

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.

Send for Catalogues.

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.

Liberal Discount to Dealers.

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

ANNUAL
CHRISTMAS SALE!

TURNER & FINLAY 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
\$1.45 per yard, at only \$1.20
3 pieces 24-INCH BLACK SILKS, worth
\$1.65 per yard, at only \$1.40
3 pieces 24-INCH BLACK SILKS, worth
\$1.85 per yard, at only \$1.60

The above four lots of 24-INCH BLACK
SILKS are

CHEAP.

Now is the opportunity to make a sensi-
ble Christmas gift for a small amount of
money.COLORED
DRESS GOODSCommencing Monday, Nov. 28,
5 LOTS

Miscellaneous Dress Goods

AND—
VELOURS.

Lor 1. 25 pieces 24 INCHES WIDE, at
15c. Per Yard.
Lor 2. 30 pieces VELOURS, CURLS, FANCY
GOODS, at
20c. Per Yard.
Lor 3. 40 pieces PLAIN VELOURS, ALL-
WAY MIXTURES, CHECKS, HALL-
LINES, PLAIDS, etc., at
25c. Per Yard.
Lor 4. 50 pieces ALL-WAY CHECKS, CURLS,
BEATRICK MIXTURES, VELOURS,
in all new colors, Fancy Woods,
20c. Per Yard.

Retail price of which has been 40c. and
50c. per yard.EMBROIDERED ROBES,
\$15.00 and \$18.00Making an elegant costume for a nomi-
nal price. These are just the thing for
useful Christmas presents.

Real Furs—No Imitations!

Fur Lined
CIRCULARSSILK AND CASHMERE COVERS,
Prices, \$37.50, \$45.00, \$50.00Fur 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!

IN STOCK THIS DAY

LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES, 4 Buttons,

ASK FOR "FOR AMANDINE" at 85c.

We guarantee this Glove, and will give a second pair to any buyer who may get a defective pair,
as we declare them equal to any Josephine Kid Glove, and better over half the cost.We also offer a 4-Button FRENCH KID GLOVE, Dark Colors and Black.
Best Gloves ever shown in St. John, at 60c. per pair.

Gents' and Boys' Scarfs,

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

Ladies' Gents' and Boys' Silk Handkerchiefs,

WHITE CHINA, SHORT 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 EXTRADITING HIM-
SELF—HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLAR
WATCH PAWNEED AT BANGOR
HOTEL.Fifty Dollars Duty on Ten—Appeal to
Sir John A. Macdonald—Watch
Received Without Paying
Duty.

Gazette special found Citizen Train
settled down for life (he said) in his edi-
torial 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
pigeon holes in letter rack for assorted
papers and everything complete for an
editor who has come to stay.

He was delighted to get back his watch
from Uncle (Sam) and kindly allowed
Gazette special to weave the strange
story into type.

Please remember this is the first time
Citizen Train ever borrowed a N. X. of any
one in any country during his three de-
cades of startling experiences. We give
it in chapters—

"CANADA'S PROTECTIVE TARIFF C. K."

CITIZEN SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

PREMIER DOMINION, OTTAWA.

Intercolonial Hotel, Sussex, N. B.

Congratulation on Canada Pacific en-
terprise (giving cheap and rapid transit
from Europe to Asia—twenty days)
checking out my "Inter-State Gould-
Boodie" Long and short haul (Blaine,
Cleveland, White House ring) and in-
teractive tariff to develop Dominion in-
dustry. You have done more for Cana-
dians than all Kings, Viceroys, Provin-
cial Statestmen since the capture of Lon-
don. What would Canada do without
your guiding hand.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

LOUD CHEERS FOR TARIFF!

P. S.—Singular accident happened at
Bangor, Maine, (dead as Blaine) grip-
sacker. My "residential watch" (Bangor
Hotel, pawned for ten dollars; empty
opera house leaving stranded my entire
"show").

Enclosed correspondence (Sussex Re-
cord) explains. Please send word to
custom official and case will show no in-
dication of smuggling. (This is inscrip-
tion:—

"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 run me on two pounds
"dodgers" for McCreedy-Melville, Grip
organ, Ft. John Telegraph duty was two
dollars, ten cents. This proves your pre-
spective tariff first class clockwork. Keep
it up, Sir John! But don't forget that
specie payments (coin currency) repels
tariff and has organized Dominion bank-
ruptcy (as in States). My last correspond-
ence with you predicted this result.

