

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

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OH MY PROPHETIC SOUL!

Lest it should be again said that a prophet is not without honor, we propose today to give a striking instance of the fulfillment of a short prophecy made by a modest gentleman, whom we know to be so incapable of blowing his own trumpet, that if we or somebody else do not sound forth his praises, he is in danger of going down to his political grave, unwept, unhonored, and unsung. The prophecy, or rather prophecies, for there were several of them, were made in the year of grace 1880. That to which we refer to-day, was given to the world on the 12th day of April in that year. On that day, the prophet said, "Nothing is clearer than that the Government has lost the confidence of the electors. No supporter of the Government could be elected in St. John." Two years and two months and ten days glided away, and behold an election was held in St. John, and although the prophet took up his pen, and labored each night till the break of day for the Government, and foretold for it unbounded success, when sunset and the returns from the poll booths came, behold it appeared that the prophecy had been fulfilled almost to the letter, one supporter of the Government alone being returned, and he had to buy his election. We note here that the prophet seemed to possess a sort of unconscious veracity, a sort of veracity which philosophers tell us is unaccompanied by any other kind. Being intimately acquainted with himself, he refused to believe what he himself had uttered, and therefore did not trust his own prophecy, which was so signally fulfilled.

And when the prophet had spoken these words on the 12th of April, behold "he got up on his ear" and delivered himself as follows: "The Government is at a discount in York and all the river counties above." "Numerous evidences of Governmental imbecility are to be seen on every hand." "The country is in opposition to the Fraser Government to the core. A general election would establish the fact beyond the shadow of a shade of doubt, as Governmental interpreters of 'Pinarofe' would say. But we need not go so far to secure the overthrow of a Government detested from end to end of the Province."

And when we had read these things, we said surely this is the *Freeman* which we are perusing, and behold it was not; and again we said peradventure it is that dialy sheet, the *Globe*, and we examined the title and behold it was not, and again we said, let us examine diligently for perchance this may be the *Herald*, and the compositors and the proof reader have combined to place a wrong date upon the paper. And we examined carefully, and behold it was not the *Herald*, neither was it a Liberal paper, or as the heathens say, a grit sheet, at all, but in truth and verity it was the *Sun*, wherein those things were printed, and we marvelled and said within ourselves, "There must for a surety be an Ethiopian concealed in the wood pile!" and we marvelled also whether any part of the "extent of corruption," through the *Sun* said they would have to wade who upset this government, had enphased the prophet, and the more we marvelled the more we did not know; and we now ask, with all humility, to be told how it came about that the *Sun* supports what on April 12th, 1882 it pronounced "a weak demoralized government, the prey of rings and promoters, and base influences of various kinds."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A special cable says—"The *Standard* to-day published an editorial on the contemplated visit of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. Princess Louise to the Province of British Columbia in September next. The *Standard* predicts a loyal welcome to the visitors, who could not desire to see a country or land wilder or more picturesque than the Far West of the Dominion. After describing the features of the Province, the *Standard* points out that in spite of its many and varied resources it has not prospered. For many years it suffered for political experiments in governing the island and mainland, which, being separated from each other, were as two rival colonies, not always actuated by the kindest feeling towards each other. As a province of the Dominion it has not proved a much greater success, but with its great mineral wealth of timber, fish, land fit for the cultivation of wheat, cattle, hops, its good climate, abundant harbors and peaceful Indian population, its close proximity to the United States, it will go hard with the province if before long a new and better era in its history is not begun."

A St. John paper is very anxious that the New Brunswick Railway Company should "explain its future policy." It will probably be quite time enough for them to do so when the negotiations with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company are closed. We may add that there is no foundation for the report which was circulated during the last few days that these negotiations were broken off.

THE JOYALIST CENTENNIAL.

