

POOR DOCUMENT

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FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

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THE SERVICE OF SONG.

Sermon by Rev. W. W. Brewer,
PREACHED IN THE METHODIST CHURCH,
GIBSON, JULY 30th.
(Phonographically reported for THE HERALD by
W. A. Levine.)

It came to pass as the trumpeters and singers were all one, to make one sound, to be heard in praising and thanking the Lord; and when they lifted up their voices with the trumpet and cymbals and instruments of music, and praised the Lord saying: For he is good, for his mercy endureth for ever; and his truth is every where true; even the House of the Lord; so that the Priests could not stand to minister by reason of the closeness of the glory of the Lord;—the Chronicles 5th Chap. 13th and 14th verses.

My text is a part of the record of a wonderful episode in history of the Jewish people, namely, the dedication of the temple built by Solomon for the worship of Almighty God. We learn that the dedication of this magnificent structure at this time was made with song and praise, with the clang and swell of cymbals, with the sound of trumpets and other instruments of music. We see here very plainly, I think, that scientific singing and instrumental music may not hinder the bestowal of the divine glory and spirit, but that music and song will tend to greater and more sublime revelations of God: for here we are told "that the priests could not stand to minister, for the Glory of the Lord filled the House of God." I think it beyond all question, that the temple service of the Hebrews, was the most magnificent choral worship the world has ever seen. As arranged by David and Asaph, the choir consisted of some four hundred singers and players. We are told that on great occasions a band with musical instruments played and a company of singers sang; and that their songs would be heard at a distance of ten miles. This is wonderful, yet we accept the statement. Such a choir far surpassing our greatest efforts, and leading the rejoicing song of an assembled nation, must have been overpowering. In asking your attention to this subject, we will notice first:

NATURE OF MUSIC.

Is it other than our ignorance which says, "What though in solemn silence, all move round this dark terrestrial ball?" Is not Shakespeare a better divine than Addison. He says—"There's not the smallest orb that thou beholdest, but in motion like an angel sings still choir-ing to the young eye chemist. The ancient philosophers wrote about the music of the spheres; they believed that the respective distances of the heavenly bodies were related according to the rules of numerical proportions, corresponding to the harmonic distances and intervals marked on our sheets of music, and that their uniform harmonies and sweetly timed motion therefore produced sweetest music. When asked why men had never heard this music, they assigned two reasons—first, "because men had heard it without intermission from their births, it was philosophical and necessarily inaudible. The second reason was this—the music was so loud, various and sweet as to exceed all aptitude or proportion of the human ear, therefore could not be heard by men. Who will say that this is only imagination. We say the old philosophers were mad. Why the very wind blowing toward the Orient to welcome the rising sun, or shifting to the Occident to fan the sun's fiery face and lull him to sleep in the cradle of the West, fills the air with harmony, and according to its degrees of strength and speed makes some of the sweetest music in nature, though it may have nothing but the cranny of a log hut for its trumpet or the barkless limb of a dead tree for its harp. What a variety of sentiment of all shades and degrees of power are awakened by the ordinary sounds made in nature. The sullen whispers of the evening breeze, the murmur of insects, the notes of birds, the murmur of the rivulets, the rippling of the brook, the laugh of the cascade, the scream of the torrent, the bellowing of the catatarr, the roar of the tempest, the solemn booming of the thunder—are all sounds in the grand orchestra of nature, which inspire the mind till it breaks away from earth, rises above the stars and careers with steady wing to the very presence of its Maker, every plume of its broad wing instinct with sentiment and quivering with holy afflatus. You may call it music or what name you will; still it will be so to the ear of those who listen—who listen for a moment to the music of nature's choir. Myriads of birds give the soprano, insects, streams and breezes sing the alto, hurricanes and tempests voice the tenor, thunder, waterfalls and stormy oceans roar the bass; and this music, which began at the creation, shall sweep on increasing and ceaseless till its harmonious octaves shall break in Hallelujah chorus against the throne of God. Secondly:

PATRIOTIC MUSIC.

David moved the heart of Palestine, Homer, the heart of Greece; Tasso, the heart of Italy; Schiller, the heart of Germany; Burns, the heart of Scotland; the more remarkable when we remember

Tennyson, the heart of England, by their patriotic songs. Music and song, illustrative of the noblest feeling that can animate the human breast, have carried through every great battle field and paled through the scream of the storm of every ocean highway. Drake's sailors sang when they first clove the virgin waves of the Pacific, and Frobisher's when they dashed against the barrier of Arctic ice and night. England's soldiers and sailors sang on the eventful days when she held her Protestant freedom against Pope and Spaniard, and won for all time the supremacy of the sea. At a critical moment, at the battle of Waterloo, said to be the most critical moment, word was brought to Wellington that the 42nd Highlanders were wavering; some one said the band had ceased. Instantly a command was given for the band to strike up again; the effect was magical. The wavering soldiers rallied, stood solid, impregnable with tattered colors and blood-drenched swords they went forth to win the hard contested field.

Thomas, Lord Wharton boasted at one time that he sang James II. out of the three Kingdoms; and those who have read history will remember the power of song over the people during the Jacobite troubles; the famous "Marseillaise," how it would awaken feelings of patriotism in the French, and perhaps worse—it would make them forget their duty to their country. We all know how the rabble of Paris would be moved, and all its feelings awakened to the singing of the "Marseillaise." In the highest exhibition of patriotism—love for the truth—popular harmony has always exerted the greatest influence. The followers of Wycliffe and Huss were called Psalm singers. The Huguenots of France and the Covenanters of Scotland often betrayed themselves because they would sing. Thirdly,

CHURCH SONG.

Sir Philip Sydney is credited with saying, "Let me make the ballads of the people, and I care not who makes their laws." Now, I would venture to say, let me determine the hymns and songs of a church, and I don't care who does it's praying and preaching. Do not think me irreverent. Think a moment on what we sing. At its best, it's highest, it is mere talking to other men. What is prayer? At its highest, its sublimest, it is the interested approach to God of a needy suppliant. What is song or praise but the worship of the soul, in self-forgetting adoration before the Throne of the Eternal Father? Worship song, like mercy, is twice blessed—it blesses him that gives and him that takes; and, like charity, it never faileth, for song is the religion of Heaven. In prayer we receive; in praise we become; we hold out our hands for blessing, we wait long hours for blessing. In praise the heart goes out in song. In prayer we plead—in praise we sing we impart our thoughts to music—in prayer we give expression to our lowest needs—in praise to our highest mood of satisfaction and joy. Prayer seeks, praise profits. Prayer is beseeking, adoring. Praise is worshipping, adoring. Prayer asks God to come—praise goes up to God. The soul that sings stands up with uplifted countenance and transfigured face, ready to soar away into the presence of the Creator.

