

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

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THE FUTURE OF FREDERICTON.

The future of this city is a subject which must be of great interest to all our people, and as the present really dull outlook is not the outcome of any recent political events, it can be discussed without importing into the discussion anything which need create dissension. We are all alike interested in what the future of the city will be; but especially are the owners of real estate, upon whom the burden of taxation falls. We have said that the outlook is dull, and facts warrant the statement. Population is increasing very slowly, and the number of new industries which a decade brings into existence is very small. Many persons can be found who say that the city has seen its best days and that it is useless to anticipate any fresh stimulus to its trade. They point to the fact that the city has lost the trade of a very large section of country which it formerly almost monopolized. It is undeniable that this last statement is true, and it is really a matter of alarm that Woodstock is encroaching more and more every year upon the district which formerly traded with Fredericton. A gentleman, who circumstances enable him to judge, informed the writer recently that very many of the people of Queensbury now trade with Woodstock, and that Fredericton has practically lost all the Southampton, Dumfries and Canterbury trade. If this be so, the people of this city have need to bestir themselves, for trade once lost is hardly ever regained.

One of the reasons perhaps why more is not done towards the improvement of the business prospects of the city is because the people are accustomed to think that the remedy consists in something which they cannot accomplish without assistance, and that the relief which is desired is only to be found in remote and perhaps untried sources; while the fact is that a very little will suffice to re-establish the city upon a career of progress and the means of doing so are within our reach. There is not much capital in the city, it is said; but some way when permanent investments offer, a good deal of money is forth coming. These permanent investments are legitimate and, bearing in mind that every one has a *vereign* right to do as he likes with his own, so long as he does not injure his neighbor, we have no right to complain that it is difficult, indeed almost impossible, to induce the investment of money in enterprises which employ labor, nevertheless one cannot help regretting that this is the case. A few thousand dollars put into some producing trade would be felt very beneficially in this city, and the truth is that unless something of this sort is done by our people, the trade of this city will diminish and industry deteriorate in value.

The city needs industries which, taking the raw material of the country and the labor of skilled artisans, will command remunerative prices in foreign markets. One line of manufactures may be mentioned, that of doors and sashes, for which there is a constant and increasing demand in England. Large shipments are now made from Boston, and we ought to be able to manufacture them more cheaply than our New England neighbors can. On the head waters of the St. John, and on streams nearer the city, there is considerable pine lumber, which could be manufactured into sashes and other building stuff. It is not being used now, and it never will be used for anything else than this. A factory for the extensive manufacture of this for the English market would, we think, prove a profitable venture, especially in view of the probable establishment of regular steam communication between Liverpool and St. John. Other industries will suggest themselves, and we shall mention some of them in future articles.

SECOND ARTICLE.

What is necessary to secure the establishment of new industries in Fredericton is that some one with either experience or capital shall take the initiative. The history of other places teaches that manufacturers begot manufacturers. It is reasonable to think the rule will hold good as respects this city. When once the attention of the people has been turned to the employment of labor as an investment for capital, they will soon learn that it is the best possible way in which to use money; because its effects are not confined to the single matter in which it is invested, but spread in an ever widening circle, effecting directly or indirectly all other industries and investments. The man who has a thousand dollars and lends it to his neighbors at reasonable interest does some good; but he invests it in something which will give employment to hands which would otherwise be idle, he does very much more. Our citizens struggled with the greatest energy to prevent the removal of the seat of Government to St. John. They said it would be fatal to the future of the city if the change took place. Now the location of the seat of Government here leads to the annual expenditure in this city by the Government, and by persons who have business with the

Legislature and the public Departments, of about \$100,000. This estimate will be found not to be far astray, and it gives us a measure by which we can estimate the benefit which the city would receive from an addition to the number of persons employed in industrial enterprises. \$75,000 paid out to mechanics and skilled laborers would be more than equal to the \$100,000 above mentioned; because this class would consume a larger proportion of home produce than those who expend the last named sum. If then factories or other industries were established here having an annual payroll in the aggregate to \$50,000, the benefit to the city would be fully equal to what it derives from being the seat of Government. It would be greater indeed; because the increase to the population and business of the city with such an expenditure would create a world of itself very large.

