

The Saturday Gazette.

Vol. I.—No. 31.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1887.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

RUBBER GOODS: MILL SUPPLIES:

BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING of all kinds; CARRIAGE APRONS, KNEE RUGS, CAMP SHEETS, BED AND CRIB SHEETING, TUBING, SYRINGES, WRINGER ROLLS, CARRIAGE CLOTHS, APRONS, BIBS, HATS, HAT COVERS, And all conceivable kinds of RUBBER GOODS; also OIL CLOTHING.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, DISTON'S SAWS, EMERY WHEELS, RUBBER, LINEN AND COTTON HOSE, MACHINE OILS of all kinds; FILES, STEAM PACKINGS, AND MILL SUPPLIES of all kinds.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO., PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS SALE!

TURNER & FINLAY

Black Silks. FOR MONDAY.

Grand Values BLACK SILKS

- 5 pieces 24-INCH BLACK SILKS, worth \$1.25 per yard, at only \$1.00
5 pieces 24-INCH BLACK SILKS, worth \$1.50 per yard, at only \$1.25
3 pieces 24-INCH BLACK SILKS, worth \$1.50 per yard, at only \$1.25
3 pieces 24-INCH BLACK SILKS, worth \$1.50 per yard, at only \$1.25

Real Furs—No Imitations!

Fur Lined CIRCULARS SILK AND CASHMERE COVERS, Prices, \$37.50, \$45.00, \$50.00
Fur Lined DOLMANS, Newest Cut as Shown in New York and London, PRICES, \$17.50, \$37, \$40, \$50.
FUR SHOULDER CAPES, \$1.25 TO \$7.00.

Black Astracan Jackets \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00, and \$45.00. Five per cent. for Cash on Fur Goods.

Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs. Three Wonderful Bargains!

LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES, 4 Buttons, ASK FOR "FOR AMANDINE" at 85c.

Gents' and Boys' Scarfs, Come and see the Value—25c, 30c, 35c, and 50, all laid out on our Centre Counter. Also,

Ladies' Gents' and Boys' Silk Handkerchiefs, WHITE CHINA, SHIRAZ BROCADED AND EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, 90c, \$1.00 and up.

HUNDREDS OF DOZENS TO SELECT FROM. TURNER & FINLAY, 12 KING STREET.

TRAIN'S STRANGE STORY.

HARD WORK EXTRAITING HIMSELF—HUNDREDS FIFTY DOLLAR WATCH PAWNEED AT BANGOR HOTEL.

Fifty Dollars Duty on Ten—Appeal to Sir John A. Macdonald—Watch Received Without Paying Duty. GABRIEL special found Citizen Train settled down for life (he said) in his editorial sanctum specially fitted up by Editor Spooner on first floor of Record Building (Sussex, N. B.). Large room, newly papered, nice carpet on floor, large desk and table, new stove, good light, pigeon holes in letter rack for assorted papers and everything complete for an editor who has come to stay.

CITIZEN JOHN A. MACDONALD, PREMIER DOMINION, OTTAWA. Intercolonial Hotel, Sussex, N. B.

CONGRATULATION ON CANADA PACIFIC ENTERPRISE (giving cheap and rapid transit from Europe to Asia—twenty days) checkmating our "Inter-State Gould-Boodie." Long and short haul (Blaine, Cleveland, White House rail) and protective tariff to develop Dominion industry. You have done more for Canada than all Kings, Viceroys, Provincial Statesmen since the capture of Louisbourg. What would Canada do without your guiding hand.

LOST CHECKS FOR TARIFF? P. S.—Singular accident happened at Bangor, Maine, (head as Blaine) grip sacker. My "residential watch" (Bangor Hotel, pawned for ten dollars, empty opera house leaving stranded my entire "show.")

Enclosed correspondence (Sussex Record) explains. Please send word to custom official and case will show no intention of smuggling. (This is inscription—)

Presented to GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN—Our next President—by young men of Elgin, Ill., July 1871.

P. S.—Duties would be five times loan, Usury would ruin me, on two pounds watch, as a Bangor hotel would not loan me \$5. I wrote on the pawn ticket: "This will sell for fifty dollars in ten years! I should like to exchange Maine for St. John and the Maritime Provinces. A corpse for a live man!"