There does not seem to be much enthusiasm among the descendants of the Loyalists over the approaching Centennial. It is not altogether to be wondered at, for however much we may esteem our over-loyal ancestors, there is not in the present condition of the Province that buoyancy of public sentiment, that hopefulness for the future, that consciousness of great achievements, and of greater possibilities, which alone can lend the necessary ardor to make a centennial celebration a success. The "loyalist idea" was a mistake, and the people of this part of the nineteenth century, are not inclined to throw up their hats over the blunders of 1783. It is safe to say that there are not a hundred people in Canada, outside of those who might hope to make money out of it, who would act upon such an idea, and while we give the men of 1783 all the credit they deserve, not for coming here, but for what they accomplished after they came, we cannot grow enthusiastic over them. The Loyalists of New Brunswick can be divided into three classes; namely, those who were in the King's pay, either in the army or navy; those who looked for positions of prominence in the new colony; and those who found their homes in the new States uncomfortable, because they had made themselves conspicuous in opposing the true principles of government. Candidly, we don't see much in the principles which governed the conduct of either of these classes to awaken public sentiment to-day. The world recognizes that the Loyalists were mistaken, that is those of them who espoused the Royal cause in the conflict with the colonies, and if proof were needed, we have it in the echoes of the British guns at the Yorktown celebration, sounding across the farms which the ancestors of many of our people left for homes on these then inhospitable shores. But some may ask, do you oppose a Loyalist Memorial? We answer that we do not. It is desirable in some way to perpetuate the history of the early settlement of the province, and as centennials are the order of the day, it is altogether right and proper to mark in some way the close of the first hundred years since the landing of the Loyalists. The historical fact is worthy of some memorial. If it is attempted to make the memorial commemorative of anything else, we will make ourselves the laughing-stock of the world. When all men agree that the revolution was justifiable, it will be supremely ridiculous for a few thousand people in New Brunswick to pretend to glory in the fact that their ancestors were on the side which not only was defeated, but deserved to be so. If the projectors of the proposed Memorial will appeal to the public on the ground simply that the landing of the Loyalists is an historical event, the centennial of which is worthy of being marked in some appropriate way, they may accomplish something; but they will do very little if they attempt to glorify the most gigantic blunder of the last century—the attempt of Great Britain to tax her colonies.

THE VICE-REGAL TOUR.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have gone to British Columbia. First and last, it has cost the people of Canada a good deal of money to pay for the peripatetic of the very distinguished figure-heads to the ship of State; and a good many people are beginning to ask if it pays. We take it for granted that the expense of this tour to British Columbia will be paid out of the Dominion exchequer; and a question arises whether it is worth while to pay for these Vice-Regal progresses through the country. Perhaps as the British Columbians want to see the Princess, it is cheaper to send her to them than to bring them all to Ottawa, although the matter may be open to question, since the whole white population of the Province would not make a good-sized town; but when they have been gratified, it would be just as well to cry a halt, and since it has come to be understood that a Governor General is only an appendage to the Great Seal, that whoever may succeed him will be allowed to go about the country as nearly after the fashion of an ordinary mortal as possible for a person clothed with so much dignity and drawing so large a salary. The administration of the Marquis has been conspicuous for the absence of anything noticeable, and this is not to be wondered at, considering the severe snubbing he got in the Letellier case. The residence of the Princess amongst us has not added to the attachment of the people to the Throne and the Royal family. Royal personages, divested of their surroundings, are very much like other people. If all the princes, and as many beggars were sewed up in sacks, with their heads only exposed, he would be a clever man who could pick out the potentates from the paupers. In monarchical countries, an atmosphere surrounds royalty, which does not accompany it abroad. In a new country like Canada, we have not learned to respect things simply because they are old, and nearly everything is judged of by a rough standard of practical utility. For these, and other reasons, Canadians do not feel much reverence for royalty, and would, probably, never experience a regret if they were told that the Vice-Regal tour now being made is to be the last with which the Dominion will be honored.

EGYPT.