The great success which has attended the operations of the Gibson Leather Company is a proof that if an article is produced in this city, such as the markets of the Dominion require, and good business can be worked up, notwithstanding apparent disadvantages in the matter of geographical location. For such manufactures of wood as would find a sale in Europe, the West Indies and South America, the advantages which this city offers in the comparative cheapness of site and of living, and the exemption from taxation would probably more than compensate for any drawbacks on account of our inland position. For the prosecution of an extensive tannery and shoe business our situation has many advantages. Probably a cotton mill is beyond the means of our people just at present, but a woolen mill is not. There is always a large and constantly increasing demand for furniture and this Province has much lumber fitted to be worked up. The scarcity of walnut is bringing up the value of other hardwoods, and maple and birch of our forests even now will meet with a ready sale if put upon the market ready for use by cabinet makers and builders, while if made up into articles of furniture it would be in great demand. We hope these matters will receive the attention of our people, and that something will be done to cause a revival of prosperity. It cannot be too often repeated that we have the remedy in our own hands.

THIRD ARTICLE.

While the future of Fredericton depends first and principally upon the energy and enterprise of our own citizens, a second source from which much advantage would accrue is the settlement of the vacant lands along the tributaries of the St. John. At a very moderate calculation there is ample room upon these lands for a population of two hundred thousand souls, or nearly four times the present population of the river districts above Fredericton. Without claiming for these occupied lands more than can be justly said of them, we may yet assert with confidence that on the average they are better than most of York County. There is probably nearly a million acres of fertile and well fitted for farming as the best parts of Jacktown or Aroostook, and there is probably nearly a half million more acres which though not first class farming land is quite equal to much that is now cultivated in New Brunswick, and very greatly to be preferred to large districts in Quebec which are thickly settled. By far the largest and most valuable portion of this area is owned by the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company. The vast interests, which the principal owners of this Company's stock have elsewhere, probably prevents them from giving special attention to their New Brunswick property; but no doubt they would further any well devised scheme to settle their extensive estate on the St. John. The vast quantity of lumber upon these lands could be sold at a profit to a foreign market, and the lands themselves settled with a farming population within the next twenty-five years, the impetus which the trade of Western New Brunswick would receive therefrom would be incalculable. We give an estimate of the lumber upon their land, premising however that we do not claim that the whole of it could be utilized by any existing method of lumbering. The figures, which are not exaggerations, and were prepared by a gentleman not given to exaggeration, will show what an enormous supply of valuable lumber yet exists on the waters of the St. John, and the immediate vicinity. Of course what the percentage of it is utilized will depend upon circumstances which cannot now be foreseen. The estimate is as follows:

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| Of spruce and pine..... | 3,500,000,000 sq. feet |
| Of exportable hard wood..... | 1,000 tons |
| Of cedar..... | 329,000,000 sq. feet |
| If we add twenty per cent. to these figures we will get a fair estimate of the probable amount of merchantable lumber upon the unsettled lands on the St. John and its tributaries, including Crown Lands. Thus: | |
| Of spruce and pine..... | 4,200,000,000 sq. feet |
| Of exportable hard wood..... | 1,200,000,000 tons |
| Of cedar..... | 392,800,000 sq. feet |

There is then this vast amount of lumber to draw upon and in addition as we have said a million and a half acres of land to be settled. We desire not to be understood as saying that all the lumber in the above estimate can, under any system likely to be adopted, be manufactured. We give figures as an estimate of the actual amount of lumber yet re-

maining uncut. It will depend upon the rapidity with which settlement progresses the demand for the several kinds of wood, the care exercised in clearing land, facilities of transport and other circumstances, what proportion of it will be turned into exportable lumber.

