

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LUGEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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THE FUTURE OF FREDERICTON.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

We are so anxious to avoid even the appearance of controversy upon a matter of such grave importance as the future prosperity of this city, that we shall not discuss with the *Capital* whether or not the statement is correct, which it makes in considering this matter in its issue of Saturday. Our contemporary has misunderstood an expression used in our first article. We spoke then of the "really dull outlook" for this city. We did not think it necessary to explain that reference was not made to the prospects of trade in the immediate future, but to the probability of such an increase in the growth and business of the city as all good citizens desire. No town can stand still in trade matters. It must either advance or lose ground. As we look around the Dominion we see many places which are making rapid strides in material prosperity, and as the west develops we will hear of more. This progress elsewhere has drawn, and will continue to draw away from us many of the best men the country produces, and considerable capital. It is therefore manifest that, unless something is done to make it worth while for the people to stay at home, the greater the prosperity reported from the west the greater will be the loss of population and capital to this section. It was in view of this and of the additional consideration that nothing was being done to develop the resources of the district upon the trade of which this city depends, or to establish new productive industries that we spoke of the outlook as dull.

By the census of 1871 the population of Fredericton was 6,000, in 1881 it was 6,218, showing an apparent increase of 218. That there was really even this small addition to the population is open question, on account of the method adopted in taking the census. It is a fact that during the last few years the number of rate payers in the city has decreased, and we may justly question if in the last decade there has been any increase in population.

The assessment of the year 1871 is so manifestly incorrect that it is useless to quote it as proving anything, the total real and personal property and increase being put at only about three quarters of a million. We therefore selected at random a year since the new system of assessment was adopted, and hit upon the year 1876. In that year the assessable property was:

Real estate.....	\$1,513,685
Personal property.....	1,101,985
Income.....	99,635
In the year 1881 the values were as follows:	
Real estate.....	\$1,637,905
Personal property.....	784,000
Income.....	454,350
Or a loss of \$440,830 in five years, or nearly a hundred thousand dollars a year.	

Referring now to the Custom's Returns we find the foreign trade of Fredericton to have been as follows:

In 1871, Imports.....	\$108,612
Exports.....	168,229
Total.....	\$337,841
In 1881, Imports.....	\$217,155
Exports.....	113,842
Total.....	\$330,997

Showing a decrease of nearly \$7,000.

These amounts do not furnish an accurate index of the trade of the city at the beginning and the close of the decade, and it would be desirable if the tables were available to compare the decade previous to 1871 with that subsequent. Still the figures are instructive; because however much the trade of the place may fluctuate from one year to another it is reasonable to expect that if business was increasing it would be evident from a comparison of two years with a decade intervening between them. Let us compare the beginning and close of another decade. In 1856 the returns were as follows:

Exports.....	\$141,137
Imports.....	153,656
Total.....	\$294,793
In 1876 we have the following:	
Imports.....	\$185,318
Exports.....	27,653
Total.....	\$212,971

On a decrease of over \$80,000. It may be said that many goods were imported in 1866 which in 1876 were brought in other parts of Canada; but on the other hand there were fewer direct importers here in 1866 than in 1876. Comparing 1866 with 1881 we find the foreign trade of the city to have been:

In 1866.....	\$294,793
In 1881.....	337,841

A very slight improvement for fifteen years and one which we fancy would be fully counterbalanced by the large amount of goods then brought by Fredericton merchants in St. John, or in other words that the trade of the city has not increased in fifteen years. During the same period the population of the district from which Fredericton draws its trade has increased fully twenty per cent, and the purchasing power of the people has also naturally advanced. Many of the settlements which in 1866 were new and whose inhabitants were poor now being flourishing and comparatively wealthy.

