

# CHICHESTER POST.

WILLIAM C. MILLER,  
Proprietor.

VOL. 8.—NO. 17.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 371.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

Terms: \$1.50 per Annum, Postage  
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## A Full Grown Percey.

A MAN ARRESTED IN NEW YORK  
WHO SAYS HE, AND NOT RU-  
BENSTEIN, KILLED SARA  
ALEXANDER.

HIS THIRTY FOR NINEBORN WOMAN "TO  
SEE THEM WEEP AND THE BEAUTY-  
FUL BLOOD RUN"—THREE  
CRIMES CONSIDERED.

[From the New York World.]

On the afternoon of December 2,  
1875, Sara Alexander, a New York  
City by the ferry to Williamsburg,  
and on the other side of the river  
took a horse-car for East New York.  
It was Sunday, and there was com-  
paratively few passengers on either  
boat or car, but her going was noticed  
by a number of persons, strangers to  
her, on account of her being bare-  
headed. It was also noticed that she  
wore a peculiar black and red striped  
shawl. A man was with her, but he  
attracted so little attention that all the  
witnesses who observed her, no  
two agreed in their description of him.

Especially did they disagree as to  
the style of his beard, for though the  
beard of the prisoner whom they  
afterwards pointed out as the man  
was a particularly conspicuous fea-  
ture.

The two companions, who it was  
noticed seemed to be on good terms,  
left the car at a point near the  
base of Ridgewood Hill, and shortly  
afterwards strolled over to a corn-  
field in a very lonely neighborhood.  
One witness appeared on Ruben-  
stein's trial who swore that he saw  
the two together in a cornfield, and  
that she said she was out there  
looking for a situation, at which the  
witness laughed, as the time  
seemed unsuitable. They turned  
away from him and entered the field,  
which the woman never left the field.

This witness, a woman's name,  
for help a short time after, and felt  
sorry for her, supposing the woman  
was being beaten. Considering it  
was none of his business he passed  
on.

On Sunday night she was missed  
from her house, and a search was  
made for her. Her disappearance was  
noticed in Tuesday morning's *Her-  
ald* and active inquiry was made  
among all her acquaintances. She was  
a cousin of Pesach Nisum Ruben-  
stein, and had been a servant in his  
father's family. She was grateful to  
them for the kindness she had re-  
ceived, and was, it is said, especially  
attached to her cousin Pesach, who  
reciprocated the liking. It was said  
(and strenuously denied) that at a  
time when it was afterwards proved  
she had been in the field, she was  
taking sick, and in a few days she  
died. The truth of this story was  
not established fully, but it was  
generally believed, and was taken as  
proof that the cousins were lovers.

On Monday night, while the search  
was being made for Sara Alexander,  
Rubenstein's brother-in-law, told  
him that he had just had a horri-  
ble dream about Sara. He had seen  
her dead body in a field somewhere,  
about ten miles from New York, and  
had known in the dream that she  
was murdered, and wanted him to find  
her and bury her.

On Tuesday, December 14, a farm  
laborer found the body in the field  
near Ridgewood Hill, and the police  
were at once notified. The body was  
removed to the Morgue, where it was  
soon identified, and in the meantime  
the field was carefully examined. A  
knife was found, with which three  
terrible wounds had been inflicted on  
the woman, one in the palm of the  
left hand, one in the right cheek ex-  
tending through the upper lip, and  
one—the fatal one—half severing the  
throat, extending from the right ear  
to the middle of the neck. The knife  
was afterwards proved to have be-  
longed to Rubenstein. Footprints  
were also found to some of which the  
woman's shoes corresponded, and to  
others of which the prints were after-  
wards shown that Rubenstein's shoes fitted.

hair and beard were long, ill-kept,  
untrimmed and jet black. He was a  
peddler of watches and jewelry, and  
was noted for his uprightness and  
business integrity. It was said that  
he was married, his wife being in  
Europe, but this was not brought out  
on his trial.