The facts which are here presented show that a field exists for the energy and enterprise of our people. Consider for a moment what the developments of these great resources and the establishment of a few manufacturing would mean for Fredericton, and not for Fredericton only, but for all the towns along the river. It would bring the hum of industry where now everything is just almost to stagnation. It would add to the value of real estate, cause our stores to be thronged with customers, keep our railways busy and bring five vessels to our wharves, where only one comes now.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

As we intimated the other day, the New Brunswick Railway has gone into possession of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway. It is stated that it has taken the lease for 99 years with the option of purchasing. It is significant that an exploration is being made with a view to extending the N. B. Railway to the St. Lawrence. About fifty years ago John Wilson, then of St. Andrews, but who since has gone to his rest, proposed to make the town the port of Canada, and set about to agitate the building of a railway to Quebec. The original intention was to locate the road through what is now Aroostook county, but the fortunes of "war" brought about a different result, and when the Ashburton Treaty was made the dream of a short route to the interior was abandoned. On several occasions since the matter has been agitated, but with little success, until Mr. Gibson took hold and constructed the New Brunswick Railway. Since then every person has been looking for the building of the missing link of eighty miles which is connected, and the Canada Pacific Company secures as they soon will do, communication between Montreal and Quebec, then will be upon the completion of the Pacific Railway, an unbroken line of iron road from St. Andrews, on Passamaquoddy Bay, to Port Moody, on Queen Charlotte Sound, and the dream of John Wilson will be fulfilled.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

The most important feature of the Egyptian problem at present, is the attitude of Russia. We are told that the Northern Power has withdrawn from the Conference, with expressions of the warmest friendship towards Turkey. Russia is about to appear, so it seems, in the role of Defender of the Faithful against the English "Infidels." As yet there has not been even any ripple upon the surface of the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the St. Petersburg Court, but it does not follow that they are not drifting wide apart. Russia chooses to imagine that the interests of England in Egypt are antagonistic to her own; but in what way the Muscovite Empire is jeopardized by the maintenance of an uninterrupted route to India passes ordinary comprehension. The position which Great Britain has taken is one from which she cannot recede. The consequences of persisting may be serious, but they are as nothing when compared to what would follow from the loss of prestige resulting from being compelled to abandon the claims she has put forward so emphatically.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT.—The Liberal local Government, which has been formed in Nova Scotia, is composed as follows:

W. T. Pipes (Cumberland), Premier.
A. J. White (Cape Breton), Attorney General.
A. Gayton (Yarmouth), Provincial Secretary.
C. E. Church (Lunenburg), Commissioner of Mines and Works.
Members of the Executive without office:—Hon. A. M. Cochran and Hon. T. Morrison of the Legislative Council, Thomas Johnson (Sheburne), and D. J. Campbell (Averness).
The Premier, though a new man, has the reputation of being very able; and in every respect the Government would appear to be well fitted to administer affairs. Of course the *Sun* says "this Government has no chance to live," but the Tory luminary also said that Mr. Gayton could not form a Government. One of its predictions is probably as good as the other.

THE IMPERIAL SUND.—We publish in another column comments of the *Times* on Lord Kimberley's sub to the Dominion Parliament, and the *Toronto Globe's* comments on the *Times*. The following is an extract from Kimberley's despatch:—Her Majesty will always receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of Irish affairs, but in respect to the questions referred to in the address of Her Majesty will, in accordance with the constitution of this country, have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and Ministers, to whom all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain.

Cetewayo has arrived in England. No doubt he will be received with every mark of distinguished consideration by the British people. If they had Arabi to keep him company how happy they would be.

CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The New York *Times* thus speaks of the crop "The wheat crop is now practically beyond danger, and will be the largest we have ever harvested. The condition of the wheat as stated in the July return, is unprecedented being 104 against 83 last July. It is impossible to guess how far the yield will rise above 500,000,000 bushels, but it seems certain that that figure must be largely exceeded. Our largest crop in the past was that of 1860—498,549,858 bushels. Last year the drought, bringing the average yield per acre for the whole country from 13 bushels down to 10, produced the total to 380,280,000 bushels."