It is impossible to think of the importance of cultured music. Remember I expect very much from the choir. I have got what I expected. I shall expect a great deal more; and I am confident they will meet my expectations. The choir are my colleagues and helpers in the ministry. Yea, a mighty ministry than mine, is theirs, for in heaven exhortation and preaching will not be heard; but song will be for ever. Those who sing bless me with many blessings for if I ever preach well at all, it is when my soul is moved, when all that is in me is inspired by such singing as we have had to night. You as a congregation hardly suspect how much your spiritual fervor and joy are dependent upon the fitness and beauty of our vocal praise. What a color it gives to every service! How everything else is enlivened by its subtle spirit, or moved by its magic powers! Excited and exalted by rapturous song; excited to pray, how pleasant to preach, how profitable to hear!

Turning from this point, let us briefly review the derivation and history of church song. Jerome tells us in his Epistle to Marcellus, that in Christian villages scarcely anything was heard but psalms; for he says "whatever way you turn either you have the pleasure of this psalm singing. The weary weaver refreshing himself in like manner, the vine dresser chanting forth David's psalms, the seraphim the choir of angels, the Saviour." The one paramount feature of these early hymns is their great self-forgetting and rapturous praise. This is the more remarkable when we remember

that they sprang to birth in the martyr age of the church, while Christianity was as yet a feeble struggling and ill-fated thing. There is also a wonderful feeling of gladness in these early songs. Not a shadow of sorrow saddens them. Not a strangle seemingly embarrasses them. The smell of brimstone had not then passed over the theology of the church. Men were not taught to fear God, but to look up to him as a loving father. Their songs were filled with the wonders of his love; and it does my heart good sometimes to read those songs to-day, so full of praise to God—so full of Gods love. Passing for want of time the days of Ambrose Bishop of Milan and Gregory the Great, in the year 590, both of whom represent epochs in church song, we come down to the time of the Reformation. Between Gregory and Luther a thousand years had passed, years of darkness degradation and shame; but then the light of the Reformation flashed out; spiritual life revived and the spirit of song broke forth from the hearts of the people. The darkness had been very dense, the spiritual cloud was very great, but light, life and song broke forth; God gave to the church its greatest Apostle and poet Martin Luther. Well was it for Germany that Luther's mind was not as unmeaning as Calvin's, for then the church-song of Protestantism would have been as harsh and repulsive as it used to be in those churches which call John Calvin their founder. The musical Luther has filled the churches of the world with heart stirring song—the unmeaning Calvin so impoverished Puritan and Presbyterian worship that it was ragged, inarticulate singing has become by word—Under the Wesleys, and will remember that singing has a mighty effect in arousing the nation, and in leading thousands to Christ. In our song worship, we have precious wealth of the inheritance of many generations; and it is well to remember, that these songs were not made by any particular sect; they come from the Catholic Church, the Church of England, the Presbyterian Church and from every denomination, and I prize the book because of its poetic beauty, because of the words it contains and their spiritual life; and I prize it because of its unscriptural character. How this hymn book has enriched our worship. Next to the Bible the greatest loss the world could sustain would be her service of song. Germany could do better without Luther's sermons than without his songs. The church generally could spare all her doctors of divinity who have written better than her hymns. Sabbath after Sabbath, in ten thousand worshipping assemblies, Luther speaks and Bishop Ken and Isaac Watts, and Cowper, and Montgomery, and John and Charles Wesley, speak to us though they be dead. In the last place, I notice briefly:

HEAVENLY MUSIC.

Here I confess my ignorance and inability. If I have stumbled through the earthly, how shall I tell you of the heavenly? Dr. Dick, in a learned work argues that the redeemed in Heaven will cultivate arithmetic, geometry, conic sections, astronomy, natural philosophy and the various branches of history. Had he lived to day he might have added geology, the theories of the evolutionists, mental and moral science and all the other branches of a modern university education.

Now, I have all respect for Dr. Dick, but prefer John's testimony. He tells us from Patmos that in the heaven he saw there was no temple, no church, no preaching, no prayer, but he tells us there was song—a place where myriads and myriads sing hallelujahs of salvation and grace—a place of infinite happiness and joy. The reader who has never seen this man's poetry will be incredulous, but a glance down a few pages of hexameter will convince any one that Heady can write any sort of poetry like—*New Orleans Picayune*.

PLUNDERED ALEXANDRIA.—The London "Times" points out that the destruction of property at Alexandria must have been very great. A vast city whose streets were lined with noble mansions, has been reduced to ashes. The loss, immense as it is to the owners, will have little benefit to the plunderers. Arab thieves would benefit nobody, not even the destroyers. One result is certain to come out of this disaster. A long series of claims will be made against Egypt for the loss of property. Even before their departure, in all the hurry of their exodus, all European owners of either house or furniture made a statement of what he owned and lodged it with his Consulate. Many even who had not insured before went so far as to insure their goods and chattels, not because they thought the companies would indemnify them from loss at the hands of the mob, but because they would have an additional proof of what they held to be the value of their property. Poor Egypt has a melancholy future before her in many ways.

Contrasts in Life.

The enormous increase in the cost of living, with the probability of a further rise on account of the war and short crops in Europe, becomes aperious problem to the working classes and those living on salaries. That high prices will be permanent appears very likely owing mainly to combinations of capitalists. The gulf between rich and poor is very marked and daily increasing on this continent. Here, while the contrasts in life are somewhat broadly defined we have no such reckless luxury and abject poverty as may be witnessed any day in great cities, especially in those of the United States. The New York correspondent of the *Utica Herald* has drawn a startling picture of life in that city. He mentions one liquor saloon that takes in \$200 or \$300 per day (or rather night), as it is patronized by a crowd of fast fellows, who drink nothing but high priced liquors. A dinner at Delmonico's or Penard's can be had at \$5 to \$40 per guest, according to the bill of fare and the wine list. A number of dinner parties have been given during the past season in the fifth avenue, in which \$200 were expended in flowers alone. How easy to pay such bills when one's income is \$1,000 a day, and this is not a large figure among New York capitalists.

The correspondent then asks us to look the other side of social life in the great city. "Four women were arraigned in the police court for selling vegetables and matches in the streets. One of the number said she was a widow with two children, and this was their sole support. The magistrate replied that it was a violation of law, and he was obliged to fine them \$10 apiece, and as they were conveyed to the prison one of them fainted." Such contrasts, we are told, may be found.