Last week it came to the knowledge  
of a World reporter that a certain  
woman named Blanche Milton, living  
at No. 119 West Thirty-first street,  
had been heard to say that she knew  
that Rubenstein was not guilty, and  
moreover, that she knew who was  
guilty of the murder of Sara Alex-  
ander. Hardly expecting to discover  
anything of importance, he called on  
Miss Milton and questioned her in  
relation to the statement. Miss  
Milton is an exceedingly sagacious  
young woman, and at first refused to  
say anything about it, one way or the  
other. After a time, however, she  
consented to tell what she knew, and  
the following is in effect what she  
told:

She boards with Miss Gertrude  
Brook, who keeps the house and who  
keeps or kept, among her other  
servants, a man to play the piano for  
the entertainment of the callers at  
her house. This man is known by the  
names of Charley and Harry, answer-  
ing readily to either of his names,  
however, to be called "Professor,"  
and commonly is so called. He is a  
man of about thirty years of age,  
medium in size, with dark hair, brown  
eyes and a heavy, dark-brown mous-  
tache. His face is not unpleasant,  
but has very little expression of any  
kind. His traditions exist that his  
real name is Von Volkenburgh and  
that he came of a good family in  
Germany, but nothing is known po-  
sitively about him except that he  
plays the piano well enough to earn  
his meals at \$4 a week, and is rather  
too fond of drink. His own story of  
himself is, however, a remarkable one.

Some little time ago Miss Milton  
sat one evening alone in the front  
parlor of the house half asleep. The  
Professor was present, it is true, but  
he did not think of him, and he sud-  
denly said in a strong voice:  
"I wish I had a good sharp knife."  
"What for?" she asked indiffer-  
ently.

"To cut your throat with," was  
the reply in a still stronger voice,  
and she looked at him with a re-  
flected and a curious expression on  
her face. He looked at her keenly,  
but without letting him see that he  
was watching him (being, as was said,  
a very sagacious young woman), and  
she was startled to see his eyes  
glance from her face to the door, and  
his figure quivering with emotion.

"Why do you want to cut my  
throat?" she asked, keeping up her  
pretense of indifference.

"Because I love to cut a woman.  
I love to mangle them, and torture  
them, and I want to see their blood  
run, and kill them and cut them to  
pieces. I love to torture a beautiful  
woman as a cat plays with a mouse,  
and oh! how sweet it is to hear them  
beg for their lives. And then I love  
to finish it with one strong, quick cut."

There was no doubt now that he  
was in earnest and the girl grew  
frightened. She feared he would  
become violent in his insanity, and  
she thought the wisest plan was to  
talk with him. "Curiosity piqued her,  
too, and she wanted to hear him say  
more, even with a sword in his hand."  
"Delaw," she said lightly, "you  
couldn't kill a woman if you tried to.  
You don't know what a hard thing it  
is to do."

"Yes, I killed that Jew girl, don't  
you remember? Everybody thought  
Rubenstein killed her, but he didn't.  
I did it."

"Tell me about it," said the girl.  
"What for?" asked the Professor,  
suspiciously.

"Oh! nothing," said the girl,  
yawning. "Only it's dull, and I  
like to hear you talk."

"Well, it was very funny," said  
the Professor, reassured and laughing  
heartily. "There they were, talking  
about his knife and his boots, and he  
praying and swearing he was inno-  
cent, and I knew he was all the time,  
for I used his knife and wore his  
boots, and I killed the girl. It was  
such fun!" and he laughed again.

"I'll tell you about it," he con-  
tinued. "You see, I knew the girl,  
and I knew Rubenstein. And I knew  
he was intimate with the girl, but he  
didn't know I was. I liked her, too,  
but she was so loving it grew tires-  
ome, so I thought I'd kill her and  
have some fun out of it. I made an  
engagement with her to go to East  
New York with me that Sunday. I  
told her I knew of a place out there  
where she could get employment. She  
was out of a place and she agreed to  
go. As I was going to the ferry to  
meet her I stopped to see Ruben-  
stein. I knew I had plenty of time.  
He wasn't at home, but his door was  
unlocked, so I went in. I had on a  
pair of new boots that hurt my feet,  
and I saw an old pair of his there, so  
I took off mine and put his on. Then  
as I was coming out I saw his knife  
lying on the table, and I took that  
instead of buying one, as I was going  
to."

"Well, I met the girl," he contin-  
ued, "and we went over, and when we  
got out in the field I killed her. First  
I played with her and made her beg  
for her life, and she screamed and  
kissed down to me, and I listened  
and laughed. It was sweet. But  
when I cut her at last and saw the  
blood gush out in a great stream it  
was such exquisite pleasure. You  
don't know anything about it. I had  
on a light overcoat that I had boot-  
ed up to my chin, and I got the  
front of it all covered with blood. So  
I took it off, and going over the  
river I wrapped a stone up in it and  
threw it in. And then I washed my  
hands and went back."

