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SELECT STORY.

HOW IT ENDED.

"Can you listen to me for a few moments?" asked Mrs. Stangrove of her ward and niece, as they sat at work together.

"Certainly, aunt. What is it?" asked the girl smiling.

The smile, however, vanished as she saw the gravity of her companion's features.

"I have long suspected, my child, but lately I have felt quite convinced, that you love Captain Conway."

Margaret's gaze drooped; her cheeks flushed crimson.

"Then some one was in the shrubbery last night," she thought; "and it was my aunt."

Mrs. Stangrove noticed the flush with evident pain.

"Am I right, Margaret?" she inquired.

A second the girl paused; then, raising her bright young face, her eyes clear, steady and brave, answered quietly:

"Yes, Aunt; I love Captain Conway fondly, as he loves me. Our affection is not only mutual, but has been confessed."

"I am sorry—very sorry for it. I fear he is not worthy of you."

Margaret rose from her chair, paused, then, approaching her companion, and kneeling on the stool at her feet, her complexion a trifle paler, but her voice steady, said:

"Aunt, what have you heard to the detriment of Arthur Conway? Last night I promised to be his wife: thus I have a right to know; while so certain am I that my happiness is your happiness, that I feel whatever you have heard, whether right or wrong, you believe out of no dislike to Arthur, or to give me pain."

Mrs. Stangrove tenderly kissed Margaret's white forehead.

"You read me correctly, darling," she said. "Yes, you say truly; you have a right to know all. Listen. My suspicions were first aroused that evening when Capt. Conway brought those photographs to show you the likeness of his family. While you and and he were engaged with others, I took up the packet, and was instantly struck by the extreme loveliness of one: a vignette representing a young girl of hardly twenty. I exclaimed:

"What exquisite features! Is it a relation, Capt. Conway?"

"He turned red to the hair. His manner was confused, vexed. Almost uncivily taking the vignette from me, he thurst it into his pocket, saying:

"It is no relation, Mrs. Stangrove—it is no one of consequence. It has got in by mistake."

Margaret's face had become as grave as her companion's.

"If, aunt," she said, "you mean he loves this lady, why does he not marry her? What necessity makes him wed me?"

"My child, you are as yet unversed in worldly experience. Still, you may understand when I say you are not only an heiress, but have great future expectations."

"How!" and her hazel eyes flashed indignant unison with her words. "You would imply Arthur weds me for my money—that he is a fortune-hunter? Aunt—aunt, you cruelly malign him!"

"I trust so. Nevertheless, Margaret, as your guardian, it was my duty to be careful. I had inquiries made, and Captain Conway watched."

"Watched!" ejaculated Margaret. "Aunt, why have you told me this? How dare I ever look in his face again? It is humiliating. Why not have asked him himself? It would have been braver, more honorable."

"Because, Margaret, had I proved wrong, as I hoped, I would not have pained him by the thought that you whom he loved possessed even the least suspicion of his fidelity."

"Had you proved wrong?" interrupted her neice, turning very pale. "Oh, heaven! you were, then, right. What have you heard?"

"That once a week regularly Captain Conway visits a house in Brunton street, where the original of that vignette lives in apartments. He remains there two or three hours together, and appears on the most friendly footing."

Margaret dropped into a chair, and buried her face in her hands.

"Do not be alarmed," the girl said, in dull, stunned accents. "I shall not faint. The paroxysm will soon have ceased—as perfectly ceased as any engagement between me and Capt. Conway, if he does not explain all this, not only to my, but also to your satisfaction."

"My love, will you really promise me that?"

"I will, and do."

Such a happy ending, however, was not to be. When the officer came that evening, by Margaret's desire, Mrs. Stangrove saw him alone, and, referring to his intentions towards her neice requested an explanation of the vignette and the weekly visits.

Capt. Conway's complexion went white, then red, first with surprise, after which anger—an anger he could hardly keep within bounds as he inquired:

"Mrs. Stangrove, how have you learned this? Who told you?"

"I may not say. Enough that the information is correct."

"Correct!" he broke in passionately. "It is not correct. That is, in the meaning, madam, you give it. This lady is nothing to me."

"Nothing?" repeated Mrs. Stangrove, smiling incredulously.

"Nothing more than a friend, I would have said. She is a lady I respect, and would do anything to serve, but about whom to you I may not—cannot say anything."

"Under those circumstances, Captain Conway, I must decline you as a suitor to my niece."

Earnestly, but in vain, the officer entreated, expostulated, and stood upon his own dignity. Mrs. Stangrove was firm. Finally he requested to see Margaret, and with reluctance, the aunt consented. She need not have feared. Truly, to Margaret, her love was her life; but this mystery was an insult to her confiding affection, and she was ready to surrender love and even life itself rather than bestow herself on one who feared to confide in her in turn—who, perhaps, preferred another.

"Margaret," remarked Capt. Conway, bitterly, holding her hand, which lay cold and passive in his, "it is your determination, then, that from this moment all is over between us?"

"It is, Arthur," was the answer. "But the blame is not mine, the misery is not of my making; all rests with you. You have but to speak, and——"

"Impossible!" he broke in. "Margaret, the secret is not mine. I have given my word of honor, and, with a soldier, that is dearer than life."

"Or," she remarked, with slight bitterness, "love."

"Yes, love," he answered, bending his head, "it must be an entire sacrifice. Farewell!"

"Farewell!" she replied, and drew away her hand.

There was a brief silence, then he said, almost with a cry of pain blended with reproach:

"Margaret, can it be that after all the past—after the love which has—which, I feel, does yet exist between us—that we are to part? Can you not trust me?"

"Arthur, I repeat the interrogation."

"I am bound by oath."

"And I; for I made one to my aunt that all should cease between us, unless this matter was explained to my own and my aunt's satisfaction."

"Then all is over, indeed," ejaculated the officer, with a groan. "Farewell, Margaret; still, I will pray not for ever."

"It rest with you, Arthur—you alone. Though I reject you, I can never wed another," she said, extending her hand.

"Bless you for that!" he exclaimed, gartefullv, as he pressed his lips to the slender fingers. "May fate have mercy on us both!"

A moment after he had gone, and Margaret had fallen in a swoon upon the carpet.

Mrs. Stangrove felt truly grieved for her niece's great trouble. Nevertheless, she considerd she had acted quite correctly.

If Captain Conway chose to keep a secret, in which a young and beautiful woman was concerned, it promised ill for his affection for Margaret and the latter's married happiness. Still she felt cut to the heart when she observed her niece growing daily thinner and more wan.

"I wish George would come home," she though. "He might cheer her. Besides, too, Lady Pomeroy and Sophia are returned to the Cedars. Thank goodness he is going to exchange from that miserable India regiment for one at home."

Lady Pomeroy and Mrs. Stangrove had been school-girls together, and when women, such bosom friends that they had planned uniting their families by a union between their children. Sophia was not averse to the arrangement, for though not in love, George Stangrove was good looking and pleasant. Neither at first had the gentleman seemed backward, for the lady had a handsome fortune, and matters had gone on pretty well until over a year ago, when Captain George had showed such a decided loosening in his attentions, that it had roused his mother to declare that if he did not wed Sophia Pomeroy, she would disinherit him.

He made no response; he did not say he would not marry the young lady, but he visited The Cedars more rarely, until an order from India prevented him from going altogether.

Thus stood affairs, when the papers brought terrible news to aunt and niece. England and France had declared war against Russia, and among the regiments ordered to the theatre of war was the one George Stangrove had just exchanged into, and also the one to which Arthur Conway belonged.

When Margaret read this, the paper dropped from her hand. She covered her face, and felt as though guilty of a great crime.

"If he dies," she thought, with a burst of tears, "I shall never forgive myself. Will he not come to see me before he departs?"

No. The regiment started, but Arthur Conway made no sign. Margaret felt that all was indeed ended betweed them.

"And I deserve it. I would not trust him!"

The war went on. Man slaughtered man. Nurses were required.

Margaret seized the opportunity; it was a means to see Arthur once more. Never had she loved him so dearly, trusted him so implicitly. She would serve in any capacity, if they could only meet again.

Not so easy. On her arrival she had her place appointed, and it was not near Arthur Conway nor her cousin. On inquiry, she ascertained that they were in quite another direction at present.

Days elapsed, when a great battle was fought. There were many slain, many wounded, and extra nurses were summoned. With cold misery at her heart—for she knew both the regiments she was interested in had been engaged—Margaret managed to go with the nurses.

Who were killed? Who were wounded? she asked herself; for there were none to tell her the names of the living and the dead.

She entered the hospital calm in appearance, but with an agony at her heart past description. At one moment she shuddered, lest she should find them there. The next she prayed she mught, for fear a worse fate had befallen them.

A dizziness was upon her. She stood motionless between the rows of white beds, trembling to inspect them, when there reached her ear a voice that thrilled her soul. It said:

"Great Heaven! Margaret!"

She turned, and the next instant was kneeling at one of the white beds, her face buried on the pillow, where rested the head of its wounded occupant, while she exclaimed:

"Arthur—oh, Arthur, we meet at last. But, oh, to find you thus!"

Margaret was no good nurse to act in this fashion. She couldn't have helped it, however, to save her life.

Fortunately, Captain Conway's wound was but slight. Placing his hand gently on hers, he said, fervently:

"Praise Heaven for having sent you here to learn the truth, darling! See, another desires to speak to you."

He motioned towards the next bed, and looking, Margaret beheld her cousin. His eyes bade her approach.

Eagerly she did so, when, faintly, he spoke:

"Margaret, I have heard all, and cruelly you have wronged Arthur, the most noble of men! Be henceforth as true to him as he has been to me—to self-sacrifice."

"I do not understand, dear George," she murmured. "Pray explain."

"I will. You know mother's intentions respecting my marriage with Sophia Pomeroy. I could not fulfil them, for I loved one as good as she was beautiful, though poor, and we were married. Only one knew my secret—Arthur Conway—and to keep his oath made to me, he sacrificed his own happiness. The lady—is my wife. If I die, be to her a friend!"

"George," cried Margaret, kissing his forehead. "I will be to her a sister."

Just then a doctor hurssied up, reproof on his lip.

"Forgive me." said Margaret; "but these two are dear friends. One is my cousin, the other my future husband. I am calm now."

She might have added "happy."

She nursed them tenderly until Arthur was well and George out of danger.

One day, as she sat by the latter's side, a lady entered. It was Mrs. Stangrove. She had heard of his peril, and had hastened to him.

She had him moved to her own apartments, where his pale, wan face softened her heart; he whispered to her his secret. There was one moment of disappointment, of anger, then the mother's heart yielded to forgiveness.

"Only live, my son;" she said, "and I will pardon all. Your wife shall be my daughter, for I perceive I soon shall lose Margaret."

Such words were better than medicine to the invalid.

Captain George's recovery was now rapid, and, a happy party, they all returned to England, where Margaret and Arthur Conway's marriage was solemnised. Mrs. George Stangrove was present at the ceremony, and Captain Geo. gave away the bride.

The Richmond (Ky,) *Register* reports selling of a "stout-looking young fellow" into slavery for one year to the highest bidder. The price paid was one dollar, the purchaser a railroad contractor, and the offence vagrancy.

Progress of the Preparations for War against the Rebels.

Public attention is divided as to the intention of the Government to tax India for the expense of bringing over the Indian troops to the theatre of operations. One party alleges that thus the consistency of the Liberals is saved. They pitched into Lord Beaconsfield hotly for doing the same thing during the Russo-Turkish war without leave from Parliament, and also denounced the Tories for employing Indian soldiers to fight in Afghanistan. The cases are not similar. Indian troops had no possible interest in the Afghan imbroglio, which really concerned England only. At the present crisis the direct road to India is threatened with all the commercial advantages belonging thereto. Hence it is India's positive and immediate interest to see the Suez Canal is kept clear of enemies and preserve in its integrity from the machinations of Arabi Pasha. The thinking public see and understand the difference between the two cases. The Jingoes and their new and strange bedfellows the Parnellites, will neither see nor understand. The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that there is no excuse for charging one penny of the expense of the Egyptian expedition upon the finances of India, except temporarily. If the Government is weak enough to yield to the temptation it will break up. All its members cannot be expected to swallow their words and belie the whole spirit of their previous utterances about the only legitimate application of the Indian taxes.

THE DELAY IN THE OPERATIONS

frets the impetuous, who think an army can be moved as quick as the furniture of a house. Yet there has not only been no delay but very much the contrary. Never since the middle of the Crimean war have matters of such importance been so quickly arranged as during the last two weeks. The greater part of the force will be embarked within a few days. To-morrow, in accordance with a General Order, a company of the Royal Engineers and part of the Commissariat Land Transport Corps will start for Egypt. The Household Cavalry, 450 strong, were sent off on Saturday, and the troops from the Mediterranean will go next week. Owing to the present aspect of affairs being less alarming, Arabi not going ahead as it was feared he would, and the Mussleman population being apparently quiet, the number of men to be embarked will be reduced by 5,000. But a second army corps is by this time nearly ready to start if needed, and the calling out of the reserves ensures a supply of trained and seasoned soldiers, besides those time-expired men who will now be prevented from passing into the reserved until the crisis is over.

THE FUTURE.

The knowing ones see more in all these preparations than meets the eye. Such armaments could not have been prepared merely to crush Arabi Pasha, to reduce whom to submission a few regiments landed at once would have sufficed. Either England intends to hold Egypt, or she fears a "Holy War." If the latter, the forces at present equipped are not enough to defeat the huge bodies of men that will be brought against her. If the former, the object will best be accomplished by delays, which will wear the Egyptians out, and force the public opinion of the country to declare itself one way or another. To have moved too quickly and seized Cairo, as was proposed by some of the Jingoes, would have been to rouse the jealousy of Europe and to stir up the passions of the Mussulmans. Hence it is best for England to move slowly even in the matter of sending out troops. This is folly: Mr. Gladstone has emphatically denied any idea of conquest or seizure—or of any occupation, or the employment of any forcible means other than are necessary to accomplish the object he had in view from the first: the deliverance of Egypt form a lawless despotism, and the guaranteeing of the safety of the Suez Canal in the interests of Europe. Underhand work is not in Mr. Gladstone's line, nor does he wish to precipitate a European war by any such unstatesmanlike acts. At the same time, as no one can tell the issue of the crisis, England is entering into the struggle ready for any emergency. His determination is that if England has to do the work in conjunction with any other Powers, she will do it as an underling to none, but prepared to take and keep the first place, as she was the first to accept the responsibility of action.

A Russian Jew who reached Atlanta. Ga., eight months ago with $4 in his pocket, is now building two neat cottages on city lots that he has paid for. The secret of his sussess lies in the fact that his family, a wife and five children, all work as well as himself, and contribute something to the general income. He averages $30 a week as a tailor.

A Louisiana girl glories in a light brown beard on her chin and cheeks. The saddest thing about it is that there is no young fellow attached to it, for, like Topsy, it "growed."

The False Prophet.

Mohammed Achmet, the False Prophet of the Soudan, was born in the region of Dongola, on the western bank of the Nile, where it makes its great bend. He was a poor man, a carpenter and boat-builder by trade. He first came into notoriety on the large island at Abbas, situated about 200 miles south of Khartoum. Here, after the fashion of the fakirs and holy men, he withdrew from society, and devoted himself to prayer and meditation. He soon had a large following, and proclaimed himself the expected prophet and deliverer of the people. He wrote letters all over the country announcing himself and his mission. He was recognized at once as a leader. While many of the more intelligent Moslems repudiate him, others, moved both by religious and political motives, and who, above all, hoped that he would show them some way to escape the payment of their taxes, flocked around his standard. He was secretly encouraged and abetted by enemies of the Government residing at Khartoum. His presence in so commanding a position on the Nile soon became obnoxious to the authorities at Kkartoum, and an expedition was organized to dislodge him. A detachment of 120 men of the regular army was sent against him on the island. These men were badly managed, and, although they were armed with the best make of Remington rifles, while Mohammed Achmet and his band had only their spears, they were killed one after the other as fast as they landed, till not one of the 120 was left. Not a shot was fired. It was a slaughter like the sticking of so many pigs. The steamer with its crew and one or two officers escaped back to Khartoum with the sad news. Of course, after this exploit, Mohammed Achmet knew that it would not do for him with his present forces to remain where he was. He therefore gathered together all his following—men women, and children, cattle and provisions—crossed the Nile to the left bank, and fled to a wild mountain called Gebil Gedir, 200 miles south west of the Island of Abbas, and about ninety miles north west of the penal colony and military station at Fashoda. Here, in an easily defended and almost inaccessible mountain, he took up his abode. The Baggara Arabs, the former slave-hunters of the White Nile, now began to flock to his standard in great numbers. This large tribe is noted for its restless, lawless, unruly spirit. It was the policy of the Government to let the rebels alone, now that they had left the river, thinking that they would soon lose their zeal and disperse for want of provisions. But a new Governor of Fashoda had been appointed who considered it his duty to signalize his loyalty by organizing another expedition against the rebels. Contrary to orders from Khartoum, he gathered the military forces from Kaka, Fashoda, and the station at the mouth of the Sobat; in all, 600 soldiers of the regular army. With these he joined 200 men of the large native tribe of the Shillooks, under the King of the Shillooks—800 men all told. With these he marched six days across the desert by forced marches. On the seventh day, when the men were all tired out from the long march and utterly unfit for action, they met the enemy. Mohammed Achmet was again victorious. The fight was turned into a slaughter. Sixty men were taken prisoners by the rebels; only seventy escaped by running for it; and all the rest were slain. The Governor of Fashoda and the King of the Shillooks were both killed.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief has issued a very stringent order upon the mess expenses of the officers in the army. The monthly bills must be paid on the 7th of every month, under penalty of arrest or suspension from duty, and in aggrovated cases of removal from the army. No leave longer than seven days can be granted an officer whose mess account is not very clear. Commanding officers are directed to discountence extravagant living in every way; to prohibit extra subscriptions; to protect officers who, from motives of economy, decline to subscribe to entertainments; to distribute the cost of entertainments agreed to by apportioning it in shares equal to so many day's pay, so that subalterns may be comparatively lightly taxed; and to restrict the mess purchase of plate, etc., to necessaries. Any commanding officer who neglects this order is liable to be removed, while the existing of mess debts in his regiment will prevent his promotion. The order is evidently to be obeyed, and will be welcomed all over England by fathers of families, as a new justification for yielding to their sons' desire for entering the army.

An ancient Bohemian, who has come into a snug fortune, is felicitated warmly by an old acquaintance. "Yes," says the new Crœsus, reflectively, "it is a pleasant thing to have some money. And do you know what is most agreeable about it? You feel, sir, that you are appreciated—you find friends who esteem you for your own qualities alone."