KING BILLY.—It is announced that the sword of the equestrian statue of King William III, which so effectively ornaments College Green, in Dublin, has fallen from the hand of the monarch's casting. It has withstood the effects of temperature, wind, and fanaticism for upwards of 170 years, without being injured or molested, excepting, perhaps, the freaks of the Trinity students, who, to do honor to the memory of so good a king, blew him off his horse. On another occasion, when it was always profusely decorated with orange lilies, it was tarred and feathered. The watchmen at the bank observed several men erecting ladders against the statue late in the night preceding the memorable day, and asking what their business was, they replied. "We are touching him for the twelfth." When the sun rose next morning the beautiful statue presented a most pitiful aspect, and many who have examined it recently say that even now trace of the tar can be detected in the finer parts of the bronze. It is to be hoped that the accident that has now occurred to it is due to the effects of the weather, which we hope is true; though if another explanation has been offered associating the act with the Dublin roughs, it would not be outside the prospect of belief.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.—To sum up, the elements of the present imbroglio are very complex. This is not the first occasion in some time that such a phenomenon has occurred. The fall of the Gambetta Ministry was as sudden as that of the De Freycinet Ministry, and it cannot be said that it was more justified nor that it was determined by more exact causes. It may even be thought that what has happened justifies to a certain degree the policy which was then condemned, and that is certainly the opinion of those who think that clearness of design and firmness in practice conduct more surely and directly to an end than blind groping and indecision. We may add at the same time that whatever the reservation that should be made as to the intentions of the majority, or of the various factions of the majority, which refused the credit demanded for the defence of the Suez Canal, we do not entertain for a moment the idea that any one of those factions has dreamed in taking that resolution of abandoning either the canal itself or the care of the French interests involved in this unhappy business. There is certainly in the embarrassment of the Chamber, one view to be taken as to the general question of national rights and one view as to the incidents which complicate without lessening them. To refuse its assent to a special measure or to free itself from the responsibilities which a political occurrence as grave as the Anglo-French concert in Egypt imposes, are two very different things, and if the majority can be justified for abstaining from all engagements which seem to it inexpedient it assuredly would incur general condemnation and it will justly be reproached with a lack of patriotic intelligence if its decision has been dictated by the avarice of a few elevators, which have been induced by the traditional policy of France in the Orient, to its prestige in Africa and particularly to its actual interests in Egypt.—*Courier des Etats-Unis*.

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CHARLES H. LUCRIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N.B., AUGUST 10, 1882.

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 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 very 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 sovereign 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 such 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 property 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 begin manufacturing. 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, affecting 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 goods than those who expend the last named sum. If the factories and 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 would be 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, a good business can be worked up, notwithstanding apparent disadvantages in the matter of geographical location. For such manufacturers 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 drawback 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 timber fitted to be worked up. The scarcity of walnut is bringing up the value of other hardwoods, and the 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 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 quite as fertile and well suited for farming as the best parts of Jacksonstown or Aroostook, and there probably nearly a half million more acres which though not first class farming land is quite equal to that which 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 well devised scheme to settle their extensive estate on the St. John. If the vast quantity of lumber upon these lands could be manufactured and shipped 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 therewould 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, when the percentage of it is utilized will depend upon circumstance, which we do not know for certain. The estimate is 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 F Morrison of the Legislative Council, Thomas Johnson (Shelburne), and D J Campbell (Inverness).

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 SUN.—We publish in another column comments of the Times on Lord Kimberley's snub to the Dominion Parliament, and the Toronto Globe's comments on the Times. As yet there is an extract from Kimberley's despatch.

His 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.

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maining uncertain. 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 manufactures would mean for Fredericton, and not for Fredericton alone 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 renewing it. 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. When it is constructed and the Canada Pacific Company secures, as they 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.

ECHOES OF THE PRESS.

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.

C E Church (Lunenburg), Commissioner of Mines and Works.

Members of the Executive without office—Hon A M Cochran and Hon T F Morrison of the Legislative Council, Thomas Johnson (Shelburne), and D J Campbell (Inverness). 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.

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CEOPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Times thus speaks of the crop prospects in the United States:

"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 before. The yield per acre is 30 bushels, and it is believed to be 35 bushels. In July we will be able to guess how far the yield per acre will be above 500,000,000 bushels, but it seems certain that such must be largely exceeded. Our largest crop in the past was of 1860—498,549,828 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 TIMBER REGULATIONS.—The timber regulations will appear in the Gazette next week. The chief changes of importance are these: The mileage will not be reduced for one year, and there is an increase in 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 writes to us to correct our statement that Mr. Fraser has left the Local Government, and says that the Attorney 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, or in Mr. Fraser's acting in that capacity if he wants to. We can only feel glad in his forced retirement from open politics if he disposed to give the country his time and talents gratuitously.

ECHOES OF THE PRESS.

The Capital indulges in a little bluff, addressed to the Heralds, 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.

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 since the Government has been 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 thousand 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 troops in Egypt cannot take place.

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 Suz, 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 to-night for Egypt.

The 38th regiment made a reconnaissance 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 videttes, none of their force was observable. A few shots were exchanged, but there were no casualties. The British returned at dusk.

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

An official rebel journal has published the decision of the great nation meeting 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 the service of the Crown, by taking the Governor-general of Canada, for a term. The new-married prince has ambition in this 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.

The Telegram says: We shall soon begin to enquire who is to be the next governor-general of Canada. We may be

sure that the Marquis of Lorne will not

be particularly acceptable, certainly not as

much so 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 be appointed to the post.

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POOR DOCUMENT

The Squirrel Problem.

A squirrel is up the tree and a man on the ground with a gun is trying to shoot it; but the squirrel persists in keeping on the opposite side of the tree from the man. The man walks clear around the tree from the place of starting, the squirrel going about in the same direction and keeping the tree all the time between himself and the man. Now the problem is, "Has the man been around the squirrel?" He has been around the tree with the squirrel on it, but has he been around the squirrel?

The *Express* invited answers to this problem and received twenty-seven, of which fifteen say yes, the man does go around the squirrel and twelve say no, he does not. A few have sent us their reasons, and two send figures demonstrating the problem. The following answers are printed:

1. Of course the man goes around the squirrel. He goes around the tree and everything on it.

2. Should the squirrel have the start I am of opinion that the man goes around it.

3. Not by a damned sight does the hunter walk around the squirrel.

4. The man does not go around the squirrel. Might as well claim that—by having a horse attached to A and another to B each describing the same circle keeping at opposite sides of the circle—the horse at A would at every time going around the ring go around the inside half of B and that B returned the compliment.

(A—X) B to A in the same manner, simply because the outside of one described a larger circle than the inside of the other. In other words, a man or horse in describing any circle goes around one-half of himself.

5. The man goes around the squirrel. It is just like a wheel within a wheel.

6. The man don't go around the squirrel. I have tried it, and had I got around the squirrel I would have shot it.

7. If there was no tree there and the squirrel was running around in a circle on the ground and the man was going in a large circle, I should say the man went around the squirrel. But when you put a tree there it is different. The man does not go around the squirrel or the tree.

8. The man does not go around the squirrel any more than the squirrel goes around the man.

9. Of course the man doesn't go around the squirrel. If I am standing on the high side of a horse and start to walk around him, and the horse keeps turning as I go, I am on the high side of him all the time, am I not? And I don't go around him if am on the high side all the time, do I? The case is precisely similar to this of the squirrel on the tree.—*Buffalo Express*.

Progress of Prohibition.