Nothing now can save national disaster
to all your banks and industrial enter-
prises, but to abolish coin and give five
dollars per capita to all your five million
Dominionites. This is the only way to
three hundred million greenbacks and
Canada will prosper when States are
shipwrecked.

G. F. T.

DEAD BROKE—TWENTY-MILLIONAIRE!

"I arrived from Bangor dead broke"
said Mr. Train. "For the first time in 58
years I had to put my watch up to buy a
ticket to St. John, having lost all my
ready stamps; alvanzing Blaine's colos-
sal cadaver. I borrowed \$10 on my \$150
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 Syne,
When world was moving (so to speak)
Booster would write Pike Peak
Train's reborn—"P. K. Peak or Bust,"
Pike Umbra! "Busted, by!"
Few weeks later was painted (odd),
On his return, so for first time
I stranded here on frontier land,
Dead broke! A twenty-millionaire,
With my stamp for St. John fair,
So hundred fifty-dollar keepsake.
My providential note (circular)
Went up the special I. P. row—d ten
And left my dear old friend with them.

BANGOR, Nov. 1887.

Citizen Geo. Francis Train.

Your C. O. D. order to hand. Do you
know if I 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 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 re-
turn mail.

CITIZEN TRAIN'S SMOGGLED (BANGOR) WATCH
IN PAWN.

No border shipping over line.
No Yankee extradition case.
No Mandelstam disgrace.
No French-tinged admiral's crime!
And yet Bangor (outside of Low)
Apoth. Dominion wages war!
Blaine-way to get watch out of pawn
Or Mulligan's shirt (as target)
First thing in pawn since I was born
To graduate as "Smuggler!"
Four thousand miles of customs guards
Crossed my door to smuggled goods
To load the d. e. and pack the car.
"Fastest way home is built in wood!"
This watch in pawn has taught me
Colossal smuggling over sea.
Regulable watches smuggled in
Dominion seal skins smuggled out
Bodgers cross line to fool French-out
Where goblin-serpent changes skin.
Geo. FRANCIS TRAIN.

EXPRESSES ROLLING UP!

BANGOR, Dec. 1887.

Citizen Geo. Francis Train,
Sorry after taking watch to jewelry
shop and packing it, express office could
not take it, as duties must be paid. If
you wish to send it by express send me
\$10.75. (I paid 25c for packing) and
they will receive watch before paying
money to me, then you can take chances
on duties, or Citizen X. St. John, will
bring it to St. John, where you can ar-
range with custom officers.

Geo. Francis Train has redeemed his
gold watch which he pawned here
for money to buy his ticket to St. John.
He writes to parties here that he was
thoroughly disgusted with Bangor, but
we shall do our best to survive the shock.
—[Bangor Commercial.

But do you think you should survive
With "Bourbon-ism" as long dead?
Where first man (on earth) alive
Had so kind friend to give him bread?
Where hundred fifty dollar died?
Went up the special to reach St. John,
Don't think that I go back on you
Or Mulligan's shirt have made old Blaine!
Would make old Blaine hub as b. e.
Or Mulligan's shirt have made old Blaine!
Last time, you know, we heard from him.
I still give Mulligan's shirt to you.
The nearest place he could crowd in,
He sat to hear the glad tidings boom:
Cheerful dancing on the tomb!

ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

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 Ho-
tel, St. John. This registered letter nailed
down the watch.

GAZETTE IS RECORDING BIG 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 is per enclosed. Your
baggage sent by freight this morning,
your washing by express.

A New Book For Engineers.

