POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

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WAR IN EGYPT.

There is not very much new from Egypt. Reports continue to come in of massacres of Europeans, but we imagine that they are for the most part great exaggerations. In the meantime Great Britain is making every effort to preserve order; but there is every reason to believe that she has a pretty heavy piece of work on her hands.

In the Commons, Gladstone moved a vote of credit for strengthening the forces in Egypt. He proposed that three pence be added to the income tax for the latter half of the year. Mr. Gladstone stated that the expedition would consist of 2,400 cavalry, 13,400 infantry, 1,700 artillery, and 3,700 garrison artillery, and that a commissariat reserve of 3,100 men would sail later on. The Government had no desire to interfere with the legitimate authority of the Sultan. The Government had obtained the moral assent of Europe to the policy they were pursuing. After this corps will, no doubt, prove ample, if the whole work before them is the suppercession of Arabi, whose army is estimated by trustworthy authorities at less than 10,000 men of all arms; but if the fanaticism which the course taken by him has excited extends, and what is called a Holy War is proclaimed a very much larger force than 20,000 men will be needed to ensure success.

It is acknowledged by students of Oriental theology that, according to the prophecies of the Eastern sages, the times are ripe for the coming of a great prophet who is to re-establish Islam on the very pinnacle of empire. Many regard the "False Prophet," as he is called, who is marching from Soudan with a large army as the promised deliverer. Europeans only call him the False Prophet, to the Egyptians he is simply the Prophet. It is well known also that ardent Mahomettans are growing weary of the Sultan as their religious head. They do not recognize in a Sultan who exists by the sufferance of "Infidels," the representative of the great Caliphs who cemented the foundation of the Mahomettan empires with the blood of millions of Christians. No doubt a religious war would be popular with the hosts of Islam. It would mean possibly glory and conquest, but certainly Paradise. To die in the battle field, sword in hand, fighting for his faith is to the enthusiastic believer in the Koram the surest passport to Heaven.

In view of all these considerations it is impossible to overestimate the importance of the conflict which may at any moment break out on the banks of the Nile. Compared with what would follow from a religious war, participated in generally by the Mahomettans, the possession and security of the Suez Canal is almost a trifling matter.

AN EXAMPLE WHICH OUGHT TO BE FOLLOWED.

The Nova Scotia Government finding that it was in a minority in the Legislature of that Province resigned. Our Executive would do well to follow this example. If they have taken the steps which ordinary prudence dictates to find out their standing in the country, they must know that they are helplessly defeated. They must know that if the House met to-morrow they could not elect a speaker of their own nomination, and that on a square vote of want of confidence, they would be left with a small following. We speak with a knowledge of the facts, when we say that we do not believe the government to-day has six supporters whom it can rely upon if a question of want of confidence were raised. The Government know this perfectly well; and they show it by the manner in which they are allowing the affairs of the Province to drift. They are not trying to govern the country, they are endeavoring to devise schemes to save themselves from annihilation. Let them manfully acknowledge their defeat now, when they will get some credit for it. If they wait until the House meets, they will go down to posterity with the humiliating record of an Executive which for the sake of the pay and perquisites, held on to office long after they learned that they did not possess the confidence of the Legislature.

The Verdict in the Fisheries Case

The jury in the case of Steadman against Venning gave, as will be seen by reference to our court report, a verdict for the plaintiff for three thousand dollars. The amount is large; but bearing in mind all the surrounding circumstances we cannot say it is too large. Judge Steadman and his friends have been treated by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in an arbitrary and reprehensible manner. The trespass for which this action was brought was committed after the legal right of the Judge to fish the Miramichi were it flowed over his own land has been settled by the court. Of course no blame attaches to Mr. Inspector Venning, who followed his official instructions, and he will be certainly protected against any loss. We are glad that a York County jury have shown a proper appreciation of the rights of their fellow citizens, and have asserted in such unmistakeable terms that those rights shall be respected.

