

# POOR DOCUMENT

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### The Jesuits and their Estates in Canada.

A discussion has recently been started in the French press of Quebec on the subject of the restitution of the property of the Jesuit order in Canada, which was attached to the Crown domain in the year 1800. The opening of this question at the present time would lead to the presumption that this famous order had been persecuted and its property confiscated. Such, however, is not the case. The history of the Jesuits in Canada is briefly as follows, according to a French authority:

They began to arrive here in 1625, at a time when the Recollets had been here about 10 years. In 1633, the Recollets withdrew, but returned in 1672 to remain here until the death of the last of their number towards 1800. The Jesuits, from the outset, devoted themselves to the education of the Indian, as well as of the Canadian youth, and on this account the Kings of France granted them at different times large tracts of land which they held as Seigneurs, like all the other lands in New France. When the country was ceded to England in 1763, the King of England was substituted for the King of France, but the change in no way affected the Seigneurs or their tenants. Nevertheless, the Jesuits ended by being made an exception, as will be seen. Precisely about this time (1762-64) the enemies of the Jesuits had them expelled from France, Spain and Portugal. The English Crown decided that, for the future, no members of the Order from abroad would be admitted into Canada. Those, however, who were already in the country, were neither molested, nor disturbed. In 1800 Pere Colet, the last of the survivors, died, and the Quebec House of Assembly united the property of the Jesuits to the Crown domain, the revenues thereof being set apart for educational purposes according to the intention of the French kings in making the original grants. It will thus be seen that neither England nor Canada can be counted among the persecutors of the Order. On the contrary, its members have invariably been treated by them with kindness. It is only within thirty years that the Fathers of the Order re-established themselves in Quebec and Montreal, where they enjoy the fullest liberty. Half of their number in the country at present are native Canadians.

The properties they now seek to recover are now of immense value, as will be seen by the following list furnished by Mr. David, of Montreal, to *Le Monde*:  
Seigniorie of Notre Dame des Anges, or Charlesbourg, Seigniorie of St. Gabriel or Lorettes. Seigniorie of Silley, near Quebec; Seigniorie of Belair, Seigniorie of Cape Magellan, Seigniorie of Batiscan, St. Christopher's Island, Seigniorie of Magdeleine Prairie, opposite Montreal; Reaux Island, Flet de Pachigny, in the city of Three Rivers; Fief near Three Rivers, La Vacherie, near Quebec, St. Roch's; a farm near St. Nicholas, a lot in the Upper Town, Quebec; various lots in the Upper Town, Quebec; lots in Montreal, being sites of the Champ de Mars, City Hall, Court House, etc.

Mr. David, in urging the restitution of these estates, remarks:—  
"As for us Catholics, our duty is to announce to the world, in the most unmistakable terms, that an injustice has been committed, and that reparation is demanded, if not in the name of religion, at least in the name of justice."

Should the Jesuits succeed in establishing a legal claim to the property above, they would be the wealthiest religious community in America, or, for that matter, in the world. But there are other questions to be considered which seem an insuperable bar to the restoration.

### COMPARATIVE WEIGHT AND YIELD OF EGGS.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives the standard weight and weight of eggs for different varieties of domestic fowl as follows:—

Light Brahmas and partridge Cochins, eggs 7 to the pound; they lay, according to treatment and keeping, from 80 to 100 per annum, sometimes more if kept well. Dark Brahmas, 8 to the pound, and about 70 per annum. Black, white and buff Cochins, 8 to the pound; 100 is a large yield per annum. Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound, lay 100 per annum. Houdans, 8 to the pound, lay 150 per annum; non-sitter. La Fleche, 7 to the pound, lay 140 per annum; non-sitter. Black Spanish, 7 to the pound, lay 150 per annum. Dominiques, 9 to the pound, lay 130 per annum. Games, 9 to the pound, lay 130 per annum. Crevecoeurs, 7 to the pound, lay 150 per annum. Leghorns, 9 to the pound, lay 150 to 200 per annum. Hamburgs, 9 to the pound, lay 170 per annum. Polish, 9 to the pound, lay 150, per annum. Bantams, 16 to the pound, lay 60 per annum. Turkeys, eggs 5 to the pound, lay from 30 to 60 per annum. Ducks, eggs vary greatly with different breeds, but from 5 to 6 to the pound, and from 14 to 28 per annum, according to age and keeping. Geese, 4 to the pound lay 20 per annum. Geese, 11 to the pound, lay 60 per annum.

