

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

VOL 1--NO. 42.

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

\$1.00 A YEAR

DOMINION NEWS.

Over \$22,000 gate money was taken at the Toronto Exhibition.

A man named James Haskins, of Van-bright, has killed 23 bears this season.

Ice formed in some parts of Lunenburg County on Thursday night of last week.

A Toronto cabman has been fined \$3 and costs for neglecting to fill an engagement.

Sir Garnet Wolseley was an occasional student at McGill University in Montreal in 1870.

We are sorry for St. John. That season has either lost, or is about to lose, the Cherybirds.

Markdale, Ont., has a baby daily called the "Standard." Its four pages are each 8x4 inches.

Alonso Cash, aged 48, fatally shot his wife Minnie, aged 17, near Dormansville, N. Y., and then killed himself.

The Bishop of Montreal has appointed Oct. 5th as a day of Thanksgiving for a bountiful harvest in his diocese.

Two negroes fought at the side of a well at Bayboro, N. C., when both fell in to the water and were drowned.

The Kingston News has been enlarged and new-dressed. It is 72 years of age, but full of youthful vigor and news.

The bark "Galileo S," from Pensacola, passed Cape Henry on Monday with yellow fever aboard. Four persons were dead.

The promotion of 50 colored clerks in the Treasury Department at Washington has displeased some of their white colleagues.

Two hundred French Canadians have been taken from Quebec Province under an arrangement to work on a railway in the State of Texas.

The C. P. R. Syndicate have completed negotiations for the purchase of the Bonsecours Market property, Montreal. The cost is over a million.

Aime Dubord, the labourer who fell down the hatchway of a vessel in Montreal last Monday, died in Notre Dame hospital from his injuries.

Rev. A. J. Bray has floated a colonization society for the North-West on the London market, with a nominal capital of one million pounds sterling.

"A slim attendance at devotion" is the significant note appended to the Toronto Globe's report of the proceedings of the Methodist General Conference.

Hon. J. C. Aikens, ex-Secretary of State is to be Governor of Manitoba, so it is said. Why cannot the prairie province grow its own governors?

Mr. Davis, merchant, has sued Mr. Heyneman, a manufacturer of Montreal, for \$25,000 damages for false arrest in connection with a trade-mark case.

An American thief giving the name of Boyce was arrested in Montreal on Monday for robbing a man named Hjalpin of a valuable gold ring in the Exhibition.

A Burglary Scare.—Some one has started the story that the Campbellton burglars are prowling about Newcastle, preparing for a raid on one of its banks.

The death of Mrs. Wheten of Richibucto yesterday, on which day her husband was a successful candidate for the Legislature created a painful sensation.

The Dominion Nut and Bolt Works, employing three hundred hands, will be removed from Toronto to Montreal and enlarged so as to employ seven hundred hands.

An application for injunction to restrain the Local Government from imposing the new business tax was argued in Court at Montreal on Wednesday and judgment reserved.

The bark "Arthur Wade," from Cardenas, has been quarantined at Boston with yellow fever aboard. The captain lost two children, and two seamen died during the passage.

The Grand Trunk Railway receipts for week ending 16th inst., were \$368,155, an increase of \$30,000 over the corresponding week of last year.

Gen. Sherman, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, has been visiting Montreal. He speaks approvingly of the thorough work of the British army and navy had done in Egypt.

There were 230 pupils in attendance at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville, Ont., which is the largest number ever in attendance at the opening. Forty more are expected to arrive.

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in New York in 1882 is \$2,233,476,000, an increase of \$47,528,000 compared with last year. The rate of tax levy is \$2.25 against 2.62 last year.

Mr. Geo. Esdalis, of New Edinburgh, Ont., has a prolific three-year-old cow. When only two years old the animal gave birth to a calf and recently gave birth to two more calves, all of which are alive.

During a circus performance at Mount Airy, N. C., the seats fell with 1,500 people. Over 50 persons were seriously injured. Four ladies are in a critical condition; many men, women and children had legs and arms broken.

At Hunter's Point, N. Y., 400 employees of the Steinway Piano Works struck on account of the unpopularity of the superintendent. It is said that if the latter is not removed 1,000 employees in New York will also strike.

Eight cases of small-pox at St. Norbert Manitoba have been isolated by Government officers. Two deaths have been reported. One case is of twenty-five days' duration. No cases have occurred in the city.

A tornado swept over Dorval, upstating the omnibus, which was on its way to the station, and seriously injuring the passengers, among whom were Mr. S. H. Ewing, of Montreal, who is said to be very low.

The Dominion Government pay out six million of dollars on the 20th inst., in redemption of the five per cent. Dominion stock. This will relieve the temporary stringency of the money market caused by the moving of the crops.

Recently at Montreal a man named Ludwig Beauchamp met John Dempsey and quarrelled with him. Beauchamp stabbed Dempsey in the left side, inflicting a flesh wound. Beauchamp was immediately arrested and remanded.

Leslie Cork, a clerk in the Toronto Post office was arrested on Monday for robbing the mails. He has confessed to the theft of a large number of letters containing money and a number of marked bills were found upon him.

The employees of the Montreal City Passenger Railway are about to strike for higher wages. The conductors and drivers are employed 18 1/2 hours per day, for which they are paid \$1. The former want \$12 and the latter \$10 per week.

An English sailor named Farrell was lately shot by a mulatto girl near North Sydney, Cape Breton Co., N. S. She says the sailor threatened to kill her and that she shot him in self defence. The girl is now in prison and an investigation is going on.

Killed on the Rail.—Robt. Murray, C.M.P. inspector, while standing on the railway track at Richmond, N. S., on Thursday evening, was struck by a flat car and terribly mangled, dying in twenty minutes after. He was about 60 years old, and had been employed on the railway some 20 years.

A young Canadian named Arthur McArthur, employed in a sawmill at Detroit, was killed by the cables and the belt on the night of the 16th. He was seen lying upon the track when the cars were close upon him. The poor fellow, who was known to have been the worse of liquor, was horribly mangled.

The police authorities have been notified that a young man named Thornton had been arrested at Albany for embezzling \$5,000 from his late employer at Cincinnati. He resided at Kingston, Ont., for a long time. He disappeared when steps were taken to arrest him, but information sent from Kingston led to his incarceration at the capital of the State.

A correspondent from Souris writes that the Scott Act is a perfect fiasco in that place. He complains that Charlotte town people are prosecuted with the utmost rigour, but forces are at work in Souris which hinder due justice being carried out in regard to the C. T. Act in that vicinity.—Charlotte town Examiner.

It is ordered that sewing machines imported into Canada shall be appraised and entered at the price at which they are sold at the place of manufacture by the agents of the manufacturers, and not at the prices at which the manufacturers supply such agents, and the duty shall be levied and collected upon the value ascertained and not upon a lower value.

Intelligence was received here last week of the drowning of Mr. Westray Graves on the Tom river, near New York. He went out sailing on Saturday the 10th inst and his boat sprung a leak. The excitement brought on a fit, it is supposed, and he fell face downward in the bottom of the boat, which contained enough water to drown him. The dead body was found in the boat. Mr. Graves was engaged to a young lady of St. Andrews, to whom he was soon to have been married. Bay Pilot.

George Murphy and Frank Rooney, the former held to await trial for burglary and the latter to answer a charge of larceny, at Toronto, escaped from the custody of the Sheriff's officers. They were in a cell attached to the Court House. With an iron spoon they forced the padlock off the door, and dashing past two of the Sheriff's men gained the street. Strange to say, the turnkeys were within two yards of the cell door while the padlock was being forced. The Sheriff has offered a reward of \$100 for their arrest.