The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Russell's case is one of very great importance, apart from the fact that it determines the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act. The judgment is based upon the broadest possible grounds, and it is difficult to limit the application of the principles involved in it. The rule by which the constitutionality of statutes is to be decided is thus laid down by their Lordships:—

The general scheme of the British North America Act with regard to the distribution of legislative powers, and the general scope and effect of Sections 91 and 92, and their relation to each other, were fully considered and commented on by this Board in the case of the Citizens Insurance Company vs. Parsons (7, L R Appeal Cases, 96). According to the principle of construction there pointed out, the first question to be determined is, whether the Act now in question falls within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in Section 92, and assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces. If it does, then the further question would arise, viz., whether the subject of the Act does not also fall within one of the enumerated classes of subjects in Section 91, and so does not still belong to the Dominion Parliament. But if the Act does not fall within any of the classes of subjects in Section 92, no further question will remain, for it cannot be contended, and indeed was not contended at their Lordships' bar, that, if the Act does not come within one of the classes of subjects assigned to the Provincial Legislatures, the Parliament of Canada had not, by its general power "to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Canada," full legislative authority to pass it.

In applying this rule of construction their Lordships hold that the power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada is exercised by Parliament, not subject to limitation by the powers assigned to the Local Legislatures, as has been contended, and said—

If the argument of the Appellant that the power given to the Provincial Legislatures to raise a revenue by licenses prevents the Dominion Parliament from legislating with regard to any article or commodity which was or might be covered by such licenses were to prevail, the consequence would be that the laws which might be necessary for the public good or the public safety could not be enacted at all. Suppose it were deemed to be necessary or expedient in the national safety, or for political reasons, to prohibit the sale of arms, or the carrying of arms, it could not be contended that a Provincial Legislature would have authority, by virtue of Sub-section 9 (which alone is now under discussion), to pass any such law, nor if the Appellant's argument were to prevail, would the Dominion Parliament be competent to pass it, since such a law would interfere prejudicially with the revenue derived from licenses granted under the authority of the Provincial Legislature for the sale or the carrying of arms. Their Lordships think that the right construction of the enactments does not lead to any such inconvenient consequence. It appears to them that legislation of the kind referred to, though it might interfere with the sale or use of an article included in a license granted under Subsection 9, is not in itself legislation upon or within the subject of that sub-section, and consequently is not by reason of it taken out of the general power of the Parliament of the Dominion.

It would appear that while Parliament may not pass laws for the specific purposes mentioned in Section 92, it is not a good objection to any statute that it interferes with the right of the Local Legislatures to exercise the powers conferred upon them by that section; in short, that the whole powers of the Local Legislatures are exercised by them subject to the general power conferred upon by Parliament to pass laws for "the peace, order and good government of Canada," and the right to determine whether any specific law is for that purpose rests in the Parliament itself. Their Lordships further say—

Few, if any, laws could be made by Parliament for the peace, order and good government of Canada which did not in some incidental way effect property and civil rights; and it could not have been intended, when assuring to the provinces exclusive legislative authority on the subjects of property and civil rights, to exclude the Parliament from the exercise of this general power whenever any such incidental interference would result from it.

COMMENTING upon a recent article in the HERALD, referring to the fact that a majority of the members of the Assembly had signified their intention to bring about a complete change in the local government, the Halifax *Chronicle* says:

If our Fredericton contemporary's statement is well founded means can be employed which will spedily lead to the resignation of the Government, as was the case in Nova Scotia. There is plenty of material in the New Brunswick Opposition ranks for the making of a new Government. Mr. Blair, of York, the Opposition leader, is a gentleman of ability and parliamentary experience. St. John has given him valuable assistance in such men as Mr. Elder, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. McLellan, and several of the members for other counties have good records. We hope to see the expectations of our Fredericton contemporary with reference to a change of Government realized at an early day.

THE *Sun* says: "The Fredericton HERALD, not finding its foolish statement about a change of Government backed up by any other Opposition paper, is now in a bad fix." In view of the fact that both the *Globe* and the *Telegraph* repeatedly made the same statement which the HERALD did, the *Sun's* observation will hardly square with the truth; but then that makes no difference to the *Sun*.

ANOTHER SUNSTROKE.