### The Egyptian Climate.

While the circumstances of the Egyptian climate are in general reassuring, there are important differences between various parts of the country and between various seasons of the year. The medical records of the French occupation, 1799-1801, afford much information on these points; the English expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, which landed at Aboukir in March, 1801, and re-embarked there in September of the same year, had a less varied and on the whole more favorable experience of the Egyptian climate. One of the English medical chroniclers found that the downfall was much less copious than in other hot countries—except near the sea coast; but this experience did not extend into the most unhealthy season. According to Baron Larry, who was surgeon-in-chief to the French army in Egypt, the seasons in that country may be divided as follows: He begins with the season which happens to be the one now current, lasting about three or four months, from July onwards, and corresponding generally to the rise and overflow of the Nile. It is the damp season, the season of morning and evening mists, and the usual forms of camp sickness—fevers, diarrhoeas and ophthalmias. The second, which he names the season of fruitfulness, begins about the winter solstice, and lasts to the first week of March. The prevailing westerly wind in the damp season goes round to the east, and for the most part remains in that quarter. The nights are extremely cold, but the days are as warm as a European June, and all nature is fresh and revived. The third season is what he calls the unhealthy season; it includes March, April and part of May, and corresponds to the time when the noxious *kampsin* is apt to blow. The wind is from the south, and about every fifth day it rises to a hurricane, blows with that degree of violence usually for four or five hours, and again subsides. The wind is hot, and it carries with it particles of sand from the desert, as well as noxious emanations from fields watered by the Nile. The season that follows, from the first of June to the commencement of the inundation, is the season of steady and invigorating winds. The wind gets up at sunrise, and falls suddenly after sunset. Passing over the Mediterranean, these winds carry inland much vapor, which condenses in torrents of rain on the Abyssinian mountains, and causes the annual rise of the Nile. The nights are now cool, without being damp; the heat of the day is extreme, and would be insupportable but for the steady north wind that tempers it. It is the purest and most healthy season of the Egyptian year. There is practically no sickness, and the French surgeon found that wounds healed with remarkable rapidity. That season is over for the current year, and it will be the damp season—in so far as Egypt is ever damp—which the toopos will first encounter.

In Colorado is a ten-acre field which is simply a subterranean lake covered with soil about eighteen inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of corn which produces thirty bushels to the acre. If any one will take the trouble to dig a hole to the depth of a spade handle he will find that it will fill with water, and by using a hook and line fish four or five inches long may be caught. The fish have neither scales nor eyes, and are pebble-like in shape. The ground is a black marl in nature, and in all probability at one time an open body of water, on which accumulated vegetable matter, which has been increased from time to time, until it now has a crust sufficiently strong and rich to produce fine corn, although it has to be cultivated by hand, as it is not strong enough to bear the weight of a horse. While harvesting the hands catch great strings of fish by making a hole through the earth. A person rising on his heels and coming down suddenly can see the growing corn shake all around him.

Lizzie Hammond, a chambermaid in a fourth story room where she had no business to be, attempted to avoid exposure by climbing out of the window and sliding to the ground by means of a telegraph wire that passed by just within reach. Before she had descended many yards the wire burst her hands as though it was red hot, and she was compelled to let go. In falling her body bounded back and forth between two parallel walls. This loosened the momentum of her descent, which was still further diminished by striking on a telephone wire. She thus escaped being killed by the fall, but the physicians found that her neck was dislocated as it would have been by hanging. They chloroformed her, set her neck back in its proper place, and now have hopes that her youth and strong constitution may carry her through.