THE TURKISH REGULATIONS.—The timber regulations will appear in the *Gazette* next week. The chief changes of importance are these: The mileage will not be refunded, the licenses will only stand for one year, and there is an increase in the stumpage on sleepers, boom poles and other small lumber. The mileage has averaged about \$30,000 a year for several years past, so that it is reasonable to expect that the new regulation will have the effect of adding this sum to the revenue. The restriction of the licenses to one year is a return to a system which was considered objectionable.

A SUBSCRIBER wishes us to correct our statement that Mr. Fraser has left the Local Government, and says that the ex-Archbishop General is as much a member of the Government as ever, except that he does not draw any salary. We suppose there is nothing to hinder Messrs. Landry & Co. from keeping a guardian if they see fit, nor in Mr. Fraser's acting in that capacity if he wants to. We can only feel glad that in his forced retirement from public politics he feels disposed to give to the country his time and talents gratuitously.

EXCHANGES OF THE PRESS.

The *Telegraph* says: The *Capital* indulges in a little bluff, addressed to the *HERALD*, as to the strength of the Local Government of this Province. The *Capital* is whistling to keep its courage up, it clearly does not know the situation, which is adverse to the Government.
Nobody imagines for an instant that the *Capital* knows what the political situation is.
The *Sun* perpetrates a very sick joke about Gregory & Blair, in reply to our little item about Landry & Co., of Dorchester Corner.

The New York *Sun* says: "Whiskey does not work any good to the brains of a public officer. Neither does brandy; gin and rum are worse. Touch not the unclean thing."

Speaking of the Nova Scotia politics the *Recorder* says: In response to Mr. Gayton's invitation, the members of the Opposition in both branches of the Legislature have come together and are holding a Convention this afternoon. The new Government will be announced at a very early day. There is the utmost harmony among the members of the party, and no doubt wise council will prevail.

The *Transcript* says: We suppose, now that their attention has been repeatedly called to the matter by the Opposition journals, the Government will appoint the sheriffs, a duty they should have attended to months since.

The *Telegraph* says: We shall soon have to begin to enquire who is to be the next governor-general of Canada. We may be sure that the Marquis of Lorne will not have any objection to the Prince's no love for Canada and only came back to put an end to an awkward state of affairs. It would be odd if we should have one of the princes of the blood for our next governor-general, and yet the surprise would be no greater than was the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne. The Duke of Edinburgh would not be particularly acceptable, certainly not as much as his brother, the Duke of Albany, whose other name is Prince Leopold. Prince Leopold is the pet of the family, and no doubt would be glad to put in an apprenticeship in the service of the Crown, by taking the Governor-generalship of Canada, for a term. The new-married prince has ambition in his direction, and the fact that he is qualifying himself for a public speaker is indirect proof that he aspires to some such position as the Governor-generalship of Canada. We shall see.

A Montreal despatch says: Robinson & Ryan's Circus suffered here. On arrival it was felled upon by the churches and Mayor; the weather was drenching, the gallery fell carrying 200 people with it, and shapers sold a large quantity of bogus tickets. To-day a bailiff went to St. Hyacinthe to seize the entire thing, as he expresses it, to satisfy a claim of Couturier and Tinkham, advertisers and contractors, the account amounting to \$700.

The swing bridge over the Canada Atlantic Railway is completed and the first train has passed over it. Passenger trains will be running into the city over it in the course of a few days.

The Electric Light experiment in Ottawa has been a sad failure owing to the bungling way in which things have been carried out. The city is minus \$15,700 by the experiment.

The total number of immigrants reported at the Quebec Provincial Immigration Office during one year ending 30th June last, was 6,009.

WAR IN EGYPT.