"So you lost your coat?" said the  
girl.

"Yes, but I didn't care. It was an  
old coat, and I had as much fun as  
it was worth out of it. I went  
back to Rubenstein's room and he  
hadn't come in; so I changed my  
boots again and went out. As I  
went away I saw him on the other  
front of the street going with blood  
on his face. I didn't think of it  
until the boots began to chafe, and  
then I remembered a clue till  
afterwards, but when I read about  
their fitting them to the footprints  
how I did laugh."

"But didn't you feel sorry for the  
poor fellow that was going to be  
hanged, and I'm going to tell all this  
to the police?"

"Oh, he was only a Jew, and Jews  
ain't human," said the Professor  
coolly; "and it was so funny." And  
he laughed again.

"You vile wretch!" said the girl,  
forgetting her fear in a sudden fury.  
"You are the one that ought to be  
hung, and I'm going to tell all this  
to the police."

"Oh, no, you won't," said the Pro-  
fessor, quietly; "it wouldn't do any  
good, for I'd swear I didn't say it.  
You haven't got any witnesses, and  
my word is as good as yours."

The girl sat down, amazed at his  
cunning, and looked at him.

"But don't tell it," he said, an-  
xiously, after a moment's pause. "It  
might make trouble, and I'll tell you  
what I'll do. I've got about \$250.  
That I'm playing, buried in the  
ground in East New York. Now  
don't you tell, and we'll go over there  
together and I'll give you half. Will  
you? I'll get some money from the  
Madame, and we'll go to-morrow  
morning. You'll go, won't you?"

"Of course, I will," said the girl,  
casually. "I'll go over with you,  
and you'll get me into the woods,  
and you'll kill me, as you did those  
other women. Certainly, I'll go."

"Ah! but I wouldn't have any  
knife with me, so I couldn't do that;  
don't you see?" and he smiled  
at her.

Apparently thinking he could get  
the girl to go, he actually did apply  
to Miss Brown for the money, and  
telling her that he wanted it to pay  
the expenses of a little trip on which  
he was going to escort Miss Blanche,  
he aroused her surprise. Some ques-  
tions followed and Miss Brown  
learned the whole story privately  
from Blanche.

The Professor, finding that Blanche  
persisted in her refusal, told her that  
he would get the Madame to go. The  
Madame was a beautiful woman, he  
said, and it would afford him almost  
as much pleasure to cut her up, as to  
cut Blanche up.

Such a story as this it was evident  
required careful verification, and a  
scheme was shortly concocted by  
which the Professor could be induced  
to make his confession over again in  
the presence of the World reporter.  
Some care was necessary to avoid  
arousing the suspicions of the Pro-  
fessor, but he was easily flattered by  
the girl into talking freely, and under  
her skillful questioning he told the  
same story in substance within the  
reporter's hearing. He laughed  
quietly when Miss Milton referred to  
his buried treasure. "I only told  
you that," he said, "because I  
wanted to get you over there and  
kill you."

Information of the confession of

the Professor, and of the circumstan-  
ces under which it was made and  
afterwards confirmed, was given to  
the authorities at Police Headquarters  
last night, and Capt. Williams  
was armed with and informed of  
the whole matter. Arrangements  
were at once made for the Professor's  
arrest, but the hour was too late for  
the particulars of the arrest to be ob-  
tained for to-day's issue.

**SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.**

**PUTTING DOWN BUTTER.**—The *Ameri-  
can Agriculturist* says that the poor  
keeping of butter is owing to impuri-  
ties in the salt.

WEEDS need constantly to be  
looked after and taken by the fore-  
top. Remember that every weed  
that is allowed to go to seed this  
year will be replaced by hundreds  
and thousands next year. "One  
year's seeding of weeds is said to  
produce" fifteen years of weeding,  
and it is not far from the truth.

INVESTIGATIONS by Prof. Markly  
and Mr. Cooper would seem to place  
rye before wheat in the scale of  
nutrition. They pronounce it one  
third richer than wheat. Rye is  
especially rich in gluten. This cor-  
responds with the generally received  
idea of farmers. In Pennsylvania  
rye has long been considered one of  
the most valuable cereals as food for  
horses, and in Europe it is held in  
high estimation for bread. It winters  
easily and thrives on a comparatively  
poor soil.