"Say what you will about him," said a citizen of a seedy looking neighbor who had seated himself in the shadow of a fence to rest, "he is always true to his sense of duty."  
"What duty?"  
"The duty of getting drunk."

### Mexicans and their Married Life.

The well-to-do Mexicans have their peculiar method of managing their married life so that familiarity may not breed contempt. Husband and wife have entirely separate apartments, and neither is expected to enter the apartments of the other except on invitation. These apartments are in the same house, or at least in the same enclosure, yet they are usually separated by a considerable space. Each has a separate set of attendants or servants, and nothing seems in common between them except at table, at which they always eat together, the nursery for the children and the yard or court, with its flowers, figs and vines. When the husband desires the company of his lady in his apartments he writes an invitation in terms of the most formal and lofty politeness, encloses it in a perfumed envelope, seals it, and sends it on a silver tray in the hands of a servant. The lady acknowledges the invitation in the same way, and if she accepts, which she is most likely to do, she appears at the door of his apartments at the appointed hour, in brilliant costume, escorted by one or more of her ladies in waiting. These then retire. The husband receives her at the door, leads her to a little table, where he treats her to chocolate or tea, cakes, fruits, etc. In the midst of the appointments he has a room furnished in the most exquisite way which he is capable of, which he holds sacred to his lady and never occupies unless she is present. This room is his pride. He spares no expense to make it as unique and charming as possible. When the gentleman has received his lady into his apartments it is not proper to leave her until they have breakfasted, which does not usually occur until nine o'clock. After the lapse of some days—I did not know how many—eliquette requires that the lady shall return the husband's compliments by a similar invitation nicely sealed in a perfumed envelope on a silver tray. He acknowledges the invitation with many thanks, and if he accepts, which it is presumed he is quite sure to do, he first indulges in the bath, prigs himself up in his best array, patronizes his perfume bottles and his pomades, and at the appointed hour is received by the queen of his affections who is dressed like a bride to do honor to the occasion. She has also, in the midst of her apartments, a room which she holds sacred to her husband and which she never occupies unless he is present. It may be supposed that this sacred room is her pride above all things, and to adorn and watch over it, the chief occupation and joy of her life. They remain together in the lady's apartments till breakfast, after which they again separate. Thus there is a continual interchange of courtesies and a perpetual courtship. They tell me that this pretty way of doing continues as long as they live, ever if it be a hundred or more years.

Five years ago Wilhelmian Rousseau arrived in this country from the little Belgian town of Roubais. A bright face, a pair of crutches and a blasphemous parrot constituted the sole capital with which she began business in a strange land. She is about returning to her parents and her old home with \$40,000, which the mute appeals of her winning countenance have extracted from the pockets of the benevolent people of New York and Philadelphia.

The position of high constable for the Algona district has been rendered vacant by the resignation of John Dawson. The expositor is of opinion that the necessity for such an officer has passed away, and that the salary attached to the office might be more judiciously spent in paying rangers in connection with the Crown Land offices, to show people through the Crown Lands and assist them in locating lands.

Mr. Geo. Wright, an old and respected resident on the Windmill road near Halifax, has been forced to flee from the place with his family to avoid the villainous persecution of unknown persons. The last outrage perpetrated was the burning of his barn just after he had finished storing the season's crop of hay. He had previously appealed to the authorities for protection, but without success.

Some of the Edmonton merchants are finding it cheaper to bring in their Canadian goods by way of the Missouri River and Benton than by way of Winnipeg. This, the *Battleford Herald* thinks, ought not to be the case, for a rail and water route with a few transfers ought to be able to compete successfully with the Missouri route, with cart freight from that point to Edmonton.