DANISH HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—While Miss Potter, daughter of Alfred M. Potter, storekeeper of Yarmouth, was proceeding home on Wednesday evening, about 9 o'clock, accompanied by Miss Randall and Mr. Lemus Haley, the latter carrying her cash box, the party was attacked by two ruffians. Mr. Haley was knocked down and the box, containing about \$300, was wrested from him. The lady screamed for help, but the villains escaped with their plunder. There is no clue to the identity or whereabouts of the robbers.

Profound sorrow is expressed in Ottawa at the untimely end of the Sparks brothers, who were on board the "Asia." The affair is the great topic of conversation and the public generally condemn the company. The fact of so many of their vessels meeting with accident since 1879 is severely commented on, and a feeling prevails that the Government should lose no time in having a most searching investigation made. Robert Sparks enjoyed the reputation of being the foremost surveyor in Central Canada and was known as the walking encyclopedia of the boiler.

A dreadful boiler explosion occurred on the morning of the 21st on board the ferry steamer Richelieu, while on her way from Chateaugay to Lacine, Quebec. Three men were killed and one is missing. The names of the unfortunate victims are, Pierre Duquette, pilot; James Richardson and Perellius Amoit, of Chateaugay, farmers. The missing man is a son of Duquette, the pilot, and is supposed to have been blown overboard by the explosion. Several passengers were severely scalded by the escaping steam. The cause of the accident is at present unknown. The coroner has been notified, and an inquest will be held this afternoon.

Stories of treasures buried in the water always seem to have a wonderful power over the imagination. The last contribution in that line comes from a paper of St. Catharines, Canada, and is as follows: "During the war of 1812, an American squadron of war vessels on Lake Ontario, were coming up from Fort Niagara conveying a schooner which, it is said, carried nearly \$1,500,000 of money to pay the troops on the peninsula and on the lake. The British commander noticed them coming round the Eight-mile point, and at once gave orders to engage. The wind was favorable and he met them broadside on. A short cannonade and close fire of musketry took place, and the two leading vessels surrendered, while a well directed shot from the thirty two pounder sent the treasure ship with all on board, and to the bottom. The remaining vessels escaped to superior sailing and the British brought his captives to Kingston." The newspaper now calls for volunteers to hunt for this hidden and possibly apocryphal treasure.

Of 300 colonization companies that were started within the past twelve months, only seventeen have fulfilled the terms imposed by the Government. The remainder, as a matter of course, have forfeited their allotments of land which revert to the Crown. The Winnipeg Times gives the names of the solvent companies as follows: Dominion Lands Colonization Co. P. Purcell and others. Dundas Land Investment Co. Shell River Co. Scottish Ontario and Hamilton Co. William Sharple and others. W. E. C. Meyer. P. V. Valin. Prince Albert Colonization Co. York Farmers Co. Primitive Methodist Co. Temperance Colonization Society. Farmers N. W. Land Co. Alexander Scott and Timothy Hay. E. J. A. Balfour.

Of these the Times remarks: "The shareholders in the seventeen solvent companies will yet discover that they are embarrassed with white elephants, for settlers will not deal with colonization companies while land is to be obtained from the Government and Syndicate."

A WISE HORSE THAT KNEW HIS FODDER.—An amusing incident occurred on St. Louis avenue, near Broadway, recently. A large bay horse in a swill wagon fell down in the street. A crowd of people soon collected, the animal was stripped of harness, water thrown over him, and head diligently rubbed with a large lump of lard. In a few minutes he was upon his feet enjoying his meal with a relish. It was afterwards learned that the man, to whom the horse belonged had but recently purchased the animal from one who had the trick of lying down whenever he became hungry.

Murdered by a Woman.

PATRICK FARRELL'S UNFORTUNATE END. HALIFAX, Sept. 22.

Particulars have just been received here of the fatal shooting of an English sailor in a den known as the Raven's Nest, on the Broad Or road, near North Sydney, C. B.

On the news of the affair reaching North Sydney, two police officers proceeded to the scene, where the man was found lying on the floor with blood oozing from his mouth. A doctor was summoned, who, on his arrival, announced that the wound would prove fatal, the ball having entered the breast and penetrated the left lung. The bullet was probed for, but without success, as it must have taken a crooked course and gone almost through the unfortunate man.

It appears that the place which is kept by the family of a negro woman, is frequently visited by sailors, some of whom remained there for weeks. The man shot went to the den last Tuesday evening in company with another sailor and found it occupied by a young negro woman named sever's daughter of the keeper, who is known by the name of Black Hannah and by whom the information was carried to the police.

One of the two men shortly left, stating he was going back to town, but he had not gone very far from the house before the report of a pistol was heard inside. He immediately returned, and looking through the door, saw his companion of a few minutes before trying to wrench from the girl a pistol she held. He succeeded in getting possession of the weapon and handed it to his mate who threw it away.

Black Lizzie states that the sailor made advances to her when they were left together, which she resisted, when he threatened to murder her. She then seized the pistol and fired at him, and was attempting to fire a second time when he seized her hand and frustrated her.

The girl's mother, who was absent from home at the time, on being told of the affair on her return, notified the police. The other sailor, whose name is Johnston, remained with the wounded man in the den all night, and states that he suffered terribly, vomit and mouthfuls of blood every few minutes.

The murderer and Johnston (the latter the only witness of the affair), are now in jail at North Sydney. The dying man, who gives his name as Patrick Farrell, and says he is a native of Liverpool, England, has also been removed to North Sydney. He left his vessel at Little Glace Bay a few days ago.

An investigation will be held.

Suspected Murderer.

A MAN CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS WIFE. OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The residents of Chapel street were today thrown into a terrible state of excitement over the reported murder of a woman named Mrs. Deslauries, by her husband, a mill hand. The tragedy appears to have been enacted yesterday morning, but nothing was known about it until this afternoon. It appears that Casimir Deslauries and his wife did not live happily together, and their home was frequently the scene of conflict. He was addicted to drink, and his better half bore a light reputation. A week ago they had a severe quarrel, after which the woman left her home and sought shelter under the parental roof in Rochesterville (a suburb of the city), complaining of a severe pain in her neck at the time. On Tuesday night last she returned to her husband and yesterday morning was reported dead.

SOME OF THE NEIGHBORS looked upon the matter with suspicion but said nothing about the case until an officer Quinn, who was doing duty in that district, was informed of the circumstance. He entered the house shortly before the hour fixed for the funeral and on examining the body came to the conclusion that the unfortunate woman had not died a natural death. He immediately reported the result of his investigation at headquarters, whereupon the Chief of Police ordered the arrest of Deslauries on suspicion of having committed murder. Casimir Wright was notified and a jury empaneled with E. German as foreman. Drs. Corbett and Kelly were ordered to make.

A POST MORTEM EXAMINATION, which is in progress at this writing, Gaining on the corpse as it lay stretched out on a crude table nothing could be seen to indicate that death had been produced by other than natural causes. The features were calm and composed, but the white shroud once removed revealed numerous bruises evidently inflicted by some blunt instrument. Madame Deslauries was the first witness called. Her testimony was substantially the same as the facts mentioned above.

THE CHARGE BEING DROPPED. The evidence in the inquest on the body of Mrs. Deslauries was continued to-night. Nothing was elicited to criminate Deslauries and he was consequently released from custody.

WATER WORKS.—The wet weather has made the digging of the pump well for the water works a very unpleasant piece of work. It is progressing quite rapidly, however. A derrick has been erected, and the clay is now being hoisted out. Sunday, there was some fear that the side of the excavation would give way, and a man was kept at work most of the day taking the necessary precautions to prevent an undesirable result. This morning was occupied in protecting the bottom part of the well from sliding in and in pumping the water out. The work of constructing the guard crib is proceeding in good shape. The rise in the water makes no material difference, nor will it interfere with the digging of the trench if the services of the dredge can be secured at once. The committee Monday obtained letters from the Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Pickard, M. P., which they hope will enable them to get the dredge without delay.