Mohammed Achmet, the so-called El Mehdî, or the Messiah of the Mahometans, looms up again in Egyptian affairs. Arabi is alleged to have stated that he was able to hold the field until the prophet joined him. The forces of the latter are said to consist of 60,000 men, and to be receiving constant accessions, so that if a union can be effected with Arabi's army, there would be a total army of fully 100,000 men to confront the British. It is to be remembered that this great army would, for the most part, be undisciplined and poorly armed, and even if it was inspired with religious enthusiasm, it would probably make a poor stand against the well-trained soldiers from Great Britain, or the equally well-instructed Indian contingent, while the difficulty of successfully maintaining so large an army in the field, in a country like Egypt, will be very great. The great object of Sir Garnet Wolseley must be to crush Arabi before his ally can come to his aid, and this appears to be in a fair way of being accomplished; but it does not seem to be settled that the rout of the rebel forces will end the work of the British army. Something will have to be done with the Prophet, whether he is a true prophet or a false one. His 60,000 followers will not be a bad substitute for inspiration, and if he intends to give trouble, he can do so. Since the British Government has felt compelled, by reason of her Asiatic interests, to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt, the army cannot be withdrawn until a settled government is established, without jeopardizing all the results which may be achieved in a successful campaign. There is little sympathy between Lower Egypt and Sudan, the rule of the Khedive, as administered by his deputies in the remote provinces, being the worst possible despotism. The rebellion of Arabi represents the ambition of one man; the advance of Achmet is the protest of a down-trodden people. The former must be crushed, to deal successfully with the latter will require more than artillery and breech-loading rifles; and it is satisfactory to know that Mr. Gladstone's administration will seek every possible means of securing a recognition of the claims made by the millions of Sudan, that they should be relieved from a system of government, the chief features of which are legalized plunder and outrageous oppression.

UP TO HIS OLD TRICKS.

We are never surprised when the *Sun* has the hardihood to attribute statements to its contemporaries which it never made. This is the *Sun's* chief stock-in-trade, this calling names; but we were rather astounded when we took up its issue of Thursday and found that it deliberately misrepresented what it had published a few days before. Having misrepresnted its own assertions, it calls on some one to contradict it. Nobody takes the trouble to contradict the *Sun*. The fact that the *Sun* says anything is of itself a sufficient badge of improbability to render a contradiction unnecessary. It is particular in its invitation Thursday. It is Mr. Blair who must contradict it. No one else will do, and Mr. Blair does not, our delightful contemporary will be forever satisfied that he can not. Then to-morrow the *Sun* will say that the moon is made of green cheese, and will call on Herbert Spencer to deny it if he dares, and when he does not, he will publish him to the world as a believer in this soul-destroying heresy that the rats may eat the satellite up. The possibilities which are involved in this method are almost infinite. Unfortunately for the professors of this sort of logic the public take very little stock in it. They know just what it is worth; but more particularly does every one understand to a hair just what value to put upon any statement in the *Sun*.

In respect to the statement of our contemporary that Mr. Blair will have to "wade through an indefinite extent of competition" to get in power, we have this to say, that the *Sun* probably knows better than we do the character of the defences with which the Dorchester Corner combination has surrounded itself. But we can inform it that, be the extent of corruption immeasurable, it will avail nothing. The verdict of the people was against the "mythical" government. A majority of the people's representatives have determined upon a change, and although the government may use all the arts of corruption the verdict of the people will prevail.

If the *Sun* can make no better reply than that it pretends to make to the *Herald* yesterday, it may as well abandon any further attempts at controversial journalism. It has three ideas only, one is that every one is like itself, the second is that calling names will crush an opponent, and the third is that larger type used the stronger the argument. It is phenomenally weak in anything like controversial ability; but it carries off the palm easily for low abuse and wilful misrepresentation.

The crinoline continues to gain favor in England, and cool weather mantles will be designed to give room to it.

A GREAT EVIL.