The ability of the *Sun* to demolish its opponents is only limited by the typographical resources of its establishment. It has various stages of annihilation to which it reduces them. These may be divided as follows: the lower case, the italic, the small cap., the cap., and the handbill. He employs several of the varieties to annihilate the HERALD. Before we treat of the point under discussion, we wish to express our appreciation of the peculiar force of the *Sun's* method. First, it speaks of "Mr. Lugrin of the Fredericton HERALD," and then with fiendish malignity it refers to the "DAILY HERALD, Charles H. Lugrin, Editor and Proprietor." Now, who can withstand such an onslaught? We cry out for mercy. To-morrow maybe he will speak of us by our full baptismal name, and mention the fact that we also publish a weekly edition.

We do not know that we are called upon to discuss the silly nonsense which our contemporary publishes. It plays the same part towards the Local Government as the jester did in the old baronial halls. Its duty is to act the fool, and the bigger fool it makes of itself the better it does its duty. But we can tell the people in whose service it is that it cannot either ridicule nor argue away the fact that the end has come to the administration. They may linger in office; but they are no longer a government. They do not pretend to be a government. They are simply a machine to give effect to the envy and spite of disappointed candidates by the dismissal of faithful officers. Their power is at an end, and they know it. They may postpone the hour of their resignation, for though the people can tell them that they no longer respect them, they cannot imbue them with a sense of political decency.

THE CHINESE.

Considerable excitement exists in British Columbia over the advent of thousands of Chinese. We think that the white population must be, if not in the minority, at least in only a small majority. How to grapple with the Chinese problem is a question which is difficult enough of solution at any time, and it has been made more difficult by the fact that the immigration of Chinese is practically encouraged by the Ottawa Government.

THE *Times* is cross because people talk of "the Westmoreland government." We don't wonder at it, but it should vent its indignation upon the gentleman who first stated that the "preponderating influence of the government" was in the noble County. That gentleman is Mr. D. L. Hanington.

A civil war seems about to break out in Russia. The Grand Duke Constantine is at the head the movement. Prince Bismarck coolly remarks that the moment revolution is even attempted he will take possession of the Baltic provinces, which having a considerable Teutonic population are, of course, claimed by Germany.

WAR IN EGYPT.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times* says the force for Egypt will be 10,000 men, and this, with the troops sent, will make a total strength immediately available of 14,000 men, The Duke of Connaught, Major General Allison, and Major General Sir Evelyn Wood will command brigades. General Wood has been ordered to be ready to embark in a few days. The Government yesterday engaged ten vessels for transport of troops. The transport Nyanza has been fitted up as a condenser for Alexandria. She can condense 32,000 gallons of water daily. The embarkation of the whole force will be completed within a fortnight. Cyprus will be the rendevouz of the force.

At a meeting of the foreign consuls, it was agreed to call on the commander of the war ships in the harbor to ask what steps will be taken for the security of Europeans on shore in the event of an outbreak.

Fresh earthworks have been thrown up by Egyptians at Fort Guerniel, six miles from Port Said.

The Arabs at Ismalia are murdering Copts. Every European has left Cairo.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22—To-day, 250 Rifles under an aide-de-camp of General Allison were pushed beyond Milaha, six miles hence, to blow up the railway. They met some of Arabi Pacha's cavalry and several shots were exchanged. The Egyptians fled after losing two dead and several wounded. The Rifles having finished work withdrew.

The British troops now occupy Aboukir and will occupy Ramleh to-morrow.

Arabi Pacha has levied a war tax upon the land to the nominal amount of $500,000.

The Khedive has received advices that Arabi Pacha is well supplied with provisions and ammunition, but his force is not increasing.

Alexandria, July 23.—The Khedive has signed a decree dismissing Arabi Pacha and declaring him a rebel. He will also issue a general order forbidding the Egyptian army to obey orders from Arabi Pacha and forbidding the people to pay him their taxes.

The *Observer* in a special edition prints the following: The proclamation issued by the Khedive asks the people to assist the English, who, it says, are promoting the real interests of Egypt.

The troopship Malabar with 1,108 men and a battery of artillery have arrived at Alexandria.

According to the last news from Cairo there are 8,000 starving, homeless persons camping in Esbeih gardens.

There are rumors that the French marines disembarked at Port Said, but it is impossible to verify the rumor.