Citizen Train then expressed himself in these words: In golden days of Old Long Snee, When world was moving (so to speak) Broomer went to visit Pike Peak, Prairie schooner "Pike's Peak or Bust," Pike's Peak, "Busted," Few weeks later returned (odd), On his return, so far first time, I returned here on frontier land, Dead broke! A twenty-millionaire, With every stamp for St. John fair, So hundred fifty-dollar beepsake, My presidential watch (to pawn) Went up the special I be proud to ten And left my dear old friend with them.

BANGOR, Nov. 1887. Citizen Geo. Francis Train. Your C. D. order to hand. Do you know if send watch by express, duties must be paid on value of same: 20 per cent. would amount to large sum on 150 dollar watch, but if you send the amount \$10.00 by registered letter I will get some one to take the watch to you. I would get some one that is trustworthy, so it would be all right. Please let me know by return mail.

But do you think you should survive with "Barbarianism" and "die"? Where is your man (on earth) like Had so kind friend to give him bread? Where hundred fifty dollar check? Went up the special (to reach St. John) Don't think that I go back on you (GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN) but State of Maine Would make old Bessie hub as he is (GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN) have made old Blaine! Last time, you know, we heard from him. Is it strange place he could crowd in, He sat to hear the gladiators boom— Overseer dancing on the tomb!

Strange historic fact! Bangor Hotel would not advance \$5 to get to St. John, when G. F. T. told them he had hundred dollar check awaiting him at Royal Hotel, St. John. This registered letter nailed down the watch.

GABRIEL IS RECORDING HIS HISTORY! FOUR DOLLARS A DAY IN ST. JOHN AGAINST FOUR DOLLARS A WEEK IN SUSSEX. ROYAL HOTEL, ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 5, 1887. Citizen Geo. Francis Train. Please find post office order for seventy-six dollars and eight cents, balance due after deducting twenty-nine dollars. Royal Hotel's bill as per enclosed. Your baggage sent by freight this morning, your washing by express.

A New Book For Engineers. The "Manual of Engineers' Calculations" by D. McLoughlin Smith, of St. John, N. B., which has been lately laid on our table, is a work that fills a long felt want among Canadian Engineers, Machinists and Boiler Makers, for a book treating calculations according to the S. B. Inspectors Act (of 1882) of Canada, also examination data of questions of the kind and scope requisite to successfully pass for certificates as required by the Marine Board. This work fully covers the ground for Canada that such works as Read or Ainsley do for England or Haswell or Roper for the United States. The volume is divided into three parts, bound neatly in one cover. 1st part, consists of miscellaneous calculations for engineers, machinists and iron workers, compiled from the best authorities in these subjects in England, United States and translations of foreign works, together with many shop rules and methods deduced from the experience gained in assisting in the plan construction of engines and boilers built for the past 8 years in the Maritime Provinces; also the Natural Philosophy and history of steam engines with tables useful to every iron worker. The whole book contains a fund of information of incalculable value to Canadian engineers. 200 copies of the work have been sold in Canada since May last.—[Yarmouth Press.]

Fashionable lady (arranging for an evening party): "Shall I send an invitation to your friend, Mr. Constock, John?" Husband: "Heavens, no! Do you want your guests to wait until the night in the station-house?" Tramp (to woman at the door): "I feel very much distressed, madam." Madam: "Something you have eaten?" Tramp: "No, something I've not eaten."

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

A LAYMAN DISCUSSES THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

Is There Any Warrant in the Bible for Making One Day Holier Than Another.

Mark II: 27. "The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath." One of the small things, (so small indeed as almost to escape notice) that indicates the modern departure from the Christian idea of the first day of the week is found in the common literature of the time on the observance of the day. The Bible nowhere capitalizes the word—modern literature almost always does. The word means—rest, and ought to have been so translated in the Bible.

The first reference to a day of rest for man in the Bible is in Exodus XVI. in connection with the giving of the manna to the Jews. On the sixth day they were to gather twice as much as on any other day, and none on the seventh. Accepting Bishop Usher's chronology as correct, this is 2313 years after the completion of the work of creation by God. That there ever had been a special day of rest prior to this is something that we have no means of knowing. It is pure assumption to state otherwise. They had no names for the days of the week, other than the number by which each day was known as first, second, etc. But, these numbers being given, it is a fair question to ask, when did they begin their count?