We present these facts not because they are pleasant to contemplate, but for the sake of arousing public attention. Clearly if figures prove anything these figures show that the tendency of Fredericton trade and commerce is not in the right direction. We invite for these facts the most thoughtful consideration of our readers, the press and the public generally.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

The *Capital* says: "The *Herald* has concluded its series of articles on 'The Future of Fredericton.' All the way through it has made serious errors, and its articles are calculated, though unintentionally we believe, to do an injury to the city." We submit that this is a very flippant style to treat a series of articles which contained much valuable information either gathered from official returns or acquired in many weeks of careful and arduous investigation into the resources of the country. We are charged with having made "serious errors," yet not one is pointed out, nor is the accuracy of a single statement impugned, nor can it be. We are not annoyed at such a charge; we are rather amazed at the all consuming vanity of a writer who professes to be able to put his *ipse dixit* against the returns of sworn officers. We pointed out that the Customs returns showed that the foreign trade of the city was not progressing in the right direction; for answer the *Capital* tells us that our merchants buy largely in Montreal. However this might affect a comparison between the returns of 1866 and 1876, it has no bearing upon the returns of 1871 and 1881, which show a decrease in the foreign trade of the last named year from the foreign trade of 1871. The statement that the articles in question are "calculated to do an injury to the city" is of a piece with the charge that serious errors were made. In what way is the city to be injured by them? Is it true that there is less taxable property here than there was five years ago, and if so, what is likely to do the greatest injury to the city, to point out this fact and suggest means for changing the decrease to an increase, or to continually repeat everything as rose colored and in the full tide of prosperity? It is a fact that the city has lost the trade of a large section of country which it once had, and if so, what injury can be done by pointing this out and suggesting how it can be regained? Is it true that certain lines of manufactures can be profitably conducted here, and what harm have we done in naming these and promising to mention others? Is there a large region of unoccupied land lying in the interior, the development of which will bring us large property, and if so, whom have we injured by so stating? Do the Customs returns show a decrease in the foreign trade of the city; and if they do, is it not the duty of an honest journalist to point out the fact and to seek to discover in what way the lost trade can be regained? So far indeed from the articles in question being calculated to do an injury they are certain to bring forth good results, by attracting the attention of people to facts and circumstances of which they may have been ignorant.

The *Capital* has twice referred to the bank agencies which have been established here, as showing that the city is progressing. The opening of these agencies simply signifies that the banks have more capital than they can profitably employ at head-quarters; but we are glad to believe that by the increased accommodation they will afford business men, the enterprise of our people will be stimulated.

Our contemporary, the *Reporter*, seems alarmed lest some person should invest in factories here. It says: "Our citizens as a general thing owe their present fortunate position to their frugal and industrious disposition; as a people they have been careful not to venture their means where they have seen no prospect of an adequate return; they have endeavored to live within their incomes; and have as a general thing conducted themselves prudently. We are not among those who would advise them to embark their means in enterprises without well weighing the possible results. Those who engage in factories should be men who can afford to lose a moderate amount, not men who embark their all upon the success of the undertaking. There are some factories which no doubt would pay here, but our market is comparatively limited and we have alongside of us a wealthy manufacturing country and it requires care and the best of judgment in the selection of what will prove most benefit to the country and the promoters. We should be careful not to act impulsively but cautiously in such matters, and not upon the urgent solicitation of some impetuous but impracticable person. Ours is a forest country and its products we should think might be utilized in various ways, and here it appears to us it would be that manufacturers should look for future wealth in their enterprises. Could not the vast quantities of our forest productions which are annually destroyed be turned to account and made of some use? This is a problem for some of our men of active minds to turn their thoughts to."

While prudence and practicalness are desirable, it is not well to talk too much about them. There is such a thing as being so prudent as to verge on cowardice, and so practical as not to be able to see further than the ends of their nose. The people of Fredericton need no repressing. If they require anything, it is stimulating. The factories which have been established

here, and been managed by good business men, have proved profitable investments. We may refer to the New Brunswick Foundry which is finding a market all over the Maritime Provinces for its productions; to the Gibson Leather Company, which like the former establishment is unable to meet the demands upon it. Other instances, though none perhaps so marked as these, might be given.

