the line will have to take, and the Canadian Pacific, locating it about fifteen miles north of the boundary line, directly opposite Kamloops. The line will be about 100 miles south of Yellow head Pass, thus doing away with the necessity of the far north-western detour as laid out by the Government party. This is the second summer that Major Rogers has spent in British Columbia. Everybody said he could not find the pass, but he has done it, and the Canadian Pacific authorities are happy.

A rumor was started at Spring Lake, N. J., last Thursday, presumably by the keepers of the bathing houses, that Oscar Wilde would bathe in the surf at 11 a. m. The announcement brought an immense crowd to the beach. Eleven o'clock passed and the throng showed signs of disappointment. The keepers of the bathing houses then prepared a stuffed image of Wilde, robed it in a second best bathing suit, with knee breeches, and fastened a huge sunflower on the breast. Amid great applause they attached the figure to a rope and ran it up to the top of a flag pole where, Japanese parasol in hand, it swayed back and forth in the breeze.

A correspondent pays his respects to the Dominion and Local Governments in another column. We publish the letter, without desiring to be understood as endorsing it.

WOLESELEY'S SUCCESS.

The advance of General Wolesley in Egypt seems to be very successful. He moves with great rapidity, and follows up one blow by another. The indications of a speedy collapse of Arabi are very numerous, and we suppose the "inevitable Sir Garnet" will soon have another laurel wreath to adorn his brow. He has proved himself on several occasions to be a born leader of men, and his success in Egypt takes no one by surprise.

BUNSTER'S DEFEAT.—Referring to the result of the contest, Gordon 452, Bunster 292, the *Victoria Colonist* remarks:—The election of Mr. Gordon to the Commons in Vancouver district by a very large majority is assured. The district has every reason to rejoice at the change. Mr. Gordon has already made his mark as a local legislator. He has always been distinguished for his independence of character, straightforward business habits and entire respectability. As a debater he is concise, clear, and effective. When in the Local Parliament he supported the Elliott Government; and when that Ministry succumbed before a storm of abuse and calumny, Mr. Gordon went down with it. He has lived long enough to see the people reverse their former verdict by placing him in a higher, if not a more honorable position than that which he occupied before. The Island enjoys now, for the first time in its history since Confederation, a delegation to Ottawa, in which it may place confidence. With Baker and Shakespeare for Victoria, and Gordon for Vancouver at the Federal Capital, that justice which has so long withheld from this section will be certain to be accorded.

THE IRISH TROUBLES.—Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived today. The Mayor presented him with an address of welcome and expressed a desire that the residents would strengthen Mr. Trevelyan's hands in his onerous duties. Mr. Trevelyan said:—It would be idle to deny the existence of personal danger in the task of governing Ireland. The remedy against outrages was to have a tribunal which could be trusted to do justice without fear. When the Irish people were convinced that they have a tribunal which will give a verdict according to the evidence, it will have an important effect. Those who expected that agrarian murders would suddenly cease were expecting an impossibility. The fixed policy of the Government is to distinguish between criminal and political acts; they did not care to concern themselves with political meetings, but against outrages they were determined to wage an undying, unrelenting war. The remarks of Mr. Trevelyan were received with cheers. Mr. Trevelyan subsequently visited the iron works. Flags were displayed from the houses and from vessels in the harbor.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S MISTAKE.—During the absence of Dr. H. B. Palmer from his residence in Chicago, his wife and Ephraim Admire, a student in the doctor's office, came to this city. Yesterday Palmer found them at a boarding house here and tried to shoot Admire. A lively struggle ensued. Admire knocked Palmer down and held him until assistance came. Palmer was arrested, but was subsequently released. He had Admire arrested on a charge of larceny, and then returning to the house he beat his wife shockingly, and would have killed her had not the police arrived. She claims that Admire, who is several years her junior, accompanied her as a protector only. The boarding house people say the relations of the pair had been perfectly honorable, and no effort was made to deceive any one as to their relationship. Mrs. Palmer is in a dangerous condition.—*Ottawa Press*.

Everybody recollects the romantic story of Mdlle. Blanche d'Inceourt, who ran away with Musurus Bey, and after going through a marriage ceremony with him, and residing for some time under the same roof in England with her youthful husband, was enticed away to Paris by the Countess, her mother, and immured in a convent. Poor Musurus Bey in vain endeavored to gain possession of his bride again. The marriage was pronounced illegal, it had taken place without the consent of the young lady's parents; and Mdlle. Blanche, notwithstanding all her supplications, could not manage to make her mother relent. At length the lady seems to have forgotten all her love passages with Musurus Bey, as she is about to be married to Count de Solms, Madame Rattazzi's son.

THE TIMBER REGULATIONS.—The almost universal opinion expressed by the lumbermen in Fredericton attending the land sale was to the effect that the new timber regulation, restricting licenses to the year, is very ill-advised. Most of the lumbermen were loud in their condemnation of it, and we heard several persons who had previously been favorably disposed to the administration, express their determination hereafter to give it their strongest opposition.