A recent controversy over the post-mastership at Penn Yan recalls an old explanation of how the place got its outlandish name. The story goes that two colonies, one of Pennsylvanians and one of Yankees, settled there, that each colony wanted to name the settlement after its old home, and that they finally agreed upon Penn Yan as a compromise.

### WAR IN EGYPT.

DeLesseps has just arrived at Paris. In an interview he said the first fact that should be known regarding the Egyptian matter is that the movement is a national one. He was convinced that Arabi has the whole nation at his back. His force is probably between 25,000 and 30,000 Arabs, and he has arms for 200,000, and when he needs men he can get them. He had every reason to be satisfied with the manner that Arabi had behaved toward the canal.

The English had no need of the canal for their operations. DeLesseps said Arabi had not placed a price on his head, but after the English had landed at Suez he had received a letter from Arabi, saying that he knew it was not his fault, and giving him notice that the sweet water canal would be cut. English sailors had behaved very badly, firing right and left in the streets and killing many Arab women and children, and one of DeLesseps' own employees. The English army is very well organized. He thinks the war will be long one, and the final results cannot yet be forecasted. No serious operations could be undertaken unless the bad weather and the overflow of the Nile went at an end—that would be in October. The war would be no military promenade. It was not true that Arabi had mutilated the English dead and wounded; he had heard nothing of that from officers in Egypt. England had been long intending to get her finger into Egypt on some pretext or another. The whole Egyptian trouble has been caused by the intrigues of Edward Mahomet and for the purpose of giving England this opportunity. He had not seen any actual fighting but there had been many more killed and wounded among the English than they had reported; also many cases of sunstroke and a little cholera. When he had been in Egypt before, when troubles had begun, he had found some opposition to Arabi among the Bedouin chiefs, but now they were, he believed, all for Arabi, even those who before had opposed him. Arabi had said to him (DeLesseps) that they were Egyptians before they were anything else. Even if Arabi were killed or captured, the war would not on that account come to an end. The English might help some chiefs, but that would not help them much. The Khedive was a man who would never be able to govern the country. Even if the English succeeded in re-establishing his authority, it would end, if the English were successful, in his either being deposed by them or in his being a merely nominal ruler. At present he was a prisoner and nothing that he did had any weight with the English people. DeLesseps said that the Suez canal trouble could not occur with the Panama canal, because the Americans never interfered in matters that did not concern them, while it has been the invariable practice of England to be always meddling in other people's affairs. He had no apprehension that Panama would ever be cannon fired. Work on the Panama Canal was progressing favorably and was being pushed forward with the utmost activity. He leaves Paris on Monday.

KASSASSIN, SEPT. 3.  
One Indian 7 pound mountain battery has arrived here. Stores are being brought up and the Engineers are busy entrenching the camp. A forward movement is daily expected.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.—Gen. Wolsley telegraphs from Ismailia to-day as follows: "All quiet at the front. The Highland Brigade will remain aloft at present to furnish working parties here. I am clearing out the hospitals and sending away the wounded and serious cases of sickness in the troopship *Malabar*."

A despatch to the *Times* from Kassassin dated yesterday, says the enemy keeps a close watch all about our camp, and numerous Bedouin horsemen are prowling in the vicinity, rendering it unsafe to venture far out. Last night one of the Life Guards was killed. His body was recovered and found to be mutilated. Arabi Pasha has an excellent position here, and is in direct communication by railway with Deagazy and Salthiyeh, and water for his forces is brought up by rail and canal. His active cavalry succeed in masking his movements and keeping them secret.

An Indian cavalry detachment and the Royal Irish Dragon Guards scoured the country between the camp and this point and Maxims and returned without seeing any marching Bedouins.

Unpleasantness among the Europeans continues unabated. Sensational rumors of every kind are circulating to-night and it was reported that the French consul general had asked for transports to remove French subjects, but it is proved to be entirely groundless. The British military authorities have mapped the town into districts which are connected by telephones and they feel satisfied that this will enable them to quell any unforeseen outbreak.