The Berkeley Peerage.

A REMARKABLE STORY REVIVED BY THE DEATH OF THE FIFTH EARL. HALIFAX, Sept. 22.

The death, which is just announced, of the late earl of Berkeley, Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, may be considered to have added the final touch to one of the most curious chapters in the romance of the British peerage.

Only last year, says the London News, his irascible and not too judicious younger brother, Granly—whose name was a very synonyme for sport and life about town, and whose terms were understood in the "palmy" days of Jerry Hawthorn and Cornishan Tom—passed away at the ripe age of eighty-two. The late Earl of Berkeley—better known, for reasons to be given, as the Hon. Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley—who died last month at the old family seat of the Berkeleys at Cranford, Middlesex, was his senior by about four years, having been born in October, 1796. The feuds and quarrels of the Berkeley family have filled a large place in gossiping chronicles and have given rise to volumes of legal reports, blue books and pamphlets, not to speak of Mr. Granly Berkeley's notorious four volumes of "Recollections" published some seven or eight years ago, in which family affairs were discussed with a degree of frankness. It is to be hoped that the old animosity and heartburnings have now finally subsided; but in excuse for them it may be pleaded that if ever there was a combination of circumstances calculated to sow the seeds of dissensions and mutual hatred in a family circle it is to be found in the case that gave rise to the famous suit and petition of privilege which constituted what was familiarly known to a past generation as the "Berkeley peerage case." The public marriage of the Earl of Berkeley with Elizabeth Cole, daughter as her son, tells us, of a "small tradesman in West London" was admitted to have taken place at the parish church of St. Martin-in-the-fields on the 16th of May, 1806, after the birth of their first four sons. It was an effort to legitimize these sons which gave rise to this conspicuous cause celebre. According to Mr. Granly Berkeley's narrative there had been a betrothal in Chancery and in the House of Peers with this view in the lifetime of the Earl, the alleged motive being a passionate attachment on the part of the mother to her first-born illegitimate son, who, if her efforts had succeeded, would of course have become her legal heir to the peerage and estates. Assuredly her husband shared her feeling, going so far as to make a will by the provisions of which the bulk of the family property descended to her first-born son, the Hon. William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, his eldest son, by Mary Cole, who was born in 1787. More than this, the testator concluded with a solemn declaration of the object of his bounty, while disavowing all and every of his other children who should venture to dispute his claim. Upon the death of the Earl, which took place in 1810, William Fitzhardinge Berkeley boldly claimed the title as next in descent, but on his petition to sit in the House of Commons, his claim was referred to a committee, who commenced their inquiry in March, 1811.

THE TRIAL. The claimant secured the services of the two eminent counsel, members of the Bar—Sir Samuel Remilly and Mr. Sergeant Best, afterwards Lord Wynford—while the interests of the sons born of the second marriage were looked after by the Attorney General and Solicitor General, who appeared as counsel for the Crown. The notes may be found by the curious set forth in the shape of a condensed report of the proceedings in the Annual Register for that year—perhaps a better authority than Mr. Granly Berkeley's hot-headed narrative. The foundation of the petitioner's claim was the assertion of Lady Berkeley—and as it would appear of the late Earl—that there had been a previous marriage solemnized at the parish church in Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, on the 30th of March, 1785. It was unfortunate that the clergyman who was alleged to have officiated had died just before the commencement of the previous proceedings; but a loose leaf was produced which purported to have belonged to the parish register in which there was a formal entry of the marriage, attested by "William Tudor" who was proved to be William Cole, a brother of the lady, and one Barnes, who could not be found. Besides this document, there was produced a pretended register of the publication of the banns, which, as Lord Eldon had observed on the hearing of the Chancery suit, was inconsistent with the alleged desire for concealment. This paper bore the signature of the same clergyman, and was dated in November and December, 1874. As the writer in the Annual Register observes, the direct evidences for the alleged marriage lay in a small compass. Lady Berkeley swore that the name Elizabeth Cole affixed to the former paper was her signature, and William Tudor swore to a similar effect regarding the signature—both declaring that they were subscribed at the time when the marriage was solemnized; but the mass of evidence produced went to prove that the alleged publication of banns in 1784 and marriage in 1785 could not possibly have taken place. In the end the House of Lords pronounced the unanimous judgment that the claimant, William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, had not made good his claim to the titles, etc., of Earl of Berkeley. This decision formally established the right of the late Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, as the eldest son, to the title of Earl Berkeley, which, however, he never assumed. Happily there is no need to attach importance to the ungenerous suggestions on this head which his late younger brother has in his excited passion indulged in his memoirs. The feeling which led the late Earl to decline to take his seat in the House of Peers or by any other means to vindicate the judgment of that tribunal in his favor is easily to be understood and deserves to be respected. His mother, Lady Berkeley, died in 1844. The title descends, according to "Dod" to his cousin, Mr. George Lennox Rawdon, Crawley Berkeley.

Cats and Children.

A CHILD REPORTED KILLED BY A CAT—A DOCTOR'S OPINION. HALIFAX, Sept. 22.

Shortly before seven o'clock on the morning of Sept. 15, at Pittsburg, Pa., the infant child of Antan Pelaco, No. 100 Fourteen street, south side, was found dead in bed. A big cat was sitting on its breast. It was said at once that its breath had been sucked by the animal, and all the old women in the vicinity agreed to this conclusion. Dr. Thomas, the family physician, was notified of the death of the child, but said he could do nothing for it, and advised them to send for the Coroner and have the case investigated. A reporter called at the house, where he was met at the door by both the father and mother, and conducted to an upper room, where on a small bed in one corner lay the remains of the child neatly dressed. The entire lower portion of the face and a portion of the neck were greatly discolored. The lips were almost black, the tongue was swollen and protruding to the edge of the lips, the nostrils were filled with mucus. The first impression was that the child had died from a spasm, producing congestion of the capillaries of blood vessels on the skin.

THE MOTHER'S STORY. The mother—a rather good looking woman told the following story: "When I got up this morning, at a quarter past six o'clock, the baby was well. It appeared unusually lively, crawling and playing with its hands. I left it and went down stairs to get my husband's breakfast. As I went down stairs I saw the old black cat that has been coming into our house whenever she got a chance, and kicked her out at the door. After breakfast was over my husband came up stairs, got his hat and started out to work. I came up right away, and found the child sitting on the baby's stomach with its nose down to the child's face. I grabbed the cat and threw it down stairs and then picked the baby up. I noticed some red spots on its face and thought it looked queer, which frightened me and I laid it down in the crib and ran out and called my husband who hadn't got out of the yard. He came in and said the child was dead. I screamed and the neighbors came running in to see what was the matter. Dr. Thomas was sent for, but he said he couldn't do anything for it, as it was dead."

WHAT THE FATHER SAID. The father said the same cat had been coming into the house for some time, and he had thrown it out of the window, and kicked it down stairs, whipped it and done everything he could think of to make it stay away, but it wouldn't. He was firmly convinced that it was the cause of the child's death. He thought it was not more than two minutes from the time he had left the house until his wife called him and the cat could not have been on the child's breast more than three or four minutes. As soon as he told the owners of the cat what had been done they killed it. Dr. Thomas was spoken to in regard to the matter. He said the child was born September 1, and was to all appearances perfectly healthy when he saw it last Saturday. He says there are no well authenticated cases of cats killing children in this way. They are fond of them, and often sit with their noses near the mouths of the children, probably attracted by the smell of milk in their breath. It would be impossible for the cat to stoop, the child's breath, and "as for sucking it away it is absurd." He had not seen the child since it died, but the symptoms indicated death from convulsions or strangulation.