"Margarine" is the compound  
prepared from the fat of oxen and  
sheep, and so colored as to resemble  
butter. Few French hotels and  
restaurants but now resort to its  
use for cooking beefsteaks. Its  
name has changed, being at present  
known as the "finest Dutch butter."  
The manufacturer is a putrescent  
one, the rate of one franc per pound,  
and the retailers add thereto fifty  
per cent. It must have an enormous  
sale in Paris, at all events, judging  
from the several depots. One grocer  
sells it under the title of "American  
butter" and has piles of it between  
the Cincinnati hams and bacon. He  
charges four sous a pound more.

As a flesh producer one pound of  
eggs is equal to one pound of beef.  
A hen will lay a certain number of  
one dozen of corn yearly and to lay  
twelve dozen or eighteen pounds of  
eggs. This is equivalent to saying  
that three and one-tenth pounds of  
corn will produce, when fed to a hen,  
one pound of eggs. A pound of  
corn, on the contrary, requires about  
five and one-tenth pounds of corn for  
its production. When eggs are  
twenty-four cents a dozen and corn  
ten cents a bushel, we have a bushel  
of corn, producing \$2.88 worth of  
egg and \$1.00 of pork. Judging  
from these facts, eggs must be  
valued at the rate of one to one in  
their eating, and especially fit for  
the laboring man in replacing meat.

A novel experiment has just been  
made in the importation of beef  
from the Argentine Republic into  
Great Britain. A recently arrived  
royal mail steamer from Montevideo  
landed a number of tins, each con-  
taining about six pounds of raw beef,  
and also some tins of cooked beef,  
the whole having been killed be-  
tween four and six months. The  
raw meat consisted of the bulk cut  
up into pieces, while the cooked  
portion was made up of loins, ribs,  
and thinner parts. Submitted to  
critical inspection, it is claimed  
that the element of price, this  
beef can be landed in England at  
five cents per pound in wholesale  
lots.

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tend to business. Has saved most of his  
books and papers. aug 16

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Proprietor.  
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Of the BEST LAND in AMERICA, near the  
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## Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., August 30, 1877.

The course of the *Times* in condemning the Railway authorities for the recent dismissals—or for the mode of their dismissal, shows that that independent paper is determined to condemn all the acts of the officials, whether they be good, bad or indifferent. When the *Times* came out with such noise and bluster against the dismissals, we did imagine it considered it had some little grounds for its complaints, and in the innocence of our heart, we gave it the credit for having ascertained that the men were dismissed from improper motives, or at least, improperly dismissed. The *Times*, however indignantly, distains any such charitable construction. It declares that it "did not condemn the Railway management for discharging men for whom there was no employment." Then, for what was all the dust and commotion made? If there was no work, was it not wise to dismiss them? But says the *Times*, "they dismissed good and kept inferior workmen; they dismissed married men with families," etc., and it proceeds to abuse us for lending our "influence to strengthen the tyranny and corruption" at headquarters.

Men who are dismissed would naturally feel sore, and make as great a grievance as possible, but their claim that they are better workmen than those retained, no matter how loudly maintained, would perhaps be just as loudly disputed and denied by those kept on. Where both sides would thus be hotly maintained, who in this exigency are the persons the *Times* would constitute the best judges, as to the workmen it would be proper to be retained and to be dismissed? The *Times* accepts the latter class as an impartial and independent tribunal and on their rendering of judgment, in their own case, given in their own favor based on a homily to the authorities on such subjects as tyranny and corruption. If that happy time had arrived that men could sit in judgment on their own cases, and decide on their own merits—then we would have joined the *Times* in its howl. Till that time does arrive we propose to follow the old fashioned precedents of allowing the usual authorities to determine.

**RECIPROCITY.**—The United States National Board of Trade, at its meeting in Milwaukee, last week, adopted resolutions favoring Reciprocity. It also asked that the duty on lumber be abolished as one of the most odious features of class legislation. On shipping, the following was passed:—

**Resolved**, That in the judgment of the National Board of Trade the navigation laws of the United States which forbid registration under the American flag to foreign vessels purchased and owned by American citizens, have not only failed to yield the advantages expected from them to the American ship-building class, but have also contributed to the serious decay of the American ship-owning interest, and to the ocean-carrying trade of the United States.

**Resolved**, That the immediate repeal of these laws, by giving encouragement to the foreign commerce of the country, would conduce to the permanent prosperity of the ship-builders of the United States.

**Resolved**, That the immediate repeal of these laws would offer the best inducement which the Government could offer to American citizens to enter into competition with the citizens of other countries for a proper share of the vast steam-trade of the Atlantic Ocean, now carried on almost exclusively under other flags than our own.