At 5 o'clock this evening the English heavy guns near the Cairo railway began

shelling Arabi Pasha's camp. The enemy replied, there shells falling within ten yards of Fleming depot, Ramleh lines. Two more British guns joined in the fire, whereupon a lively cannonade ensued. The enemy continued to make excellent practice, all their shells falling close to the British camp. The water in the canal broke through the dam to-day and is one and a half meters high. A Greek who recently arrived here from Cairo gives a gloomy account of the situation there. He fears that when Arabi Pasha is defeated, he will destroy the city. He estimates that there are at Cairo only 1500 troops left in pillaging the city as the first opportunity. He says that Christians are maltreated if seen on the streets in Cairo.

Lord Dufferin, yesterday informed the Sultan that England would assent to landing of 2,000 or 3,000 Turkish troops at Port Said. It is understood that Dervish Pasha will command the expedition and Baker Pasha will be chief of staff.

Paris, Sept. 5.—A despatch from Constantinople to-day states that the Anglo-Turkish military convention has been signed. The *Times*' Port Said despatch reports that large numbers of Bedouins have again been seen on the banks of the canal between Port Said and Ismailia.

The enemy has apparently been reinforced. Some rebel officers from Salthiyeh arrived at Ismailia to tender their submission. Over 8,000 Arabs are now reported to be fortifying Salthiyeh. The enemy are embarking their baggage and military stores from Port Ghemileh. Salthiyeh has been abandoned by Arabi. It is not expected that we shall be ready to advance for a week.

Mahmoud Ismay has written a report addressed to the Khedive with plans revealing the positions and strength of the enemy. The translation will be sent to General Wolsley. From internal evidence it is believed its statements are correct. The substance of Mahmoud Ismay's information has been telegraphed to Gen. Wolsley. It is believed that the influence of Mahmoud Ismay's report will be useful in bringing over rebels.

M. Victor Lesseps, in a report to the Suez Canal Company, says General Wolsley informed him that the English Government accepted the responsibility for damage and obstruction to the traffic of the canal.

A body of 100 marines made a raid to-day on the villages between Alexandria and Meks and arrested all persons who were unable to give a good account of themselves. The authorities are taking stringent measures to prevent the indiscriminate land of persons without means or employment. One hundred and fifty such persons who landed here yesterday have been sent to the Arsenal pending a decision as to whether or not they shall be compelled to return on board the vessels from which they disembarked.

Four Bedouins who were caught looting in Pawleh were sentenced to death. A despatch from Port Said to the *Daily News* says the fresh water canal at Ismailia is falling rapidly. The water company has reduced the supply at Ismailia and Port Said.

Arabi Pasha has established a line of defence from El Karara to Salthiyeh. Gen. Wolsley is making every effort to organize a complete system of field supply for the force. The task is much more serious than the foreign element in Egypt is willing to admit. Meanwhile the enemy is content to be purely on the defensive. It is rumored that Arabi Pasha has brought heavy guns from Cairo to Tel El Kebir to silence the British 40 pounders on the army train. Matters are proceeding smoothly at Kassassin. Food is abundant at present, but the daily consumption is so great that it will not be easy to provide supplies for further use.

The Sultan's proclamation to the Egyptians has been issued. It declares Arabi Pasha a rebel for disobeying the orders of the Khedive and of Dervish Pasha, thereby provoking the intervention of England.

It states that the declaration conferred upon Arabi Pasha was bestowed at the instance of Dervish Pasha, in consequence of Arabi Pasha's protestations of fidelity. In conclusion the proclamation exhorts all Egyptians to obey the Khedive.

Mr. and Mrs. Col. Bates of Ohio—the latter formerly Miss Anna Swan, the Nova Scotia giantess—were passengers on the St. John express Thursday morning. They come to visit her parents and relatives at New Annan, Colchester County. It has been nine years since Mrs. Bates was in Nova Scotia. After travelling through America and Europe—the latter tour occupying three years—and amassing a snug fortune in exhibitions, they settled in Ohio, 30 miles south of Cleveland, and cultivate an extensive farm. Mr. B. is a Kentuckian, and quite capable of being the hupnate of Nova Scotia's largest laughter.