No living monarch, European or Asiatic not even the Czar or all the Russians, can boast of such a service of plate as that owned by Queen Victoria, to whose guests it is often exhibited, in huge buffets at either end of the banqueting table in St. George's Hall—races, plates, cups, and candelabra, all wrought in the precious metal, the net value of which is said to exceed two millions sterling. Conspicuous among the trophies are the mimic "lyre bird" and tiger's head taken from Tipoo Sahib eighty odd years ago, and presented to Her Majesty's grandfather, King George III. The lyre bird's body and tail are composed of solid gold, richly studded with brilliant rubies, emeralds, and pearls. As he stands in all his jewelled pride, one of the costliest follies ever devised to gratify the whim of a lavish Oriental potentate, he represents a perpetual income of fifteen hundred a year, calculated at 5 per cent. upon his intrinsic worth. The tiger's head once served Hyder Ali's masterful son as a footstool. It is a life sized model fashioned in solid silver, richly gilt, its tusks of rock crystal, and its tongues of pure gold. Like the lyre bird, it fell into the hands of the British at the storming of Seringapatam, where Tipoo himself, its valourous opponent, met his death; and, as a brilliant memorial of our Indian conquests, could not be better bestowed than in ornamenting the banqueting hall of Hindostan's first Emperor.

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEVINE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1892.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Speculation is rife as to what will be the outcome of the Egyptian complications. Mr. Gladstone has secured the Powers that he does not aim at the territorial aggrandizement of England, and it is not probable that the public sentiment of the English people would sympathize with an Egyptian protectorate, unless it is rendered inevitable by events, or the national honor becomes involved in the establishment of a permanent control of the government at Cairo, in either of which cases Mr. Gladstone would receive the support of the entire people in such measures as would tend to that end. It is plain that British influence must be paramount along the Nile, no matter what treaties may be made, or what resolutions may be agreed upon. "The inexorable logic of blood and iron" has proved that British supremacy is not a diplomatic fiction, but a substantial reality. The Egyptian people will not for many generations forget how the sons of the North defeated the great army of Arabi, almost without firing a shot. Far into the desert will go the story of those men, who, in the grey light of the morning, stormed the entrenchments of Tel El Kebir. As the story travels, it will gain in all its interesting features, until in remote districts and among the ignorant of the people the British soldiers will be regarded as something more than human. Over the minds of the people British influence will of necessity be supreme. Upon the governing classes of the country the prompt bombardment of Alexandria, the speedy occupation of the country, the sudden and complete rout of Arabi, and the evident determination of the British government to take care of its own interests irrespective of the action of the other European powers, will have a potent influence. France fumed and fretted; but at the last moment stood inactive; Russia showed its teeth, but quickly covered them; Italy professed an intention of protesting, but thought better of it; Turkey refused to do as Lord Dufferin required on the part of his government, and ended on doing just as she was told. In every respect the policy of the British Government has been successfully carried through, so that Mr. Gladstone may congratulate himself, as an English statesman rarely has an opportunity of doing, upon a triumph, both of arms and diplomacy. Upon continental Europe, the evident ability and determination of Great Britain not to be imposed upon will produce admirable results. No European nation will care to quarrel with the British Empire; and if the demands of Mr. Gladstone are reasonable, they will be acquiesced in, even if they include a recognized control over the canal. We incline to the opinion that if the British Government stipulates for the sole protectorate of the canal the proposition will be accepted. Practically Great Britain has the control now. With Aden at the outlet of the Red Sea, and Cyprus shadowing the Mediterranean approach, it would matter very little to the rest of the world if Port Said and Suez were British naval stations and garrisoned by British troops. In time of peace every nation could use the canal. In time of war Great Britain would control it, no matter how many treaties forbade such an occupation. Such are some of the ideas which suggest themselves when we read the despatches from Egypt. We do not pretend to forecast the result.

We think the world has a good cause of complaint against Mahomet Achmet, the so-called El-Medji, or Mahometan Messiah. A month ago the correspondents of the leading English and American journals served up a pretty bill of fare in respect to this man. What has become of him? That there is such a man is clear enough because he defeated the Egyptian soldiers on one or two occasions. That he started for Cairo with an army seems equally certain, but that he has most absurdly failed to make schedule time is equally clear. He was due at Cairo three weeks ago.

THE KING'S ELECTION.

At the nomination in King's Dr. Taylor is admitted to have made an excellent impression. Private advisers speak very favorably of his prospects, although no one can be blind to the tremendous effort to secure his defeat. Mr. Flewelling, according to his speech as reported in the Sun, said "he would make no pledges, except that if elected he would work squarely for King's County." It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that by this he desired to be understood as not being a supporter of the Local Government. Mr. J. W. Smith took an independent view of matters generally and retired from the contest. Mr. Morton informed the electors that he would "pledge his word that no extra counsel cost would be entailed on the County (we suppose this ought to be country), by his neglect to discharge his duties, and if any such extras were incurred, they should be met out of his salary." He did not seem to take much stock in the Sun, for he said "he respected Mr. Blair for his legal abilities," which is just what the Sun has told the public no one ought to do.

TO THE "SUN."

The Sun charged the Herald with "disgraceful lying" about members of the Government. We challenged proof. It refers us to our "attacks" on the Attorney and Solicitor Generals. We have examined our files to see what those attacks consisted of. Our first reference to the Attorney General was on May 23d, when we said he was "highly respectable, but not a strong man in St. John." Our second reference to him was on July 5th, when we said, "It is felt to be an anomaly for Mr. McLeod to hold that office. He has neither the experience nor the sort of talent which a person should have who is invested with the important functions attaching to that portfolio, and he has no following in the House." The next reference to him was on July 12th, when we said he had "been made to feel that his room was better than his company." The next was on July 20th, when he was spoken of as "a gentleman entirely without political experience, or the kind of legal knowledge which the chief officer of the Crown should have." On September 6th, we said that "neither the Attorney General nor Solicitor General was capable of trying any important lawsuit." On September 9th, we said Mr. Morton was "a quiet, plodding lawyer, who devoted a good deal of his time to his farm," and we also said that "somebody else would have to do his work." On the 13th of September we spoke of him as getting a salary "for an office he cannot fill." We said any man, with a grain of common sense if these statements are of such a character that they can be called "disgraceful lies." Are they not in fact true, and are they beyond legitimate political criticism?

The Sun in effect admits the truth of our remarks about the lack of experience of the crown officers, but says: "The Crown business, as the editor of the Herald, who is a lawyer, ought to know, is not regarded as difficult business." By whom, may we ask, is it not regarded as difficult? And will the officers in question attend to it, as simple as it may be? Now the editor of the Herald does know something of Crown business, and it is because of that knowledge that he says that the present Attorney and Solicitor Generals, however eminently respectable, and of however high standing in these branches of their profession which they have devoted themselves, have not had the experience of the kind of talent which the prosecution of Crown cases requires; and we add that every lawyer in the country will admit that such a statement is not necessarily an imputation against the ability or the professional standing of those officers.

We suppose that it is as well to answer the Sun on the other points it lays upon, and first in reference to its personal attacks. It has named the editor of the Herald on several occasions, and has made many charges against him. In respect to its statements about the Madawaska election, in which county the editor of the Herald never was a candidate, so that the Sun and its imaginary correspondents are wrong again. Our contemporary has not the hardihood to deny that money and a seat in the Legislative Council were offered to Mr. Theriault. It cannot deny it truthfully. We repeat that the statement we made to that effect was made "upon the authority of the person best able to speak as to its correctness," and if the Sun will agree to publish the information exactly as we received it with the name of our informant, with fuller particulars of the settlement which Mr. Adams endeavored to bring about we shall give the facts in sufficient time for it to publish its usual column of abusive comment before the Kings election.