**Resolved**, That when the custom tariff of the United States comes before Congress for consideration and revision, care should be taken that the ship-builders be placed on as favorable footing as practicable in the importation of such material as is necessary for him to procure from abroad.

**THE CONSOLIDATED STATUTES** will likely give the Government some trouble during the present sitting of the Legislature. The laws came in force on 1st May. Why they were not printed and distributed promptly, why the important matters they contain should be withheld from the people to this late day, is a matter for the Government to explain, and for which it ought to be held to strict accountability. It is certainly no small matter to withhold for months together from the people all knowledge as to the laws under which they are being governed. Lawyers, the courts of law and justices of the peace cannot be certain they are correct in any one judicial proceeding they undertake; they simply grope blindly in the dark. The Government cannot plead it has not had time—the work of codification has now occupied nearly three years; it cannot plead it has not had assistance and means, for the work was done by a special commission which took precious good care to pay itself whether it did the work or not. We are really curious to learn what excuse the Hon. Attorney General will offer to the people for this unpardonable neglect, and means, for ought to have been published, will be trotted to the fore and made to do duty. What a blessed thing for some people that that fire took place.

NOVA SCOTIA paid out \$7,500 more in 1877-78 in expenses in Crown Land Department than the total receipts.

## The Planetary Worlds.

The suggestiveness of Prof. Bowser's lecture at Lingley Hall on Thursday evening—the great range of fact and theory it developed—prevents anything like an adequate report of an effort that was at once well considered and admirably rendered. The clearness with which the facts were presented, and elegance of diction, are sufficient to establish his reputation here as a popular lecturer. After stating a number of facts regarding the earth, he said the diameter of the sun is 112 times that of the earth, and its volume is one and a half million times as great. The sun is made of taking one grain, representing the earth, from bushels of grain—the sun. Is the sun solid, liquid or gaseous? Some are of opinion that it is an immense globe of matter in a state of ignition. Herschel's opinion was that it is an opaque solid body surrounded by an atmosphere of thousands of miles in height, in which float self-luminous clouds—the source of the sun's light and heat. There are other theories to account for the heat of the sun. If it were composed of solid coal it would burn out in 2000 years. The lecturer inclined to the theory that the heat was produced by friction evolved by the process of the contraction of the sun's surface. The importance of the sun in the planetary economy was dwelt upon—if the heavens were filled with moons, their combined light would not equal that of the sun. The sun is the source of all physical energy—winds and tides—volcanoes and earthquakes—storms and lightning—the aurora borealis and the rainbow—all vegetable and animal life. Should its light go out, the world would become a frozen and blackened sphere, bereft of every vestige of life. The tremendous energies that the sun exerts year after year and age after age produces no appreciable difference in its force, still its force is being expended and the time must come when it will be burned out—a contingency computed at millions of years yet. The lecturer referred to the Planets, to their being opaque bodies like the earth and revolving about the sun; Mercury, 3000 miles in diameter and nearest the sun; Venus, the most brilliant of all the Planets; Mars, with its rusty color, 4000 miles in diameter; Jupiter, the largest Planet, a bulk 1200 times that of the earth, and its eight satellites; Saturn, 900 times the volume of the earth, and with its nine concentric rings of satellites—the most wonderful of all the Planets; Uranus, whose existence and position in the heavens was proved from astronomical data before it had ever been seen by the eye of man. Landing on the orbit of the last of these Planets, one is in the confines of the Planetary system, and one sees the alyas beyond shining with Nebulae or mighty groups of stars, each perhaps the centre of a system like ours, and bound on a similar destiny. Perhaps even now worlds are slowly being evolved from primordial nebulae masses by the operation of the forces which the Creator has imparted to matter at the beginning.

**THE GUARANTEE** proposed to be given by the Province to the St. John Loan and Trust Association is not popular. Why should it be given? The Association is a purely mercantile affair; it proposes to borrow and loan money on purely business principles; if the security offered is good the money will be forthcoming, as it is in the case of numerous other societies of a similar character established in Ontario. The Government, without any guarantee, has secured the money. If the security is not ample, there is a great objection to the Government putting itself in for a large loan. There is a great objection to a Government meddling itself with matters that ought to be left to the operations of private enterprise. When a Government touches such matters, it only succeeds in paralyzing and deadening efforts that ought to be left to the people themselves. St. John is not a pauper city that needs anything but its own security to raise every dollar of the money it legitimately wants.