The adoption of the prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution of Iowa by a majority of 30,000, taken in connection with the success of the Maine Law in Kansas, is significant of the rapid growth of prohibitory sentiment in the west. It is rather the fashion to decry the prohibition agitation as merely spasmodic and temporary in character, lacking altogether the element of stability. The fact that for over thirty years the principle of prohibition has maintained its hold over the people of the State of Maine, and that whatever important changes have been made in the law have been in the direction of greater stringency, shows that the movement is much more deeply rooted than is generally supposed. That in the light of the experience of Maine and other New England communities the Western States of Kansas and Iowa have deliberately elected to follow their footsteps is a most important indication of the increasing strength of the agitation. The prohibition campaign in Iowa presented some interesting features. The movement appears to have enlisted the hearty co-operation of the churches, ministers of all denominations uniting on the temperance platform and taking an active part in the work. Women also took a leading share in the campaign, furnishing many speakers and attending the polls to distribute ballots. Every possible device was employed to stimulate the enthusiasm of the voters. Campaign melodies were sung at the meetings, and on election day lunched rooms were provided by them and bouquets distributed by them among the supporters of the amendment. From these accounts it would appear that the aesthetic sentiment is a good deal more potent factor in American public affairs than would be among prosaic Canadians. The result was the triumphant addition of Iowa to the roll of prohibitory States. This victory will doubtless have the effect of encouraging the prohibitionists to redouble their exertions in other States, and will not be without influence on the cause in Canada. The growth of prohibitory sentiment in the States will naturally give an additional impetus to the efforts to secure restrictive legislation here.

Sir Granet Wolsley told at the mess when his regiment was in Canada: He asked an Irish corporal, who indulged occasionally, why his nose was so red? "Please, yer honour," replied the man, respectfully saluting, "I always blush when I speak to an officer in the Guards."

Just Received.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 4, 1881

LACE AND PINS.—The prevailing taste for lace rather than jewellery has led to many novel designs in lace pins. Jewelers are now making silver articles in nine different tones, so that the second metal value is in high favor. Many persons are exerting their wits to design some special oddity, but the show cases contain flowers, quaint letters and stiff architectural designs. Belt pins, that resemble the buckles of medieval times, are made of large letters interlaced and slender slanting letters. German text and early English letters are used, and the best taste does not sanction the play of monograms, even in precious metals. If a lady desires credit for individual judgment, she gets an artist friend to sketch for her an odd and wonderful letter from some old missal, which she gives the jeweler as a model. Gold pins are chosen when they have colored stones in them. For a time the edict was against colored gems, but their existence is now receiving a fervid recognition. If some pretty woman could pick Henry Ward Beecher's pockets, she would get a store of colored gems that would give her the beauty of a rainbow.

The popular taste runs to pearls, sapphires, rubies, emeralds, garnets and lapis, lazuli. Cat's eyes are expensive, but much liked. They appear best set in a frame of small diamonds. Another pin is made of the wish-bone of good luck in gold, studded with small bright garnets. A handsome pin is made of mother-of-pearl shell, with a great pearl representing the oyster, which a tiny gold fork stretching has almost on its point. A solid bar of Roman gold, with three sapphires set in the deep gold of the background, which brings out effectively their deep blue shade, is a choice design. But a most beautiful pin is formed of three bars of gold and two of platinum, arranged alternately and apparently held together with five screws mounted like nails. The contrast between the dull shade of the platinum, the brightness of the burnished gold and the green of the stones is wonderfully effective.—*Missouri Publican*.

The Kingston *Whig* of Tuesday has the following:—"A correspondent writes to a somewhat surprising announcement—that two men are now confined in the Kingston Penitentiary for the same offence, one convicted on circumstantial evidence, the other on his own confessions of guilt. Attention is directed to this fact, that as soon as the self-condemned criminal was committed to prison a statement of the case was submitted to the Government, without any notice apparently being taken of it to the present. About nine months have elapsed since the Minister of Justice was requested to give the subject his consideration, but so far the appeal has been successful only in reducing the term from seven to five years. If the two years were wrong, why not the seven? We cannot see what excuse can be offered for this unfortunate delay to dismiss one of the convicts from the Penitentiary. The two cannot be guilty of the same crime, and if the sentencing of one is equivalent to a declaration of the innocence of the other, why should he still be forced to endure a felon's punishment?" The correspondent referred to above gives the following particulars.—On the 2nd of October, 1879, Robert Collingwood was convicted at Hamilton, at Interim Sessions, held by His Honor Judge Sinclair, of stealing a horse and buggy from the city of Bradford, the property of Wesley Howell, of that city, and sentenced to serve seven years in the Kingston Penitentiary. Shortly after his conviction one Thomas Clarke was arrested at the village of Jordan and taken to Brantford, where he was charged with stealing the same horse and buggy, and, strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, he pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to years in the Kingston Penitentiary.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent terrible diseases and will positively cure many cases of Infants' Disease. It will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay—order now. Prevention is better than cure.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

NEW RICH BLOOD.

JOHNSON'S FURGANTINE PILLS make Men strong. Will completely quiet the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks will feel the benefit. Price 25c per bottle. Send for eight letter stamp. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Our Boot & Shoe

DEPARTMENT

is now filled up. In Ready-made we have an immense assortment from the leading Canadian Manufacturers. Men's Fine Boots, Coarse and Medium Boots, Low Shoes, Congress Boots and other English Walking Boots.

JOB LINE OF RUBBERS AND OVERTHOSES now on hand.

In our Boot & Shoe Department, our foreman, MR. WILLIAM TUFTS will endeavor to meet the wants of all with good workmanship and a first-class fit. Our stock is now open for purchase. Drop in and see us.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON.

Fton, Dec. 4, 1881.

Golden Fleece.

New Fall Goods

87 Packages now Opened,

COMPRISED IN PART

WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS.

CAMP BLANKETING,

GRAY AND WHITE FLANNELS,

LADIES' MANTLES,

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS,

(A very large stock, all colors and qualities.)

LADIES' FURS,

LINEN GOODS,

(In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels.)

BEDLAM GOODS,

(On Clouds, Jackets, &c., &c.)

OURING GOODS,

FRENCH MERINOES, CASHMERE,

COTTONS AND LUSTRES,

LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS,

(Good value.)

COLORED DRESS GOODS

3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS

and a general assortment.

JUST BELOW NORMAL SCHOOL,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

JOHN MOORE.

2-12-81

COAL.

TO ARRIVE TO-DAY:

200 TONS EGG COAL.

FOR SALE LOW.

John Richards & Son.

June 25

Before buying your Milk Pans

Come to Lemont's.

He is retailing them at wholesale prices.

June 25

John McDonald

PRICES MODERATE.

John M'Donald

Just received direct from the Manufacturer:

ONE CASE Carriage Bolts, Duck and Drill Axle Clips, Tuffing Buttons and Nails.

MARCH 15

FILES FILES.

Just received:

ONE CASE Files and Horse Shoe Boxes.