THE FUTURE.

The Toronto Globe thinks that the signs of a great inflation in wages and prices generally is at hand. It points out that the laboring men on railroads and public works are now receiving from \$1.40 to \$2.50 per day, and that skilled laborers are receiving greatly increased pay. It attributes this to the number of public works in progress and the demand made by the North-West for the skilled and unskilled labor. The lower provinces will not feel very much benefit from this. Its effect upon them must be to draw away a great many of the floating population, and unsettle very many who are supposed to have a stake in the country, as the phrase is. However we suppose no one should complain. We are in confederation and must make the best of it. Perhaps in the fullness of time the prosperity of the West will react upon the interior, and when the productions of the interior begin to flow to the seaports these provinces will realize something of what they anticipated in the year 1867. That the exodus from New Brunswick will be even greater next year than it has been during the current twelvemonth seems quite evident, and as much as we must all regret that so many of our most active men are leaving us, there is nevertheless some satisfaction in knowing that the majority of them express themselves well pleased with their prospects in the new country, and that New Brunswick's sons will occupy leading positions in the new provinces.

Mr. Isaac Wilkinson, member for Cokermonth in the British House of Commons and ex-amateur champion sculler of the River Trent, is in Toronto. Mr. Wilkinson greatly regrets the absence of Hanlan, as he expected the pleasure of a spin or two with him.

ENGLAND'S MILITARY POWER.

It has been the habit of critics to belittle the military power of Great Britain; but recent events seem to have shown that their disparaging remarks are unfounded. A nation which is supreme on the sea and cast within two months, if necessary, equip and send into the field at least 75,000 men of all arms commanded by generals, whose skill has been thoroughly tested, and all this without counting on the Indian army, which has shown itself on more than one occasion to be, when properly handled, nearly as good as a European force, is a power which need take a place second to no other. The success of Walseley, as we said yesterday, is principally significant because it shows a thoroughness of preparation and a completeness of organization, which people had come not to expect in an English force. There were many who said that the late army reforms had impaired the value of British soldiers; but this does not seem to have been the case. No men could have been better led and none could have acquitted themselves with more courage than those who in the early grey of the morning carried Tel el Kebir at the point of the bayonet. We are not surprised to learn that this victory is the great subject of discussion in all the European capitals. It places England in a very proud position, because it vindicates her claim to be considered a first class, if not the very first military power. It is more than doubtful if any other nation could have performed what England has done, that is in so short a space of time. European statesmen will not be so slow to understand the full significance of this triumph, and its effect upon the political questions now to be discussed must be very profound. England now holds Egypt, and if she chooses can keep it. There is no nation which would care to undertake the task of dislodging her. Mr. Gladstone will therefore be in an admirable position when the European Congress next meets.

The people of the province pay of unnecessary taxation nearly a million dollars, or within a little of the largest amount ever collected as a revenue by the Provincial government before Confederation; and yet the Finance Minister, who imposed this great burden, and boasts of his success in grinding money from the people, is the same man who pledged his reputation that the rate of taxation would not be increased by the union.

If these fifteen millions represented the whole burden which the minister had placed upon the people it would be bad enough; but it does not represent the whole, because for every dollar paid in surplus revenue at least another dollar is paid to the monopolists, in whose interest the government of Canada is conducted. So that Canadians will pay this year over thirty millions of dollars for the blessed privilege of the N. P.

This heavy burden presses with special severity upon the people of the lower provinces, who enjoy few of the so-called benefits resulting from a high protective tariff. Nothing has been added to the purchasing power of the people of these provinces by this tariff. On the contrary the expenses of living has been augmented without there being any corresponding advance in the wages. There is no remedy much to be written upon the subject. The country is helplessly committed to the tyranny of the monopolists, at least for the present. It is well however to keep before the public the salient facts, so that they may know of what value are the promises which are made by the Tory leaders, and have a just appreciation of the burdens laid upon them.

The Sun has made three or four references to an article in the Herald in reference to the False Prophet of Soudan. It is not a very serious matter if we were entirely mistaken in supposing that such a person existed. If we were, we blundered in good company, for journals of no less importance than the London Telegraph and the New York Herald and the Toronto Globe contained long accounts of Mahomet Achmet, his plans and achievements. Writers who professed to be informed upon eastern affairs, anticipated a junction between the forces of Achmet and Arabi, in which event, the work out for the British would have been much more serious than it proved to be. It appears, however, that the journals from which we gathered our information respecting Achmet were mistaken as to the probable result of his movements, and the Herald was quite as prompt in stating this, as it had been in mentioning his movements. Then this superlatively silly Sun repeats its nonsense about the Herald supporting Arabi, and commends its statements upon that head with the King's county election. Could anything be more ridiculous? The Sun must think the electors of King's are children to be deterred from voting for Dr. Taylor, because the Sun says that Mr. Blair, who favors his election, is in political sympathy with the Herald, and the Herald was guilty of saying that previous to the battle of Tel El Kebir Arabi held all points of vantage in the interior. It seems that Walseley was of the same opinion in respect to Arabi, since he telegraphed to England for reinforcements after the battle of Kassassin.

The Sun also comments upon the fact that the Herald has not devoted more space to the King's county election. The Herald said what it has to say upon that subject, and having said it, went on to deal with other subjects, and if its quarrelsome contemporary would follow its example, and not discuss questions long after it had exhausted all it had to say about them, it would not make such a ridiculous exhibition of itself, as it is in the habit of doing.

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A CHANCE FOR REFORM.

That a comprehensive policy of reform should be placed in local politics at an early day is admitted by all persons who give public affairs serious considerations, and it seems to be taken for granted that it need not be looked for under the present regime. It has been frequently pointed out that the government, of which Mr. Hanington is premier, is simply a continuation of the administration which was in power at the time of Confederation. The duty of initiating the reforms called for by the altered condition of provincial affairs clearly rested upon this administration, and has done so for fifteen years without the slightest effort being made in any way to discharge it. Indeed they have complicated and increased the expense of the conduct of the public business rather than simplified and rendered it less costly. Charges are annually incurred now which in the pre-Confederation days would have excited the alarm of the country. A belief seems to have grown up that the paying ability of the province is inexhaustible, while as a matter of fact, it is fixed and its extreme limit has been nearly, if not quite reached. Among the objectionable features of present system is the maintenance of departmental chiefs with large salaries and practically no duties. It never seems to enter the head of the salaried members of the government that it is their time and labor, not their political influence or ability to intrigue, that the country pays for. A Province like New Brunswick cannot afford salaried idlers. The heads of the departments should do something like a twelve months' work for a twelve months' pay, and they do not. One department of the public service requires special attention. We refer to the Crown business in the courts. To look after this there are an Attorney General, a Solicitor General, a Clerk of the Crown and his Deputy, and thirteen County Court clerks. Nor do these do all the work, because every year there are bills to pay to counsel which frequently run up into thousands of dollars. If the Attorney and Solicitor Generals were competent to discharge the duties of their office, they ought to be able to attend to the criminal business in the Supreme and County Courts. We grant that, with their other duties, this would keep them pretty busy. They would not have much leisure for intrigue; but we are not sure that the public service would suffer on that account. A lawyer, who aspires to a position of prominence in his profession, could ask no better stepping stone than would be afforded by an office which necessitated a visit to the different courts of the Province.

DECEASED WIFE'S MISTRESS.