A Cure for Sleeplessness.

A "Natural Philosopher" writes to the London *Daily News*: "Without aspiring to the title of Mr. Panglos, I believe I may say I have discovered a cure for sleeplessness. To count innumerable sheep is a sort of wool-gathering that with me leads to nothing—a going for wool and coming home shorn of sheep. To say the alphabet backward awakens so many dancing figures of great A, little A, and bouncing B as set my wits on edge, instead of soothing them. Such praiseworthy processes of the mind requires supplementing by a bodily process. This proud discovery is made. Marry the mind to the body as in healthy sleep, and the deed is done. This is my process: Think of sleep if your mind runs that way; of any innocent and soothing whitness, of snow, of waves, of falling or of dancing feet or leaves, or of wind on the grass or the corn. It is my peculiar fancy to be among books, to pass by shelf after shelf of them, punctually turning their backs upon me; the mere thought of the uncertainty of their pages would be fatal to my repose. Having set my fancy wondering, I take the forefinger of my right hand and describe a circle: and thus turning over in my mind books and circles, it will go hard with me if the one does not presently melt into the other and the whole into a dream. I maintain sleep must follow if this process is carried on with strength of mind to sternly check all the quitting of those two great points, a congenial walk for the fancy and persistence in describing circles. But the jade fancy must not turn aside nor must the hand swerve. Circle must follow circle, book must follow book, like the strokes of a pendulum. The mind, Dr. Baird would say, becomes hypnotized and care and sorrow lose themselves in death's twin-brother, sleep. Like every other great art this is not to be reached in a day. But patience will bring it about. The first night it will be impossible; the second it will be hard. Honest and persevering experiment will testify that a week will make practice a fact."

The Algoma Election.

Hon. William McDougall, who was defeated by Mr. Dawson in the recent contest in Algoma, has some idea of entering a protest, and should he do so on the grounds mentioned, the boundary problem will very shortly be brought before the Courts. The contention of Mr. McDougall is that afixed Province representation is given in the Dominion Parliament and that no Act of Parliament can transfer territory, or even a vote, from one Province to another. The last decision in the Courts on the western boundary of Ontario was that given in the DeReinardt murder case, tried in 1818 at Quebec, when the boundary was defined as being the meridian of the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which strikes the north shore of Lake Superior at a point between Thunder Cape and Prince Arthur's Landing. West of this line Mr. McDougall contends that Parliament had no right to add territory for electoral purposes to the District of Algoma, which is in the Province of Ontario. Mr. Dawson's large majorities are west of this point, and Mr. McDougall believes that east of that the majority of legal votes cast for his opponent would be small if any majority at all existed. Should the official returns show a majority for him east of the line referred to Mr. McDougall will himself enter a protest. If there is a majority for Dawson a protest can be entered by any elector, but Mr. McDougall will scarcely follow it up himself. In the event of the protest being successful on the grounds stated, a new election would be necessary. Should the protest go on a curious spectacle would be presented—Mr. McDougall, who favors the Ontario contention in the boundry question, would be found fighting for the recognition of the boundry he has always disputed, while Sir John and Mr. Dawson would also find themselves fighting on new ground.

DRIFTING INTO WAR.—In answer to the allegation that England had "drifted into war" in Egypt as she "drifted into war" in the Crimea, Mr. Gladstone pointed out in Parliament that there was not a more singular example on record of the manner in which a particular phrase obtains currency in defiance of facts than the constant and everywhere established use of the word "drifting." What is the history of that word, he asked, in reference to the Crimean War? It is simply this, that at the moment when the war was on the point of breaking out, when all diplomatic correspondence had ceased, and when the whole policy of the Government in its endeavour to prevent the war had failed, Lord Clarendon was asked—I think by Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords—what was our actual position at that moment. Lord Clarendon said:—"All correspondence and all practical attempts for the maintenance of peace have ceased, and we are at this moment, if I may so say, drifting into war." That "drifting into war" was strictly confined to two or three days which intervened between the policy aiming at peace and the policy which led to war.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LUGRIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 3, 1882.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In the interests of constitutional government and sound political morality, we are glad that the triumph of the Opposition in the Local Legislature is beyond a question. Certainly the public desire is that the best men should administer affairs and that a premium should not be put upon political intrigue and inconsistency. When a member of the Legislature becomes convinced that his duty to his constituents requires him to go into opposition, his proper place is in opposition until the government in which he has lost confidence has been displaced. An honest man will be unable to give his adherence to men whom he is satisfied are undeserving of his support. It follows therefore that, if this perpetual patching and reconstruction was to be continued there would be no place for men of integrity in politics, for such persons could not sanction the disreputable compromises which have disgraced local politics, and would therefore be consigned to perpetual opposition, while a set of unscrupulous schemers ruled the country. It is a fact that local politics were falling into contempt. A year or two ago business men used to treat the local legislature with a sort of contemptuous indifference, which was not to be wondered at seeing that the control of affairs had fallen into the hands of men who were bankrupt in political reputation and principle. A change, however, occurred within the last twelvemonth, and men who were accustomed to treat the local elections with indifference came to the front, and so strong was the expression of public opinion that in St. John five members were returned in opposition, and out of the whole Legislature not more than fifteen members, including those of the Executive itself, can be found to favor a continuation of the unsatisfactory and really disgraceful politics which have characterized the last dozen years. It is very significant of the force of public opinion in this direction that, although only a minority of the members elect promised on the hustings to vote against Messrs. Landry, Hanington & Co., a good working majority have already expressed themselves as in decided and uncompromising opposition.

It is also a subject for congratulation that the gentlemen in the Assembly, who will favor the new administration, have by long experience proved themselves well able to lead public opinion and to grasp understandingly the necessities of the country. The names of the present members of the Executive are not associated with progress or reform. Their reputation is unsavory. Even those who claim that a government defeat is impossible, give as the grounds of their faith their belief in the purchasing and scheming power of the Executive. They say, we have seen a legislature corrupted before, and what has been done can be done again; they never say that the honesty of this gentleman or the ability of the other will command support. On the other hand, in the ranks of the Opposition are tried men who are recognized all over the Province as worthy of respect and confidence.

A singular idea was started in the last issue of the *Carleton Sentinel*, which seems to have an impression that the members of the Legislature have no constitutional standing until they have been sworn in. This is certainly not correct in principle, nor is it acted upon in practice. The great beauty of responsible Government is that an administration is supposed to give immediate effect to the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls. Witness the resignation of the Beaconsfield Government in England, and of the Mackenzie administration here. It is certainly the duty of the Westmoreland constituencies to recognize the result of the late elections, and to resign. Should they fail to do so, and should they escape the other dangers which beset their path, they will go down to posterity as the Government which lived just one half day after the Governor sent the house down stairs to choose a speaker.

THE best abused man at Ottawa is the Auditor General. He has declined to certify for the increase of salaries to clerks in the public departments who were promoted after June 1st, on the ground that there is no order in Council authorizing the payment of increased salaries. For this he has been roundly abused by the Tory press. The Auditor General is a sworn officer. His duty is to certify to the legality of all payments. If he certifies to any not provided for by Statute or Order in Council he violates his oath of office. Yet because he will not do this the Tories are abusing him. The fact is that the Government omitted to make an order; but the organs find it convenient to lay the blame upon the Auditor General who has committed the unpardonable sin of being a Liberal.

THIRTY thousand immigrants went to Manitoba and the North West during the first six months of the year. The number for the twelve months will probably reach 40,000 which is a very rapid increase, although not so great as many persons expected.

EL MEHDI.

The name El Mehdi is one which will be on every lip before many weeks have passed. It is the name of the prophet, who has arisen in Soudan and is now marching northward, with a vast army, to restore the glories of the Kalifate. He is described as a man of commanding stature, with a flowing beard and magnetic presence. His eloquence is said to be of the highest oriental type and he arouses in his followers an enthusiasm, such as History tells us attended the progress of the great Mahomet. As yet his person and plans and the extent and character of his army are shrouded in mystery. The war correspondent has not yet penetrated as far as Thebes, where El Mehdi now is, but a very short time will suffice to enable the van of the advancing force to reach Cairo, when the movement will probably assume a shape which will enable Christendom to estimate the possibilities involved in it. Enough is known to excite grave apprehension. The ground upon which El Mehdi recruited his army furnishes men well fitted by physique and reckless courage to accomplish great things, especially when led by a commander who knows how to arouse religious fanaticism. We know little of Soudan, except that it is peopled by a mixed race descended from Arabs and Europeans who have intermarried. The population is estimated at 30,000,000, and in the conflicts which they have had with the soldiers of lower Egypt, the Soudan warriors have invariably been victors. What ever may be the numerical strength of El Mehdi's army, and all accounts agree that it is very great, there can be no doubt as to its fighting character. The New York *Herald's* correspondent thinks it impossible to stop his advance. His men are trained to withstand all the privations and difficulties attending a march through a country, where the means of transit and for the support of life are only those which nature provides. He has already marched eight hundred miles, and although nearly a thousand milles yet separate him from Cairo, it is plain that no farce can be brought, which would be sufficent to successfully oppose him. When Cairo has been reached, and El Mehdi's standard waves from its inpregnable citadel, all Islam will be aroused. From the farthest shores of India to the Altantic coast of Africa, millions of "the faithful" are expecting some great demonstration which will drive the Christrans from the land conquered by Mahomet and his immediate successors: and it is easy to believe that they will rally in uncountable hordes to the standard of one whose prowess seems resistless, and who speaks as one with power to open the gates of Paradise of all who die fighting under his command.

To suppress Arabi Bey and his ill conditioned soldiers is a slight matter compared to the suppression of a Pan-Islamic movement, if it once fairly begins. Whatever the other European powers may do, Great Britain cannot stand idly by, and allow the Prophet to carry everything before him. The millions of Mahomettans of India will subordinate their loyalty, it they have any, to the British crown to their fanatic fealty to a commander of the Faithful who appears to them to possess a divine commission. The Christain world may well watch Egypt with anxious eyes. It is quite possible that a conflict is approaching, which in its magnitude and its consequences will surpass any which history has chroncled.

THE *Freeman* says:—

The Government which can count with certainty upon some fourteen or fifteen supporters only (including the seven members of the Government themselves) in a house of forty members, cannot reasonably expect to be long lived.

Our contemporary does not, however, expect the Government to resign.

THE *Transcript* says:

It is clear that when the Executive Government attempt to determine a matter which is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Council itself, they invade one of the most sacred and vital privileges of the Council. It would be strange indeed should the Council fail to resent such an invasion of its powers. We believe that body will resent it in such a manner as will teach the usurpers of its powers a lesson not soon to be forgotten.

It seems clear that until the Council declare Mr. Kelly to have forfeited his seat or he himself takes some steps to relieve himself of the position, the vacancy is not legally determined to exist. It would also appear that any appointment made to a place that is not vacant, and which is still held by another, is illegal. It would seem therefore that a question may and will arise as to Mr. Davidson's right to sit, which question the Council will have to determine. It is more than likely that the qualifications of other Councillors than Mr. Kelly and Mr. Davidson may also have to be considered by that body when it next assembles.

ONTARIO constables have a queer notion of their duty, if we may judge from the action of one of their number who recently shot and killed a lad who was trespassing on some private grounds. What business a constable has to carry a pistol except in case of peril is more than we can understand. In the instance above mentioned the officer claims the shooting was an accident, although the Coroner's jury called it wilful murder; but if it was an accident then the greater the reason for forbidding constables, when in the ordinary discharge of their duties, to carry fire arms.

The Pacific Railway.

The enormous bonus in money, land and constructed railway which was given by Parliament to the Pacific Railway Company was justified by the Government on the ground that it was intended to secure the construction of a railway from ocean to ocean. When it was objected that more money was given than would be sufficient to build the road the answer was that the construction of the line north of Lake Superior would cost a very large amount of money and its operation would entail a loss for many years to come. On the part of the Liberals it was pointed out that there was no reason to suppose that this portion of the road would be built until it was a commercial necessity; because no company would undertake to construct a line, which could only be run at a loss. The answer to this was that a guarantee of a million dollars had been exacted by the Government, and the Company would forfeit this if they did not fill their contract. On the faith of this assurance Parliament ratified the contract, and the million dollars was deposited by the Company.

There appears to be good reason to believe that the Company propose to sacrifice their forfeit and leave the eastern section of the road untouched. The Montreal *Witness* makes the following comments upon the subject:

A continuous railway from ocean to ocean, such as the Americans have already by two lines and will soon have by three, was the dream of the country, for which it was willing to grant the most objectionable advantages. The value received for the enormous, unjust, and, probably unconstitutional privileges, grants and emoluments conferred on the Syndicate was for this object, and failing its accomplishment the whole of these privileges should become null and void. It is our hope still that the Syndicate will turn out to be composed of honorable men who will fulfil their whole agreement to the letter, or failing their honor that the Administration and Parliament of Canada will annul the whole contract and resume the road if that be possible. But it is now hinted in omnious quarters that Sir Charles Tupper's boasted guarantee fund of a million forfeit in case the road were not carried out will prove all the compensation the Government will get for what would probably cost twenty millions to construct, and far more than twenty millions of advantages which would never have been given but in order to obtain a through road. The state of the case may be summarized as follows: A company obtains through political favor and other considerations a contract which gives it privileges and advantages over and above all its outlay on the profitable parts of the proposed railway of somewhere from fifty to a hundred millions, but saddled with a proviso that it shall construct a portion of the road in which perhaps twenty millions will have to be sunk unprofitably. And, according to present suspicions, the proposition now is that the Company shall retain all the fifty or a hundred millions of advantages, and be relieved from the twenty millions of losing expenditure, saving always their deposit of one million dollars that would be forfeited. Here, then, is provision for a fund sufficient to carry a majority an an election against the indignation of a whole nation, and to rule Canada, not for the public, but for the private interest, in all time to come.

The School System.

One would suppose that it would be possible to discuss the school system of New Brunswick without getting into personalities; but the Moncton *Times* is evidently unable to do so, for it has to have a fling at some "rich men who support the HERALD." It has been claimed by the Opposition and admitted by the Government within the last five years that the school system is a fit subject for consideration by the Legislature with a view of making it more in accordance with what the country requires. It is not the rich who are asking for a change; but persons of limited means in towns and the great majority of the farmers, who want a system of teaching adopted which will be of greater practical benefit to their children, and less expense to the parents, than the present one. Indeed the *Times* itself, with a want of logic which is very apt to characterize the utterances of a person who goes out of his way to be insulting, answers its own charge against the imaginary "rich men" for it says:

The cost of teaching several things in the schools is not much more than the cost of teaching a few things, although, of course, there would be saving in the books.

We do not dispute this; and if we needed an argument to show that our complaint is not made on behalf of the rich, we could not have a better one than the sentence we have quoted.

The observations which the *Times* makes about the advantages which the present system offers to the deserving poor, are based entirely upon an imaginary state of facts.

The present system is not calculated to produce the good results which our contemporary seems to imagine will flow from it alone. Let us not be misunderstood. We are not objecting to taxation for schools, nor to liberal salaries to teachers; but to the system of education, which is a matter entirely distinct from the School law.

We will resume the consideration of this question again, and in taking leave of it now will express our pleasure that the home organ of Messrs. Landry and Hanington is so loud, we might almost say blatant, in its praise of a school system which those gentlemen so fiercely denounced.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

There is probably a Government in New Rrunswick. The St. John *Sun* says there is, although any one can see from the tone in which it speaks that it feels the hour of dissolution to be nigh. Constitutionally there is always a Government in the country, even if the members of it never attend to public affairs, and are such great strangers at headquarters that their clerks hardly recognize them. It is perhaps a matter of indifference to the public where the members of the Government keep themselves so long as the public service is attended to; but seeing that it is neglected it becomes important to enquire what they are doing.

We know where the Attorney General was last week. He was at Hampton taking the evidence in a petty criminal case which Dr. Tuck was brought up from St. John to try. A student at law or a clerk on five dollars a week would have done the same work. We know where the Premier was. He was attending to the criminal business in Westmoreland, at public expense, while the Solicitor General, who has had nothing to do for a couple of years, was comfortably located at home.

The Surveyor General went fishing. He may have got home again, but we do not know. He has not made his appearance in Fredericton.

Meanwhile the lumber merchants of the Province await with anxiety the determination of the Government in respect to Timber Licenses. It is a scandalous thing that this matter has been so neglected. The business of the country may be paralyzed, but the Government cares nothing so long as there is enough money in the Treasury to pay their salaries and perquisites.

The Sheriffs have not been appointed. Nothing in short has been done which ought to have been done. Some one has said that country is happiest which is least governed. New Brunswick, if this be true, should be a veritable Paradise, for it is not governed at all.

SUNBEAMS.

Yes, friend *Sun*, "ordinary prudence" led the Opposition to take the necessary steps to ascertain their strength in the Legislature; and it was with a full knowledge of what had been learned by those steps that the HERALD announced, and now repeats, that a majority of the members elect have signified their determination to bring about a complete change of Government.

As for the *Sun's* charge that the editor of the HERALD is a disappointed office seeker, will our contemporary be kind enough to be more explicit? We remember to have heard of a New Brunswick newspaper man, who wanted to be Governor of the North West, or Inspector of Customs in Manitoba, or in short anything, which would give him little to do, and plenty of pay, but we did not hear that it was the editor of the HERALD. Perhaps the *Sun* could illumine that subject with its beams.

ARABI PASHA has started a newspaper, the "Holy War." All difficulties are probably at an end. If Arabi is going to run that paper, he will have his hands sufficiently full without troubling the Suez Canal or attacking the British army. By the time he wrestles with the unpronounceable names of the various places which it is necessary to write about in conducting a campaign sheet in Egypt, he will feel more inclined to seek some shady corner and lay down and die than to buckle on his armour and go out against "the dogs of Christians." It is enough to make Mahomet's coffin tumble to the earth to have his degenerate imitator take to the paste pot and scissors.

The German papers told this story in connection with Baron Rothschild's death:—A meets B weeping and sobbing aloud. Says A "Why do you weep?" "Because," says B, as if his heart was breaking, "because he is dead—the powerful, the rich baron." "But," replied A, "why do you cry so much? he is no relation of yours?" "That's just what I'm crying about," bawled B. affected more than ever.

IT is denied on the authority of Mr. McIntyre and other members of the Syndicate that the construction of the Eastern section of the Pacific Railway has been abandoned. Probably the denial is strictly accurate, and that this portion of the work has not yet been abandoned, but this is no guarantee that it will not be.