JUNE 7

Z. R. EVERETT

FLY TRAPS. FLY TRAPS.

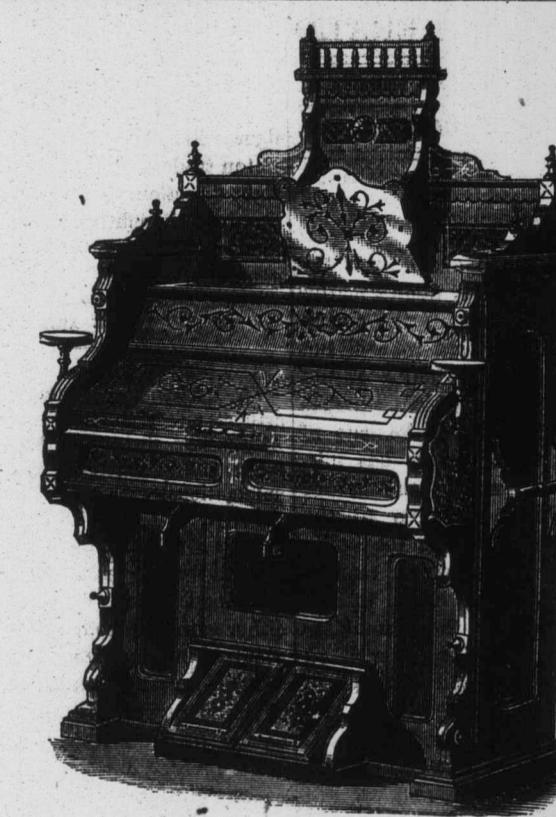
Just received:

ONE gross FLY TRAPS. For sale low.

JUNE 5

Z. R. EVERETT

SELL FOR CASH OR ON INSTALMENTS.



CHEAPEST ORGANS

For the Money in Fredericton or New Brunswick.

LEMONT & SONS.

NEW BOOK STORE.

Our Motto—"Best Goods for the Least Money."

MCMURRAY & FENETY.

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| SCHOOL | JUST |
| BOOKS | RECEIVE |
| Very Cheap | 22 Bales |
| — | ROOM PAIR |
| MAPS | Direct |
| and | from the |
| GLOBES | Manufactury |
| at | — |
| Lowest Rates. | New |
| — | DESIGNS |
| NOTE PAPER, | Handsome |
| FOOLSCAP, | PATTERNS |
| LEGAL CAP | and |
| and | will be sold low |
| ENVELOPES | Call and see |
| or | THEM. |

ORGANS

For Sale or Hire on easy terms. Any one wishing an Organ would do well to call and see our Organs and Prices, Terms, etc., before purchasing.

We have sold a large number of the above patterns,

which have given the best of satisfaction,

as our testimonials will show.

MCMURRAY & FENETY.

IRON. OAKUM. BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND STORED EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA" AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASPILAN" — 17,000 Bars Refined and Spike Iron, 390 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges: 120 Bundles Navy and Carronade Iron, 120 Bundles Sheet Iron, 120 Bundles 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26, 310 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

220 BOILER PLATES, Best R. B. R. B. and Lowerware; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 471 Bds. Steel Shoe Steel; 151 Steel Flow Plates; 47 Bds. Tee Cork Steel; 37 Bds. and 15 Bars Mounted Machine Steel, 152 Bds. and 15 Bars.

TO ARRIVE PER "PHOENIX" FROM ANTHWERP: 15 Casks SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

Sled Shoe steel.

Sheet Zinc.

CARRIAGE BOLTS, &c.

Just received:

1 CASE Carriage Bolts, Duck and Drill Axle Clips, Tuffing Buttons and Nails.

Z. R. EVERETT

FILES FILES.

Just received direct from the Manufacturer:

ONE CASE Files and Horse Shoe Boxes.

May 28

Z. R. EVERETT

FLY TRAPS. FLY TRAPS.

Just received:

ONE gross FLY TRAPS. For sale low.

June 5

Z. R. EVERETT

SELL FOR CASH OR ON INSTALMENTS.

2 MORE magnificent Cabinet Organs received

June 5

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LUGGIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 10, 1882.

THE FUTURE OF FREDERICTON.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

We are so anxious to avoid even the appearance of controversy upon a matter of such grave importance as the future prosperity of this city, that we shall not discuss with the *Capital* whether or not the statement is correct, which it makes in considering this matter in its issue of Saturday. Our contemporary has made an expression used in our first article. We spoke then to the "really dull outlook" for this city. We did not think it necessary to explain that reference was not made to the prospects of trade in the immediate future, but to the probability of such an increase in the growth and business of the city as all good citizens desire. No town can stand still in trade matters.

We submit that this is a very flippant style to treat a series of articles which contained much valuable information either gathered from official returns or acquired in many weeks of careful and arduous investigation into the resources of the country. We are charged with having made "serious errors," yet not one is pointed out, nor is the accuracy of a single statement impugned, nor can it be. We are not annoyed at such a charge; we are rather amazed at the all consuming vanity of a writer who professes to be able to put his *ipse dixit* against the returns of sworn officers. We pointed out that the Customs returns showed that the foreign trade of Canada Pacific Company secures, as they soon will do, communication between Montreal and Quebec, there 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." This sentence referred to a previous one in which it was stated, though perhaps not with absolute correctness, for the late G. M. Smith, C. E. was entitled to the credit of the first suggestion, that John Wilson fifty years ago set about to agitate for a road from St. Andrews to Quebec. The reference seemed timely as a matter of local history. The St. John *Sun*, with characteristic unfairness, publishes the sentence above quoted; but stops at the words "Queen Charlotte Sound," and then howls at the *HERALD* for being a Burpee-Pickard organ, and seeks to create an idea that a blow is being struck by Mr. Burwell at St. John. There is something so inexplicable, indeed, about this way of conducting a newspaper that we wonder the editor of the *Sun* is not disgusted with himself.

By the census of 1871 the population of Fredericton was 6,006, in 1881 it was 6,218, showing an apparent increase of 22. That there was really even this small addition to the population is open to question, on account of the method adopted in taking the census. It is a fact that during the last few years the number of rate payers in the city has decreased, and we may justly question if in the last decade there has been any increase in population.

The assessment of the year 1871 is so manifestly incorrect that it is useless to quote it as proving anything, the total of real and personal property and increase being put at only about three quarters of a million. We therefore selected at random a year since the new system of assessment was adopted, and hit upon the year 1876. In that year the assessable property was:

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Real estate..... | \$1,513,685 |
| Personal property..... | 1,101,905 |
| Income..... | 601,655 |
| | |
| Total..... | \$3,217,220 |
| Imports..... | \$337,841 |
| Exports..... | 168,220 |
| Total..... | \$330,697 |

Showing a decrease of nearly \$7,000.