A Quebec clergyman has drawn public attention anew to the much vexed question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by declining to perform the matrimonial ceremony in a case where the would-be bride was sister of the bridegroom's first wife. He based his refusal upon the ground that he was not bound by law to perform any marriage ceremony, and was therefore justified in declining to assist at those which were not in harmony with his conscience. From this proposition there will probably be no dissent, and although we may think that it would be better if clergymen of all denominations would recognize the wisdom of not setting themselves against public opinion in this matter, we do not know that the Quebec minister did not act entirely within his right. That the clergy who now dissent from such marriages will in time agree that they are correct, will be admitted by most persons who are familiar with church history. It is, perhaps, just as well that the tendency of all churches is towards conservatism. They act as a sort of balance wheel upon social progress, keeping it steady and uniform. It is now the law of the land that a man may marry the sister of his deceased wife, if she will have him, and if Mr. A. will not perform the ceremony, Mr. B. will, so that those ultra-conscientious people, who seem to regard antiquity as a tolerably sure indication of inspiration, will not prevent the law going into effect any more than the old woman could keep out the flood with her broom.

PROHIBITION.

Public sentiment in Ontario seems to be gathering a great deal of strength on the question of prohibition. Indeed throughout the whole interior of the continent the idea is fast gaining ground that something must be done to put down the traffic in intoxicating liquor and abate the evils which flow from it. The operation of the prohibitory laws in the States where they have been adopted will be watched with great interest. Owing to an omission on the part of the Iowa Legislature to pass any law imposing a penalty for illegal sales the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants is practically inoperative. This state of things cannot long continue. In Kansas prohibition is admitted to have proved successful, and in Iowa everything promises favorably to it. The State of Illinois is now being agitated upon the subject, and the temperance party are becoming very strong. It is impossible to mistake the significance of these things, or not to see that they must produce a powerful effect upon the people of Ontario.

TORY CONVENTION.

The Ontario Tories are in convention at Toronto. They meet just at this time for the purpose of organizing so as to defeat Mr. Mowat's Government when it next appeals to the people. The head and front, the soul and life of the convention is Sir John Macdonald, who does not apparently regard it as the least unbecoming for the Canadian premier to devote himself to the wire pulling in the Provincial elections. We had little of that sort of thing here last spring, although on that occasion the hand which manipulated the wires was carefully concealed. In Ontario, Sir John comes out open and above board, and himself is the convention. If this sort of thing is to be continued, we certainly commend the doing of it openly. People then know whom they are contending with, and cannot be told that they are supporting one man when, in point of fact, their votes are given to strengthen another. Nevertheless, we think that it should not be done at all. The premier, as a resident of Ontario, has an undoubted right to take a part in local politics, if he can divest himself, for the time being, of his premiership, and prevent the contest in which he engages from being converted really into an election on issues not involved in it. But it is impossible to do this, therefore, it seems to us that the premier and his colleagues ought to let local politics severely alone.

CELESTIAL EXHIBITION.

The people of St. John have taken hold of the Centennial Exhibition project with a good deal of spirit, and will undoubtedly carry it through successfully. When our neighbors really go into anything of the kind they generally give a good report of themselves. It is proposed to ask the city to give \$5,000 in aid of the project. We should suppose that very little difficulty would be experienced in getting that sum, which, indeed, considering the benefit which would accrue to St. John from an exhibition such as is proposed, is by no means large. We had hoped that Fredericton would have been able to secure the next Provincial Exhibition, but since that does not appear possible, we trust that St. John's effort will prove a signal success. A large general committee has been appointed, and the work of organization is to be pushed along as rapidly as possible. Portland is to be asked to assist. Grants in aid are expected both from the Local and Dominion Governments.

If the visit of the Governor General and Princess to British Columbia has the effect of bringing before the public the resources of that distant Province, considerable good will grow out of it. Unfortunately, these vice-regal peregrinations have ceased to attract that amount of attention which they used to receive, so that it may be doubted whether very much will come of this one.

Investigating a boiler after it has exploded is something. It shows a laudable desire for information on the part of the inspectors. What is really needed is an inspector who will point out the weak spot in a boiler the day before it can explode.

His name was Lynwood. "Get in Lynm," called his father from the buggy. "All right, sir," replied the embryo paragrapher, "I'll tumble—Lynm."

DOMINION NEWS.

The rates from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg are about \$40 per car.

The harbor revenue of Montreal for August was \$3,000 over last year.

The total amount of the Montreal treasury defalcation, as far known, is \$6,000.

The shipwrecked vessel arrived at Halifax yesterday with two cases of yellow fever on board.

Joseph Hurst and Michael Cullen were seriously injured at Belleville on Tuesday in a drain.

The annual convention of the Beekeepers' Association was held in Toronto on Saturday.

Two cargoes of steel rails for the Intercolonial Railway are being discharged at Levis, Quebec.

The St. John cricketers suffered a severe defeat on Monday at the hands of the Halifax "Wanderers."

The steamers Varuna and Prince Edward collided in the Belleville harbor on Tuesday. The damage was slight.

John Cook, of Markham township, Ont., while taking his supper last night, was choked to death by a piece of meat.

The formal opening of the Montreal Exhibition does not take place till Monday. The attendance so far has been slim.

Irene Portin, of Levis, 14 years of age, son of Mr. Cyrus Fortin, died at an early hour Thursday morning from the effects of a fall.

H. Sorby, of Guelph, left for the state fairs of Peoria, Ill., and St. Louis, where he will show 39 Coteswold and Southdown sheep.

The bookkeeper and cashier of a Montreal paper bag factory has absconded, after embezzling large sums from their employers.

A woman, 21 years of age, named Julie Latellier, of Levis, Que., jumped from a three-story window while in a fit and fatally injured.

Work on the Harvey railroad, Albert County, is about to commence. The contractor, Capt. Geo. A. Coonan, has advertised for 100 men.

The conductors of the city passenger railway, Montreal threaten a strike for \$12 instead of \$7 a week, and the driver for \$10 instead of \$7.

A young man named Henry Phillips was knocked down by a Toronto street car on Saturday, while drunk, and his arm literally torn off.

Mrs. Frank Bencroft, of London West, was horribly burned on Saturday last in consequence of her dress taking fire. She is not expected to recover.

Dr. Giard, for 34 years Secretary of the Quebec Education Department, has been appointed an officer d'academie by the President of the French Republic.

The \$90 imported Berkshire sow of Mr. John Werner of Guelph, Ont., which took the first prize at the Toronto exhibition, died yesterday. The owner suspects it was poisoned by some rival exhibitor at the show.

It seems that a large portion of the town of Levis is built upon the Jesuits' estates property, for the restoration of which throughout the Province a regular claim is confidently expected to be set up shortly.

The British war ship Phoenix is ashore on East Point, P. E. I., and full of water. All her materials, guns, etc., were taken off. None of the ship's crew was lost by the wreck. The ship is now offered for sale as she lies on the beach.

Among the visitors to the Toronto Exhibition yesterday, were Sir John and Lady Macdonald, His Honor Lieut Governor Robinson, Sir Leonard Tilley, Hon. E. Black, Hon. McK. Bowell, and a number of other prominent gentlemen.

The remains of the late Howard J. Kennedy, the unfortunate young man who met his death by falling of the picnic train near Pettoicville station, on Wednesday last, were buried in the Methodist burying ground at Berwick, on Friday last.

While passing along the wharf in the rear of the South wharf, a day or two ago, an "American citizen," as he styled himself, slightly under the influence of liquor, fell and broke one of his legs near the ankle. He was sent to the hospital to be cared for.