Another Sample of Unfairness. The *Herald* recently in referring to the reported lease of the N. B. & C. Railway, by the New Brunswick Railway Company, and the proposed extension of the N. B. Railway to the St. Lawrence, said, "When it is constructed, and the Canada Pacific Company secures, as they soon will do, communication between Montreal and Quebec, there will be, upon the completion of the Pacific Railway, an unbroken line of iron road from St. Andrews, on Passamaquoddy Bay, to Port Moody, on Queen Charlotte Sound, and the dream of John Wilson will be fulfilled." This sentence referred to a previous one in which it was stated, though perhaps not with absolute correctness, for the late G. M. Smith, C. E. was entitled to the credit of the first suggestion, that John Wilson fifty years ago set about to agitate for a road from St. Andrews to Quebec. The reference seemed timely as a matter of local history. The St. John *Sun*, with characteristic unfairness, publishes the sentence above quoted; but stops at the words "Queen Charlotte Sound," and then howls at the *Herald* for being a Burpee-Pickard organ, and seeks to create an idea that a blow is being struck by Mr. Burpee at St. John. There is something so inexpressibly mean about this way of conducting a newspaper that we wonder the editor of the *Sun* is not disgusted with himself.

The *Sun* asks two questions: "Is this a case of 'coming events casting their shadows before'?" Is the new amalgamation in the interests of St. Andrews especially? In reply to the first we have to answer, no. In reply to the second we say that we are not in the confidence of the New Brunswick Railway Company. We have a question in our turn. In whose interest is the following statement made by the *Sun*? "Should the Grand Southern be extended through Maine, by the Shore route, and up to Bangor, the position of St. Andrews as the winter port of Canada will be an enviable one. Citizens of St. John will do well to examine the map of Eastern Canada and Maine and see for themselves how formidable a rival for the winter port business both Halifax and St. John are likely to have in St. Andrews." We might, if we were disposed to retaliate in kind, comment upon the fact that the *Sun* is supposed to be a Tilley organ, and ask how much it or its master have done towards developing the trade of the chief support of New Brunswick, Halifax, and preventing the trade which it might control being captured by rivals.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, having written a letter in which he expresses credence in certain miracles reported from Ireland, has been somewhat severely criticized by the press of Ontario. All the newspaper writers seem to scout the idea of miracles. We think they are a little fat. The first question to be settled is—what is a miracle? If it is an effect produced without a cause, then we should say that a miracle is an impossibility; but if it is an effect produced by an unknown or an imperfectly known cause, then it becomes a simple question of evidence in any case. A man may be very credulous who accepts in good faith every so-called miraculous event; but he stands a good chance of rendering himself supremely ridiculous, if he classes everything which does not claim to spring from causes which he professes to understand, or at least has no reason for doubting, as a miracle. By a strange inconsistency those persons to whom it is an article of saving faith to believe that the certain fishermen of Galilee could work "miracles," are the loudest in their condemnation of the existence of such occurrences to-day. Yet we venture to say that some of the modern events, which they so much ridicule are supported by evidence little if anything inferior to that which can be given for the wonderful things done in the early days of Christianity. It is a question of evidence in each case; and it is just possible that there are factors to be taken into consideration which philosophers in their wisdom have not yet detected and the churches, in their degeneracy have lost sight of.

A DETERMINED ADVOCATE.—An Hungarian Bishop, who has labored hard for the union of the Catholic and Greek Churches, said in a late pastoral: "I shall probably not live long enough to accomplish my purpose. I promise, however, that immediately after my death, together with the Saint Peter and Paul, I shall bravely approach the throne of the Most High and implore of Him the fulfillment of this my favorite wish."

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.—The retirement of Mr. Chapleau from the Quebec Government and the substitution of Mr. Messeroll in his place does not appear to be satisfactory to a large section of the Tory party in Quebec. The shuffle was certainly one of the most extraordinary which has been made in Canadian politics.