The rebel camp moved five miles nearer to us, with outposts two miles in advance of the main body. The Arabs are collecting beyond Fort Meks; therefore it has been determined to occupy the fort on Wednesday.

The *Times*' Berlin despatch states that Spain, Greece and Netherlands will be invited to co-operate in the occupation of the Suez Canal.
The *News* believe the Porte will accept as conditions of Turkish intervention the issuance of a proclamation by the Porte declaring Arabi a rebel and the placing of the Ottoman troops under command of Gen. Wolsey.

It is learned in various quarters that Rescott Garibaldi is enrolling volunteers for expedition to aid Arabi, but the movement is not likely to succeed.
The Car and Sultan exchanged autograph letters dealing with the Egyptian question.

It is stated here that England has proposed that the Turks should take the offensive against Arabi while the British force remains in reserve, thus affording England a guarantee of the Porte's good faith.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople says that the Porte has received intelligence from Suez that the British are projecting the occupation of Suez.

The transport Calabria departed at 2.30 this afternoon for Alexandria direct. Lieut-General Sir Garnet Wolsey is on board.

Constantinople, Aug. 2.—Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador, has sent another note to the Porte, insisting upon the issuance by the Porte of a proclamation declaring Arabi Pacha a rebel, and stating that otherwise the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt cannot take place.

A semi-official statement is published that Russia never endorsed the Anglo-French naval demonstration in Egyptian waters, but on the contrary, declared that, although not wishing to oppose, she would never encourage, isolated action.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., dated Alexandria, 3rd, 3.30 p. m., announces that all British troops have been ordered to the front, an attack being expected.

A despatch to the same company, from Suez, states that the town has been occupied by the British. The *Telegraph* office has been opened.
General Sir Evelyn Wood has left Chatham for Portsmouth, to embark on the steamer Catalonia, which sails tonight for Egypt.

The 38th regiment made a reconnoitre on Aug. 3rd, to a point five miles beyond Ramleh outposts. Detachments occupying the gates of the town were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the support of the reconnoitering party in the event of necessity.

The reconnoissance was the most extensive yet made. The 38th and 60th regiments advanced in two columns. The enemy's position was found almost abandoned; with the exception of a few villages, none of their force was observable. A few shots were exchanged, but there were no casualties. The British returned at dusk.

The Lascar seamen on board the ships engaged for Egyptian expedition struck work and refused to proceed. They regard the mission as aggressive to Mohammedans.

An official rebel journal has published the decision of the great national meeting held on Saturday. After considering the different decrees emanating from the Khedive, including an order dismissing Arabi Pacha from the office of Minister of War, the meeting declared, in consequence of the occupation of Alexandria by foreign ships in Egyptian waters and the attitude of Arabi Pacha in repulsing the enemy, that Arabi Pacha must be upheld as Minister of War and that orders of the Khedive and ministers in Alexandria are null and void as the Khedive acted contrary to religious and civil laws. The under secretaries of State were entrusted to submit this decision to the Sultan.

H. M. S. Bittern returned from Aboukir, and reports having seen several trains arrive at Aboukir full of soldiers.

The report that Arabi has proclaimed a holy war is denied.
Persons who arrived from Kafred Dewar estimate Arabi's force at 7,000. Arabi issued a proclamation accusing the English of cowardice, taunting them, and daring them to attack him.

There was slight firing on Wednesday near Pompey's pillar.

Arabi has forbidden the inhabitants to supply fresh provisions to Christians on pain of death.

Arabi's proclamation states "Egyptian soldiers with excusable zeal fired only the buildings belonging to hostile Europeans and killed only those detected in communicating with the enemy. The traitor Khedive, having opened the gates of the city to English troops, for this act is deplored by the Sultan who will send troops to assist us to drive out our Enemy. (Signed) "ARABI. "Commanding in Egypt as representative of Sultan."

The British consul at Port Said handed down his flag on account of the unauthorized reply from the governor to his question whether he favored Arabi or

the Khedive. The rest of the consuls will return the visit of the governor except the French consul, who states that his position is different from that of the British consul.