At Escuminac, last Sunday, Mr. David Savoy shot a big bear and killed one of her two cubs with an axe, the other escaping. Travellers passed several men and boys, armed with guns, all on the warpath, who had been called to arm by reports of bruin's appearance in different places.

The American canal boat Earl & Skinner, from Hoboken, with coal to Messrs. Bennett & Co., has been seized by five customs authorities at Quebec for some infringement of the customs regulations. It seems some of the vessel's cargo was sold on the passage down, and no report made at the custom house.

The Roman Catholic Church at Dalhousie, was partly destroyed by fire on Monday. The building is so far destroyed as to be useless. There was no insurance on the building. The fire is supposed to have originated from a cigar stump, as no stoves were in the building nor any fire around the Church.

POOR DOCUMENT

One of the oldest sights in the South is to see the negroes hang about the post office. They are the first ones to call in the morning and the last to leave at night, and it is by no means rare to have them inquire for mail ten or fifteen times a day. I was in the office at Marietta, Ga., when an aged darkey limped in and inquired:

"Am dar fo' or five letters heah fur Tunebroke Duke?"

"No, sir," replied the Postmaster, after taking a look.

"Well, den, I'll take one."

"There are no letters for you."

"Is dar a newspaper?"

"No."

"Hasn't I dun got nuffin' tall?"

"Not a thing."

"Dat's curus—werry curus," muttered the man as he walked out.

I followed after, and asked him if he expected an important letter that day, he replied:

"Sartin I does. Dat's why I've walked fo' miles dis mavin'."

"Where was the letter coming from?"

"I dunno."

"Did you expect news or money in the letter?"

"Deed I did, sah. I 'spected dat letter on might hab \$20 into in."

"Are you sure?"

"I dunno, but I 'spected it."

He then told me that he could neither read nor write, and had no friends to write to. He had never mailed a letter nor received one in his life, and yet he had inquired for a mail at least 500 times a year for thirty-two years. In fact, it wasn't an hour after I left him before he circled around to the office again and said:

"I reckon I mus' jab some mail by dis time."

"No—nothing for you."

"Wall, if dat hain't curus—werry curus! Reckon I'd better wait fur dat 1 o'clock tram."

A Hun on Golden Eggs.

A well-to-do farmer named Frederick Kline, who lives near Foster's Crossing on the Little Miami Railroad, Ohio, has lost his surplus wealth in a manner that is calculated to destroy his confidence in all the safeguards with which treasures of gold can be surrounded. Some time ago he was a depositor in a Cincinnati bank which suddenly suspended operations and was found to possess no assets. Farmer Kline, hearing of the suspension, came to the city to collect his account, and finding that it was worthless, declared then and there, in a manner in which emphasis was not lacking, that he would never, so long as he lived, put another dollar in any bank or like institution. Two weeks ago he came into possession of \$800 in gold, hard cash. The question at once arose where he should put it for safety. Procuring a strong box, he placed the money in it, fastening it securely, and put the box in the bottom of an old ash barrel in his wood shed, filling the barrel up with various kinds of rubbish. He placed the box on the top of it, which he filled with straw, and placed in one corner a dozen eggs and an old setting hen. He argued that should thieves come around they would never think of looking for anything valuable in an old barrel of rubbish, and even should they chance to suspect the hiding place the hen would make such a clatter that the household would be aroused. Last Saturday, as he had nothing else to do, he examined the barrel. The hen was unusually cross, which pleased her owner, until he found that the tin box, with its contents, had been removed. The neighbors who dropped in to console the old gentleman, explained the unusual irritability of the hen on the ground that she was seriously disturbed the night previous by the visit of the thieves.

The Boston liquor-dealers have a new grievance. A law has been passed that interferes with their business. Somehow the laws that relate to their business generally do interfere with it. It must be that the business itself is at fault. The last Legislature of Massachusetts prohibited licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in any building or place on the same street within 400 feet of any building occupied in part by a public school. This law affects about 125 dealers in Boston, and they are taxing their ingenuity to devise methods to evade this law, and to secure their licenses. The trouble is, its public schools were always a pet Boston notion, and their interests esteemed more highly even than those of the grog shops, generally so influential with politicians. What is still more surprising, the Commissioners declare that they are determined to enforce the law strictly, without fear or favor, and to tolerate no evasions.

The "National Personal Liberty League," that is spending so much fervor and money in influencing the elections so as to secure an unrestrained liquor traffic, will have to resent this "unjust and oppressive" law so "palpably tyrannical and injurious to the exercise of the liquor business," which is evidently another outcome of "Puritan fanaticism."—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

"Yes," said Mrs. Laughingstock, speaking of a daughter recently married, "she became enameled of the young man and would have him."

Quietly entering a barber shop, the stranger removed his coat and hat, and taking a card from his pocket, wrote on it:

"I want to be shaved."

A barber, stepping forward, read the card, and, pointing to a chair and to his brother artists:

"Deaf as a brass kettle and dumb as an oyster."

The man straightened himself up in the chair, while his manipulator began lathering his face.

"This deaf cuss has a cheek like a stone wall," when a general laugh followed.

"Stick a pin in him and see if he is entirely dumb," said another.

The victim remaining undisturbed, the following shots were fired at him by the delighted tonsorial artists:

"He needs a shampoo, his head is dirtier than a cesspool."

"Shave him with a stool leg, don't spoil your razor on that stubble."

"Gracious! what a breath! It smells like a Dutch band of music."

"He ought to rent that nose for a locomotive headlight."

While all these complimentary allusions were flying about him, the operation of shaving was finished, and the man arose, put on his coat, and then turning to the astonished barber, said:

"How much for the shave and compliments?"

"—I—I—," gasped the astonished man. "Oh, nothing, nothing, call again, excuse—," and as the stranger left the shop the discomfited barbers swore they would never believe in a deaf and dumb man again, until they had first fired a ten-pound cannon at his ears.

The War.

As a matter of useful reference in connection with the Egyptian war, the following calendar of its most important events may be of interest:

July 11. Alexandria bombarded by the English fleet.

July 12. Arabi withdraws with his army.

July 13. Alexandria occupied by the English.

July 18. Kaf-el-Dwar occupied by Arabi Bey.

July 21. Skirmish between English and Arabs at Mahalia.

July 24. Ramleh occupied by the English with small loss.

Aug. 2. Skirmish near Meka. The English pickets driven in.

Aug. 3. Suez occupied by English marines.

Aug. 5. Skirmish near Ramieh. The English retire.

Aug. 18. An English expedition sets sail from Alexandria.

Aug. 20. Port Said occupied by the English.

Aug. 21. Small engagements at Shuluf and Nefiche.

Aug. 22. An engagement at Serapeum.

Aug. 24. The English advance from Ismailia. Magfar occupied.

Aug. 26. Ramessis occupied by the English.

Aug. 28. Kassasin occupied by the English.

Aug. 23. The English repulse a Bedouin attack at Kassasin.

Sept. 7. Brisk skirmish near Kassasin.

Sept. 9. Arabi Bey repulsed in an important engagement three miles west of Kassasin.

Sept. 13. Tel-el-Kehir carried by Sir Garnet Wolseley, Arabi put to flight and two thousand Egyptians slain.

Sept. 13. General McPherson captured at Zagazig.

Sept. 14. Cairo surrendered to the British, ten thousand Egyptians lay down their arms.

Arabi Pacha arrested and handed over to the British.

The war has lasted nine weeks.

Honor among London Cabbies.