AMOR DE COSMOS can woo the Universe at his leisure, his British Columbia constituents having decided that he shall represent them no longer. The illimitable lover might put another storey on his name to express the transitory nature of popular esteem.

ONLY nineteen members of Parliament opposed the vote of credit necessary to enable the Government to carry on military operations in Egypt.

ON October 9th, Gladstone will have completed fifty years of Parliamentary life. It is proposed by his friends to celebrate the occasion.

SOME of the Western Colonization Companies are holding their land at $8 per acre.

Canadian News.

Dr. J. S. Benson, Coroner, who was sent for, summoned a jury and held an inquest on the remains. They were idenfied as those of Michael Brecken, a farmer of Douglasfield, Miramichi.—*World.*

Moncton is true to its progressive instincts. The latest start is the organizing of the "Moncton Forge Company." It is proposed to start as soon as $20,000 is subscribed, though the whole capital stock will be $100,000. Half the sum required was secured in a little while from a dozen men. The company propose to do all sorts of forging for locomotive and pud dling, also by and by to start a rolling mill.—*Post.*

WHIRLWIND AT ST. ANDREWS.—On Monday, about 3 o'clock, p. m., the town of St. Andrews was invaded by a whirlwind of more than ordinary force. It approached from the eastward and as it crossed the bay it lashed the water into foam. Fortunately those in boats had such timely warning of its coming as to enable them to take measures for their safety. In the town it sucked up the dust from the streets in such quantity that for a few seconds the air was fairly darkened and one could not see three paces before them; clothes lines came to grief, and windows and doors were slammed with great violence. The rafters of the roof of a barn being erected by Mr. Alex. Paul were torn out and the structure wrecked.—*Bay Pilot.*

When the Chatham Branch train reached the Junction Tuesday morning, to connect with the Intercolonial train from the South, Conductor Alcorn saw blood on the end of the passenger car and brakes, and a portion of the mangled remains of a human being was seen on the rear of the tender. This proved to be the scalp, part of an arm, and a small portion of torn and bleeding flesh. It was placed in a box, and the train was run at a slow rate towards Chatham, a good lookout being kept for fragments of the remains or articles of clothing. When within a couple of miles of town a bloody vest was found across the rail, a mile nearer a pair of suspenders was picked up, and a few rods further along the trunk and legs of a man were found lying across the track. The legs were severed, but the lower portions were kept in place by the trousers. There was a terrible gash in the lower portion of the stomach, and the track for some distance towards town was strewn with portions of flesh and intestines, leading the railway men to believe that the man had been killed by the down train in the night. The headless, mangled mass of humanity was a horrible sight; and it was only by a strong effort that the train hands nerved themselves to lift it into the box. They gathered up the large fragments scattered along the track, and covered all up in a box. Near where the remains were found the men picked up a light felt hat, a new pair of ladies' slippers, and a nearly empty flask of whiskey, uncorked. The man, in all probability, had sat down on the rail to a drink, and became too stupid or too helpless to rise when the train was approaching. The remains were brought to the station and locked up in the freight house.

The Custom authorities, through their agents, are occasionally bringing to notice those persons who are engaged in the contraband trade. It is a criminal offence, and incurs a penalty of either imprisonment or a heavy fine upon offenders. In some cases violators receive both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Government. Along the border smuggling is largely indulged in, and, notwithstanding the shrewdness displayed by those engaged in the business, the Customs officers prove themselves equal to the emergency. But it would seem that this year more persons are suspected and accused of infraction of the law than for many years previous. Contraband goods have been discovered in Woodstock, Fredericton and Moncton, and perhaps in other places. In Woodstock C. E. Grosvenor was charged with having in his possession smuggled goods, and his case is now being, or will soon be, adjudicated upon. Bulloch Bros., of Centreville, Carleton County, have been suspected of "crookedness" for some time, but a chance to make a raid was not afforded until Wednesday last, when the officers stepped into their store, and found lots of American goods, consisting of ladies' rubbers, cottons, ladies' leather boots, etc., all of which they confiscated.

W. B. Jewett's jewelry store, in Woodstock, was visited by the officers on Thursday last, and goods therein found which were believed to have been smuggled. The estimated value is $1,300. The goods are now in the Bank of Nova Scotia, in charge of the Collector of Customs.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Cudlip and O'Keefe came to Moncton, and acting on information, they stepped into Mr. D. R. McElmon's store on Main street, where they seized watches, clocks, ladies' and gentlemen's jewelry, which articles they believed were imported and the duty unpaid. The goods were removed to the Custom House, where, on examination of the invoices, the officers satisfied themselves that, so far as these goods were concerned, the transaction was a legitimate one, and accordingly released the goods.—*Transcript.*

BIG 4.—This is the heading of Mr H G Wetmore's latest auction notices.

WAR IN EGYPT.

Thursday's despatches from Egpyt say a tremendus conflagration broke out in Alexankria at 2 o'clock that morning. As seen from the harbor, the fire seemed to be larger than any since the bombardment.

An official telegram from the rebel government, dated Cairo, July 26th, says: Armaments continue on an extensive scale. Volunteers are arriving from Upper and Lower Egypt.

The Egyptian soldiers at Aboukir refused to embark upon the Charkish. At last reports the flag of truce was still flying there. As the vessel was leaving Aboukir a train was seen carrying troops into the forts.

The *Times* Alexandria correspondent confirms the report that Arabi is in regular communication with parties in England. The Khedive has ordered a commission of inquiry into the reports of the looting by the English. General Allison consents.

British troops for Egypt will embark immediately.

A despatch from Constantinople says four Turkish iron-clads and five transports are ready for Egypt. In spite of these preparations doubts are expressed that the expedition will actually be despatched.

Arabi Pacha has written to the Sultan as follows: "I trust it is false that, as the enemies of Islam assart (the Ottoman troopt are coming to Egypt), as I should have to oppose them by force."

The garrison at Aboukir having refused to surrender, the forts there will probably be bombarded on Friday. It is rumored that Arabi Pacha has withdrawn with the bulk of his army to Damanhour, leaving the outposts at Kafe-el-Dwar.

LONDON, July 28.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., dated 12.45 p. m., says:—"The sound of heavy firing is heard in the direction of Aboukir forts. Arabi Pasha sent a train to the junction and an armed engine and tender were sent out to meet it and a few shots were exchanged."

An unconfirmed report has been received that Arabi Pasha has proposed terms of peace, the conditions being voluntary exile and retention of rank and pay of Colonel for himself and nine colleagues. It is added that the Khedive had submitted proposals to Gen. Alison.

The Commons, last evening, agreed to a supplementary vote for 10,000 men for the army.

ALEXANDRIA, July 28, 4.55 p. m.—A strong expedition will start this evening to seize and occupy a position on the railway within two miles of Arabi's camp.

Admiral Seymour having written to the Khedive asking what measures he would suggest with regard to the Aboukir Forts, which the Admiral said were standing dangers to the British position at Ramleh, the Khedive said he had sent Vice-Admiral Kiamam to summon the garrison to return to loyalty, and in the event of refusal would leave the measures to Admiral Seymour's discretion. If the garrison does not surrender it is believed that it will be bombarded on Monday.

Arabi Pacha has written a letter to Ali Maborak Pacha, stating that he (Arabi) is the only general in command of the Egyptian forces—the provisional Government having been formed at Cairo, with a national assembly of 300 members.

Port Said is full of men-of-war. There is no interruption to traffic on the canal, but public feeling is one of indignation at the conduct of DeLesseps in opposing measures for the safety of Port Said and the canal. He is believed to be in daily communication with Arabi Pacha. Europeans, including the French subjects not under DeLesseps' thumb, contemplate sending a communication to the Foreign office at Paris complaining of his intrigues.

LONDON, July 28.—The *News* has the following:—

"PORT SAID.—DeLesseps, in the belief that England aims at seizing the Suez Canal, continues to oppose every plan for assuring its safety."

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—There is no further news regarding Arabi Pacha's wish for peace.

An important movement in which the fleet will participate will probably take place to-day (Saturday).

At Cairo the slowness of our military preparations daily strengthens the position of Arabi. Leading Egyptians here declare that if the troops only arrive by the latter end of August, Arabi meantime will have ample opportunity to consumate the ruin of the country. Efforts are being made to circulate the Khedive's proclamation declaring Arabi to be a rebel throughout Egypt. The enemy's patrols are very vigilent, so we get no information of what is passing beyond the range of our glasses. The enemy's position, though strong, is much less formidable than was the Boer position at Laing's Neck.

The prospectus has been issued of the European, American, Canadian and Asiatic Cable Company. The capital stock of the company is £1,500,000. The company proposes to work at a rate of ninepence per word. The prospectus provides for the establishment of the necessary land and water communications for connecting points in Canada with New York city on one side, and for the laying of the company's cable from Canada to Europe on the other.

The Position at Ramleh.

Up to the present time Arabi has not molested our force before Ramleh, which is being fortified by earthworks and otherwise strengthened. Reinforcements composed of marines, blue jackets, and infantry of the line have been sent forward with some nine-pounders and Gatling guns. Heavy guns for the entrenchments, as well as to bombard and shell Arabi's position, ought by now to have been sent on, but there are neither horses nor mules to draw them, and it is impossible to get them on otherwise. As soon as ever these arrive active offensive operations will be begun. These can safely be carried on without exposing the gunners, as Ramleh, being situated on high and broken ground, is capable of affording cover to a large force. Fearing this Arabi has withdrawn his outposts nearly two-thirds of a mile, while the opposing force has taken up a position about 500 yards in advance of that it formerly occupied. A few shots have been fired by our men to-day at the working parties in front of Arabi's camp. These are kept hard at it from daybreak, and treated most brutally by the officers appointed to oversee their labor. Many of the workmen are evidently civilians, probably fellaheen, pressed into the service of the enemy, and forced to work on peril of being shot. The stick is freely used on them, and every now and then there is apparently an organized resistance to the tyranny of the taskmasters, as fights are of constant occurrence, and twice to day fire-arms were used by the Arab soldiers with apparently fatal results. A deserter states that inside the lines mutinies are constantly breaking out, some serious, some trivial, and that the most severe measures have to be resorted to by Arabi to secure obedience. This seems to be borne out by the appearance of things to-day, as there is evidently some disturbance at the present time, considerable agitation and running to and fro being visible in the entrenchments. The shots fired by our men did not do any harm so far as could be judged of from our lines. A few rounds of grape or one or two shell would at once stop all work on the part of Arabi's serfs. This same deserter says that eighty Bedouins were killed during the skirmish yesterday at Kafr-el-Dwar, and twice as many wounded, some very seriously. The good and rapid firing of the Rifles demoralized the Egyptian gunners and prevented them from laying their guns properly. He does not think that Arabi will assume the offensive again. If attacked in his intrenches it will have to be by a very strong force, as the struggle will be a deadly and desperate one. Our own officers think our position too strong to be attacked even in its present condition.—*Despatch of the 26th.*

What does England Fight for?

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says:—The chief trouble in Egypt arises out of the Suez Canal, the freedom of which to England is a matter of such importance that no British Government would hesitate about undertaking a great war for its defence. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the other night in the Commons, charged the Government with fighting Egypt on commercial grounds and then sneered at them for their mercenary motives. But what does England generally fight for? And what would she be with her sea-paths blocked? It is worth while at the moment to examine the immediate "British interests" in Egypt apart from all other considerations. The English capital expended and sunk in public works at Alexandria and Cairo amounts to £25,000,000 (not dollars), and the interest of English commerce 'staked in Egypt' is estimated at £100,000,000. England's investment in the Suez Canal, apart from the question of right of way is a great source of revenue. English capital has made the East flourish, and English life throughout many a distant village and city is dependent upon the prestige of English power. The moment evidence of its waning travels through the barbaric States, there are not wanting millions ready to test the report of fallen greatness. Such were the reputations of Ministers like Palmerston and Beaconsfield, that had Arabi been dealing with those Ministers he would never have pushed his revolt against Khedive, Sultan, and the Anglo-French control to the point of the sword. Orientals do not understand the "moral force" which Mr. Gladstone has so long upheld. They worship power; they obey physical strength; they interpret generous actions unbacked by guns as weakness; they see in a Minister who issues an ultimatum without following it up, a chief who cannot or dare not fulfil his threats. Arabi Pasha has been as much misled by British vacillation as he has been deceived by French intrigue, and the selfish, not to say treacherous, support of the Sultan. A strong English Minister would possibly have avoided the destruction of Alexandria, unless as "the prophet in the wilderness" declares, "the hand of God is in this thing, and the first gun of the mighty war foreshadowed in Revelations has been fired."

A farmer of St. Foye says that he has struck an effective plan to get rid of potato bugs. He takes all his chickens and puts baby's socks on them, and then lets them into the garden, where they have got to peck without scratching.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LUGRIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 3, 1882.

THE LATE ATTEMTS AT SHOOTING.

The attempt to murder the Police Magistrate, for there can be no doubt of the intention of the persons who made the attempt Monday morning, following so closely as it did upon the attempt upon Poilceman Vandine, had created a profound impression in the community. Enough is known to justify the statement that both attempts were made by the same parties, and that they were prompted by revenge for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act. These outrages must arouse public attention, and cause the community to shake off the listlessness and apathy with which it has regarded repeated violations of the law. Rightly or wrongly many of those who have been engaged in the illegal sale of liquor have been led to think that they had the sympathy of persons whose standing in the community renders their opinions of value, and had come to regard the fact that they were compelled to undergo fine and imprisonment in the light of a sort of martyrdom. We have heard gentlemen, who ought to know better, declaim against the established law of the land as an outrage, and justify attempts to evade it. There is, therefore, not much reason for surprise that low characters have not hesitated to do deeds of violence. Happily the perpetrators of these last offences are known, and they will probably suffer the penalty of the law; but the duty of good citizens is not lightened because of this. The question which the people of Fredericton have to answer is this. Shall the law of the country be sustained, or shall this community be given up to the control of men who will resort to any crime, however awful to further their villanous ends? The soverign right of a few miscreants to sell rum must not be interferred with, or the lives of the officers of the law shall be the forfeit. This is the practical claim which these men make, and it is for the people to say whether or not it shall be acknowledged.

We should be doing an injustice if we connect these attempts at murder, and the late attempts to intimidate witnesses from giving evidence in liquor cases, with the proposed vote upon the Scott Act, any further than this, that the prosecutors in the perjury cases and the would-be murderers are in sympathy with the movement to repeal the law, and have adopted these means to prevent its enforcement, with a view of bringing it into discredit with a majority of the electors. The promoters of the petition are working in a regular and legal way, and it is their misfortune that deeds like these are committed by persons who claim, no doubt without reason, to be in alliance with them. Public opinion demands that the Canada Temperance Act shall be enforced, and what is more. that it shall be continued in force in Fredericton. We have seen the class of men into whose hands rumselling has been driven, we have seen the lengths to which they will go in order to secure immunity from the interference of the law, and we shall see before long that these characters can be suppressed. The climax has come. These men who have declared open war upon society must be put down, and the ability of the community to carry out the law of the land placed beyond a question. The man who will say in Fredericton to-day, let us repeal the Canada Temperance Act because it cannot be enforced, speaks treason against society. The law must be continued and be enforced.

Since the above was written one of our policeman has been shot down in the discharge of his duty. We are glad to know that two of his assailants have been arrested. We wish to record the public appreciation of the courage shown by the wounded man, and the other officers not forgetting Mr. James Roberts. These men who have been taken, red-handed as it were, will no doubt receive the full punishment which the law awards.

The Appintment t the Lgislativ Council

The Government press, speaking by the inspiration of Messrs. Landry, Hannigton & Co., have delivered themselves of sneers innumerable at the expense of the HERALD for venturing to cast a doubt as to the legality of the appointment of Mr. Davidson to the seat in the Legislative Council held by Mr. Kelly. It was immaterial to these journals that our argument consisted principally of a quotation from the Statute bearing upon the subject. It was sufficient that the Westmoreland Combination made the appointment and the HERALD pronounced it illegal. That our construction of the Statute was correct any lawyer will admit; and the following extracts from the Journals of the Legislative Council will show what view was taken of the question by the Government, the Legislative Council and Mr. Fraser, when that gentleman was appointed to the seat vacated by the resignation of the late Mr. Minchin. The extract which is from page 10 of the Journals of the Legislative Council for 1872, is as follows:

The Honorable the President laid before the House the following Letter from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, viz:

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Fredericton,
"29th February, 1872.

"SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable George Minchin has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, and that his resignation has been accepted.

"I have the honor to be, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"L. A. WILMOT,
"Lieutenant Governnor.

"The Hon. President of the Legis. Council."

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That a vacancy had been created in the House by the resignation of the Honorable Mr. Minchin of his seat in the Legislative Council.

The Honorable the President acquaints the House, that by a Commission under the Great Seal of the Province dated the first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, John J. Fraser, Esquire, was appointed a member of this House, and desires to be admitted.

Ordered, that the Honorable Messrs. Chandler and Hanington be a Committee to attend the Honorable Mr. Fraser, and see him qualified.

The Honorable Mr. Chandler, from the Committee appointed to attend the Honorable Mr. Fraser to see him qualified to take his seat in this House, reported that they had attended to that duty, and the honorable gentleman had taken the usual oaths, and made the necessary declaration of qualification, in the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the declaration is duly filed with the Clerk of the House.

The Honorable Mr. Fraser was then introduced between the Honorable Mr. Chandler and Hanington, and took his seat.

Here it will be observed that although a member had resigned it was considered necessary for the Council to declare that a vacancy existed.

We think such a cause as was adopted in this case is more in accordance with law and propriety than to make the occupancy of a seat in the Council a question possibly of physical strength between Messrs. Kelly and Donaldson. We are by no means certain that the question of invalidity is confined to Mr. Donaldson's appointment. The expression in the *Gazette* "in the room of etc." is surplusage, and will not appear in their commission, or if it does, it will be surplasage there and an innovation. Four seats in the Council were vacant by death. Five appointments were made. It is clear that they all cannot be valid; one of them must be void. But each one is just as good as the others though they all must be void. Unless the order in which they were made is ascertained in which case the first four must be held to be regular; but if they were all made by the same order in Council we claim that the commissions are not worth the paper or parchment they are written on.

AN UNDEDPAID OFFICER.