Arabi Pacha Sunday massed 700 cavalry with a field gun at the pumping station of Ramiah Water Works. It is supposed that his intention is to destroy the station.

Yesterday the Bittern cruised off Rosetta to reconoitre, but did not approach within firing distance. The fort has 15 guns mounted; on the appearance of the Bittern the men stood to guns, but did not fire. At Aboukir there was a large number of guns and men, with a flag of truce flying, but no English troops landed to spike the guns. The country is drifting into fearful anarchy. Atrocities equal to any ever perpetrated in Bulgaria are committed with immunity. Arabi is flooding the country in front of his entranchments to provide for the civil population. The chief engineer of the Bittern has been placed in charge of the steam cotton works, where he will be able to condense 100 tons of water daily from wells of brackish water.

It is considered certain that Arabi will destroy Cairo unless defeated and captured.

In reply to the proclamation of the Khedive. Arabi has appointed a ministry of his own at Cairo. Preparations have been made to attack Aboukir. Arabi is moving portions of his troops in that direction.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24.—Ragheb Bey, second officer of the embargoed mail steamer, has been arrested. Documents were found upon him showing that for months he has acted as agent for Arabi, for carrying communications between him and the palace and the Pan Islamic committee at Constantinople. Ragheb was taken before the tribunal and upon being promised leniency if he fully confessed, gave a complete list of persons with whom Arabi was connected. The list includes several influential persons at Constantinople. Ragheb also gave a list of Arabi's confederates in Egypt. A cipher letter to Arabi was found upon him.

An eye witness from Tartah states that eighty-five Europeans were tortured, disembowelled and torn to pieces, and that women were violated and tortured, soldiers participating in the atrocities.

Arabi Pasha's new Government has issued a proclamation stating that every native molesting Christians will be shot. It is believed that this is a mere form to cover themselves, should they hereafter fall into our hands.

Cairo is denuded of troops. The reserves pour in from the provinces, but they are at once despatched to Arabi's headquarters.

The Inflexible has been ordered to watch the enemy's cavalry near Aboukir, and if they come within range to fire at them.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Times'* correspondent is tolerably certain that Arabi Pacha's force is composed of 8,000 men. Thirty-six field pieces, six gatling guns, and an unknown number of smooth bores have been taken hence and placed on the bulwarks in front of his position.

The *News'* despatch from Port Said says: De Lesseps arrived here on Saturday, accompanied by the aide-de-camp of the Khedive. Seventeen war vessels of different nations are in the harbor: five English men-of-war under Rear Admiral Hoskins, and five French under Admiral Conrad. The latter have consented to assist the English in keeping order in the town, and protecting the lives and property of the Europeans. In event of an outbreak the French are prepared to land 600 men, the English 400. Rear Admiral Hoskins sent a message, through the Governor to the commander of the troops, saying that he will hold himself responsible for any disturbance, and that if he cannot keep order the Admiral will. The commander is said to have declined to take the responsibility unless he is allowed to bring more troops from Damiettah.

The town continues to swarm with refugees from Cairo and the interior, who bring terrible accounts of the massacres at Zantah, Damiettah and elsewhere.

Hoskins has written to the English Consul at Cairo urging him to impress upon British subjects the necessity of leaving Egypt at once.

The *News'* Rome despatch says it is stated in diplomatic circles that the Porte has sent circular letters to the powers asking them to dissuade England from pushing on hostilities pending negotiations.

On Saturday night 500 of Arabi's cavalry, with one gun, rai-led through Ramleh, and came between the English outposts. They came boldly to the water works and then retired.

At five this morhing, 3,000 Nubians with eight guns, marched to Aboukir under Abdallah Pacha, and began to construct earthworks.

Arabi has 200 guns mounted on earthworks between Mahalla and Kafr el Dewar.

London, July 24.—A Constantinople despatch says there is reason to believe Arabi has sent a species of ultimatum to the Sultan declaring that he is acting to save Islam from infidels, and giving the Sultan notice that if she Porte sends troops to co-operate with unbelievers he will fight them and proclaim the Shereef of Mecca as Caliph. It is believed here that Arabi has threatened to depose the House of Osman and proclaim Jesad ruler in its place.