The value of blood in Manitoba, the *Times* says, is rising with a rapidity unprecedented in its history. Farm laborers are in big demand at from \$45 to \$50 a month and their board and washing. They are scarce at that, and farmers are scouring Winnipeg in a vain attempt to get men.

CANADIAN NEWS

A beautiful Methodist parsonage has been built at Jacksonville, Carleton Co. Geo. C. Lincoln, of Pomeroy's Ridge, Charlotte Co., was drowned last week while bathing in the St. Croix, at Clarke's Point.

While Mr. Sturgess Marvin was moving at Springfield, King's County, his horses stepped on a hornets' nest. The stings of the hornets so maddened the horses that they ran away, breaking the machine to pieces and seriously injuring Mr. Marvin.

A sad case of drowning at Clarke's Point, on the St. Croix, occurred on Thursday. A young man named George C. Sinclair, of Pomeroy Ridge, was in bathing with some companions, when he was seized with cramps, and sunk before assistance could reach him. His body was recovered after about two hours' search. The young man was the only support of his parents, who will feel his loss very deeply.

The parishes along the line of the Intercolonial, in Quebec, are just now overrun by horse buyers, who purchase all the animals the habitants will sell at prices ranging from \$60 to \$180.

On Thursday, Joseph Raynford, a switch man on the North Shore Railway, was accidentally killed while coupling cars at the station, Quebec. Deceased was a native of Rimouski, but resided in Three Rivers, where he leaves a widow and one child.

On Tuesday, a carpenter named Moran and another named Larrasin, were working in the new wing of the cotton factory Montreal, beneath a number of beams supported by iron pillars. One of the beams fell, and toppled over all the rest. One of the men was killed. Larrasin had his back broken, and Moran his skull cut open.

An attempt was made to wreck a passenger train on the Kingston & Pembroke Railway outward bound on Monday, at the junction with the Grand Trunk Railway. A block of iron driven into the frog of the track, dislodging the locomotive and six cars, and causing the blockade of the road for five hours, but doing little damage. The obstruction must have been deliberately done. The company will offer a large reward for the perpetrators of the atrocious work.

The Rev. A. Smith, of Manchester, the Clinton New Era says, has been the subject of a peculiar, yet painless affliction. Some time ago small spots appeared in the palm of his hands, somewhat resembling blood blisters, and he kept letting them out, a watery substance exuding therefrom; at the same time the skin of the hands kept coming off, until now he has but one or two patches of the old skin remaining on his hands.

Dr. Harkins, of the Academy of Science of San Francisco, has lately made some interesting discoveries in the city of Carson in Nevada. In excavating for the foundation of a new State prison a ledge of sandstone was struck, in which were found some mammoth remains of surprising portions, as may be judged from the assertion that there are amongst other things footprints, which are magnificent *Jac similes* of the human foot, and which measures twenty-two inches in length. (Casts of the bones are to be taken, and slabs of the sandstone with the footprints to be carefully preserved. The region seems too remote to admit of the explanation that has been maliciously suggested that some of the Chicago woman have been down there barefoot.

"Kiss Me Good-by, Dear."

The *Transcript* man had better come home. Somebody has got hold of the editorial pen, and while the editor is sojourning in Winnipeg, has taken to writing editorials about kisses and things. He has jammed up into about eight inches of space such ineffectual remarks as the following:—"Make the air vocal with kisses," "the time to kiss is the present," and he raves over "unkissed kisses." This is awful. Westmoreland County is a wonderful place, a noble County, but we are astonished that such monstrous doctrine should be preached from Moncton. "Make the air vocal with kisses." Yes, and have the old man come in to ask what all that noise is about. "Make the air vocal with kisses," and have half the people on the sidewalk look at the gate and tell all around town the next morning what they heard. "The time to kiss is the present." Pretty advice this, when perchance the old lady is just waking out of her nap in the rocking chair, or *pater familias* is just coming in to wind the clock. Yes, the *Transcript* man had better come home as soon as possible. Then to talk of "unkissed kisses." What are they? What are they made of? What is a kiss that is not kissed. We sent out our ironclad brass-bound copper-fastened special to interview some of the young ladies on the subject. He went up to one and asked "if she had any un-kissed kisses." She said "No, but my brother has any amount of un-kissed kisses." As the brother weighs 210 lbs. and is pretty spry, our reporter moved on. Next he met a young miss, and said, "Have you any un-kissed kisses about—I mean have you any?" She just looked at him, that was all, she did not speak a word, and that man of brass, iron and copper turned all colors of the rainbow and made some unrecorded remarks about the *Transcript* man, whom we repeat had better come home, before his deputy in charge sets the community in a blaze by his fearful suggestions. "Make the air vocal with kisses." Brother, you never have been there, or you would not talk such rubbish.