These amounts do not furnish an accurate index of the trade of the city at the beginning and the close of the decade, and it would be desirable if the dates were available to compare the decade previous to 1871 with that subsequent. Still the figures are instructive; because however much the trade of the place may fluctuate from one year to another it is reasonable to expect that if business was increasing it would be evident from a comparison of two years with a decade intervening between them. Let us compare the beginning and close of another decade. In 1866 the returns were as follows:

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Exports..... | \$141,137 |
| Imports..... | 153,656 |
| | |
| Total..... | \$294,803 |

In 1876 we have the following:

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Imports..... | \$185,318 |
| Exports..... | 27,653 |
| | |
| Total..... | \$213,071 |

On a decrease of over \$80,000. It may be said that many goods were imported in 1866 which in 1876 were brought in other parts of Canada; but on the other hand there were fewer direct importers here in 1866 than in 1876. Comparing 1866 with 1881 we find the foreign trade of the city to have been:

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Exports..... | \$294,803 |
| In 1881..... | 337,847 |

A very slight improvement for fifteen years and one which we fancy would be fully counterbalanced by the large amount of goods then brought by Fredericton merchants in St. John, or in other words that the trade of the city has not increased in fifteen years. During the same period the population of the district from which Fredericton draws its trade has increased fully twenty per cent, and the purchasing power of the people has also naturally advanced. Many of the settlements which in 1866 were new and whose inhabitants were poor now being flourishing and comparatively wealthy.

We present those facts not because they are pleasant to contemplate, but for the sake of arousing public attention. Clearly if figures prove anything these figures show that the tendency of Fredericton trade and commerce is not in the right direction. We invite for these facts the most thoughtful consideration of our readers, the press and the public generally.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

The Capital says:

The *HERALD* has concluded its series of articles on "The Future of Fredericton." All the way through it has made serious errors, and its articles are calculated, though unintentionally we believe, to do injury to this city.

We submit that this is a very flippant style to treat a series of articles which contained much valuable information either gathered from official returns or acquired in many weeks of careful and arduous investigation into the resources of the country. We are charged with having made "serious errors," yet not one is pointed out, nor is the accuracy of a single statement impugned, nor can it be. We are not annoyed at such a charge; we are rather amazed at the all consuming vanity of a writer who professes to be able to put his *ipse dixit* against the returns of sworn officers. We pointed out that the Customs returns showed that the foreign trade of Canada Pacific Company secures, as they soon will do, communication between Montreal and Quebec, there will be, upon the completion of the Pacific Railway,

ed here, and been managed by good business men, have proved profitable investments. We may refer to the New Brunswick Foundry which is finding a market all over the Maritime Provinces for its products; to the Gibson Lead Company, which like the former establishment is unable to meet the demands upon it. Other instances, though none perhaps so marked as these, might be given.

Another Sample of Unfairness.

The *HERALD* recently in referring to the reported lease of the N. B. & C. Railway, by the New Brunswick Railway Company, and the proposed extension of the N. B. Railway to the St. Lawrence, said, "When it is constructed, and the Canadian Pacific Company secures, as they soon will do, communication between Montreal and Quebec, there will be, upon

THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

There is a marked improvement in the political situation in the East. The firm and dignified position which the British Government has taken is meeting with the approval of all the powers, and late despatches say that the Porte will shortly proclaim Arabi a rebel. The utmost harmony appears to prevail at the Conference, and the attitude of Russia, if not favorable, is at least not as openly hostile as it was a few days ago.

The operations of the British troops, although not brilliant have been accomplished, demonstrate the coolness of the little army and the coolness of the commanding officers. In the late reconnaissance the soldiers and sailors appear to have behaved admirably, and the artillery in particular seems to have shown itself remarkably efficient.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

A London despatch says: "The permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department has gone on a mission to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada." What does this signify? It is somewhat out of keeping with the rule laid down in *Letellier's case*, that the Government should be recognized as anything but the nominal head of the State. We would therefore suppose that this "mission" has something to do with the Marquis himself, and it may be connected with the rumors which have recently been current that he was anxious to be relieved of his office. The Permanent Secretary cannot better employ the few weeks he is to spend in Canada than in finding out how public opinion would regard the appointment of a Canadian to the office of Governor General.

AN INNOVATION.

Archbishop Lynch of Toronto enjoys the distinction of having been the first Roman Catholic prelate who was presented as such at the Court of St. James for over two hundred years. Even such illustrious men as Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Howard have never been accorded this honor although they have frequently been guests of the Queen. It is true that the *Sun* asks two questions: Is this the case or "coming events casting their shadows before?" Is this the new amalgamation in the interests of St. Andrews?

In reply to the first we have to answer, no. In reply to the second we say that we are not in the confidence of the New Brunswick Railway Company. We have a question in our turn. In whose interest is the following statement made by the *Sun*?

"Should the Grand Southern be extended through Maine, by the Shore route, and up to Bangor, the position of St. Andrews as the winter port of Canada will be an enviable one. Citizens of St. John will do well to examine the map of Eastern Canada and Maine and see for themselves how formidable a rival for the winter port business both Halifax and St. John are likely to have in St. Andrews."

We might, if we were disposed to, retale in kind, comment upon the fact that the *Sun* is supposed to be of the city to be injured by what way is to be an increase, or to continually represent everything as rose colored and in the full tide of prosperity? It is a fact that the city has lost the trade of a large section of country which it once had, and if so, what injury can be done by pointing this out and suggesting how it can be regained? Is it true that certain lines of manufacturers can be profitably conducted here, and what harm have we done in naming these and promising to mention others? Is there a large region of unoccupied land lying in the interior, the development of which will bring us large prosperity, and if so, whom have we injured by so stating?

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The *Sun* asks two questions: Is this the case or "coming events casting their shadows before?" Is this the new amalgamation in the interests of St. Andrews?

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WAR IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 5.—The object of operations to-day was a reconnaissance in force; commencing this afternoon, a very steady advance was made upon the railway line, the rifles upon the west bank of Mahmoudi canal and South Staffordshire Regiment and mounted infantry upon the east bank. The enemy were driven from the advanced posts and compelled to bring into action all their troops available in front of their principal line of entrencheds, at Kaf-el Dwar, namely, about four battalions of infantry, a force of cavalry and several guns. The latter were silenced by the accurate fire of our 40 pounders. The Egyptian infantry held their ground with considerable steadiness. The marines on the railroad, under the immediate command of Gen. Alison, pushed them back upon the second line of entrencheds towards Kaf-el Dwar. The marines were supported by the South Staffordshire Regiment and Rifles. They suffered somewhat, but behaved with the greatest coolness and steadiness under a heavy fire. The object of the British operation, which was to compel the enemy to dislodge from their entrencheds, was attained.

The operations to-day were as follows: "Our force consisted of 200 men of the naval brigade, with one 14-pound and two 9-pound guns,

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

ARGUMENTS.—In the case of Armstrong vs. the N. B. Railway Company, Judge Steadman took time to consider.