A despatch to the *Standard* from Alexandria says that the Rifles and mounted infantry occupied Ramleh early this morning. They stationed one gatling and one field gun at the bridge over the canal. The enemy's cavalry approached and galloped boldly along the railway at 300 yards' range, but fled on a volley being fired. After a short time they reappeared with two guns, with which they opened fire ineffectually upon the British, who took to cover. By 9 a. m. firing had ceased, but the enemy was expected to reappear with reinforcements.

A *News'* despatch from Alexandria says: The English will permanently hold Ramleh hillocks and put heavy guns there. The Egyptians are working desperately to entrench their side of the narrow pass between the lakes near Esssd. There is an unconfirmed report here of a fanatical outbreak at Smyrna in which many Christians are massacred.

London, July 25.—In the Commons, this afternoon, the Speaker received a message from the Queen, announcing the calling out of the reserves in consequence of the troubles in Egypt. Gladstone moved that the message be considered to-morrow.

A NEW MINISTER OF WAR.

Alexandria, July 25, 7.45 p. m.—The Khedive has appointed Omar Lufti, formerly Governor of Alexandria, minister of War and Marine. The Ministry is preparing another proclamation ordering the people not to obey Arabi Pacha. An employe of the Palace has gone to Kafr El Dewar with a letter dismissing Arabi from the Ministry.

Constantinople, July 25.—Dervish Pacha has been entrusted with the organization of the expedition to Egypt. The comissariat was constituted to-day.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

London, July 26.—In the House of Lords this afternoon, a motion to charge the expense of sending Indian troops to Egypt on the India revenue was agreed to.

Paris, July 26.—The Government has chartered of the Cunard steamship Co. upwards of ten thousand tons of shipping.

London, July 26.—A proclamation has deen issued summoning the reserves to assemble by August 2nd.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Capt Lee, of the Privy Council department at Ottawa, has fallen heir to $34,000 by the death of his uncle in Toronto.

The Victoria *Standard* asks: "What wil become of the Chinese when work on the road has to be relinquished during the winter months? 8.900 Chinese in one locality, with more to arrive."

The apple crop will be almost a total failure in the locality of Bowmanville. A small insect is killing the new growth and many trees are dying. The apples are falling in thousands to the ground.

Mary Woodruf, aged 16, John Griffin, aged 19, have eloped. The young man was a boarder at the house of the girl's aunt. They have not been seen since Sunday. The police are making enquiries.

Mr. John Boyd, one of the five candidates for Parliamentary honors in Victoria, B. C., says in his address to the electors, that there is danger of a massacre of the white population of the Province by the hordes of Chinese now there.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Mail*, writes that paper:—"It is possible, though not certain, that a change in the *personnel* of the Ministry will take place shortly, but the nature of the change, if it does take place, has not been made public."

A Chinese company is preparing to erect workshops and wharves at Victoria, B. C., to manufacture clothing, boots and shoes, tinware, cigars, etc., and enter into competition with the white firms. The intention creates a serious feeling of alarm, as white labor cannot compete with Chinese.

A number of cases of poisoning have occurred in Moncton, caused by eating canned corned beef, an article of diet prepared by several butchers of the town. It is not know whether the poison is chemical or whether the meat was putrid when put up. There are probably forty patients in all, several of whom had a narrow escape with their lives.

A gentleman just back from a tour in the North West says he met several disappointed Canadians returning from the country. They complained that every acre of good available land was grabbed up by the Syndicate, the Hudson Bay Company, land companies and speculators. All northern Dakota nearly, he says, is settled by Canadians driven back from Manitaba and the North West by the fatal policy of Canadian Government.