Previous lessons in the matters of guarantees ought not to be lost on the people. When the Legislature guarantees a loan, it is a matter of great importance. The Government afterwards came in bought it.

**TRADE OF THE DOMINION.**—There has been an increase of over \$2,000,000 in the value of imports into Canada during the last fiscal year compared with the previous one. The imports for 1876-77 were \$91,987,649, while those for 1877-78 amounted to \$94,184,299. The exports appear however, to have fallen out for 1876-77 being \$75,059,916, and for 1877-78—\$71,154,694. This was caused by the decrease in the shipment of agricultural products which were \$6,375,000 less value than last year. There was an increase of \$2,800,000 in the value of forest produce exported, and an increase of a quarter of a million in products of the mine.

**FUGITIVES.**—The *Baltimore Journal of Commerce*, of 25th August, says:—Under a limited supply of tonnage in port, and a brisk demand, chiefly for grain charters, rates have further advanced, and closed firm at 7s. 3d. for handysize vessel, and 7s. 4d. for Cork and Canada. To Liverpool steamers-room has been in demand, with engagements for grain at 9 1/2 to 10 1/2d. per bush, closing at the latter. To Bremen, per steamer, quote for Maryland tobacco 27 1/2 Virginia and Kentucky 40 marks per bush. This rate is better than has been obtained for any time during two years.

The Marquis of Lorne is spoken of as likely to be the next Governor General in Canada.

## Correspondence.

## Bay Verte Correspondence.

**Mr. Ennors.**—This little village has stood the test of hard times about as well as any part of the Dominion. Last spring business opened with a very dull prospect, but as the spring advanced a slight improvement was caused by a lucrative herring fishing. During the fishing season, it was a common occurrence to see from twelve to twenty-five teams at Parquarson's Wharf every morning, awaiting the arrival of the boats, with that "blessed relief" which is felt by the fisherman when he gets home. Since then, the great staple of New Brunswick, the lumber shipping business, has given a considerable impetus to the times. Large quantities of deals have been carried away this summer. Five large brigs and three barques have loaded in this bay, besides a number at Shiniwicas. We have yet deals enough on hand for three large barques, which are now on their way from Europe, consigned to E. C. Gooden, Esq., to whom most of the foreign shipping is consigned coming in this port. Making a rough estimate in reference to the quantity of deals made in this and adjacent villages, and shipped in this bay (not taking in Shiniwicas), your correspondent has placed them at nearly six million feet, besides all the boards, shiplank, decking and an immense quantity of scantling and large timbers and spars, etc. This quantity of lumber must certainly take a large amount of labor, from the time the logs are drawn from the mill until the last ship is completely laden and ready to clear from the Custom House. This all helps to drive dull times away. The laboring class have to complain of low wages; they work very hard, and in some cases endure rather poor board while loading vessels; but still, we as a people are not going to find much fault, for we do believe that times are hard for the trader as well as the laborer, therefore if we cannot get high wages we are entitled to take a smaller sum, for half a lost is better than no bread at all. The laborer wants plenty to eat and drink while performing the hard work of loading ships; masters of vessels do not see things in this light, and have no place provided for them to lie down to rest, but have to take the hard plank for it. Ships have to lay so far from the shore in the Bay while taking in cargo that it is not always possible for the laborers to get on shore at night, and they have to put up with many inconveniences which those who do not have it to do, do not know how to sympathize with them. I recollect once in my lifetime of being on board a ship as laborer, assisting while taking in cargo. One day tarred on a stormy, cold rain, wind blowing very strong, had to work till dark to get the deals in that were alongside the ship to save them from being lost; every man was as wet as he could be, we could not go on shore, and in that state we had to take our supper on the open deck, wet and cold, and no prospect of any relief from the storm during the night. One of the laborers asked the captain if he would allow us the privilege of going on to lie on the floor that night. His answer was, "No, I will not, it will wet and spoil everything there." Fortunately, one of the owners was on board; he was a true fellow, (would to God there were more like him in the world!) Some one told him what the captain said, he no sooner heard it than he threw open the cabin doors, and invited as many as could get in, and handed out all the dry clothes and overcoats he had for the comfort of the wet men. I put in a plea in behalf of the laboring class, who should be treated as human beings and not as chattels or dogs, for which any kind of food and shelter was on board; he was a true fellow, (would to God there were more like him in the world!) 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