If any officer's duties and responsibilities exceed his renumeration, it is the Police Magistrate of Fredericton. Nothing can be said against the manner in which he administers the law. He is industrious, painstaking and impartial. He makes errors of judgment no doubt; but all judges do this, and he can justly claim that very few of his decisions are reversed. He has a knowledge of the law, acquired in a long practice at the bar, and as a Magistrate he is very well posted as to his duties and powers. It is next to impossible for him to attend to any other business than that of Police Magistrate. Very many reasons may be given for this if it is necessary. His time is all at the disposal of the city; for he is liable at any hour of the day or night to be called on to act either as a magistrate or as Chief Police Officer, which duties he has to discharge although they may not be contemplated in his appointment. For these services he receives $400 a year,—somewhat less than the policemen under him receive and a little more only than he could make if he were a member of the street brigade. The absurdity of such a small salary attached to such an important office is self-evident. One way to look at it is to ask if any one else could be got capable to discharge the duties of the office at the same salary. An increase of salary cannot be given him just at present; but a grant might be made to him in consideration of his increased work under the Canada Temperance Act. He has had fully eighty cases before him under this Act. In most of these he has made convictions. The costs of those convictions would amount to over $300. The city receives the costs, in addition to the fine. Mr. Marsh gets no fees in criminal cases, so that if a grant of $200 or $300 were given to him the city would not be the loser of anything.

The Soooting Cases.

The citizens expect that the officers who are charged with the administration of the law in this city will spare neither time nor expense in endeavoring to insure the meting out of impartial justice to the men who have been arrested for the late attempts at murder. The people are not in a mood to be trifled with and they will hold those who are responsible in this matter to the strictest discharge of their duty. We have no reason to expect that any person will fail to do what the law requires of him. The law officers are as much interested in the due punishment of offenders as we can possibly be; but it can do no harm and may do some good, to give expression to public opinion upon the subject. It is clearly the duty of the Attorney General to give these cases the most earnest attention, and to secure the service of counsel of experience in criminal prosecutions. It will equally be the duty of the Sheriff in summoning the Grand and Petit Juries to select a class of men in whose findings the public will have confidence. Those who knows what trial by jury has come to will appreciate the force of the last sentence.

UNFAIR JOURNALISM.

The Moncton *Times* says:

The Fredericton HERALD, in a feeble reply to our article on its proposed very common school system, does not grapple with one of the points we raised, on the changes it proposes to make. It virtually concedes that there would be no saving of money by lessening the number of studies, and does not show that there would be any practical good in so doing. We may, also, never have all of the HERALD's education ideas until Mr Lugrin becomes Superintendent of Schools with a seat in the Cabinet.

We do not expect anything better than this from the *Times*, but cannot allow it to pass without drawing attention to the eminent unfairness of the method of discussing questions adopted by it. It repeats its assertions that the HERALD proposed changes in the school system and endeavors to create an impression that it has answered our propositions. As a matter of fact the HERALD proposed nothing. It simply indicated the direction in which changes might be desirable, promising to discuss them at length at another time. We did not concede "that there would be no saving by lessening the number of studies;" and did not attempt in any way whatever to argue in favor of any reduction. All that we did was to make one argument of the *Times* answer another. A decent journal would quote the arguments of a contemporary when it pretended to answer them; but this the *Times* never does. It garbles them, abuses the writer. but never fairly meets an argument and answers it. The allusion to Mr. Lugrin is in very poor taste indeed. Mr. Lugrin hopes at all times to be in a position to give his ideas upon education. He gave them very freely through the press at the time when our contemporary's political gods were opposing Free Schools, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that in the year 1865, just after he had left College, he was requested by the late Dr. Bennett, acting on behalf of the Board of Education, to discuss through the press a free school system for New Brunswick, with the view of preparing the public mind for legislation. Dr. Bennett stated that the attention of the Board had already been drawn to a series of letters, by Mr. Lugrin, on the subject of Free Schools. Under these circumstances Mr. Lugrin can rest very contentedly under the sneers of the *Times*. Nevertheless he considers these personal allusions to the editors of newspapers an unwarranted impertinence.

WAR IN EGYPT.

DeLesseps has applied for and recived a safe conduct from Arabi.

At the execution of a native to-day five hundred Arabi and one hundred unarmed Europeans and fifty native police were present. Prior to the execution a shik employed by the authorities exhorted the people to have no fear. After the prisoner had been shot a native tried to incite the crowd to violence, saying there was an opportunity of cutting throats of Europeans. He was promptly seized.

The attendants of the delegates from Kafe Ed Dowar state that there is a great want of food in Arabi's camp and that many of the troops are tired of the war.

The delegates had a long interview with the ministers. They said they had come to express the resolution of the whole country to resist foreign aggression to the end.

A meeting of the leading European merchants was held to-day, when three resolutions were passed—the first, expressing the want of confidence in nrtive police; the second, expressing disapproval of the free circulation of natives to and from the city, thus affording Arabi means of inflaming the passion of the people; and the third, demanding that every native give proof of his means of existence. This last resolution is aimed at spies and emissaries of Arabi.

Capt. Fisher has constructed a shore going iron clad on rails similar to those used during the American civil war. It consists of six trucks protected with iron shields with an engine in the center; a Nordenfeldt gun looks over the bows in the leading trucks and it is also equipped with three gattling guns and two field guns and will be managed by three companies of blue jackets. The train is provided with mines, electric gear and all the appliances for laying down or destroying rails. He will proceed to the railway junction within two miles of Arabi's lines and will seize and occupy and fortify that important point.

The Sultan replying to verbal representations of the British ambassador requesting immediate issue of a proclamation against Arabi, stated that such a demand cannot be made by England alone. It should proceed from the conference of the Powers, in which case it would receive consideration.

The German representative here was instructed yesterday from Berlin to recommend the Sultan to issue a proclamation, declaring Arabi a rebel as demanded by England.

Moukhtar Pasha has made arrangements which will enable the Porte to despatch 20,000 men to Egypt in successive detachments.

Alexandria, July 30.—The two expeditions which left last night to repair the railway cut by rebels on the Alexandria side of Mahama junction were completely successful in the undertaking. Both lines of road were repaired, and a considerable number of railway wagons brought to Alexandria. The rebels are making every effort to fortify the vicinity of Port Said.

Passenger traffic was resumed Saturday to Ramleh. The Home Government have ordered Admiral Seymour to establish a censorship over cable messages in consequence of repeated despatch of detailed accounts of British positions. The latest news from the interior is to the effect that chiefs of Bedouin tribes, who previously favored the legitimate government, have submitted to the rebels, and that porfect understanding exists between them. It is said the Bedouins have undertaken to furnish sixty thousand men, the cheifs remaining as hostages in Arabi Pasha's hands.

Alexandria, July 31.—An unconfirmed report prevails that the garrison of Aboukir has surrendered to the British.

Constantinople, July 31.—The Porte has read a petition signed by 2,000 Egyptian notables requesting the Sultan not to ratify the dismissal of Arabi Pasha by the Khedive.

London, July 31.—A despatch to Reuter's from Constantinople says M. Onow, the Russian representative, has informed the Conference that Russia considered the Egyptian question divided into two distinct parts. He was instructed to participate in the deliberations only when the question of the Suez Canal was under discussion. In consequence of this declaration the Conference is considered terminal.

The *Daily News* understands that Admiral Seymour has been instructed to demand the surrender of the forts at Aboukir, and, in the event of a refusal, to bombard them. A squadron of the first Life Guards, with horses, embarked at Liverpool early this morning.

The *Telegraph* has the following: *Ramleh*, July 31, evening.—A detachment searching for midshipman Dechair was fired upon by the Arabs outside of Ramleh. The Arabs fled on the approach of cavalry patrol. White flags were flying on the forts all day to-day.

The Knedive has written to Admiral Seymour, giving *carte blanche* to the English operations on the Suez Canal and in Egypt. The Khedive, however, earnestly requests England to refrain from decisive steps until a sufficient force is on hand to protect life and property, so as not to repeat the disaster at Alexandria. The Khedive fully approves of the Turkish troops being commanded by an English general.

High authority asserts Russia is about to quit her passive attitude for one directly hostile to British pretentions in Egypt.

The fears in regard to the failure of the water supply at Alexandria have subsided. The number of Christians murdered at Danenhour, Tantah and Mihalla is now estimated at 550. The Khedive despatched a native emissary to the camp of Arabi for the purpose of procutring the release of midshipman DeChair, of the British navy, who went on Saturday with a message to Ramleh and was taken prisoner. The emissary has not yet returned.

The 2nd battalion of Coldstream Guards have embarked at Kingston, Ireland, for Egpyt.

An Alexandria despatch says that the governor of Assicot with 2,000 men is holding the town for the Khedive.

The London "Telegraph" has the following: Ramleh, Aug. 1.—A reconnoisance was made on the Aboukir road to-day. It is reported that Arabi's veddettes are in close proximity to the works. The display of white flags is a mere farce. The rebels are strengthening their lines near Lake Mareotis. Scouts report seeing Arabi in camp with several European prisoners. At 8 p. m. the guns on our right have just opened fire.

CANADIAN NEWS

The crops throughout the Ottawa Valley never looked better, and farmers generally look forward to a bountiful harvest.

The largest single shipment of grain from Lake Michigan to a Lake Ontario port is about to be made on Thursday. The steam barge Business was engaged to load with 50,000 bushels of wheat for Kingston on private terms.

The Hessian fly has appeared in the vicinity, of London Ontario and Mr. Wm. Sanders, President of the Entomological Society, estimates the damage to the wheat crop in consequence at over 20 per cent.

Pat. Daley, an engineer of the Waterloo & Magog Railway Montreal, while steaming toward Waterloo yesterday saw that he was about to run over the four-year old child of Mr. McGown, who lives in the village. He reversed his engine, whistled down brakes, and then scrambled out to the cow-catcher. Bracing himself well he held on by the cow-catcher with his hands and reaching out his foot administered a kick to the child which carried it from the track clean of the line and kicked it into the ditch. The train ran on some distance and then stopped, when Daley ran back to find that his nerve had saved the child's life.

PROFESSOR WELDON.—During the few days preceding the election of the 20th of last month, Professor Weldon of the Sackvile Academy, usually designated mount Allison College, stepped down from that neutral position which a Professor in a College supported by men of both political parties should maintain, and devoted himself to lecturing in favor of the election of the Westmoreland County Government candidate. This conduct naturally attracted attention, and the newspapers whose editors are of the Liberal faith in New Brunswick, spoke up on the subject, but to be met by those of the other side. The condition was aggravated by Prof. Weldon inserting in the Moncton papers a letter of defiance, to draw it mildly, and in assertion of his right to lecture and take a side in politics, as there were no rules known to the Mount Allison College prohibiting him from doing so. The St. John *Sun* of 22nd, with its usual reck lessness of statement, in taking a hand in the discussion, says that "if the Professor spoke on the other side we would not have heard a word from those people and those journals that profess to be horrified at the idea of a Sackville Professor taking a part in a political discussion," with much more of this sort of defence of Professor Weldon.

Now we believe, and we rather think it is the belief of five-sixths of the supporters of the Sackville people's College, that if Prof. Weldon had conducted himself in the election against Josiah Wood as he conducted himself in favor of that gentleman every Tory paper in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, (there are none in P. E. Island now) would set up such a howl that Prof. Weldon would find himself minus a position at the present time in the Sackville Academy, and justly. For whether that institution has any rules governin; such matter or not, the common sense of every supporter of it will say it should have such rules, and enforce them.

In manner as is well known that no Minister of the Gospel has any right to brawl and lecture at political meetings during the heat of an election, neither should the Professors of a Denominational College or Academy do so. And he who does so should by the Faculty of such College be discharged forthwith; and such Faculty, if they have not done so, should provide without further delay stringent rules to govern such matters. That they do not do so in this case was, in all probability, from the belief that no Professor would so forget himself and the duties he owed to the College of which he was one of the employed, as to be guilty of such conduct. Their neglect and its results will probably hurt the College and its patronage far more than Professor Weldon's services will help it.—*Summerside Journal.*

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held Tuesday evening in the Council Chamber. The minutes of the last night were read and approved.

The City Clerk submitted the following report:

Roads and Streets	$203.27
Fire Department	31.38
Contingent	57.50
Administration Justice	12.00
City Hall	15.00
Market	75
Wharf	5.00
Street Lamps	290.00
Sewerage and Water	4.00
Public Works	597.14

Ald Wilson called attention to the macadamizing roads. A short discussion took place on this matter.

The various salaries and other bills were ordered to be paid.

Leave was granted to S. A. Akerley to sell out his stock by auction, without a tax, was granted.

The petitions of Peter Haining, John Flannigan, Denis O'Leary, William Friel, Mark Nevill were referred to Assessment Appeal Committee.

The Assessment Appeal Committee submitted their report which was adopted.

On motion of the Council, the Mayor was autnorized to offer a reward of $200 for information that will lead to the capture of Thos. Virtue.

A writ from the Court, issued at the instigation of Margaret Kirlin, was placed in the hands of the Road Committee, with power to act.

On motion the $3,000 insurance on Exhibition Building was ordered to be used for the Exhibition debentures.

The Road Committee are authorized to ask for tenders for the construction of Smythe street sewer, said tenders to be referred to the Council.

The Police Committe were authorized to act with the Police Magistrate for the payment of special constables necessary to maintain order in the city.

Adjourned.

EQUITY COURT.—The following business was transacted Tuesday:

Nicholson vs Domville et al—Mr Gilbert obtained order to take Bill pro confesso and a reference to A. A. Stockton.

In re Fairley infants, a guardian was appointed and the appraiser's report confirmed on motion of Mr. Rainsford.

Lemont vs Williams—order to take Bill pro confesso with a reference to Mr. T. C. Allen, on motion of Mr. Lugrin.

McNeil vs Watson—ordered that the Bill and subsequent proceedings be amended, on motion of Mr. Lugrin.

PERSONAL.—His Worship the Mayor of Halifax is at the Barker House. Yesterday afternoon accompanied, by Mayor Fisher, he visited the public building of the city.. He leaves for home to-day.

Mr. George McLeod, of St. John, was in the city yesterday.

W. Wheten M. P. P. is in the city.

(For THE HERALD.)

Fredericton Deaf and Dumb School.

AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS.

Citizens of Fredericton:

I have issued a circular asking your aid in the establishing of a school for the education of the Deaf and Dumb of this province.

In that circular reasons are given which fully justify the carrying out of the object we have in view. As I have stated elsewhere and those who know me will bear me out when I say that I have not the slightest feeling against nor is the school intended as an opposion to the Halifax Institute for the advancement of which I have laboured early and late for the past four years.

My action proceeds from higher and nobler notions. I have long seen and many a time remarked on the grand field that existed here for an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. It is not the outcome of sudden thought but of long consideration and of deep and earnest conviction. When I started to carry my plan into effect I know that obstacles would be thrown in my way from two sources. I expected my character would be assailed and my motives impugned. While I felt that my work would be rendered that much more difficult I had faith in the people of New Brunswick I determined to go forward prepared for any amount of abuse knowing that in the end I should succeed and trust ultimately prevail. During the past few years I have endeavored to utilize as far as possible the accommodation at Halifax and prevailed on the Directors during the last Session to take in twenty-nine pupils from this province. I found out many others but there was no room so they could not be admitted This was the largest number of children from this province that that was ever admitted into the Halifax Institution during one session. In one of the old reports it states that the Halifax Institution was built to accommodate eighty pupils, so I resolved to reach that number if possible. On my applying for the admission of other candidates one of the Directors said he should be sorry to see eighty in it, so that number was never reached. My desire then to establish a school here does not proceed from any base or ignoble motive but the object in view breasts itself in the broader, more liberal and imperative light of utility and absolute necessity.

The following statements will show the necessity which exists for a seperate school in this province. According to census returns and careful calculation there are 344 deaf mutes in New Brunswick at the present time. Of this number about eighty-eight have received some education, leaving 256 who have received no education. Taking a moderate estimate, say the fifth of this number as being eligible, there would be between fifty and sixty in addition to twenty-nine that have already received a partial training who should be provided for by a separate school in this province.

The Halifax Institution was established in 1857 and has done good work up to the present time, but it is manifestly impossible for that school to educate the deaf and dumb of four provinces—numbering from 1000 to 1200 deaf mutes. It may have been sufficient for the wants of these Maritime Provinces at the time of its establishment twenty-five years ago, but the population of these provinces has largely increased since that time and the deaf and dumb have also increased in the same ratio.

It was predicted by my predecessor in Halifax that the time would come when New Brunswick would need a school of her own and I say that the time has come for the carrying out of this great object. I have the name of every graduate belonging to this Province who have been sent forth by the Halifax Institute, and I find that during the 25 years of its existence the number only reaches 39. This of course does not include the present attendance.

A good and properly conducted school here would be a great boon to the parents of these afflicted little ones. Many of them object to part with their children for ten months, the school session, and keep them at home rather than send them so far out of the Province to school. When a school is established which will be "at home" to all parts of the Province, members will be gathered in who would otherwise grow up in ignorance and neglect. One of the most attractive spots in the whole Dominion has been chosen for the location of the school, viz. Hawthorn Hill in your own city, Fredericton. There are many reasons in favor of this choice. Fredericton is the Capital City, and seat of Government and of learning, having a Cathedral, College, Normal School, etc. It is beautifully situated and is easy of access to all parts of the Province. As deafness often results from disease in childhood, scrofula, scarlet fever, etc., it is indispensible that a healthy locality should be selected for its site, where plenty of fresh air can be obtained. Hawthorne Hill can supply this important element as well as well as pure water *ad lib.* We desire the school to have as far as possible advantages which sometimes a large public institution cannot give—viz: the comforts, influences, and advantages of home. It will be open to all denominations, the only qualification necessary will be, that the applicant be deaf and dumb. The house has been selected which I trust will be given to us on the easy terms we have proposed, and we now want it furnished and equipped for the accommodation say of 20 pupils who will of course board at the school.

The Committee propose to open it about the beginning of September and if you think the object worthy, lend your hearty and speedy aid for the accomplishment of this purpose. A thousand dollars is needed at once to prepare it for the reception of pupils. We appeal to all who have the blessings of speech and hearing to give their help and assistance towards the carrying out of this work, as a thank offering for the possession of those faculties of which these afflicted ones in God's inscrutable wisdom are bereft.

I remain yours,
A. F. WOODBRIDGE.

F'ton, July 31.

PICNIC. — The ladies of St. Dunstan's church will hold their annual picnic at the Hermitage on the ninth instant. A good time may be confidently expected. They always have a good time at these picnic's.

LOCAL NEWS.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.—Mr. Cropley has sued Mr. James H. Crocket for libel,

MEETING OF GOVERNMENT.—The Government was in session all day yesterday.