The "Manual of Engineers' Calcula-
tions" by D. McLoughlan 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, con-
sists of miscellaneous calculations for en-
gineers, machinists and iron workers,
compiled from the best authorities in
these subjects in England, United States
and translations of foreign works, to-
gether with many shop rules and meth-
ods addeuced 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 invita-
tion to your friend, Mr. Constable, John?"
Husband: "Heavens, no! Do you want
your guests to wind up 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 CHRIS-
TIAN 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 in-
deed 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 2412 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 assump-
tion 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 begin-
ning of months: it shall be the first
month of the year to you." This first of
months is evidently the point of depart-
ure. The first day of this month was
the first day of the week. From that
day to this the count has been continu-
ous—the seventh day of our week—our
Saturday, is the day of rest suggested by
the passage in Exodus XVII. So then it
is the institution of the day of rest as sug-
gested in this passage, is the ground for
its observance of any day of rest—there
is no possible escape from the conclusion
that Saturday is the day.

Perhaps some one may be ready with
the hint that the reason for the observ-
ance of a day of rest is based rather on
one of the Ten Commandments. I have
only to remind them that the commandment
of God is the basis of the Sabbath, and
that the Sabbath is the day of rest.

Another suggestion is at hand—the
observance of a day of rest because God
rested on the seventh day from His work
of creation. If imitation of God in our life be
desirable, this settles the question, as to
a basis for the observance of one day of
rest in seven. Assuming that the Bible
statement, that man was created in the
likeness of God, is correct, there must be
similarity of requirement for the continu-
ed existence in that likeness—and a day of
rest in seven becomes a necessity.

But it should be remembered that God
rested simply and alone from the work of
creation. If nothing is to be added to the
requirements of a day of rest, beyond
those imposed by the attempt at imita-
tion of God in the particular of rest—the
total requirement of the day is that man
shall abstain simply and alone from
physical labor.

That the day was not, even in the
commencement, intended to be specially
a religious day is proved by a reading of
the command; and the reason for it. The
word holy—means set apart: i. e.,
you work on six days—rest on the
seventh. It is proved further by the
fact that domestic animals were included
in its interdiction. It was the principle
of Divine wisdom for the benefit of man.
Just as Christ says in the passage quoted
above from Mark that the "Sabbath was
made for man." It was the absurd ad-
ditions made by irresponsible parties to
the Mosaic law, that led Christ to add
the words "not man for the Sabbath."
Those additions to the requirements of
the day, if strictly carried out, would
have made the day a curse instead of a
blessing to man; and, in so far as they were
executed, were a curse. For proof of this
statement read the remainder of the
second chapter of Mark. Christ disre-
garded these human additions in order
to bless a poor man. The absurd require-
ments for the proper observance of the
day reached their climax with the Samar-
itans, in the demand of one sect among
them—which was that a man should
remain throughout the whole twenty-
four hours in the same position in which
the first minute found him. This non-
sense is a mere illustration of the ten-
dency of human nature ever towards
extremes.

I think it is a fair statement—that in
proportion as a man really desires to imi-
tate God, he observes the day of rest.

His imitation, however, will be not so
much a reality as a semblance. A sem-
blance 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 un-
derstood by man. The Bible gives no
warrant for it at all. For according to
the Bible all days are alike [Gal. 3:10;
Col. 3:10] so far as religion is concerned.
If a man is found to be religious the ob-
ligation 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 fol-
lows 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 gov-
ernments have no inherent right to enact
or enforce laws compelling the perform-
ance of any kind of religious act. It is
then the assumption of a most dangerous
perogative for governments to enact laws
that infringe the moral rights of man.

Upon what basis then are laws to be en-
acted? Upon the basis of the physical
well being of the citizen. The moral ob-
ligation of man is toward God, the phys-
ical 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 happi-
ness of their citizens—that is the limit
of their right or obligation. A law en-
acted for the purpose of securing human
faithfulness to the Deity is a piece of im-
pertinence exercised toward God. But
laws enacted to secure human faithfulness
to man are right, proper and de-
manded 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 en-
act 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 disinter-
ring of the remains of Major Andre was
handed us by an eye witness accompa-
nied 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 accom-
panied by the proprietor of the grove
and his labourers, commenced their op-
erations by removing the heap of loose
stones that surrounded and partly cov-
ered the grave. Great caution was ob-
served in taken 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. How-
ever 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 vel-
vet, 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 Sarcoph-
agus with the remains have been re-
moved on board His Majesty's Packet,
where, it is understood as soon as some
repairs on board are completed, an op-
portunity 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.