A clergyman recently felt called upon to remark upon the laxity of effort made in this city to prevent young men from going astray. Unquestionably the subject is one which calls for prompt action. There is entirely too much immorality in Frederickton, and much of it can be prevented by legal means. The subject is an unpleasant one to write about, but something must be done, or else the city will become uncomfortable for respectable people. To put it plainly, the houses of ill-fame must be suppressed and the daily parade of shameless women in the streets stopped. It is a disgrace to the fair name of Frederickton that several such houses are in full blast, and that women parade through the streets in attire intended as advertisement of their abandoned calling. If an entertainment takes place in a public hall the best seats are purchased by prostitutes, and respectable people now hesitate about purchasing reserve seats for fear that they may be brought in contact with these people. Surely there is some law for the suppression of this great evil. It may be said that the subject is a delicate one to refer to, but it has become so offensive that it is the duty of the press to speak out. In Winnipeg, we are told that such women are not allowed to promenade the streets or drive about the city in open carriages. Here as every one knows the reverse is the case and they prove the most conspicuous part of the population. It is the duty of all good citizens to insist upon a rigid enforcement of the laws against the social evil. The manifestations of this moral disease are undisputed, and we regret to say that it does not end in moral disease. We shall only call attention to the subject to-day, and we hope that it will not be necessary to refer to it again, but if it is not to prevent any false notions of propriety to allow us from speaking out very plainly. We ask the co-operation of the city clergy in removing this pestilence from the city, or in instituting a law which will confine it to such limits as will prevent it offending itself upon respectable people.

A GRAND NATIONAL PARTY.

The telegram from Quebec the other day announcing that it was reported in the ancient capital that Messrs. Mercier and Langelet would shortly enter the cabinet, was regarded here as a *canard*, and but few politicians paid any attention to it. This morning, however, it leaked out here that there is at present under discussion by the *clique* of the two great parties in the Province, a move fraught with the greatest importance not only to this Province, but to the Dominion as well, and which is nothing more nor less than the formation of a grand national party in Quebec, the chief plank in its political platform being to see that Quebec gets better terms than she at present enjoys at Ottawa. The most important and initiatory step taken by the party, if the present negotiations are successfully consummated, will be to ask that the Federal subsidy be increased from eighty cents to one dollar per capita, on the basis of the census of 1881; the abolition of the Legislative Council, or a modification thereof tantamount to abolition; the entire reconstruction of the Administration of Justice of the Province so as each district may meet its own current expenditure; reductions in the general expenditure of the Province to such an extent that the revenue will meet all expenses under all and every circumstance.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Privileges are becoming a burning question with many Canadians in this Province, belonging to both parties. Already it is stated openly that one of Mr. Chapleau's first moves will be to have a French-Canadian on the directorate of the great Pacific road. A number of

FOUR PARLES.

have been recently held between Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and Mercier, and it is stated on the best authority that a programme of the new regime is in writing in the possession of these gentlemen. Tuesday numerous interviews have taken place between the Prime Minister and leaders of the Liberal party, and a *modus vivendi* was expected to be arrived at within twenty-four hours, by which means the Liberals would vote for Mr. Mosseau in Jacques Cartier, and thereby secure his election. Messrs. Starnes and Dionne are the two Ministers spoken of who are to make way for Messrs. Mercier and Langelet.—*Montreal Star*.

The theory that lightning never strikes twice in one place is fallacious.

WAR IN EGYPT.

The Austrian gunboat *Nautilus*, bound from Port Said to Alexandria, passed Aboukir on Monday. The Commander seeing a white flag flying on the Aboukir forts, supposed they were in possession of the British, and sent a boat ashore with an officer and 12 men, who were made prisoners by the Egyptians.

A despatch from Ismailia dated Aug. 22 says that since the engagement at Shalouf the enemy have left every position they held between Suez and Ismailia and are retreating in disorder towards Saqazig. The Indian cavalry will come on here.

The *Times*'s Alexandria correspondent says fires were observed last evening in the neighborhood of Aboukir and Kaf-el-Dwar. It is believed that a part of the Egyptian force is burning villages either during or preparatory to retreat.