THE WAGON TRADE.—Edgecombe & Sons yesterday shipped several wagons to Richibucto and Edmundston.

MEETING OF GOVERNMENT.—Several members of the firm of Landry & Co. of Dorchester Corner were in town Tuesday.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of Daniel Hurley will take place from his father's residence Tuesday morning at nine o'clock:

BERRIES.—The country people say that raspberries will not be very plentiful, but that blueberries will be abundant.

MEDALS.—Both medals presented at the Normal School on Friday were silver instead of a bronze and silver as we stated.

FINES.—The fines collected by the Police Magistrate last month amounted to $98.50. No Canada Temperance Act fines are included in this.

FINAL EXAMINATION.—The examinations for licenses began at the Normal School Tuesday. The Students will leave on Saturday.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Joseph Hill will take place at two p. m., today. Mrs. Hill died on Tuerday in the 79th year of her age.

THE LEES' CASE.—It is contemplated, we learn, to hold a special sittings to try the Lees, who were arrested on Monday. The idea is a good one.

SERGEANT VANDINE'S CONDITION.—Yesterday afternoon Sergeant Vandine was quite easy and his condition as satisfactory as could be expected.

ON DIT.—That the Minister of Bears is looking with longing eyes over the fence. "I say, you know there's no use in a fellow being in Opposition I say."

WOODSTOCK DRIVING PARK.—Sept. 6th is the date of the fall meeting, of the Woodstock Driving Park. Four purses are to be offered, the total amount given being $220.

FIFTH AVUNE CO.—At St. Dunstan's Hall there was a large number present. The acting was good and the performance superior to most companies visiting Fredericton.

AQUATIC.—John Donahue, of Fredericton, N. B., has challenged Nagle, of St. John, to row him a race one and a-half mile with a turn, for $100 a side.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

ANOTHER NEW BANK.—It is said that the Bank of Montreal intends establishing a branch here. We will then be well supplied, having six. All that will be wanted is endorsers.

CRAYON WORK.—The bust of the late Dr. Gregory appears on exhibition at the store of Davis & Staples. It is a beautiful crayon drawing, and is the work of Mr. J. E. Marr, St. John.

NEW DWELLING HOUSE.—The frame of Dr. J. A. McAllister's, new house has been put up. When completed this building will add greatly to the appearance of that part of Queen street.

WATER WORKS.—No answer has yet been received by the Waterworks Committee to their application for tenders. It would have been better for some of their number to have visited the companies.

HOME NEWS FROM ABROAD.—The Halifax *Chronicle* says a Salvation Army is to be established here. Our contemporary also proved a gay deceiver on the matter of the challenge by a Frederictonion to Nagle.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.—We are requested to say that Mr. C. A. Sampson, Secertary of the School Trustees, will receive subscriptions tor the Deaf and Dumb School, which Prof. Woodbrige proposes to establish in this city.

CANCER.—We are sorry to learn that Captain Lee, of this city, is at present suffering from a cancer on the lower maxillary bone. He has consulted physicians in Boston about it, but to the present has been unable to procure relief.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of Daniel Hurley took place yesterday morning, leaving his father's residence at 9 o'clock. The remains were conducted to the chapel and after High Mass was held were taken to the new Catholic Cemetry and enterred.

DELEGATES.—Victoria Lodge, Fredericton, will be represented at the annual meeting of the grand Lodge, I O O F, in Moncton next month, by Messrs. John Richards (Grand Master), Geo H Simmons (Grand Herald), Jas H Ellis, Jas D Fowler, and Chas A Sampson.

PICTURESQUE CANADA.—Mr. Fred B. Schell, artist for Picturesque Canada, has been in town several days doing the artistic part of the work as regards Fredericton. He has among other views to appear in the work a view of the Officers' Square, Parliament Building, etc.

CRICKET.—At the cricket meeting Tuesday evening, the date of the match with St. John was set for the 16th inst.

The game began last Tuesday will be concluded this afternoon. All those who played then are requested to be on the field at 2 o'clock sharp.

NISI PRIUS SITTING.—Atherton *vs* Watson, was concluded yesterday, a verdict being found for the plaintiff for $138.87.

Rumors of a scene during Mr. Fraser's address to the jury were current upon the streets. It was said that he had been severely censured by the Judge for an attack upon Mr. Gregory. The facts, as they duly occurred did not warrant quite so strong a statement. Mr. Fraser did loose his temper and was checked by the Judge, but that was all.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Daniel Hurley who was taken ill suddenly on Saturday night died early Monday. He was the son of James Hurley, Shoemaker, and was nineteen years of age. A meeting of St. Dunstan's Society of which he was a member is called to make all arrangements for attending his funeral.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. JOHN BABBIT took place Monday afternoon from her late residence corner of Charlotte Street and College Road. A large number of persons were present. The remains were conveyed to Forest Hill Cemetry where the funeral rites were performed. The Burial Service was read by Rev. Mr. Crawley.

A NEW WAY TO RAISE THE WIND.—"Can you change a dollar?" asked a seedy specimen of a clerk in a down town drug store. "Yes," was the reply, and four quarters were laid on the counter. The applicant for currency picked up one of them transferred it to his pocket and as he went out the door said, "Tell George I owe him a quarter."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Monday afternoon a couple of men were chopping at Maryland when the axe of one flew off the handle striking the other, Ezra Nason, in the back The blade of the ax struck Nason and inflicted a severe wound. The wound was not dressed until he came to town yesterday afternoon when Dr. Atherton attended to it.

KICKED OUT OF JAIL.—Tuesday morning a lawyer from St. John walked into the Jail and struck up a conversation through the bars of the cell with P. Bradley. Jailor Long appeared and warned him not to speak to Lee; but he disobeyed, and the Jailor took him by the collar and kicked him out of the door, for which the lawyer promises to arraign him. *Capital.*

A SPECIAL COURT.—Sheriff Temple yesterday made application to the Government for a special session of the Court for the trial of the Lees. Mr. Hanington and the Attorney General expressed themselves in favor of it; but deemed it advisable not to determine upon anything until pending the uncertainty attending Policman Vadine's condition.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—The moonlight excursion given by Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M., Monday evening in the Daaid Weston was a great success. About 400 persons took part in it The evening was most enjoyable spent in dancing to the music of the Battalion Band. The sail was twenty-one miles down the river and return. There was excellent refreshment table

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The place of business of this bank has now been put in condition will be commenced in a day or two. In building the vault the door was larger than the mason expected and required a change. Mr. Wm. Robinson of this place has received an appointment in this bank. This branch will be under the management of Mr. Carr

A FALSE ALARM.—There was a small excitement on Queen Street yesterday afternoon, caused by the fact that Policeman Wright was observed to come from the river bank and run up to the Police Office, and a very much alarmed man against whom no paper had been issued, ran along under the shelter of the wharves to the upper Ferry. "A guilty conscience needs no accuser" or constable.

A FOREIGN DRAFT.—A wag stepped into one of the new banks yesterday, and was met at the counter by the manager in his blandest manner, the latter thinking he had met a new customer. "Sell all kinds of drafts here, don't you?" he asked the bank man. "Oh, yes," the latter replied, "we can accommodate you with any kind." "All right," said the wag, "give me a draft of porter," and the banker subsided.

WEDDING BELLS.—At eight o'clock yesterday morning the Chimes of the Cathedral told that a happy event was coming off within. At eight o'clock the couple, Miss Mary Yardie, daughter of Mr. Edward Yardie of the *Gazette* Office, and Mr. W. H. Everitt of Woodstock, entered the church and approached the altar, where they were united in matrimony by Rev. F. Alexander. Miss Susie Yardie was Bridesmaid, and Mr. Pitfield of St. John, Groomsman. A large number of persons witnessed the ceremony.

OPENING OF THE PORTLAND FREE LIBRARY.—Tuesday evening the formal opening of the Portland Free Library took place. The chair was occupied by O. D. Wetmore Esq. an address was presented to Hon. Issac Burpee, which was read by Miss. Willis the assistant Secretary. Mr. Burpee replied in a neat speech, saving he only did what he considered it to be his duty to do. Speeches were also made by Missrs. E. Fisher, Tapley, Rev. L. G. Stevens, Wm. Elder, M. P. P. Inspector Dole, Silas Alward and Rev. Dr. McCrae. The Fusiliers' Band furnished music for the occasion.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. John H. Reid is authority for the following: Tuesday afternoon a man was taking a horse off the boat at McGowan's wharf, when a bull dog, which happened on the wharf, jumped and caught the horse by the breast. The horse ran around the man leading him, several times, and as it appeared to the man that the horse would fall, let go the rope. On being freed the horse made a bound, shook off the dog and turning jumped on the dog killing him instantly. The horse ran up the road for three miles, but when caught was not found to be injured.

BENNETT & MOULTON'S COMIC OPERA CO. at the City Hall last evening were greeted by a good house and gave one of the most enjoyable entertainments ever given in this city. The Magic Slipper was rendered in a first-class manner throughout, Miss Annie Liebsch, Miss Mamie Bruce, Messrs. Smith, Strout and Lodge calling for especial mention. To-night they will present the latest Operatic success, The Mascot, which has run over a year in London. Seats now for sale at McMurray & Fenety's. This troupe has very much improved since its last visit. There is a marked improvement in Miss Annie Liebsch's voice, which has become very sweet and smooth. We unhesitatingly recommend the entertainment.

Texas Outdone!

Policeman Vandine Shot and Seriously Wounded.

Two of the would-be Murderers Arrested.

ONE STILL AT LARGE.

Monday afternoon the culmination was reached in the series of outrages committed by a gang of desperadoes who have infested the city for some time.

Newton Lee George Lee and Thomas Virtue are noted as bad characters. The first named is a son of George Lee sen. and the latter a grandson, being a son of Wm. Lee, who lately ran away to escape a charge of rape. Newton Lee is wanted in Bangor for burglary and it is said for murder also. These are the men who attemped to shoot Policman Vandine last week, and the Police Magistrate Monday morning. On Saturday last Vandine laid a complaint against them as follows:

"That Newton Lee, George M. Lee and Thomas Virtue, of the city of Fredericton, did, on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of July instant, at the city aforesaid, in the County of York, unlawfully and feloniously shoot with a certain gun or other firearm, loaded with powder and divers leaden shot, at and against him, the said Dow Vandine, with intent then and their, and thereby felonously, unlawfully and of there malice aforethought the said Dow Vandine to kill and murder."

A warrant was issued on Saturday, and two of them were followed for some distance by the Police, but not arrested. Policeman Phillips, during Monday morning, heard that they were at home and prepared to resist arrest.

Policeman Vandine, Phillips and Wright accompanied by City Marshall Woodward at two o'clock proceeded to George Lee's on Westmorland Street in the purpose of making arrests. They went into the house which they searched, but finding no one proceeded directly into the barn in the rear. The barn is quite a large building one part being occupied by Mr. John Richards and the other by George Lee. The lower part is fitted up for cattle and the upper part is a hay loft. At this time a horse and a yoke of oxen were in the stable. No person being inside on the ground floor of the building Policeman Phillips made search in the cellar and Policeman Vandine started up the ladder in one of the stalls by which the hay loft in Lee's part of the barn was reached. Woodward and Wright remaining on the ground floor. As soon as Vandine head and shoulders were above the level of the floor his body being turned slightly towards Queen Street, he called out "I see them" and immediately after there came a report of a gun and Vandine slid down the ladder. The marks were plainly to be seen upon the sleeve of his coat where the shot had entered, the whole sleeve being riddled. He was supported by his comrades to King Street where he was met by the Rev. Mr. Brewer who was driving up the street. Mr. Brewer at once took the wounded man in his carriage and conveyed him to Dr. Atherton's residence who having sent for Dr. Coburn at once proceeded to examine the wounds. Vandine although quite weak,

BORE UP BRAVELY.

He bled quite profusely and his arm when uncovered looked as though it had been torn by a sharp instrument. As soon as Dr. Coburn arrived, which was after a very slight delay, the sufferer was put under the influence of ether, and seven or eight large sized pigeon shot were extracted from the arm. At five o'clock he was resting comparatively easy, and was quite conscious.

THE DOCTOR'S OPINION.

Dr Atherton says that it is difficult to express any opinion as to the chances for recovery. Shot wounds are necessarily dangerous, and particularly in cases of this kind where a large part of the charge yet remains in the arm. The bone appears to have been struck and there is of course some danger from inflammation, and some of the shot appear to have struck the arteries and sloughing may ensue. For eight or ten days the condition of the patient will be critical; but he has a good constitution and stands a fair cnance of pulling through all right. The gravity of the injury cannot however be overstated.

Meanwhile all was excitement on Westmoreland street. A crowd was soon gathered as the alarming news was spred. Many suggestions were made as to how the miscreants should be dislodged from there hiding place in the barn, but no one seemed to care to venture upon what seemed

AN ERRAND OF DEATH.

It was proposed by some to call out the Fire Department and set fire to the building, by others to tear it to pieces with the aid of the Hook and Ladder Company; by others to call out a squad of volunteers and have them riddle the barn with bullets. After some delay Policeman Phillips entered the building in company with George Lee, Sr. He searched pretty thoroughly but saw no trace of any one. Sitting Magistrate Richards also made a partial, but unsuccessful examination. After a little, word was brought that the fugitive had escaped into the yard attached to the premises owned by Dr Brown on Queen street. Chase was at once given, and they made their way back under the barn.

NEWTON LEE

crawled out into the yard attached to Colwell's Carriage Factory. Mr. C. Hatt, who was standing there gave the alarm and the pursuit began. Lee ran across King Street and into the Phair premises with Phillips close at his heels. Phillips fired several shots at the fugitive without effect. The pursuit kept up across Brunswick Street and through George Hatt's garden out to George Street. At one time Lee turned and made as though he would draw a pistol on Chas. Hatt, but that young gentleman presented his revolver and said he would fire and Lee started again on the run. As he sprang over the fence into George Street, a representative of the *Herald* was a few feet from him. He started in pursuit. Lee ran in the alley above Hudson's house and climbed upon the wood-pile. Phillips came up at once and fired again at him but without success. He presented his pistol again when it missed fire, and he then threw it behind him when he was handed him another and larger weapon. The HERALD man had in the meantime opened the gate and the three started in. Phillips firing one or two shots none of which took effect. Lee ran through McGarrity's premises and out on Charlotte street. In the meantime Rev Mr Brewer had taken Woodward in his carriage and driven him out so as to intercept the prisoner. Lee seeing that escape was thus rendered impossible ran into McGarrity's house. Phillips and Woodward immediately went into the house and after some search found that he had concealed himself in a bed room up stairs, Phillips summoned him to surrender, but he refused. Phillips then fired through the door, whereupon Lee partly opened the door and came out with a

LARGE KNIFE DRAWN.

Phillips covered him with his revolver and told him to lay down the knife and give himself up. Lee went slowly to a table and laid down the knife and advanced again when Woodward took him by the collar and Phillips having handcuffed him he was taken into the street. As the policemen came out of the house with their prisoner they were greeted with cheers. These were followed with shouts of

"HANG HIM!" "HANG HIM!"

but better counsels prevailed and he was not molested. The temper of the crowd was such, however, that a word or two would have led to the meting out of a speedy justice. The prisoner was taken at once to the lockup and there searched. He had upon his person a quantity of loose powder, buckshot and caps. He was placed in custody, and the policemen, who were reinforced by James Roberts, returned to the search. G. Lee, Senr., made himself somewhat conspicuous by his representations that the others had escaped, but the Police Magistrate, who had remained on the ground during the chase, felt sure that they had not. It was then thought that they were hiding in some hole in the cellar, and as the place was difficult of approach it was thought advisable to bring out the engines and

FLOOD THE CELLAR.

An alarm was sounded and the engines brought out, but their services were not required. Roberts, who made a pretty careful study of the surroundings, said he knew where one of them was, and starting into the cellar, which is very low, and crawling to the extreme end, he found

GEORGE LEE, JUNIOR,

lying in the pig pen between two hogs. He dragged him out. Upon being taken to the lock-up and searched the prisoner was found to have a box of cartridges upon his

Search was continued for Virtue for some time, when it was learned that he had quietly walked out through Laforest's tin shop when the crowd thought he had gone under the barn and had made his escape at least for the time. Several persons said he had gone towards the river and a young lad named Pollock said that he saw him about half past four looking out from a hidings place in Hatt's wharf. About seven o'clock the prisoners were brought before the Police Magistrate, with whom was Mr Richards, and the charge upon the warrant issued having been read over to them they were remanded until Friday next.

After they had been remanded, the Police Magistrate told Policeman Phillips to say to the gaoler that he would hold him responsible for the safe keeping of these men until Vandine was pronounced out of danger, because if he died a charge of murder would be preferred against them. When this announcement was made, Newton Lee, who had borne himself with considerable calmness, seemed as though thunderstruck. The blood rushed to his face, his lips quivered and his fingers nervously twitched his hat rim. George Lee preserved his look of stolid indifference. The prisoners were then taken to gaol.

Newton Lee is a man in the prime of life. He is rather fine looking in physique, with sandy hair and moustache and blue eyes. He has a dare-devil look about him, as though he was prepared for any reckless deed.

George Lee, Junior, has a stolid, ugly face. He is about 22 years of age. His whole appearance is brutal.

These prisoners say that it was Virtue who fired the shot.

The weapon with which Vandine was shot, a common fowling-piece, was found reloaded, by the Police Magistrate in the barn.

There is reason to think that Virtue escaped across the river in a small boat a little before four o'clock, and that a team from the city drove him up the highway road towards Keswick. Pursuit was made.

Protection of the Salmon Fisheries.

A week or two since a party of gentlemen ascended the South West Miramichi for the purpose of having some sport Salmon fishing. As usual thanks to the fraternal care of the Fishery Department, they found the spears did not work. One of the party was a professional gentleman from New York, he concluded to make terms with the enemy and invited the poachers to share his danties with him providing them among other things with some excellent Virginia tobacco. The spearers promised faithfully at their departure to leave the pool where the party was encamped alone. Our American cousin however a little doubtful concluded to watch operations. Just at midnight a sudden gleam of light from a torch which one of the trespassers had lit cast its beams over the pond and showing an uplifted spear ready to descend upon a salmon which darted through the water beneath,

Quick as thought the American gentleman siezed his rifle and fired in close proximity to the spearers body; out went the torch in a moment, yet the watcher of the fisheries continued firing until twenty balls had whistled over the heads of the spearers who were seen no more that night. Next day the party succeeded in capturing a lot of splendid salmon, the spearers have not been heard from since.

The Conference was to have met yesterday at Constantinople, to receive M. Onow's communication, explaining Russia's motives in abstaining from the deliberations in the Conference.