Our Business Houses.

It is our intention to publish an account of the leading business houses in the city, with the view of bringing before the people of the province the advantages which the city offers to persons desiring to purchase goods either imported or manufactured at home. We decided to begin at the dry goods trade, and having heard that

TEXAS, DAVIES & CO. had made an addition to their already spacious premises, a *Herald* representative was despatched to call upon them, and make some enquiries as to their present and past business, and what they had to say as to their ability to supply wholesale purchasers. He found that they had added twenty feet in length to their main salesroom, which is now eighty feet long, and is no doubt the most capacious in the city. The firm occupy four flats in the premises they are in. The basement is used for the storing of bales of reserve stock, and for cottons for the wholesale trade, the ground floor is the general retail store, the second story is devoted to carpets and wholesale small wares, and the top story is used chiefly for lumbermen's dry goods. The large room over the new addition will be used for storing trunks.

In reply to the remark from the *Herald* representative that what he particularly wanted to ascertain was the ability of Fredericton merchants to do a wholesale trade, Mr. Tennant replied:

"That's just what we want people to understand. We are prepared to do a jobbing business, and now carry it on quite extensively." He went on to explain that as they purchased almost exclusively for cash, and were, comparatively speaking, under light running expenses, they were in a position to give their wholesale customers just as favorable rates as any of the St. John houses. In the line of lumbermen's dry goods; Mr. Tennant claims that they stand at the head of the trade, in the variety and excellence of their assortment. He did not say that no one else could do as well; but he is quite sure that nobody can do better. They already sell largely to such lumbermen as W. Richards, F. Lynch, G. J. Beaven & Co. These parties buy their dry goods almost entirely from this city, and Mr. Tennant thinks he can say to the lumbermen of Queen's and Sunbury that they would find it to their advantage to examine the quality of the goods now in stock and the prices. He is satisfied that Fredericton merchants will be able greatly to increase their trade connections, especially in the jobbing line.

Messrs. Tennant, Davies & Co. manufacture jumpers, trousers, shirts and overalls for use in the lumber woods, and use the best material only in so doing. The work is also done in a superior fashion, and the articles produced are much stronger and more durable than those made in the Upper Provinces.

In reply to a question as to whether their wholesale trade was increasing, Mr. Tennant said that it is, and the same is true also of the retail trade. In every respect they find their business better than when they took charge upon the death of the late A. A. Miller. It is important to the people of the river counties to know that our Fredericton dry goods men are prepared to do a jobbing business upon as good terms as any other dealers in the Province. This enables purchasers from the interior to save time and expense in travel and freight.

STRONG SUSPICION OF MURDER.—The drowning of the girl, Sparrow, at Souris, P. E. I., on Sunday night, 20th inst., is the topic of conversation in that village. Various rumors are afloat, and the conclusions generally arrived at are that she came to her death by foul means. Witnesses who saw the young woman previous to her melancholy end, agree that she never committed suicide, and that some one other than herself, must have had a hand in her death. She left the house of Dr. Cox in company with another servant, and when they separated, she walked towards Mr. Mayo's—where, it will be remembered, she intended to leave a book—she made a remark that if they returned home from church together, their mistress might allow them to go for a walk. During the conversation in Mr. Mayo's it was noticed that a man passed the window, and the deceased immediately left the house and it is supposed joined him—instead of going to church—and walked towards Souris beach. A lady who was on the strand at the time, reports meeting a young man and woman. Shortly afterwards cries were heard close to the bridge, the place where the drowning is supposed to have taken place. These reports, together with the fact that the woman, when found, was dressed in Sunday attire, not a particle of clothing displayed—suggests that the unfortunate girl was lured across the lonely beach and at the bridge met her death at the hands of some malevolent person. A suspicious mark on the head of the deceased, and the evidence regarding her condition given by the medical gentlemen who performed the post mortem examination strengthen this belief, and we hope the legal authorities of Souris will leave no stone unturned to discover the real cause of this unfortunate young woman's death. Justice to the whole unbiassed community demands that a searching and unflinching investigation be made.—*Examiner*.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—Don't forget the laying of the corner stone of the new Baptist Church to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The following is the programme of exercises:—Chant—Psalm lxxxv. Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. F. D. Crawley. Prayer by Rev. Jos. McLeod. Address by Rev. F. D. Crawley. Historical Sketch by H. C. Creed, Esq. Laying of the corner stone by Mr. Charles Spurgeon. Hymn—"Our God, our Help in ages past." Addresses by Clergymen present. Doxology. Benediction. The silver trowel to be used on the occasion has been presented by the contractors Messrs. Bond & Milden, and bears the following inscription:—MANOBIAM. Corner Stone Fredericton Baptist Church. September 1st, 1882. POTATOES.—There is a very active demand for potatoes in the United States.