OUR WARRIORS.—When one reads the war articles of the *Daily News* of St. John and the *Daily Times* of Moncton he is almost covered with a belief in the transmigration of souls. The magnificent criticisms of the operations in Egypt, which our contemporaries give us, must be inspired by Alexandria the Great, Julius Caesar, Sancio Panza, Jack the Giant Killer or some other warriors who have passed to their rest. The *Times* intimates that Mr. Gladstone is chargeable with inaction, hesitancy and insanity. Poor Gladstone!

THE LATE SHOOTING AFFAIRS.—The public will be glad to learn that sufficient proof is likely to be forthcoming to fix the responsibility of the attempt to shoot the Police Magistrate and Policeman Vandine upon the right parties. This lawlessness must, and we feel satisfied will be suppressed. There are not many people mixed up in these nefarious attempts to set the laws of the country at defiance, and the respectable portion of the people may be trusted to see to it that a few idle vagabonds do not terrorize the whole community.

THE QUEBEC CHRONICLE TAKES THE TORONTO GLOBE TO TASK FOR BEING "SLIGHTLY MIXED OVER THE SUBLINE PORTS." The *Chronicle* should not be so severe. Many a man has got mixed over port before, and we have heard of port which was badly mixed itself.

R. H. EMERSON, a Montreal journalist, while walking along Juro's street perceived a savage dog rushing down the street, a group of children were in the way and although the gentlemen could have easily avoided the animal, he determined to save the children. Accordingly he gave the brute a severe kick as it passed which unfortunately did not dislodge it. The next instant the fangs of the animal were fastened in his leg. He took the dog off and picking up a heavy stone, killed it on the spot. He next proceeded to a druggist and had his wounds cauterized.

P. H. MESSEROLL of Melancthon township, county of Dufferin, recently sustained a heavy loss by fire. A spark from burning brush ignited upon straw in the barn and the building and contents were consumed. Mr. Messeroll lost a young draught stallion, for which he had been offered \$1000, besides a buggy, two sets of harness, and other articles.

JOSEPH JARVINE of Saltfleet and Leopold Bauer of Hamilton have left for the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where they will go extensively into cattle raising. They have a ranch comprising 100,000 acres, bounded on the north by Red Deer River.

REV. DR. ARMSTRONG has organized, or is about to organize, a church of England temperance society at Moorctown.

THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

There is a marked improvement in the political situation in the East. The firm and dignified position which the British Government has taken in meeting with the approval of all the powers, and late despatches say that the Porte will shortly proclaim Arabi a rebel. The utmost harmony appears to prevail at the Conference, and the attitude of Russia, if not favorable, is at least not as openly hostile as it was a few days ago.

The operations of the British troops, although nothing brilliant has been accomplished, demonstrate the efficiency of the little army and the coolness of the commanding officers. In the late reconnaissance the soldiers and sailors appear to have behaved admirably, and the artillery in particular seems to have shown itself remarkably efficient.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

A London despatch says: "The permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department has gone on a mission to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada." "What does this signify? It is somewhat out of keeping with the rule laid down in Letellier's case, that the Government should be recognized as anything but the nominal head of the State. We would therefore suppose that this 'mission' has something to do with the Marquis himself, and it may be connected with the rumors which have recently been current that he was anxious to be relieved of his office. The Permanent Secretary cannot better employ the few weeks he is to spend in Canada than in finding out how public opinion would regard the appointment of a Canadian to the office of Governor General."

AN INNOVATION.

Archbishop Lynch of Toronto enjoys the distinction of having been the first Roman Catholic prelate who was presented as such at the Court of St. James for over two hundred years. Even such illustrious men as Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Howard have never been accorded this honor although they have frequently been guests of the Queen. It is worthy of note that Her Majesty in breaking away from a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance, should have begun with a Canadian Archbishop. The presentation was not to Her Majesty in person, but to the Prince of Wales who held the *terce* in her name. The Court of St. James honors itself in honoring so worthily a man as the Archbishop of Toronto.