The Anti-Scott Act Petition.

The following are the names signed to the petition against the Scott Act. Seven of them are stated in the affidavit attached not to be upon the Revised List.

Harry Beckwith,	G W Bookout
E Byron Winslow,	John Cox
George F H Minchin,	Moses Brown Jr
John Moore,	P Sweeny
Thos Lucy,	Wm Cartin
Michael Nevil,	Dennis O'Brien
Jacob Hazelton	Robt Morecraft
T H Sharkey	Neil Gormally
John A Edwards	Jas Dorcas
John McDonald	Frank McCafferty
W M Cathels	John Cameron
Arthur Limerick	T A Barker
Daniel Meehan	W R Logan
Eli Jacobs	Wm Cameron
Owen Sharkey	C L Richards
John A Lynch	Robt Miller.
A Anderson	Ephraim L Dunn
Alex Burchill	Robert Mitchell
William McKay	John Nesbit
Robert Aikin	Paul Mooney
G E Howard	John Hand
Daniel Ryan	Patrick Hurley
Daniel Donohoe	Charles Moffatt
Geo H Parker	John Hurley
Robert Quinn	W H Quinn
Geo Clinton	J S Hawthorne
Daniel Kenney, sr	John Collins
Frederick Clynick	Wm Rosborough,
Wm Scully, Sr	James Burden
Henry C Rutter	John Edgar
Henry Rutter	Patrick Broderick
Timothy Murphy	Samuel A Akerley
Michael Brannan	Patrick Holland
Alonzo Smiller	J E Colter
Wm S Gonce	T G O'Connor
John McCann	H Simmons
Chas Scully	John Gough
J W M Ruel	Wm Wall
F B Coleman	Richard O'Brien
M Richey	Robt Rosbrough
Harvey Strickland	J Coombe
T G Loggie	F A H Straton
B McCaffrey	T O'Connor
G F Whittaker	John Lockhart
F B Winslow	S E Parlee
R Sutherland, Jr	Moses Smith
Robt Hamilton	G W Smith
Dennis McCarty	Jas Ryan
Thos Bressington	Eben Miller
C Broderick	Robt Colwell
John McCarty	Hugh Hamilton
John Haslen	S R Limerick
John Simmons	John G Gunn
Dennis O'Leary	Michel Ryan
C M Biggs	Thos Ryan
B Brown	Moses Brown Sr
J H Reid	Thos Pless
Harry Rowen	A Archer
Jas Bishop	Wm Doherty
Jas Miskall	Jas Ryan
Wm Dolan	Wm Lockhart
Wm W Street	Jas M Cameron
D Elliot	Aaron Smith
Michael Hanlon	Ed Owens
Michael McGuire	G H Morecraft
B H Manzer	Richard Jones
J F Gallager	John Allen
Thos Bradley	H B Rainsford
John E McCarty	Jas Rogers
Richard Hudson	Jas Cartin
Jas D Hanlon	John Flannigan
F Bryson	Daniel O'Brien
John Long	John Cassidy
F P Robinson	John Woods
Mat Cameron	Jas Haney
Michael Shannahon	Thos Higgins
Alex McAdam	Francis Flannigan
Wm Doherty	W F Pollard
Wm Scully	J Robertson
Thos Smith	Anthony McCoy
Saml Owen	John McCoy
F McGolderick	Wm Doak
Jas Burchill	Jas Morgan
Robt Thorburn	Jas Diamond
Robt Belyea	N Grant
J A Lyon	William Godsoe
Thos Ross	Ed Corbett
Michael O'Leary	Robt Coyle
J R Golden	Chas B Gough
Wilmot Guiou	Bernard McKinna
O McGolderick	Michael Cooney
P McFarlane	George Howell
Jos Doherty	P Howell
Wm Smith	Peter Duffey
James Ross	Richard O'Hara
Edward Williams	Owen O'Rourke
Patrick McGarrigle	Jas Rowen
Wm H Quinn	Wm Winn
J S Withrow	Wm Haney
Benj Stickney	Jessie Waters
Jas Boyle	W H Anderson
Danl Cagney	Michael McGrath
Dennis Cairns	Thos Miller
Simon Nealis	John Quigley
Chas H Clarke	Thos Ross
David Thompson	John Stevens
George Todd	Peter Parker
John B Hawthorn	R B Wright
R B Segee	Jas L Blizzard
C M Todd	Geo Lugrin
Thos Peppers	John Coombs
Hugh O'Neill	C E Smith
W C Brown	Edward Miniman
A McMichael	John Doherty
Martin Nowlan	Geo Botsford
A LaForest	Geo H Davis
W Dunbar	Richard Jones
Jas Devlin	Wm Godsoe
C Leese	B McKinna
Peter Duffy	Geo Creighton
R Boone	

A Valuable Painting.

A PROVINCIAL BONANZA.

Among the interior adornments of the Parliament Building are four paintings about which there is much talk at present. The paintings are of George III, Lord Glenelg, Lord Sheffield and Queen Charlotte. Each of the paintings, including the frame, are 6x9 feet. To the eye of a general observer the one of Lord Glenelg would appear to be the best, and accordingly the most valuable. On the other hand the contrary is said to be the case by judges of this kind of work. With regard to their value the portrait of Queen Charlotte stands first in the opinion of no less a judge than Professor Walter Smith, who delivered a lecture to the students of the Normal School last week on Industrial Art Drawing. On visiting the Parliament buildings these paintings attracted his attention, and on inspecting this one he said that it was the original painting, and the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds. He said at first that the painting was worth as much as the building itself, but afterwards gave his opinion that the picture would bring £50,000 in England. The other paintings are not originals, but copies. Professor Smith was so taken with the painting that he returned to the building three times to look at it. How these portraits came here is at present unknown, with the exception of that of Lord Glenelg. Lord Glenelg was Colonial Secritary at the time the civil list was surrendered by the home Government: and the Legislature purchased this portrait as a mark of their appreciation of his services. Two deputations were sent to England at that time, and it is thought that this one was brought out by one of the deputations. If what Professor Smith say be true, and there does not appear to be any person at present to contradict it, the Province has suddenly found itself in possession of a bananza. Whether these paintings are valuable or not, better care should be taken of them. Two are placed in position in the assembly room, but the others are in places where a little thing would greatly injure either of them. At present the one of George III. in out of the frame and considerably damaged, all the paintings have suffired more or less for want of oiling.

THE PURSUIT OF VIRTUE.—"Vice is a monster," etc., but Virtue is proving himself to be equally objectionable. He has this advantage over his opposite, that he is hated without being seen and without affording any one an opportunity to embrace him. He removed his interesting presence to St. Mary's Monday afternoon and his whereabouts are at present uncertain.

SUPREME COURT.—The following judgments were delivered in the Supreme Court Tuesday:

Ross vs Town of Upper Mills—Nonsuit ordered.

Sayre vs Harris—Appealed; dismissed with costs.

Greene vs St. John & Maine Railway—New trial refused.

McDonald vs Potts—Rule absolute to set aside order of Palmer J.

Steeves vs Kerr—Appeal dismissed with costs.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride's father, on she 27th ult., by the Rev. John W. Wadman, Mr. Robert S. Kenny, of Carleton County, to Mary M., daughter of William Risteen, of this city.

On the 19th ult., by the Rev. E. Evans, at the Parsonage, Frederick Wm. McLaughlin and Annie E. Hodgins, both of Tay Creek.

At Gibson, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. J. E. Reud, Mr. Frank A. Peterson. of Gibson, to Miss May A. Braddock, of Washburne, Me.

At Trinity Church, Springfield, Thursday, July 25th, by the Rev. G. H. Sterling, Rector of Maugerville, assisted by the Rev. J. Talbot, Rector of Springfield, Charles T. Clowes, of Maugerville, to Miss Clara W. Gilbert, of Springfield, daughter of the late Harvey Gilbert, M. P. P.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 30th inst., James Berry, in the 67th year of his age, a native of Dundalk County, South Ireland, but for upwards of 45 years a resident of this city.

At her residence, Fredericton, July 28th, Harriet Larkin, wife of late Thomas Paisley, born at Plumstead, Kent Co., England.

The First Skirmish.

The first meeting of the opposing forces in Egypt is thus described by the Toronto *Globe's* correspondent:—A brisk brush with the enemy took place on the 24th. It was necessary to occupy Ramleh in order to have command over the railroad. To do this the 60th Rifles were marched off from their position outside the Rosetta Gate. A body of mounted infantry, one Gattling, and two field pieces followed, with the 35th infantry in reserve. The Gattling with one of the field guns was left at the bridge over the Canal, with some 50 men to guard that important approach. The rest marched forward. They had not gone far before they came upon a strong body of Aribi's cavalry, drawn up ready for them. In a moment these charged along the railway, coming up with loud shouts, much flourishing of lances, and in every sense wild, firing of matchlocks to within 300 yards of our force. The Rifles took steady aim, and fired right into them. They broke, and after another discharge of their guns went off in full retreat, only to reappear in a short time with some more of Arabi's 7,000 or 100,000 men—the amount of his following as variously given—and two field guns. Against this formidable force our men had nothing for it but to get under cover and let the artillery fire over their heads. This they did, carrying with them the three men who had been hit in the previous skirmish. Our men, who had been reinforced by 600 blue jackets, replied vigorously, and after emptying several saddles drove the enemy back, guns and all. The fighting was desultory, but was pretty stiff while it lasted—about an hour the first skirmish, and about two hours the second. More fighting was expected before the day came to an end, but as yet all is quiet, though Arabi is said to be advancing with his infantry, the bulk of which is said to be stationed at Damietta. Ramleh has been occupied by the 60th Rifles, and Arabi's force is now on the other side of the town. The steadiness of our men, the majority of whom were quite young soldiers, was admirable. The casualties were insignificant, but just escaped being heavy, as one of the Egyptian projectiles burst too high to do any damage during the second skirmish. In consequence of this the British escaped heavy loss. The Egyptians advanced boldly but without judgment, as they might easily have caught all the mounted infantry, many of whom were bad riders. Our men took and brought 60 prisoners into Ramleh, which we will permanently hold and put heavy guns there. The Egyptians are working desperately to entrench their side of the narrow pass between the lakes near Essid.

Our guns on Ramleh heights completely command the neck of land, and will render the Egyptian position untenable when they open fire.

Harem Life In Turkey.

Owing to the nature of the institution our knowledge of harem life is entirely derived from the visits of European ladies. The Turkish authorities, it must be confessed, are very amible in this respect, and little difficulty is experienced when the introductions are good. The Turk is commonly believed to be a sort of Bluebeard. It is not so. Polygamy is not the rule, but the exception. The lower classes never have more than one wife, and it is only in the case of wealthy pashas that there are three or four wives, the latter number being legally allowed to every Mussulman according to the Koran; that is exclusive of almost any number of slaves and concubines.

The husband must have no acquaintance, however slight, with woman other than those of his own harem, and should he observe slippers outside of the harem door, he knows that ladies are visiting, and, therefore, cannot enter his own house. Then, again, if perchance he strolls through the bazaar, there must be no recognition of any of his own woman, although they may be throwing away his money right and left in a most lavish way on silks and jewels. He must not say a word, and so strokes his beard and passes on with an "Inshallah" (please God), or "Allah kerim" (God is great and merciful), for now he knows only too well how the money goes.

European ladies are the objects of much attention and curiosity on the part of the woman of a harem. Their dresses are felt, they are pawed all over, and asked childish questions incessantly; for it must be remembered that a large harem consists of wives and domestic slaves, the latter counted by hundreds.

A young English lady, 17 years of age, of great personal attractions and engaging manners, some time since visited a harem, accompanied by her mother and friends. The women questioned her, and would not believe that she had no children, nor even a husband. One of the wives, who took a great fancy to her, threw her arms around her neck, and entreated her to stay with them for ever. She could have any husband she liked, and even was so kind as to especially recommend her own, adding that she was sure he would soon want another wife, and that she, the real wife, would much rather it was this nice English girl, as then there would always be the pleasure of having her for a friend and companion. Here was a decided offer. A firm refusal, however, of these honors caused much surprise and disappointment.

A Gloomy Outlook.

The *World's* London special says:—Opposition will be offered by the Conservatives to the vote of credit for military expenditure in Egypt. The feeling is universal that the country being in the quarrel the Executive must be supported in the efforts to extricate the nation from the serious position in which it has been placed. To refuse the money asked for would be certain to bring about a dissolution of Parliament with the natural effect of putting in peril English life and property throughout the whole of the East, where the news would at once be known. But though no opposition will be offered to the money grant, it is quite certain the policy of the Government will come in for the most searching criticism, and this from the Radicals as well as from the Conservatives. The military authorities do not like the prospects in Egypt, it being thought that the force which is being sent out is entirely inadequate for the work it will have to perform. In some quarters it is anticipated that the complications in Europe will greatly increase the responsibilities of the Cabinet. Russia, it is said, is displaying more and more irritation at the course pursued by England, and it is declared that it is by no means certain that Prince Bismarck approves of that course. Thus the opinion continues to gain ground that a great war, the outcome of which no man can predict, is inevitable, and that the country is powerless to help itself, but must drift upon the current into which it has been drawn.

ARABI'S LETTER TO MR. GLADSTONE.

A despatch says Mr. Gladstone has received a letter from Arabi Bey dated just before the bombardment, in which he threatened that on the first gun being fired Egypt would open a Holy War in Syria, Arabia, and India, and that an agreement for such a war had been come to amongst the Mohammedan leaders throughout the world. Egypt, he said, was desirous of being a fast friend of England, and the latter might keep her road to India (the Suez Canal), but if attacked blood would flow the breadth of Asia and Africa, and that the Moslems were ready to die martyrs.

The military authorities are of the opinion that Arabi will not attack the British. He is, however, strengthening his position hourly. At daybreak this morning his men, many of them without uniform and driven like slaves, were seen working on the intrenchments. The British experience great difficulty in moving guns, without which it is impossible to assume the offence to Ramleh. Directly after a sufficient number of heavy guns are placed in position, an attempt will be made to dislodge Arabi without exposing the troops. Gunners and guns from the fleet are going to the front.

The Czar's Coronation.

The *Herald's* St. Petersburg cable says: After having been ten times countermanded and as many times resumed, preparations for the coronation of the Czar are being actively pushed forward. The ceremony will positively take place at the end of August. The Sovereigns will only be represented by envoy extraordinary, not by their relatives, who according to custom should be the heirs to the throne. The Emperor has been influenced in fixing positively the date of coronation for August by certain proceedings of the party of the Grand Duke Constantine which are beginning to develop themselves. Placed in the alternative of either losing his life or his crown, the Czar prefers to expose the first to save both, knowing that in losing the second he would probably lose the first, and that all his dynasty and family would share his fate. He also knows that the party of the Grand Duke Constantine is being organized to this point, and that it is already completely provided with Ministers who would accept the responsibility of the constitution. No one pretends that the Emperor will proceed to the coronation with the intention of giving a constitution and proclaiming an amnesty. Those who know his character say his only sentiment will be that of anger. Anyway we may soon expect for Russia grave events as well at home as abroad, for at the sound of the first revolutionary cannon that is fired Germany, without any preliminary forms whatever, will occupy the Baltic provinces and then annex them. This has been told and repeated to the Emperor by numbers of well informed people, from Sabourow, the Russian ambassador at Berlin, down to the French Admiral Juarez, who in traversing Germany to repair to his post acquired convictions on the subject which he exposed in the first visit he paid De Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs. There are people who are inclined to believe that the Emperor will sacrifice the landed proprietors to the peasantry, and at his coronation will order a distribution of lands, responding thus to the cupidity excited among the masses by the Nihilist propagandists. This will be laying the basis for a revolution of the nobility without destroying the Nihilist party, or that of the Grand Duke Constantine, and thus the country will be hatching three distinct conspiracies.

The reward offered for the apprehension of the abductors of the son of Melvin Smith has been increased to $1,000

LOCAL NEWS.

GRAND DIVISION.—The Grand Division, S. of T., will meet here in February next.

PHOTOGRAPHY.–Thursday morning several photographic views were taken on Waterloo Row.

THUNDER SHOWER.—A heavy thunder shower passed over the city Saturday afternoon.

ASHORE AT OROMOCTO.—The schooner *Isaac Burpee*, is reported ashore at the Oromocto Shoals.

BRICKS.—Mr. Michael Ryan has a kiln of brick containing 80,000. They were burned last week.

MARITIME BANK.—Messrs J. A. & W. Vanwart, have been appointed solicitors to the Maritime Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.—A first class theatre and opera at the same time is "glory enough for one day" for Fredericton.

DROWNED.—A lad named Woodman, was drowned while swimming in the St. John, at Lower Southampton recently.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Jas. Berry, for nearly fourty years gardner at Government House died Sunday morning at 6 o'clock.

NEW STREET LAMP.—A few days ago a new street lamp was placed on the corner of Charlotte and Westmoreland streets.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—The gardens at Government House were opened Friday afternoon for the Normal school pupils.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—The St. John hotels are crowded with tourists and there is a great rush of visitors to St. Andrews aad Grand Falls.

NOT PRESSED.—We learn that an understanding has been arrived at in pursuance of which the election petitions in St. John will not be pressed.

CALAIS DRIVING PARK.—There are to be two days races in the Calais Driving Park, in August. Purses to the amount of $700 will be given in prizes.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.—Prof. Woodbridge reports that he is meeting with great success in his efforts to establish a school for deaf and dumb mutes in this city.

REMOVED.—W. D. Perley, late Tory candidate for Sunbury, has removed from the Province. A halo of uncertainty surrounds the time of his departure and his present whereabouts.

FIRE.—A barn belonging to Frank Doherty, situated on the Brick Kill Road, was destroyed by fire at 2o'clock Monday morning. The fire was the work of an incendiary and the police are on his track.

LONG LIVES.—Not long since, three ladies sat down to a tea party in this town, whose ages were eighty, eighty-one and ninety respectfully. Two of these three ladies are the great grand-mothers of childern who were in the same house at the time.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—Mr. Thos. Miller has just opened a job printing department in connection with the HERALD. Mr. Miller has had considerable experience in printing and with the plant which he has procured is prepared to please the most exacting.

POLICE NEWS.—In the Police Court, Friday, Wm. Donally was arraigned on a complaint of T.B. Dunphy for stealing money. As the complainant did not appear to press the charge, Donally was dismissed. Donally, however, was fined $8 or 10 days jail for drunkeness.