### A Horrible Death.

The schooner *Benson*, of which Capt. James Anderson was commander, had gone to Lake Superior for a cargo of timber, she and two or three other crafts being towed by the tug *Metamora*. The tow arrived safely at the camp on Serpent River, and the work of loading commenced. On the second day after arrival, while the timber was being put aboard the *Benson*, an accident occurred, and the horrible death of Capt. Anderson was the result. Great iron grips are used to draw the huge, heavy slippery sticks of timber into the vessel. In some way these grips slipped when Captain Anderson was standing by, and flying up, caught the captain by the head and literally tore his head off. The sight was a sickening and horrible one, and the accident cast a gloom over the entire camp, and especially over the crew of the *Benson*. The hardy sailors, some of whom had been through war, ashore and afloat, said they never witnessed anything so terrible before, and certainly hoped they never would again. What made it more terrible was that a second before the captain was in robust health, a whole-souled, large-hearted, good-natured fellow, talking in his jocular way with the men. When the latter heard the grip slip, saw the body slung twenty or thirty feet, and the head remain in strings in the fearful death of the horrible tool, it was more than they could stand. The decapitated body and the head and fragments were dressed as well as possible by an undertaker and forwarded by boat and rail to the family at Port Dalhousie. Capt. Anderson had hosts of friends, and was highly esteemed generally.

THE DUBLIN TRAGEDY.—Westgate, alias O'Brien, one of the alleged murderers of Cavendish and Burke, is in jail at Spanish-town. He adheres to his confession and several times threatened suicide. When asleep he is troubled with fearful dreams and raves excitedly. He has revealed the names of his alleged accomplices to the authorities, but they are kept secret. The general belief is that he had something to do with the tragedy. No one is permitted to see him in prison.

The manganese mine recently discovered in Cornwall, Colchester County, promises to do well for its owners. Several small seams have been partly traced, and the main seam where they all converge is being looked for with good prospects of success. A few barrels of the ore were sent to Boston a short time since, and the result was, it is reported, satisfactory to the owners.

It is stated by the *Gateway Express* that the poorest paid civil service official in Manitoba, in proportion to the amount of work he has to perform, is the post-master at Emerson. His salary amounts to \$1,200 per year. The business of the office has increased three hundred per cent. during the past twelve months.

A few days ago while Mrs. R. P. Irwin of Aurora, was engaged picking currants, her arm became poisoned, it is supposed, with belladonna which had been sprinkled on the bushes to kill worms. Her arm became badly swollen, and was exceedingly painful, and at one time it was feared that a surgical operation would be necessary to save her life.

At Italian Bar, Fraser River, British Columbia, on the 17th of July, while P. O. Charlebois and three others were making a canoe, a sudden squall blew down a tree, which fell down on Charlebois and caused his death in less than an hour. The unfortunate man was a native of Coteau Landing, Quebec, and aged 44 years.

A meeting was held in Minnedosa last week to discuss the liquor question. At the close a petition asking the Local Government not to interfere with the present liquor law of the North-West was circulated, and all in the audience, excepting three persons, willingly placed their names to the document.

A deputation from the Toronto Corn Exchange recently waited on Mr. Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, to take into consideration the advisability of erecting grain markets in Canada and of concentrating the grain at certain points.

"Are you feeling very ill?" asked the physician. "Let me see your tongue, please!" "It is no use, doctor," replied the patient, "no tongue can tell how bad I feel."

This is the way that the *Londo "World"* puts it: "The Bostonians, who consider their *Court House* the 'hub' or axle-box of the universe.

In addressing an assembly of ladies and gentlemen it is only necessary to say, gentlemen, as they embrace—the ladies.

In France fanciful libbed aprons, fashion borrowed from England, are worn in country houses this season.