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WAR IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 5.—The object of operations to-day was a reconnaissance in force; commencing this afternoon, a very steady advance was made upon the railway line, the rifles upon the west bank of Mahmoudieh canal and South Staffordshire Regiment and mounted infantry upon the east bank. The enemy were driven in from the advanced posts and compelled to bring into action all their troops available in front of their principal line of intrenchments, at Kaf el Dwar, namely, about four battalions of infantry, a force of cavalry and several guns. The latter were silenced by the accurate fire of our 40 pounders. The Egyptian infantry held their ground with considerable steadiness. The marines on the railroad, under the immediate command of Gen. Alison, pushed them back upon the second line of intrenchments towards Kaf el Dwar. The marines were supported by the South Staffordshire Regiment and Rifles. They suffered somewhat, but behaved with the greatest coolness and steadiness under a heavy fire. The object of British operation, which was to compel the enemy to display what force and guns they had in front of their main position, this was ascertained at nightfall, when the British slowly and steadily withdrew. The enemy's loss is unknown.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—An official report from Admiral Seymour, concerning the encounter with the enemy at Mahalla Junction, on Saturday, is as follows: "Our force consisted of 200 men of the naval brigade, with one 14-pound and two 9-pound guns, under Capt. Fisher; 1,000 marines, under Col. Tuzar; half a battalion of the 38th and 46th Regiments and all of the 60th Regiment. We had a skirmish with the enemy—who was 2,000 strong, with 6 guns and 4 rockets—from half-past five until half-past seven in the evening. The total casualties to the naval brigade and marines are two killed and 32 wounded." General Alison reports four killed and 20 wounded in yesterday's engagement with the Egyptians near Ramleh.

The vicinity of Ramleh is quiet to-day. No movement of the enemy is visible. General Graham, in the steamer *Cygnus*, will reconnoitre Aboukir on Monday. The troopship *Euphrates* has arrived.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The following is General Allison's report: "Persistent native reports have existed the past few days that Arabi Pacha was retiring from Kaf el Dwar upon Damanhour. I determined a reconnaissance to ascertain clearly whether Arabi Pacha still held his original position strongly. The left column commenced to advance at 4.45 p. m., from the advanced posts of the Bahari lines, moving by both banks of the Mahmoudieh Canal, and soon came into action with the enemy, who were strongly posted in a group of Palm trees on the eastern side, and in strong, defensible houses and gardens on the other side.

THESE POSITIONS WERE CARRIED. At this time Lieut. Vyse, of the 60th and one soldier were killed. The enemy then took a second position half a mile in the rear, upon the east bank of the canal, among high crops and houses and behind the irregular banks of the canal. From this position also the enemy were driven with great loss. I accompanied the right column myself, and as soon as the enemy observed us they began firing with artillery. I pushed on as rapidly as possible till I reached a point where the railway approaches Mahmoudieh canal and opened.

THE ENEMY RETIRED SLOWLY upon the enemy lining the banks of the canal. Two nine-pounders were dragged on to the embankment and came into action against the enemy's guns, the 40-pounders firing over our heads against a point where the enemy's forces were beginning to appear. I now threw forward two companies to carry the house near the canal, and followed up by throwing four companies still more to my left upon the banks of and across the canal, thus attaining the position I wished and forming a diagonal line across both canal and railway.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS. Gen. Allison estimated the loss of the enemy between 200 and 300. Great discontent is reported in Arabi's camp.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 7.—The prisoners taken on Saturday report the rebel force at Kaf el Dwar, at 16,000. The enemy's first line was not broken, but was shattered partly by burnt wood and houses and partly by barricades erected with carriages taken from Alexandria. One of the two attacking trains yesterday had empty trucks in front to test the line.