BRIGHTED.—Our tinted neighbor says the hay is "brighted" by the army worm. "Blighted" is a good word in this connection.

BOOK WANTED.—Wanted to borrow for a few days, an illustrated book of travels in Egypt. Please enquire at this office.

SHIPPING.—About ten schooners and wood-boats came up river Monday. They are now loading with deal, sleepers and hemlock bark.

A SHOWY TEAM.—The observed of "all observers" on Queen street the other evening was Gunter & Atherton's showy team of roans.

MOSST.—Very modest is the Brunswick street young lady who will allow no newspaper in her chamber except the *Christian Observer*.

TO REMAIN.—It is now stated that the Princess Louise will remain in Canada until the expiration of the "Marquis of Lorne's" term of office.

RETURNED.—Dr. Bailey and the Students of the university who attended his home returned. They had a nice trip and met with success.

STRANGER ABOARD.—The steamer Star in attempting to turn around Tuesday went too near the St. Mary's shore and grounded.

SCOTT ACT RECOUNT.—The recount of votes at the Scott Act election in St. John has been postponed until Saturday, on account of the illness of Mr. Kaye.

FUNERAL.—There were three funerals on Sunday, one being of Mrs. Henry Conradi, one of Joshua Snow, and the other of a child whose name we did not learn.

EXTENSION OF TIME.—The time for receiving tenders for the repairing of Hill & Berry's Wharf, at the upper part of the town, has been extended to August 15th.

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY.—Mr. J. D. Hazen received the books, &c., and entered on the duties of Registrar of the University of New Brunswick Monday.

VIRTUE.—It was reported that a man answering the description of Thomas Virtue was at Millville Monday. Mr. Marsh at once gave instructions for his arrest.

LIBRARY.—The library of the late Dr. Cooke, which was on exhibition at H. G. Wetmore's, contains about 1,000 volumes. A large number of these works are on Theology.

CONCERT AND TEA MEETING.—It is proposed to hold a concert and tea meeting at Mr. Stephen Glaser's, Lincoln, in a short time, to raise funds for the Lincoln Methodist Church.

CONFIRMATION.—Bishop Sweeny administered Confirmation to 67 persons on Friday morning at Milkish. His Lordship was assisted by Revs. A. Ouellet and C. Collins.—*Telegraph*.

CRICET MEETING.—At the cricket meeting Tuesday night arrangements were made for the match with the St. John's club a week from today. Meeting adjourned until Monday evening.

THAT ST. ANDREW'S EXCURSION.—Very many people asked us that St. Andrews excursion was to come off, and we have every reason to believe that if it is put off it will be well attended.

ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE MARITIME BANK.—Yesterday Mr. Ray, Manager of the Maritime Bank, of St. John, left here for Woodstock, where he has opened another branch of the Maritime Bank.

THE OFFICERS' SQUARE.—The clearing up of the Officers' Square and the seats which have been placed in it are a decided improvement. What is now wanted is a turnstile at each of the corners of Regent street.

RAFTING.—Owing to the sluggishness of the current in the river now, rafting does not progress as rapidly as it did a few weeks ago. Last week not more than three fifths of the usual amount was rafted.

THE CATHEDRAL.—For several days work has been carried on the exterior of the Cathedral. The steeple is having studding put on for the purpose of painting. These are repairs that have been put on it since it was built.

FLOWERS.—John Bebbington's gardens, on Charlotte street, is now in full bloom and well worth a visit. We are enabled by the handsome specimens which adorn our table, to judge of the beauty and fragrance of his flowers.

IN ERROR.—The *Capital* was nearly as much astray in regard to the purchaser of the late Mr. Jonett's property as it was when attempting to make its readers believe that the Liberal-Conservative candidate for Sunbury had not attended.

TUG BOATS.—Tuesday morning the *Tiger* passed down river having a fair-sized raft in tow and not long after the Admiral followed with another raft. The Ada Glaister started from the lower boom on Saturday with the Lilly G. Tuesday.

NEW ENGINE HOUSE.—The exterior of the new engine house of the Fredericton Branch Railway is completed, and the whole building will soon be finished. This building is of brick, the old one being of wood, and is a safe as well as a substantial looking building.

ARMED DISPLAYS.—Coincident with the very hot weather, are frequent brilliant aerial displays. Scarcely a night passes without the northern heavens being illuminated with splendor. It would be interesting to know if there is any connection between the heat and the aurora.

FENETRY AVENUE.—This fine double row of trees presents a very thrifty appearance. A few of those which were just set out are dead and should be replaced with new trees at once. In a few years more the people will begin to appreciate Mr. Fenety's liberality in this matter.

HORSE LOST.—Rev. Mr. King, of Kingsclear, has lost a young brown mare, which strayed from his premises on Saturday last. The animal had on a halter at the time. Any word left at this office as to her whereabouts will be forwarded to Mr. King, and the person giving it will be suitably rewarded.

POLICE NEWS.—In the Police Court Monday morning, but one individual being arraigned, that of J. Tomkins, on whom the Police Magistrate imposed a fine of \$8 or ten days jail for being drunk on Sunday. The "Land League" case was taken up, but nothing definite was done concerning the matter.

NEW CHURCH IN ENGLAND HALL.—Work is progressing rapidly on the New Church of England Hall. The stone foundation has been laid and the corners and most of the wall which are to be laid with brick have been laid. The frame of the building is now being put up, and will soon be completely erected.

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POOR DOCUMENT

SELECT STORY.

A STORY OF THE CONSCRIPTION

Up four flights of stairs in a house at Paris was a suite of apartments consisting of three rooms, which were inhabited by a family named Roumilk. There were only peaked roofs and chimneys and the blue sky to look out upon; but the rooms were so pleasant, neat and sunny that there was small temptation to turn the eyes away from them.

It was evening, and the family had assembled at supper. They were celebrating a *fête*, and their best gilt china shone on the table; a little bouquet of fresh flowers stood by each glass, and an iced cake, surrounded by a wreath of rosebuds, graced the centre of the table. Around this social board sat the jolly, affectionate old father, the delicate, loving mother, their brave, handsome son, and one other, not yet belonging to the family, but soon to be called daughter by the parents and wife by the son. She was a gentle, loving young girl, looking with affectionate respect on the old folks, and with fond, modest eyes on her lover.

"Son," said the mother, "you twenty-one years, this night, hast thou been the delight of my heart. Thou hast gladdened my eyes every day thou hast lived. Ah! that thou wert but a few years younger, that I might be sure of thee longer."

"Wife, dost thou not see that Marian takes thy word as a reproach to her?" said the father. "Thou wouldst have thy son and thyself, thou sayest."

"I do not mean that I would not have my child Marian for my daughter," she replied; "no! no! Bless her heart, she gives me no cause for fear. I even think my son happy to be her husband. But the conscription, father! Our boy is of age."