In consequence of the representation made by Lord Dufferin, British ambassador, the Porte has authorized exportation of mules from Smyrna for British service in Egypt.

The Austrian admiral has sent the *Nautilus* back to Aboukir.

There are increased signs that Arabi Pasha is retiring from Kaf-el-Dwar. According to authentic information Arabi Pasha has 2,500 men at Kaf-Dwar.

Large numbers of men are constantly entrenched at Tel El Kebir, and there is little doubt that the big fight of the war will occur there.

The prisoners taken at Serapeum, on Monday, report that many of the enemy's wounded died during the retreat across the desert to Tel El Kebir.

A despatch from Ismailia says the troops now at Nefeh, with the addition of three squadrons of household cavalry, two guns, a detachment of Hussars and mounted infantry will march in the morning to Magfar, on the fresh water canal, about four miles west of Nefeh, leaving one regiment there to guard the bridge over the canal.

The water in the fresh water canal is falling perceptibly at Ismailia. It is feared that Arabi Pasha has diverted its course.

The canal company has issued notices requesting economy in the use of water. The Arabs have reoccupied Fort Ghemilek, and are erecting entrenchments in the vicinity.

The enemy have thrown up entrenchments in their extreme right across sands towards Lake Aboukir, probably on account of a movement of the Highlanders on Sunday, which threatened to outflank them. It is reported that large bodies of Bedouins have crossed the desert from Tripoli to Arabi Pasha.

Several more of Arabi Pasha's officers have arrived at Kantara from the Egyptian camp at Salahik to make submission to the British. A letter from the commandant at Fort Ghemilek has been received by Sheiks in the Arab quarter of Port Said charging them to warn the inhabitants to flee in consequence of a rumor that a "black regiment" was advancing on Port Said from Damietta.

A British force with some artillery has been sent beyond the native quarter. Intelligence received at the Palace states that the Baulak-El Dakur Railway has been cut at short distance south of El Kith. It is supposed by Bedouins, with the object of cutting off Arabi Pasha's retreat to Upper Egypt. Sultan Pasha has received intimation from Upper Egypt that a strong feeling against Arabi exists among the people because of his exactions.

While Arabi Pasha's generals know exactly our movements, we are ignorant of theirs. The absence of balloons is much felt here. The troops at Fort Ghemilek, near Port Said, are reported to be wavering in their allegiance to Arabi. Many of them are deserting.

The 26th company of the Royal Engineers to-day proceeded to Ramleh. The Porte has addressed a protest to Lord Dufferin, British ambassador, in regard to the interruption of telegraphic communication with Egypt, the Porte being unable to communicate with its officers at the Khedive's palace.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Nees* telegraphs that general confidence is expressed in diplomatic circles and by the press, that the moderate party has triumphed and that a military convention will be concluded. Lord Dufferin's essential demands are already conceded, and the question of form only waits despatch.

A despatch from Vienna to the *Nees* says it is reported from Constantinople that the Sultan has consulted Germany in regard to a military convention, and that Germany has advised him to come to an understanding with England, as co-operation with that nation was the only means of defeating Russia's plans.