The track was found torn up near the junction and the train had to stop to replace rails. More than once it was rumored that Arabi was slain. The Egyptians fought determinedly. Their wounded were carried to the British rear and carefully attended to. Lieut. Vyse fell while gallantly passing to the front of the left wing of the attack.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Constantinople correspondent believes the question of proclaiming Arabi a rebel is now in a fair way of being arranged. The greatest good humor prevailed on all sides at the sittings of the conference.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The *Standard's* correspondent says many of the enemy threw themselves into the canal and were drowned, or shot, as they swam across. When marines fell back the movement was steadily carried out in good old fashion of British soldiers. When a man fell, his next file would cry out a "stretcher" and stand by with his life at the ready, until the wounded man was carried away.

DeLesseps telegraphs from Ismailia that the English are provoking the natives in order to obtain a pretence for landing. An English gunboat has sailed through Suez Canal without paying dues. The first battalion of the black watch Highlanders left Edinburgh last night by train for London on the way to Egypt. A great crowd witnessed their departure, and the band played Auld Lang Syne. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

A special says it is now admitted that Russia has been making warlike preparations for the last six weeks. Troops have been hurried towards the Caucasus, where it is said 200,000 men are now collected, with all stores and munitions of war, ready for descent upon the Bosphorus, should opportunity offer. It is said the delay in England in forwarding her army to Egypt has been caused by a knowledge of these facts.

The guns of the ironclad *Temeraire*, which is now lying opposite Ramleh, cover the ground between the British lines and the outposts of the enemy. The *Temeraire* has just commenced firing, in consequence of the outposts making a forward movement.

After a few shots from the *Temeraire*, the enemy abandoned their positions.

CANADIAN NEWS.

It is rumored that Bishop Walsh, R. C. Bishop of London, is to be appointed to the diocese of the late Bishop Hannah, of Halifax.

Three hundred immigrants arrived at Ottawa during the month of July, all of whom got employment immediately on their arrival.

R. LAW, B. A., graduate of Albert university, has been appointed to succeed A. M. Laforty as head master of the Wilberforce institute, Chatham.

An unmarried woman named Eliza Lizon, aged about 30, succeeded in the canal at Merrickville yesterday. She was under medical treatment for despondency.

The news that A. Sweeton, a son-in-law of George Reaney, of the 4th con., Downie, had been killed while working in a mine in California, has been received.

Hon. Wm. McDougall intends addressing a series of open letters to Sir John A. Macdonald, condemning the Government's policy of handing over the most fertile lands in the Northwest to monopolists.

Premier Mousseau says he has received offer of candidature from Laval, from Jacques Cartier, from Two Mountains, from Vandreuil, and from Soulanges. He is going in for reform in the civil service and retirement.

Belleville's rate of taxation will be 23 mills on the dollar. It will be over 50 mills on the dollar were the sinking fund, \$21,050, provided for. Kingston's rate is 15 mills on the dollar, and it is estimated that there will be a surplus.

A peculiar cattle disease is raging in Lyrn, a little settlement near Five Island, Colchester County. The animals effected lose use of their limbs. Several cows have been shot to put them out of their misery. It is reported over twenty cattle have perished. The attention of the Minister of Agriculture is to be called to the matter.

A young man named Daniel McNeill, belonging to the vicinity of Summerside, P. E. I., has, it is reported, struck a monster silver mine in Sheep Mountain, Colorado. Another young man, named Grudner, nephew of C. C. Gardner, Esq., Charlottetown, has also struck a rich find.

A Galveston school teacher had a great deal of trouble making a boy understand his lesson. Finally, however, he succeeded, and drawing a long breath, he said to the boy: "If it wasn't for me you would be the biggest dunkey on Galveston island!"

A congressman who does not scatter six or eight bushels of agricultural department seeds among the constituents must make the next campaign on his temperance record.

"Ain't that a lovely crier, John," said Jerusha, as they stopped at the leopard's cage. "Wall, yes," said John, "but he's dreadfully freckled, ain't he?"