By turning back a little, in connection with the establishment of the passover I find in Exodus XII, 2, these words: "This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be the first month of the year to you." This first of months is evidently the point of departure. The first day of this month was the first day of the week. From that day to this the count has been continuous.—[Bangor Commercial.]

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His imitation, however, will be not so much a reality as a semblance. A semblance rather than a reality because it will be an imitation of the man's ideal of God. Under the conditions of human life, perhaps this is the best that can be expected; perhaps it is enough.

Now, it so happens, providentially or otherwise, that man's physical organism requires occasional rest. I think this is the real reason for the institution of the rest day. God made man and knowing his character provided for it. The religious character of the day has grown out of human experiences as understood by man. The Bible gives no warrant for it at all. For according to the Bible all days are alike [Gal. 10:10; Col. 11:10] so far as religion is concerned. If a man is found to be religious the obligation is upon him just as much one day as another.

If Christian people choose to observe Sunday as a special religious day they have a perfect right to do so. But they have not the shadow of a proof founded on the Bible, that the day takes the place of the rest-day.

The whole tenor of scripture teaching is that God holds each man responsible according to his personal ability. It follows then that, since God is to be the final judge, that each man must be left free to adopt such religious views as he pleases. From that it follows that governments have no inherent right to enact or enforce laws compelling the performance of any kind of religious act. It is then the assumption of a most dangerous prerogative for governments to enact laws that infringe the moral rights of man. Upon what basis then are laws to be enacted? Upon the basis of the physical well being of the citizen. The moral obligation of man is toward God, the physical obligation of man is toward man. Governments have the right—may, the obligation to enact laws whose objects shall be to secure the peace and happiness of their citizens—that is the limit of their right or obligation. A law enacted for the purpose of securing human faithfulness to the Deity is a piece of impertinence exercised toward God. But laws enacted to secure human faithfulness to man are right, proper and demanded by every sense of propriety. Having cleared the question of some of its illusive surroundings I am prepared to ask and answer that question: "Has the law-making authority a right to enact a law compelling a day of rest?" Yes; but the reason for the law is found in the constitutional characteristics of man. A man should have a day of rest just as surely as a horse. G. T.

Major Andre.

[From the New York Evening Post of Aug. 1821.] "The following account of the disinterment of the remains of Major Andre was handed us by an eye witness accompanied by his request to publish the same."

"This event took place at Tappan, 10th instant, (August 1821), at 1 p. m., amidst a considerable concourse of ladies and gentlemen, that assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. The British Consul with several gentlemen accompanied by the proprietor of the grove and his labourers, commenced their operations by removing the heap of loose stones that surrounded and partly covered the grave. Great caution was observed in taking up a small peach tree that was growing out of the grave, as the Consul stated his intention of sending it to His Majesty to be placed in one of the Royal Gardens. Considerable anxiety was felt lest the coffin could not be found as various rumors existed of its having been removed many years ago. However when at the depth of three feet the labourers came to it. The lid was broken in the centre and had partly fallen in, but was kept up by resting on the skull. The lid being raised the skeleton of Major Andre appeared entire—bone to bone, each in its place, without a vestige of any other part of his remains, save some of his hair which appeared in small tufts; and the only part of his dress was the leather siring which tied it. As soon as the curiosity of the spectators was gratified a large circle was formed when Mr. Eggleston the undertaker with his assistants uncovered the Sarcophagus, into which the remains were carefully removed. This disposition, in imitation of those used in Europe was made by Mr. Eggleston of Broadway, of mahogany, the panels covered with rich crimson velvet, surrounded by gold bordering, the rings of deep burnished gold, the panel also crimson velvet, edged with gold, the inside lined with black velvet, the whole supported by four gilt balls. The Sarcophagus with the remains have been removed on board His Majesty's Packet, where, it is understood as soon as some repairs on board are completed, an opportunity will be afforded of viewing it."

Burlington Free Press: De Smith—Miss Travis, I should like to present you to my friend, Mr. Reesby. Miss Travis—Perhaps you would, but I'm not quite ready to be given away yet.

Look out for the Christmas number of the GAZETTE.