THE STOCK FARM.—Mr. W. E. Perley, who has returned from a visit to the Provincial Stock Farm, speaks of it in the highest praise. He says the stock is in excellent condition, and the crops are looking exceedingly well. The farm will yield about 100 tons of hay this year.

NISI PRIUS SITTINGS.—In Atherton vs Watson, at the close of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Gregory moved for a nonsuit, which the Judge declined to grant. The Court then adjourned.

Atherton *vs.* Watson was before the Court all day Friday.

SEPULTURE.—The remains of Mrs. Paisley, was interred Sunday afternoon. The funeral left her late residence George street, at three o'clock. The followfng were pall bealers Geo. Hatt, ser. Geo. Coulthard, John Edgecomb, A. P. Miller, John Edwards, and S. H. McPherson.

RETURNED.—Dr. Atherton, G W Fenwick, Rev J McLeod, M Tennant and S A McLeod who have been up to Temiscoutta Lake for a few days returned home Friday. They had a very enjoyable time. The weather was fine and the fishing good so that they returned well satisfied with their trip.

BENNETT & MOULTON'S Comic Opera Co. were greeted by full houses at the Opera House last Friday and Saturday. Their two Operas, the Magic Slipper and Pinafore were produced in a superb manner, each member well up in their difficult roles. If they visit Albion again they will be greeted by the largest audience ever assembled in the Opera House.—*Albion Chronecle.*

RATES OF TRAVEL for the Dartmouth Sabbath School Convention will be as follows:—The St. John & Maine, N. B. & Canada, Intercolonial, and P. E. I. Railways, and Union Line of Steamers will pass delegates at one fare for the round trip; the Windsor & Annapolis Railway will pass for one and a third fare. The Secretary at Dartmouth will sign certificates of attendance for delegates.

N. B. &. C. R.—Speaking of the reported sale of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway to the Maine Central, the *Courier* says: "We are informed, on good authority, that no transfer has yet been made, although negotiations have been for some time, and are now pending. It is probable that a lease for a term of years to the Maine Central Co. will be the result of the conferences that are being held."

PLEASURE TRIP.—Dr. Bailey, accompanied by three of the students of the University, left Friday morning for Grand Lake, and Long Reach. They combine work with pleasure on this trip. While at the Lake the party will spend their time at, or near Indian Point in search of Indian relics. Thence they will go to Long Reach, in search of fossil fish. The party expects to spend two weeks in this way.

THE MAN WHO WAS LATE.—He wrote that he would be in town on Saturday, armed with an election petition, and in his letter he gave the smallest possible hint that he might be "satisfied" with something else than law. Then he told his friends that he was going, and he went, and his friends went also to see the fun. He arrived on Saturday; but the time for filing petitions had expired on the previous Wednesday.

SOCIAL.—The social held in the Methodist Parsonage the other evening was a very pleasant affair. The social was given by the officers and teachers of the Methodist Sabbath school to the Normal School students who have attended that church since they came here. Quite a number was present and all seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly. The affair did not break up until a late hour.

RELEASE OF MCDONALD.—Saturday morning McDonald, who was some time ago committted for trial at the County Court for perjury, was released upon his own recognizance to appear for trial. The application was made to Chief Justice Allen by Mr. A. L. Belyea, upon affidavit of the facts disclosed at the examinations of Thompson and Martin, in which the material facts were the same as in McDonald's case.

THE STREETS.—For a few days men have been at work shovelling the earth from the gutter on the macadamized road on Waterloo Row.—At last part of one block of Queen street has been made ready for using the cement, but none has yet been put down. The curb stone is now being put down on that part between Wilmot's alley and York street.—The plank sidewalk on the north side of Queen street has been put down.

ELECTION PROTESTS.—Col. James Domville, was in town Thursday and filed a petiton against the return of Prof. Foster, M. P. for Kings. The petitioners are Wm. H. Baxter, Norton, and James H. Secord, Studholm. J. R. Armstrong, St. John, is counsel for the petitioners. The petition, besides alleging the bribery and treating by agent, also charges on Prof. Foster, personal bribery and treating. Petitions have been filed against the Albert M. P. P.'s.

OBITUARY—We regret to learn of the death of James Jones, an old and well-known resident of Woodstock, which occurred at his residence, on Wednesday 27th ult. Mr. Jones was the son of a Loyalist, who came to New Brunswick from Staten Island, where he left valuable real estate at the close of the Revolution. The deceased gentleman leaves a family, consisting of one son, the present Mayor of Woodstock, and seven daughters. He was universally respected.

OPEN AIR SERVICE.—The following letter will explain the reason why the open air service was not held Sunday, as we announced it would be:

To the Editor of the Herald:—

DEAR SIR,—Owing to unforseen circumstances, I was not able to carry out my arrangements with reference to the holding of a Service of Song in the Officers' Square on Sunday last. While I regret this deeply, I cherish the ardent hope that the time may come when Fredericton will become vocal with the praises of God.

Yours respectfully, J. G. GILL.

THE PAVEMENT.—Alderman Burchill deserves very great praise for the very thorough manner in which he has laid the foundation for the Queen street pavement. If the asphalt top is at all equal in character to the rest of the work, we will have a sidewalk which will last until "the crack of doom." We have heard it stated, on apparently good authority, that the covering used in the Brokenshire pavement is not durable. No doubt the Aldermen will be satisfied as to its quality before adopting any sort of covering.

ROBBERY.—On Friday night last, the store of F. Doherty, was entered and considerable clothing and shoes stolen. The entrance was made through the cellar, the burglars entering the cellar by a door in the back and coming up through the floor. Mr. Doherty does not know exactly what is stolen. A pile of clothing which was on the counter was picked through and scatterd over the counter. Several burnt matches were scattered over the floor. Mr. Doherty does not miss any boots or shoes, but a number of pairs could have been stolen and not be missed.

PERSONAL.–Major Shuttleworth, 60th Rifles was registered at the Queen Saturday.

Captain John Allen, who has been quite ill for several days, is recovering.

Mr. W. Vanwart returned home Friday evening from Winnipeg, where he has been for several weeks.

Rev. H. Montgomery, A. B., left on Saturday for Hampton, King's Co., where he will act as curate for Rev. Canon Walker.

Messrs. Rainsford & Black have been appointed Solicitors for the Branch Bank of Nova Scotia in this city.

We learn that Mrs. Brewer is improving.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES.—Saturady morning William Russell was served by Sheriff Temple with a writ, at the suit of James Martin, for malicious prosecution and assault, the damages in each count being laid at two hundred dollars. It will be remembered that Russell charged Martin, before Justice Anderson, with perjury, but failed to satisfactorily establish his charge, and the case was dismissed. The assault is alleged to have been committed on the day of the attempted re-arrest of Martin by Barker and Russell, in front of the Queen Hotel.

Deputy Sheriff Long was also served with a writ, in an action brought by Martin, for false imprisonment. The damages are laid at two hundred dollars.

Mr. A. L. Belyea is the plaintiff's attorney in both cases.

A FALL IN A STREET OPENING.—Thursday morning a man named Wood, from springhill fell down the opening in the street, under Mr. Lucy's store. The cellar wall was being stoned up, and the doors were opened to give light. Mr. Sharkey, was sitting on a ladder at the time, on whom the man struck first, and afterwards the wall. The man was stuned for a minute, but received no serious bodily harm.

ORGAN RECITAL.—The organ recital in the Methodist church Thursday evening was very well attended and passed off highly satisfactorily to the audience. The programme consisted of several anthemsby the church choir with solos in each anthem. The soloists were Mrs. Lemont, Mrs. C. H. B. Fisher and Mr. H. Winter, each of whom sang in a very pleasing manner. To most of those present this was Mrs. Fisher's first appearance as a soloist, and we are sure that we voice the general sentiment when we say that we hope she will favor the public in a similar manner on future occasions. Mr. Sterne rendered "Beurgisnacht," "The Cathedral March," "Abendstile," and several familiar airs with variations and improvisations. He played, as he always does, brilliantly and with great power. Fredericton envies Marysville the possession of so versatile and talented an organist.

A HIGH-HANDED ACT.—On Thursday night, just before midnight, Policeman Vandine was awakened by a blow, as of a stone, upon his house door. He at once sprang to his bedroom window, which was open but partially concealed by the branch of a tree. He saw two men, one being in the street and the other behind the tree. Thinking that, perhaps, they were the night police he called out not in a very loud tone of voice, when the man behind the tree discharged a pistol at the window immediately beneath that at which Mr. Vandine was. The pistol was loaded with shot. The charge broke four panes of glass, tore away part of the window casing, and broke the glass in a picture on the wall. The men immediately fled and pursuit was out of the question. There is not much doubt that the door was struck so as to bring Mr. Vandine to the window, and that the intention was to do him serious injury.

A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME.—We take the following from the *Royal Gazette:*

To all whom it may concern.

We, the grandson of the late Johannes Christodher Eulas Haney, late of the Parish of Studholm, County of King's, Province of New Brunswick, hereby intimate to our friends and the public generally, that from this date we will revert to the old and true spelling of our surname, to-wit: "Heine," (pronounced Hi-na,) instead of Haney.

WILLIAM H. HEINE,
PHILIP E. HEINE,
THOMPSON G. HEINE.

Norton, King's Co., July 20.

There are other people who might with advantage follow the example of the grandsons of the late Johannes Christopher Eulas Haney. However, the corruption of the name in this instance is trifling compared to the case of the present Minister of the Inland Revenue, who received a letter once addressed "Jeane Quatagain," or of the editor of the HERALD, who received one addressed "C. Augrigne."

Martin's Case.

Mr. Anderson, J. P., delivered the following judgment Thursday morning in Martin's case:—

I have carefully looked into the evidence in this case and must say that it is somewhat difficult to arrive at any conclusion. The evidence certainly is of a very unsatisfactory character, and many, no doubt, would deduce inferences therefrom not at all complimentary to the witnesses.

However, I do not consider it either judicious or expedient to make any comments on the evidence, but am inclined to take a charitable view of the matter, inasmuch as most of the witnesses were illiterate and could neither read nor write; and it does seem to me that the witnesses were wondertully mixed up. It is true most of the witnesses asserted that the boy Thompson was at the Junction on the 30th June, but upon being cross-examined by Mr. Belyea they could not fix the date by any particular circumstance,—one witness saying her daughter told her it was on the 30th June. Thompson swore he did not know whether he was in Fredericton or at the Junction on July 1st. I am satisfied no jury would or could find a verdict against the prisoner on such evidence. All these things taken into consideration, I feel it my duty to dismiss the case.

Attempt to Assassinate the Police Magitrate.

Sunddy morning at four o'clock Police Magistrate Marsh was awakened by some person at his door. He came to the head of the stairs and enquired who was there. A voice replied:

"You are wanted at the office right away."

Mr. Marsh added "what's the matter?"

The voice, Dow Vandine is shot.

Mr. Marsh, "Who are you?"

The Voice, "John Hurley."

Mr. Marsh, "What, Jack Hurley?"

The Voice, "No, John Hurley the Shoemaker up town."

Mr. Marsh made some reply when the person at the door asked if he would not come at once. Mr. Marsh replied that he would come at once. Upon that a pistol shot was fired.

The pistol was evidently placed quite close to the woodwork of the window, which bears the mark of the powder and pointed in the direction of the place where Mr Marsh was standing. The ball struck the bannisters a little below Mr Marsh's position. He at once seized a small pistol and ran to his front window, when he saw

FOUR DISGUISED MEN

passing by out of the gate. He at once fired at them but missed. He then threw open the shutters. As he did so, one of the men, who had passed beyond the range of the next building returned apparently to renew the attack. As he came to the corner of the house, Mr. Marsh again fired. This was repeated three times, but unfortunately the miscreants escaped uninjured. They must have got away very rapidly; for though the police were very soon upon the ground they saw none of them.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

A Lady is Drowned in attempting to save her Niece, who is also Drowned.

On Saturday afternoon about 5.20 o'clock the town was thrown in a state of excitement by a report that two persons had been drowned near Spring Hil. The first report spread but nothing definite could be ascertained as to who it was, or how it happened. Finally about six o'clock word was brought to town that Mrs. John Babbitt and Miss Maggie Chestnut were the persons, and that the former was

DROWNED IN ATTEMPTING TO SAVE

the latter. On repairing to the scene of the tragedy the facts of the case were ascertained to be as follows: Mrs. Chestnut and her sister, Mrs. Babbitt, with their families have for the past few weeks been living at Berry Hill where the drowning occurred. They have occupied rooms at Mr. James Camber's during the night but have lived in a small house near by during the day. On Saturday afternoon Nellie Randolph, a niece of these two ladies, who has been stopping there also, and Maggie Chestnut wished to have a bathe. Mrs. Babbitt said she would accompany them in case of anything happening. Near the place where the girls entered the water was a scow on which Mrs. Babbitt sat down with a knitting work. The girls went in the water Miss Chestnut being a little ahead of Nellie Randolph. All at once Nellie saw Miss Chestnut disappear and immediately after Nellie felt herself going under the water. In plunging, however, her foot touched a rock by means of which she was able to raise herself with sufficient force to place her in shallower water again. When she got there she called to her aunt, who was a few yards above. Nellie says when she looked at her aunt she was waving her hands at them and until she (Nellie) called does not think that their danger was known. Mrs. Babbitt cast a glance around appareatly looking for help and then throwing her knitting work down, ran down the bank and

PLUNGED IN THE WATER.

Nellie on getting out turned and saw them near each other both disappearing at the same time. This is the last time they were seen. When Nellie ran up the bank for help a man named J. Dunphy was coming down the road to whom Nellie told what had happened. When he got to the spot, however, he was unable to do anything as neither Mrs. Babbitt or Maggie Chestnut were visible and Dunphy was unable to swim. He set to work making a grapple and with help that arrived from Spring Hill commenced searching for the bodies. The body of Mrs. Babbitt was found about 5.45, or about forty-five minutes after she was drowned. The body of Maggie Chestnut was not found until 10 o'clock Sunday morning although the river was dragged all night. It was about 150 yards below where she entered the water. The most remarkable feature of the whole affair is that when she was found her spectacles were held by her two hands as she had taken them off showing clearly that she had

DIED WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

Maggie was the only daughter of Mr. Henry Chestnut of this town and was fourteen years of age. Her remains were left at Berry Hill from which they will be conveyed for burial.

As soon as the news reached here Mr. Babbitt accompanied by Mrs. Dr. Black drove to the scene of the accident. They arrived there about the time that the body of Mrs. Babbitt was recovered, and although every effort possible was put forth, owing to the length of time that the body was in the water,

LIFE COULD NOT BE RESTORED.

Mrs. Babbitt's body was conveyed to town about 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

Mrs. Babbit is the youngest child of the late Mr. Wm. Turnbull, of Bear River, Digby Co., N. S. Mr. Turnbull's family consisted of eight children, the other seven of whom are living. Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Babbitt's mother, is a very elderly lady, living with Mr. Randolph. This is, therefore, the first death that has occurred in the family since Mr. Turnbull's death, which happened thirty-seven years ago. The remaining family consist of two brothers, both living in St. John, W. W. Turnbull and C. G. Turnbull; and five sisters, Mrs. Chestnut, Mrs. Randolph and Mrs. Justice Steadman, of this city, and Mrs. C. E. Burnham and Mrs. Falis, of St. John.

This shock to the family is a severe one. Especially does the blow fall heavy on Mrs. Babbit's mother and on Mrs. Chestnut, who, although in poor health, has to bear the loss of a sister and a daughter. This event has cast a gloom over the whole community, every one admitting that years huve passed since as sad an affair as this has occurred. Our sincerest sympathies are with the mourners in this sad affliction.

Normal School.

The closing exercises of the Normal School for the current session were held in the Assembly Hall of the Institution Friday. The morning session opened at 9.30. There was quite a number of visitors present. After singing and prayer, Mr. Crocket announced the first exercise would consist of the reading of papers by the Student-Teachers, on some branch of professional work. He first called on Miss Vandine, who read a paper on "One day's teaching." Mr. Legere read one on the same subject. Miss Davis read a paper on "Teaching Form." Miss Gregg read a criticism on a lesson in geography, one on arithmetic, and one on grammar. These lessons had been given a few days ago in the Model School. Mr. Crocket then questioned a number of students on Pestalozzi, an educational reformer of Zurich, taking up the various stages of his life.

The next exercise consisted of examples of teaching by the students, Miss Kierstead giving a lessoh on Reading, Mr. Belding on Geography, and Mr. Hamilton on Arithmetic. The morning session then adjourned.

The afternoon session opened with singing. The students were examined in various branches including arithmetic, physics and some other branches. In physics the work was chiefly experimental but in this as in the other branch, good proficiency was displayed. The attendance in the afternoon was larger than in the morning. After the examination in the various subjects had been concluded, Dr. Rand, in a few remarks, presented the Lorne Silver and Bronze Medals. Each was won by a King's County student, the former by Miss Keirstead, of Studholm, the latter by Albert Belding, Apohaqui. Both were offered in professional work, the bronze medal being competed for nine months, the silver for three months. The session closed with singing and the students departed with looks that betokened that they were pleased the examination was over.

Cricket Match.

The first inning of the cricket match between the Liberal and Conservative members of the F. C. C. was played Thursday afternoon, on the Officers Square. This was the most exciting game of the season. More good playing was displayed than on any other occasion, the bowling especially being good, as appears by the score.

The following is the score of yesterday's play:

LIBERALS.

Fenwick, b Richards	0
Kelly, run out	2
Allen, E. H. c McNutt b Rutter	11
McLaughlan, M., L B W b Rutter	10
Hanlon, M. b Rutter	4
Babbit, L. b Richards	0
Allen. W. K. b Richards	3
Atherton, H. not out	5
Grieves, J. b Richards	0
McInnes, F. b Richards	4
Hodge, G. b Barker	7
Total number runs	46
Byes	21
Wides	1
Leg Byes	1
Total	69

CONSERVATIVES.

Hazen, b Jas W Kelly,	2
Wetmore, b E Allen,	0
Sharkey, b Kelly,	1
Barker, b Allen	0
Winslow, b Allen	2
McNutt, b Kelly	3
Richards, b Kelly	0
Hawthorne, stumped out	7
Rutter, b Kelly	7
Boutelier, c Allen b Atherton	0
Loggie, not out	2
Total number of runs	24
Byes	0
Wides	1
Leg Byes	2
Total	27

Woodstock Notes.

WOODSTOCK, July 28.

It is said that Mr. Jewett's jewelry stock will be returned to him, and that he will have substantial damages awarded him.

Our amateur oarsmen intend having an aquatic contest, on the forenoon of the 6th of September, the same day as the fall meeting on the Park.