Yesterday the following was received in London: "The enemy are reported in force ten miles off from Ismailia. Occasionally the attack on pickets, but retire directly we advance. Our line extends over a mile and a half beyond Ismailia. The water supply continues to diminish. What we have is very bad. Our cavalry is moving towards Maghanah. The railway to Nefeh is completed. Prince Tock will move with General Wolseley. General Wolseley and cavalry are now at Nefeh. There is no sign of the enemy. Gen. Wolseley, telegraphing to the war office from Ismailia, on Thursday, says: The water in the fresh-water canal having been falling the last three days I thought it necessary, although I had possession of Serapeum, to push forward and occupy a point on the canal 7 miles west of Ismailia, where I had been warned the canal could be used most seriously damaged. Gen. Wolseley, in his despatch to the war office, recounts an engagement at Magfar on Thursday in which he held his ground the whole day against 10,000 Egyptians; his forces numbered about 2,000 men. General Wolseley says: I advanced this morning before daybreak with the household cavalry, two horse-artillery guns, 30 mounted infantry, and 1,000 men from the York and Lancaster regiments and marines. After some further skirmishing I took possession of the dam, which the enemy had constructed across the canal and between the villages of Magfar and Mohutna. During the operation two squadrons of the household cavalry charged the enemy's broken infantry very gallantly. I soon found that the enemy were being largely reinforced from Tel El Kibir. I thought it inconsistent with tradition for the Queen's army to retire before any number of Egyptian troops, and so I decided to hold ground until reinforcements arrived. All day long I had an Egyptian force of 10,000 men with 10 guns in my front and on my right flank. The precision of the enemy's artillery was very good, but fortunately they fired with common shell nearly all day and when they did fire, although their fuses were badly adjusted, the enemy had their cavalry regiments in line. Our horses, having been recently on board the ship, were not in condition to gallop much. The two horse artillery guns were served with pluck and ability. Our casualties were being slight. Capt. Hellam Parr was wounded through the leg. Lord Melgund received a wound through the hand. Capt. Parr's mounted infantry distinguished itself. All the troops engaged did well. To-morrow (Friday) I shall attack the enemy's position at Halenke and hope to take possession of the dam (which they constructed) there this morning. In his telegram, Gen. Wolseley also omitted to say that I had with me, yesterday, 2 Gatling guns, worked by seamen, who did their duty admirably. Damietta has been captured, and the sanitary agent of the English government, post office official and two priests were found there. They had been loaded with chains for the last six weeks and subjected to the most terrible cruelties.

The Baptist Church.

Notwithstanding the fact that he has been granted an extension of time, Mr. Milden is constructing the New Baptist Church in this city with a great deal of vigor. The walls of the lecture room are nearly completed and before very long one will be able to form a good idea of the effect of employing the Frederickton Sandstone in connection with Dorchester Freestone. The greater part of the stone used in the construction of this church is from a quarry two miles below town on the railway line. It is a dark bluish grey stone of good sharp grit and very durable. It is a little harder to work than the Dorchester stone, but when roughly dressed makes so handsome a wall, that the hardness of the stone is really no objection to its use for building purposes. The Baptist church walls will be laid in what is technically known as "shoddy." This is a most unfortunate term, as it is usually employed to signify something insubstantial. In this case it means that the stone are simply squared at the edges, the face of each block being left rough as it is broken by the hammer. The trimmings will be of Dorchester freestone, the same as the Parliament building are constructed of. The work of procuring this stone and preparing it, has been subcontracted to John Moore who has one schooner loaded upon the ground, and the stone is understood to be the best ever brought to the city. Judging from the effect of the combination of the two varieties of stone, as it can be seen on portions of the lecture room wall, we think that the church when completed, will compare favorably with any stone structure in point of color, and as its proportions are good and the detail of ornamental elegant, though not elaborate, we must congratulate the committee upon the very excellent taste they have shown, and the citizens upon the prospect of having an edifice so creditable to the city. The utilization of the stone from the quarries near this city is a capital idea. It keeps so much more money amongst us, which would otherwise be sent to Dorchester. We hope that this is only the beginning of the uses to which this stone will be put. It compares very favorably with much of the best varieties of stone used in constructing public buildings in the United States, and is particularly well adapted for the building of churches. The time for the completion of this church is September 1883, and it is altogether likely that before that time our Baptist friends will be able to occupy, if they wish, a building which in external appearance and the internal appointments will compare favorably with any structure of the kind in the province. BOXES OUT OF THE LOCKUP.—Saturday night drunkenness and rookism reigned supreme. The police succeeded in running in an old offender, but the quarters assigned him in the lockup were not in keeping with his views. His friends viewed the situation in the same light, and in a short time had the prisoner out. They removed a large stone in the corner of the lockup and tearing away two feet square, through which the prisoner escaped.