Those who have occasion to ship goods to Manitoba are in the best position to appreciate the beauties of railway monopoly. Some time ago a wholesale firm in this city shipped a car load of goods to Winnipeg. It took them three weeks to get there, and the freight came to ten per cent. of the value of the goods. If the C. P. R. monopoly were broken up, freight would not be more than half what it now is and goods would be put through in half the time.—*Toronto World.*

Should Mr. De Cosmos be elected for Victoria, B. C., to-day, the *Standard* of that city says he will "insist upon the Dominion Government at once proceeding to extend the Canadian Pacific Railway down the inlet, across the gulf, and down the Island to Esquimalt, and paying $2,500,000 for delays." The old proposition to bring the whole white population to Ottawa, board them at the Russell House and supply them with pocket money for the remainder of their lives, as a cheap means of solving the difficulties between them and the Dominion, still holds good.—*Free Press.*

It is generally rumored, and we believe correctly, that Col. J. W Laurie has again sent the Imperial authorities an offer to raise a regiment in Nova Scotia for active service with the British army in Egypt. Col. Laurie's offer in 1877 to raise a Nova Scotia regiment was very favorably received by the imperial authorities and the arrangements in anticipation of the organization were so far advanced that the Colonel was able to report that he could have his regiment at full strength in barracks at Halifax within thirty days from the date he would be actually allowed to commence enrolment.

A canary owned by a child in Maitland was seen performing the following trick. The little thing was evidently suffering from thirst. The water in its cup was very low, too low for it to reach it with its beak. After making several unsuccessful attempts to reach the water, it sat on the perch a moment or two, evidently in a mood. It then suddenly turned around, pulled a feather from its tail, the feather, we presume was loose, took it by the butt in its beak, dipped it in the water at the bottom of the cup, drew it up, placed the feather crosswise on the perch, put one foot upon it, then reaching to the wet end with its beak took the moisture from the feather. It was seen to perform this feat more than a dozen times, we suppose until it was satisfied.—*Windsor Mail.*

For an illiterate country Egypt is pretty well supplied with newspapers. There are in Alexandria three dailies in French, two in Arabic, two in Italian and one each in Greek and English, aith circulations running up to $5,000. There are also six weeklies—two in French, two in Arabic, one in Italian and one English. Cairo, with its population of 350,000, has but two dailies, both in French, and four weeklies. Of the latter, Egyptian Eventt, in Arabic, is the government organ and has a circulation of 10,000. At Port Said, there are two French weeklies, and Suez, Ismalia and some other places have feeble apologies for a newspaper.

A despatch of the 25th from St. Thomas to the New York *Herald* says: "One of the assassins of Lord Cavendish has been arrested in Puerto Cabello. He gives the names of his accomplices. He has been sent to Caracas."

Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition, is still in Ottawa, and yesterday had an interview with several members of the government.

The English Conservatives have decided to avoid embarrassing the Government in any way pending the troubles in Egypt.

IT is proposed to construct a canal from Lake Superior to Red River.

THE crop prospects all over Canada are said to be excellent.

Hoegg & Co.'s Canning Factory

As we stated a few days ago, Messrs Hoegg & Co have commenced work in their canning establishment. The building used by them is situated on George street, and is what is known as the old school house.

The work at present is confined to making cans; the canning will be commenced in a few days. The cans are made as follows:—For the body of the can the tin is cut in strips, the width of which equals the distance around the can. These strips are cut into pieces by a machine for the purpose.

The tops and bottoms of the cans are cut by the same machine. This is a large circular iron tube, and is easily worked by a handle. For cutting the tops another tube is screwed in the larger one. The shape is given to the can by being run between rollers, six being put through at a time.

The cans are then soldered together; two are done at once. The tops and bottoms are then floated on. The top is floated first, for which a larger sized cobbler is used than for the bottom. The can is then ready for use. At present there are four making cans, and these put up 1,200 per day. When the canning begins the factory will give employment to about thirty-five hands. Messrs. Hoegg & Co. expect to put up two thousand cans of corn a day. Last year corn was the only article canned; this year in addition to corn they will can tomatoes and blueberries. At present there are two boilers, and although these are 7x4x4 feet each the firm expects to put in one or two more. When the canning is under way we will give our readers an idea of the work. The reporter was informed that a market has been found for all the goods canned by this firm this year.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively cure chronic diarrhœa of long standing; also dysentary, cholera morbus, and cholera, used internally. There is no remedy known so valuable for immediate use as this old life preserver.

One single box of *Parsson's Purgalve Pills* taken one each night will make more *new* rich blood than ten dollars worth of any liquid blood purifier now known. These pills will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.