The old man's happy face grew pale and uneasy. "Wife," he said, "our boy is affectionate to us, true to Marian, and loving to God. If Heaven is but just he will not draw the fatal lot. Heaven blesses the good."

"Whom God loveth He chasteneth," said the mother, with a sigh, and Marian's cheek grew whiter.

"Come, do not darken a sunny day by clouds of fear," said the young man. "To-night I am free. To-night I can be the happiest fellow alive. Even tomorrow if I draw the wrong number, and must go to fight, I may return to you covered with honors. Will you not be glad and proud then?"

"My son! my son! I have known many a brave boy join those ranks dreaming as thou now dost; but few came back to their mothers. O, Robinet! thou art my only son; if you are killed I shall be childless."

"Ah! wife," said the father, forcing back his tears, "couldst thou not be almost happy to be a widow?" The conscription was the only son of a widow. If thy useless old husband were gone thou couldst keep thy brave son."

"Ah! ah!" cried the wife, "stop that old man's tongue. Put thy hand on my mouth, Marian. I cannot bear to hear him talk so."

"To-night let us be happy," cried Robinet. "I am not yet a conscript, and I believe I shall escape to-morrow; so be gone dull care! Father, I shall cut my birthday cake."

"Yes, my boy," said the father. "Let us not borrow trouble. It would kill me to see among the desolate soldiery driven to slaughter! I will not, no, I cannot think of it. Yes, cut thy cake, but do not harm those pretty buds. Marian placed them there as a token of how she will surround thy life with pleasure. Eh, Marian? Each bud for a kiss or a kind word, eh?"

Marian wiped her eyes and smiled blushingly. Cheerfulness was restored, and the happy family gave themselves up to present enjoyment, while the secret thought that perhaps it was for the last time made them more tender to each other.

On the next day the drawing was to take place. Father and son went to the place of decision. The son, with palid cheek and dilating eyes, drew his lot, while the father stood by, his usual joyful manner having given place to the trembling of agonizing apprehension. It was the fatal number! With a groan of despair the old man told on his son's neck.

"Oh, my boy," he exclaimed, "I cannot let thee go! I cannot see thee driven to slaughter! Thy mother's heart will be destitute. I cannot, God forgive me, I cannot!"

He wrung his son's hand, and shaking his head at the few brave consoling words Robinet's trembling lips uttered, he stopped them short by kissing him tenderly. Then he went out, with a gesture forbidding any to follow him.

The mother will weep over her son," said Marian's father, who stood by, "but an old man, like an old dog, goes alone to grieve. He, thy poor old father, idolizes thee, boy; and, ah, Robinet, there is another, a poor young girl, whose bitterest tears will be secret ones."

The youth, almost stricken with despair at his fate, returned to tell his mother and Marian. They awaited his arrival kneeling before the image of the Virgin and praying with agonizing fervency.

Robinet entered quietly and stood pale and rigid behind them, with big eyes and quivering nostrils. The mother turned

and looked at him, then fell back in a swoon. Her son raised her and laid her on a sofa, where she recovered slowly, Marian clinging to his arms weeping bitterly. None asked for the words the could not bear to hear.

"Ah, thy poor father," the mother murmured, "I know he is weeping in secret. He was ever slow to show his grief. His heart is broken like mine. Oh, that I had my father here! We should mourn together."

There was a stir below, and the sound of many footsteps coming up the stairs. They paused at the steps. Robinet opened it. They were bringing in his father—dead. He had killed himself that Robinet might be free from the Conscription. He had fallen a sacrifice to an insane idea of duty. Let him not be judged too harshly. He meant well, but his brain was feeble; he died that his son might live. God is more merciful than man!

Thus the widow kept her son, but the memory of the father was held in deep and tender regret throughout life by the mother and son.

Sudden White Hair.

CHANGES CAUSED BY GRIEVE, FRIGHT, AND DESPAIR.

Some years ago a young lady, who was anxiously awaiting the coming of her husband-elect, received a letter conveying the sad tidings of his shipwreck and death. She instantly fell to the ground insensible, and so remained for five hours. On the following morning her sister saw that her hair, which had been previously of a rich brown color, had become as white as a cambric handkerchief, her eyebrows and eyelashes retaining their natural color. After a while the whitened hair fell off, and was succeeded by a new growth of gray.

Staff Surgeon Parry, while serving in India during the mutiny, saw a strange sight. Among the prisoners taken in a skirmish at Chamba was a Sepoy of the Bengal army. He was brought before the authorities and put to the question. Fully alive to his position, the Bengalee stood almost stupefied with fear, trembling greatly, with horror and despair plainly depicted on his countenance. While the examination was proceeding, the bystanders were startled by the Sergeant in charge of the prisoner exclaiming: "He is turning gray!" All eyes were turned on the unfortunate man watching with wondering interest the change coming upon his splendid, glossy, jet-black locks. In half an hour they were of a uniform grayish hue.

When the Emperor Leopold was about to make his grand entry into Vienna, the old sexton of St. Joseph's Cathedral was much troubled in his mind. Upon such occasions it had been his custom to take his stand on the pinnacle of the tower to wave a flag as the imperial pageant passed by, but he felt that age had so weakened his nerves that he dared not again attempt the perilous performance. After thinking the matter over, the old fellow publicly announced that the man who could fill his place successfully should be his son-in-law. To his intense disgust, the offer was at once accepted by Gabriel Petershien, his aversion and鄙视 not with her father's eyes. On the appointed day, Vienna opened its gates to the new-made Emperor; but it was evening, or near upon evening, when the young flag-bearer welcomed the procession from St. Joseph's tower. His task performed, Gabriel would have descended from the airy height, but found his way barred. Two wreaths had done the treacherous sexton's bidding, and closed the trap door of the upper stairs, leaving the brave youth to choose between participating himself on the pavement, below, or clinging the cold night through to the slender spire, with ten inches of foothold. He chose possible life to certain death; but when rescue came with the morning, his eyes were sunken and dim, his cheeks yellow and wrinkled, his curly locks as white as snow.

Gabriel Petershien had won his bride at a fearful cost.—*Chamber's Journal*.

"Young Men's Christian Association—President, G. F. Atherton; Vice President, G. G. Roberts; Secretary, Mr. Douglas Hazen.

St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A., No. 166.—Geo. J. Bliss, President; J. T. Horseman, Secretary.

Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club, Queen Street, 8 P.M.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. St. John, President; Mrs. Sampson, Secretary.

Meets every Wednesday at 4 p.m., at its rooms in Club Building.

St. Dunstan's Total Abstinence Society.—President, James E. Barry; Secretary, F. M. Corrigan.

Meetings are held weekly in their Hall on Regent Street, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Reform Club.—President, George J. Bliss; Secretary, Alfred H. Phillips.

Meetings are held in their Hall on Queen Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Young Men's Christian Association—President, G. F. Atherton; Vice President, G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Lorne Council, No. 496.—Regent, G. S. Peters; Secretary, E. S. Waycott.

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