The *Times*' Berlin despatch says that the outbreak of serious differences between England and the Porte regarding the proclaiming of Arabi a rebel is considered almost unavoidable.

It is reported that the Sultan will also send a civil mission to Egypt.

The Porte has informed the Khedive's government that he has drawn upon it for expenses of expedition to Egypt.

Delasseps has telegraphed the Porte protesting against Admiral Seymour's action concerning the Suez Canal. He declares that he is in no danger from Arabi Pacha who, he says, has already given numerous proofs of humanity.

The British occupation of the Canal will only compromise it by affording Arabi Pacha an example for the violation of its neutrality.

An unconfirmed rumor is current that the European quarter of Cairo has been fired. Complete arrangements have been made for the occupation of Mekforts by a naval contingent.

The Costigan Revolutions.

COMMENT BY THE "TIMES."

A *Times* editorial commenting on the address says:—"It is the earnest desire of the Canadian Parliament to renew an expression of that unwavering loyalty and devotion, so entirely innocent and even praiseworthy, every well-wisher of Canada will profoundly regret the extremely unfortunate manner in which her representatives have attempted to satisfy it. Had the aim been to dissemble love, we hardly know how they could more effectively have compassed it, than by sending such an address at such a time, just when Her Majesty's Government was engaged in a severe struggle with anarchy and sedition in Ireland. Canadian loyalty and devotion assume the form of a public relation recommendation that rebellion and treason should be legitimized by the concession of the demand for Home Rule, at a time when the Government had avowed itself unable to answer for the preservation of a semblance of order without imprisoning the ringleaders of the Irish conspiracy. Exactly three days before the murder of two of the Queen's servants in Phoenix Park, Her Majesty's loyal, devoted subjects at the safe distance of three hundred miles from the centre of the disturbance take upon themselves to pray that these gentlemen be allowed to enjoy the inestimable blessing of personal liberty. English ideas of loyalty and devotion certainly suffered an extraordinary inversion in crossing the Atlantic if they inspire such reckless, presumptuous interference with problems with whose true character Canadians have little opportunity of informing themselves. The respectful phrases in which these uncalculated recommendations are couched cannot blind anyone to the fact that they amount to a vote of confidence on Her Majesty's Government and are an encouragement to her avowed enemies. We are at a loss to determine whether the circumstance that the address is simply an electioneering dodge to catch the Irish vote ought to be regarded as an aggravation or an excuse for the offence. If the more charitable view is taken, it commends to the Canadian Parliament as guilty of a levity of thought, which will seriously detract from the value of any opinion it may form. Our colonies owe us a great deal and make a remarkably small return. We nurse them through their pining infancy, insure for their youth an opportunity for tranquil, undisturbed growth, and our reward usually is that as soon as they reach something approaching manhood they display independence by putting prohibitive, restrictive taxes upon our commerce. Our behaviour to them is largely regulated by a kind, paternal feeling, and their behaviour towards us is shaped upon commercial principles, usually false ones. They expect us to defend them and regulate our fleets and armies accordingly. In return they buy from us whatever they cannot get as cheaply elsewhere. They might at least treat us with the respect and courtesy we receive at the hands of our peers."

WHY THE KETTLE WEST.—The committee appointed to collect metal for cannon for General Beauregard's army applied to a planter of Adams County, Miss., for his bell. Not having such an article, he mentioned it to his wife, when she very patriotically offered her brass kettle. The little ones rather demurred to the sacrifice, and one of them, with a sweet tooth, said, "Ia, pa, what will we do for preserves?" "My daughter," said the vag of a father, "our whole duty now is to preserve our country." The kettle was sent.

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin is preparing information for a second edition of "The Irishman in Canada." He is anxious to receive respecting the early history of the country such information as would illustrate his theme.

A protest has been entered against the return of Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, by Mr. Bodard, who ran against him in the Liberal interest.