Mrs. Merrill, daughter of Mr. R. B. Belyea, while here on a visit to her friends, died after a very brief illness on Monday morning last. She leaves two children, one an infant four days old. Her husband is in Colorado, and was thus unable to be present at the funeral. The whole circumstances are very sad, and the sorrowing parents of the deceased have the sympathies of the community.—*Sentinel.*

The *Press* thus speaks of the late James Jones:

Mr. Jones' father was one of the Loyalists who came to this Province in 1783, and settled at Keswick, York County, where James was born in March, 1804. Mr. Jones came to this county in 1832, and settled upon a farm about 14 miles above Woodstock in what is now called Middle Simonds, but which was then a part of Wakefield. He was one of the pioneers of that section. He married a daughter of the late Daniel Shaw. They had eight children, seven daughters and an only son, R. K. Jones, Esq., the present Mayor of Woodstock. Three of his daughters are dead. Mr. Jones was very successful as a farmer, and also as a lumberer, which business he pursued in connection with his farming operations. In 1856 he sold his farm and moved to Woodstock, where he has resided ever since. Mrs. Jones died in 1865. In 1867 he married the widow of the late Samuel Jones, who is now left to mourn her bereavement.

News of the World.

Last week the lightning express on the Boston and Providence road was thrown on a side track by a misplaced switch. The train was going 55 miles an hour, and before the brakes could be applied the cars were turned partially on their sides and the passengers thrown in a heap in the aisles. Just as the train passee the station the tilting drawing-room cars struck a baggage car an the other track. This alone prevented the train from going competely over and causing a frightful accident as the car were crowded. No one was seriously injured.

At 9 o'clock Wednestay night, a decided attempt was made to surprise the British outposts. Under cover of darkness, a force of 600 men approached close to the British, when the 38th Regiment opened fire. The enemy retreated precipitately. During the remainder of the night the Egyptians kept moving about just beyond range.

The Egyptian vessel Charkeh has gone to take on board the garrison at Aboukir, which has declared its loyalty to the Khedive, and to land a party to spike the guns on the works. The garrison numbers 2,000.

General orders have been issued for a portion of the expeditionary force to embark. A company of engineers and part of the commissariat and transport corps left yesterday, the Household Cavalry on Saturday, and the troops from the Mediterranean next week.

It is reported that the Turkish authorities have begun military preparations by concentration of corps quartered in Albinia and other provinces.

He was so mad not to find his wife at home that he took the soap and wrote across the looking-glass—"Betsey Jane is a fool." She amended it with "'s wife," and left it for him to chaw on.

Trading in Alexandria.

Arthur Sullivan bought a carpet in Alexandria, and the purchase took him three months. One morning, so runs his narrative, he was passing by one of the bazaars where tapestries and such things are sold, when a particularly handsome and rich fabric caught his eye. He went in, and after pretending to look over a lot of things which in reality he did not want, he said to the man who solemnly presided over the place, "And what is the price of that carpet?"

"That," responded the dealer, "is not for sale. I purchased that particular carpet at a great cost to feast my own eyes upon. It is magnificent—superb. I could not part with that. No, by Allah!" or words to that effect. "Will the English gentleman have a cup of coffee?" The English gentleman would. He would also have a cigarette. After that he went away. In a day or two he came around again, and once more made the pretence of looking through Macdalleh's stock. He had obviously failed to fool the sly Egyptian before as to the article he really wanted, so he took more time to do it upon this occasion. As he expected, the sedate owner of the bazaar finally approached him.

"I have concluded after several sleepless nights," said the merchant, "to part with that carpet. It grieves me very much to do so, for I have become very fond of it. I had hoped it would have been the light of my eyes in my old age. But the Prophet has counselled unselfishness among his people, and I will sell to the English gentleman."

"How much?"

"One hundred pounds."

"Nonsense. I'll give you £5."

The Egyptian's dignity was obviously wounded. An expression of absolute pain crossed his face. But he forgave Arthur, and they had another cup of coffee and a cigarette together. Then Arthur went away as before. In a week or so he again dropped in. After going through the regular business of looking over the stock, he was again approached by Macdullah.

"I have concluded, after much thought, that I asked you too much for the carpet the other day," said that worthy. "When Macdullah feels he is in the wrong he is quick to acknowledge it. The English gentleman can have the beautiful carpet for £90."

"Now you acknowledge your error," replied Mr. Sullivan, "I will confess that I was wrong in offering you only £5 for your carpet the other day. I did that in a joke, of course, I didn't mean it. Bless you, no. And since you are prepared to make concession, I will do the same. Instead of £5 I will give you £6."

More coffee and another cigarette. The next time Mr. Sullivan went around the merchant took off £5 more, and the purchaser added £1. So it went on, with haggling and coffee, until Mr. Sullivan finally agreed to give £12, at which price he took away the carpet. It would have cost about $250 in London. He says that the kind of business mentioned is considered the strictly proper thing in Egypt and Turkey. But Americans, he adds, are spoiling the trade in this direction.

While he was in Alexandria a gentleman named Morgan, from New York, came along and visited the bazaar of Macdallah. Three carpets struck his fancy and he priced them. "Three hundred pounds," said Macdallad. "Well," replied Mr. Morgan, "that seems a fair price, and I'll take them. Here's your money." The next time Arthur Sullivan saw the merchant he was almost tearing his hair with rage against the "dog of a Christian." He explained the matter in a injured tone to the sympathizing Englishman, adding that Mr. Morgan's method was not "business.

Guiteau's Book a Failure.

Guiteau's book, "Truth and the Removal," which he had published soon after his trial, has proved a most unprofitable investment, not more than twenty-six having been sold. The edition consisted of 500 copies. His counsel, Mr. Reed, acted as agent for the book, put 200 copies on sale with the booksellers of Washington and New York, to be distributed among its branches. Of the 450 put out, 224 have been returned, the twenty-six sold netting Mr. Reed fifty cents each, the wholesale price. It is doubtful who will get the proceeds from those disposed of. Mr. Reed claims it as Guiteau's counsel and agent. Mr. Hicks as his legatee, and the publishers say that they are entitled to it. The last named did not commence the publishing of the book until they were given $150 bonus. This was furnished by Guiteau, who derived about $200 from the sale of his autographs and photographs. It was further agreed that the publishers should have a first mortgage of $50 on the sale of the book, and that when this was paid the edition should become the sole property of Guiteau and his counsel. It is well known that Mr Reed thought the book would have a ready sale at $1 a copy and thus insure him some remuneration for his services; but, instead, there hasn't been enough realized to keep him in ice water through the summer. It is remarked that the covers, which read "Truth and the Removal, Charles J. Guiteau," can be made use of by biographer Hicks by inserting "of" between "removal" and "Charles," so that it will read: "Truth and the Removal *of* Charles J. Guiteau."

THE SOUDAN.—The Soudan is a general term applied to that vast and vaguely defined region of Central Africa lying between the Equator on the south and the Great Desert on the north, and stretching from east and west nearly across the continent. The Eyptian Soudan is generally supposed to begin at Assouan, or the first cataract of the Nile on the north, but perhaps might more properly be said to commence at the point where the Nile makes its great westward bend. It extends to the great lakes on the south, and from Abyssinia on the east to and inclusive of Darfur and the provinces of the Bahr El Guazal on the west. This extensive region, many times larger than Egypt itself, was not conquered by the Egyptians all at once, but has been annexed piece by piece, and at no time can it be said to have been thoroughly subdued or fully occupied. The Egyptian Government at Cairo was continually short of funds, and the Soudan in company with the remainder of Egypt was the victim of many abuses. The Government assumed the monopoly of almost everything on the White Nile, even to the sale of seven poor parrots, one of which was blind and the other lame. Contracts were sublet to the farmers of taxes. Each agent made a handsome profit for himself, so that when the taxes, which covered every conceivable means of industry down to the wheel which raised the water from the Nile, were paid by the laborer, they were many times larger than the original exorbitant apportionment, and we even heard of cases on the White Nile where the same taxes were collected two and three times over by different officials. Hence constant rebellions and successful wars of the False Prophet.

ARABI AND NANA SAHIB.—It is a very striking illustration of the traditional forms of Eastern warfare, that the lying bulletin in which Arabi Pasha announced to his followers the destruction or capture of the whole English fleet in the recent action before Alexandria is an almost literal copy of that with which Nana Sahib, in July, 1857, endeavored to sustain the failing courage of his sepoys when the news of Havelock's advance upon Cawnpore to avenge the massacre began to spread among them. "The Queen of the English," wrote the Arabi Pasha of the Ganges, "gathered a mighty host to fight against us, and put her soldiers upon many ships, and sent them as far as Egypt. But the Padishah (Sultan) heard of their coming and he sent and bade the Pasha of Egypt destroy them all. Then the Pasha of Egypt gathered his ships of war and poured the thunder of his cannon upon the fleet of the unbelievers till all their vessels were taken or destroyed, and the yellow-faced English were sunk to the bottom of the sea." Arabi has indeed improved upon his original by proclaiming his intention of bringing the captured ironclads up country to Cairo! But if the recent murders at Cairo and elsewhere, and the alleged crushing of helpless men under the wheels of trains, are truly reported, it must be owned that the Egyptian Dictator has copied Nana Sahib's humanity as well as his veracity.

MUTINY IN THE CAMP.—There is trouble in the camp of the Salvation Army in Ontario. About a week since Lieutenant Courts was directed by Major Moore, Commander in-Chief, to go to Toronto and assist Capt. Bailey. Jealousy has arisen between these two officers, which culminated in a row. Lieut. Courts organized the usual nightly meeting on the market where he gathered a crowd and marched to the "barracks," the new skating rink across York street bridge. On reaching the rink, however, it was found to be in possession of the captain, who was holding a private meeting, and the lieutenant's brigade was refused admission. The windows of the building wgre then forced open, and the lieutenant carried the fort by storm and the captain's force driven out, or in other words, his meeting was dismissed. The lieutenant then held the fort, and explained his grievances. He claims that "Capty" Bailey ignors his services, and he intimates that the captain has not accounted for the disposal of funds collected at the various meetings. It is stated that Captain Bailey has complained at headquarters that Lieut. Courts is mutinous, and has had the lieutenant's commission withdrawn. Lieut. Courts claims that the rank and file of the army are with him, and that if his commission is taken away he will organize a rival army.

HEW TO GAUGE A TURK.—On July 12 Sheikh Essad and Lebib Effendi, delegates to the Khedive from the Porte, left Alexandria for Constantinople. The ordinary interpretation of such a move would be that the Porte had withdrawn its support from Arabi Pacha. "But," says the correspondent of the London *Times*, "I am reminded of a dictum of the late Sir Henry Bulwer, to this effect:—'When the Turk does anything, consider what is the reasonable, straightforward interpretation to place on that act. Then eliminate absolutely that conclusion. Any other, may be possible; but that certainly will not be.' One result, however, of their mission will be novel. They obtained no baksheesh from the Khedive, but they sold to the Khedive for £100 the key of the private code between the Sultan and Dervisch Pasha."

AWFUL WARNING.—At one of the Thomas concerts at Chicago the other evening the electric lights suddenly went out, leaving the audience in perfect darkness for a few minutes. This was thought glorious by some of the young couples present, and over in the southeast corner of section B some one was heard to say in a suppressed undertone: "Je—whillikens, Jusie, what the deuce have you got in your mouth?" Just then the light blazed up again and a young man was noticed holding his hand over his mouth. A stream of blood was trickling through his fingers, and the expression on his face touched the observer's heart. His girl took something out of her mouth and put it in her pocket, looking pained and guilty. She led nim quietly to the door and they passed out. Young ladies should not wear their hairpins in their mouths. It is not the place for them, and a wound in the side of the jaw made by coming suddenly and painfully in contact with a cruel two-pointed hairpin at a time when his heart is set on a moment of ecstatic bliss might result in a coolness on the part of the young man which would be heart-breaking.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.—At a meeting of the Washington Cabinet, the principal topic of discussion was Brewster's opinion on the subject of political assessments. The opinion was accompanied by a letter from Folger expressing his views on the subject. The President expressed his views freely and fully. They were in substance that no person in any of the executive departments declining to contribute shall on that account be subject to discharge or criticism, and no attempt to injure him on this ground will be countenanced or tolerated. These conclusions are in accordance with the views expressed by the President in his letter of acceptance on July 15th, 1880, in which he said:—"I will add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibilities as a citizen, or lose or impare any of his rights as a citizen, and he should enjoy absolute liberty to think, speak, and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided that he honorably, faithfully, and fully discharge all his official duties."

$21,000 FOUND IN A CUPBOARD.—A rich find has been made in a cupboard of a house on Spruce-street, Philadelphia, occupied until recently by two old maiden ladies, Jane and Susan Shaw. The former inherited from a brother a fortune of $60,000, with the understanding that she should pay her sister Susan an annuity of $50. Jane died in April of last year, leaving her possessions to her sister for life, and then to other relatives. Susan quit this life in April of this year. She left her property to the same relatives as Jane with one exception. Charles S. Forsyth, who was executor of both wills while making an inventory stumbled over four mysterious chests in a cupboard of the Shaw House. No mention had been made of them in the will. When opened they were found to be full of gold and silver coin amounting in all to $21,000. The money has been awarded to Jane Shaw's estate.

Not long after his removal from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, Disraeli met a brother peer in the street, who asked him how he liked the change. "Like it," exclaimed Disraeli, forgetting himself for the moment, and blundering out the truth, "Like it! I feel as if I were dead, or buried alive!" Then, seeing the expression of discomfiture on the peer's face, he added hastily, with a courtly bow and an irresistible smile—"and in the land of the blessed!"

A Brooklyn man, who used all the arguments that his ingenuity could devise to dissuade his son from getting married, finally hit upon an expedient that had the desised effect. He procurred his appointment in an Illinois divorce court.

It is said the belles of this City are learning to play the banjo, with the view of attracting admirers; but those young ladies who can play the violin succeed much better in drawing their bows.—*Ex*

A certain leader made a speech the other day without making use of the expression, "languishing in a British bastile," and the club to which he belonged expelled him forthwith.

CITY DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

FREDERICTON RAILWAY.—Trains for St. John leave the Station, on York street, daily at 7 A. M., and 2.15 P. M.; and arrive from St. John at 11.45 A. M. and 7.45 P. M., daily, Sunday excepted.

Trains for Fredericton Junction, Saint Stephen, Bangor, and all points West, leave Fredericton at 9.15 A. M., and arrive from the same points at 4.40 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.—Trains leave Gibson daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 A. M. for Woodstock, Aroostook, Caribou, Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive from those points at 4.30 P. M. Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain over night at Grand Falls.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Halifax express leaves St. John at 8 A. M. daily (Sunday excepted); and arrives at St. John at 8.25 P. M.

The Halifax and Quebec express leaves St. John at 7.30 P. M.; and arrives at 7.35 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is situated in the Square on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets. The General Delivery, Stamp, and Registry Offices are open from 7 A. M. until 8.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted). Box holders have access to their boxes until 9.30 P. M. The Money Order Office is open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Letter Boxes are located as follows—Near the corner of Waterloo Row and Sunbury streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Barker House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Brayley House, and Long's Hotel. These boxes are served as follows: At 6.30 A.M., and in the afternoon, the Waterloo Row box at 12.20; the Auditor's office box at 12.30; Queen Hotel 12.35; Barker House 12.40; Brayley House 12.50; Long's Hotel 12.55; W.U. Telegraph Office 1.00.

The mail for England, via New York, is made up on Tuesday of each week at 8.20 A.M., and via Halifax on every Friday at 1.40 P.M.

THE CITY OFFICES

are on the ground floor of the City Hall. They are open daily (Sunday excepted) from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

SOCIETIES.

Church of England Temperance Society.—Patron, His Lordship the Metropolitan; President, Rev. G. G. Roberts; Secretary, G. 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 Rooms, Queen Street.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. Steadman, President; Mrs. Sampson, Secretary.
Meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at its rooms in Reform Club building

St. Dunstan's Total Abstinence Society.—President, James E. Barry; Secretary, F. McGoldrick.
Meetings are held weekly in their Hall on Regent Street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

York Division S. of T.—W. P., R. H. Mackey; R. S., A. G. Jarvis.
Meetings are held weekly in the Temperance Hall, on York Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Reform Club.—President, George J. Bliss; Secretary, Richard H. Philips.
Meetings are held in their rooms on Queen Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Young Men's Christian Association.—President, G. F. Atherton; Cor. Secretary, G. E. Coulthard, M. D.
Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 165.—W. J. Crewdson, Regent; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.
Meets at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms the second and last Tuesday in each month, at 8 p. m. Limit of insurance, $3,000.

Royal Arcanum, Lorne Council, No. 486—Regent. G. S. Peters; Secretary, E. S. Waycott.

American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton Council, No. 274.—Herbert C. Creed, Commander; C. A. Sampson, Secretary. Meets in Fisher's Building, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 8 p. m. Insures from $500 to $5,000.

Home Circle, Maple Leaf Council, No. 26.—John J. Weddall, Leader; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.
Meets on the first and third Thursday in every month, in Y.M.C.A. Rooms. Insures from $500 to $5,000.

Fredericton Historical Society.—George E Fenety, President; A. Archer, Secretary.
Regular meetings on the second Thursday in January, April, July and October in each year.

Hiram Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M.—Harry Beckwith, W. M.; T. G. Loggie, Secretary.
Meets in Masonic Hall, Carleton Street, first Thursday in every month.

Fredericton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77, Reg. G. R. A. Chapter of Scotland.—G. D. Lugrin, P. Z.; R. M. Pinder, H.; N. Campbell. J.; A. F. Street, P. P., Scribe E.
Regular Convocation third Wednesday in every month in Mason Hall, Carleton Street.

Alexandria Lodge, F. and A. M.—Alfred Seely, W. M.; Edgar Hanson, Secretary.
Meets first Tuesday in each month in Haines' Hall, St. Mary's Ferry.

Victoria Lodge, No 13, I O O F—J D Fowler, N G; J F Richards, Rec Secretary.
Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Edgecombe's Block, York Street.

Grand Lodge, L. O. A.—William Wilson, Grand Master, Fredericton.

Graham Lodge, L. O. A., No. 20.—W. Wilson, Master, Joseph Walker, Secretary.
Meets in the Orange Hall, Queen Street, west end, on the first Friday in every month.

Walker Lodge, L. O. A., No. 35.—H. S Carman. Master; Geo. S. Parker, Secretary.
Meets in the Orange Hall on the first Monday in every month.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Edition of the HERALD will be issued on

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CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor.

Fredericton December 5 1881