At Lambeth police court, a cab driver named Henry Young appeared to a summons for refusing to convey in his cab Mr. James Smith, one of the proprietors of the Bon Marche, Brixton. Mr. T. Bilton, defendant. The complainant stated that on August 5 he went from his place of business to the rank in order to hire a cab to convey him to his residence in Chapham park. The first two vehicles were without drivers, and he then went to the third cab, of which the defendant was driver, and requested him to take him. The defendant refused, and also declined to give the number of his badge, which he put in his pocket. Mr. Bilton said the defendant was actuated by motives of fairness toward the drivers of the first and second cabs. It was further a rule among the cab drivers to let the first man take a fare, as he would be longest waiting on the rank. Mr. Chance said it might be a rule of the men but it was not the law. Cabmen when called upon were bound to take a fare, no matter whether standing first, second, third or last on the rank. Mr. Bilton observed that the defendant had a very good character, and his license was perfectly clean. Mr. Chance said the complainant had acted very properly, and cabmen must be informed that they have no right to refuse a fare, no matter the position of the cab on the rank. Many persons may take a liking to a particular cab or horse, and they had a right to do so. He ordered the defendant to pay a penalty of seven shillings and a cost.

Just Received.

- 1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combes;
- 5 gross Tooth Brushes (English manufacture);
- 5 gross Davidson's Rubber Nipples;
- 5 gross Alcock's and Seabury & Johnson's Porous Plasters;
- 18 dozen Wade & Butcher's Razors;
- 4 gross Packer's Tar Soap;
- 1 barrel Peppermint Lozenges;

For sale low. Wholesale and Retail at

Geo. H. Davis' Drug Store,
Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.
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DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will cure it in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 15 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

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NEW RICH BLOOD!

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 15 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

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Make Hens Lay!

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Oyster Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Oyster Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., former Druggists, Me.

Marble Works.

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES—Granite and Freestone.

In all its branches, as cheap as anywhere in the Province.

Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

JUST BELOW NORMAL SCHOOL,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

JOHN MOORE.

2-12-81

COAL.

TO ARRIVE TO-DAY:

200 TONS EGG COAL.

FOR SALE LOW.

John Richards & Son.

June 28

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 4, 1881

Fall & Winter IMPORTATIONS.

NEW GOODS.

FRESH STOCK. LOW PRICES.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON

are now prepared to meet the wants of their numerous customers.

IN OUR

Clothing Department

A LARGE LINE OF

CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,

In Blue, Brown and Black.

PLAIN BEAVERS,

In Black, Blue and Brown.

PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND

PILOT CLOTHS,

ALL GRADES.

A Superior Line of GERMAN OVER COATINGS; also a well assorted stock of SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATINGS.

IN SUITINGS:

English Suitings, Scotch Suitings, Irish Suitings, French Suitings, German Suitings, Canadian Suitings and Domestic Suitings.

WE run a Staff of FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS, and warrant an A No. 1 fit every time, or no trade.

IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT COMPETITION DEFIED

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in Ulsters, Overcoats, Suits, Suits, Rubber Tread Water-Proof Overcoats, Cardigan Jackets, in new and nobby patterns.

A FULL STOCK OF

Gents' FURNISHING GOODS.

VERY LOW.

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, FORTMANTEAUX, &c., in great abundance.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

Our Boot & Shoe DEPARTMENT

is now filled up. In Ready-made we have an immense assortment, from the leading Canadian houses.

Men's Fine Boots, Coarse and Medium Boots, Low Shoes, Congress Boots and other English Walking Boots.

A JOB LINE OF RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES now on hand.

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

THOS. W. SMITH & SON.
Ft. St., Dec. 4, 1881.

Golden Fleece.

New Fall Goods

87 Packages now Opened,

COMPRISED IN PART

WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS,

CAMP BLANKETING,

GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS,

LADIES' MANTLES,

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS,

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

LADIES' FURS,

LINEN GOODS,

(In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels.)

BELLY GOODS,

(In Cloaks, Jackets, &c., &c.)

OURNING GOODS:

FRENCH MERINOS, CASHMERE,

COBBERES AND LESTRES,

LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS,

(Good value.)

COLORS DRESS GOODS

3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS

and a general assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRICES MODERATE.

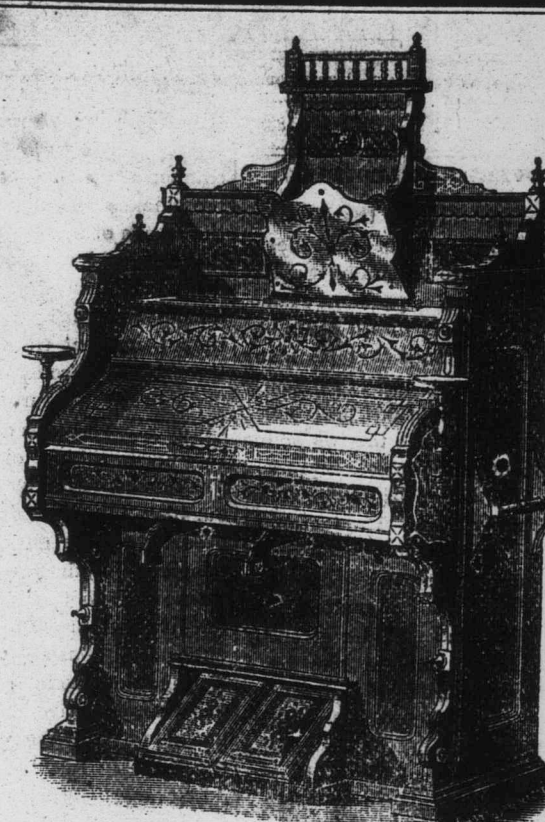
John M'Donald

Before buying your Milk Pans

Come to Lemont's.

He is retailing them at wholesale Prices.

June 28



Six Best Makes
CABINET ORGANS,
Arrived, and now in stock.

If you want an Organ give us a call. Sold for Cash, or on the Instalment Plan, Cheap at

LEMONT'S HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

Fredericton, September 14, 1882.

NEW BOOK STORE.

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

McMURRAY & FENETY.

SCHOOL JUST

BOOKS RECEIVED

Very Cheap 22 Bales

ROOM PA

Direct

from the

Manufactory

New

DESIGNS

Handsome

PATTERNS

and

will be sold low

Call and see

THEM.

ORGANS

For Sale or Hire on easy terms. Any one wishing an Organ would do well

to call and see our Organs and Prices, Terms, etc., before purchasing.

We have sold a large number of the above patterns,

which have given the best of satisfaction,

as our testimonials will show.

McMURRAY & FENETY.

IRON. OAKUM.

BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA," AND S. S. "HERBERT" AND "CASPIAN"—776 Bars Rolled and Spike Iron; 500 Handles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 20 Brindley Navy and Hand-picked OAKUM; 300 Brindley Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26; 200 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

200 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B., E. B., R. and Leamington; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 471 Edis. Steel Shoe Sheet; 10 Steel Rivet Plates; 47 Edis. Ten Calk Steel; 65 Edis. and 15 Bars Aluminated Machine Steel, 15/16 to 3/16 in.

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

Sled Shoe steel.

Sheet Zinc.

Sheet Iron.

CARRIAGE BOLTS, &c.

Just received

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

March 15 Z. R. EVERETT.

FILES. FILES.

Just received direct from the Manufacturer:

ONE case Files and Horse Shoe Ramps. For sale low.

July 7 Z. R. EVERETT.

FLY TRAPS. FLY TRAPS.

Just received:

ONE gross FLY TRAPS. For sale low.

June 5 Z. R. EVERETT.

Milk Pans. Crocks.

4,680 PIECES Milk Pans, Butter Crocks, Preserver Jars and Flower Pots, very low, at

LEMONT'S Variety Store.

WASH BOARDS.

Just received:

10 DOZEN Zinc Wash Boards. For sale wholesale

may 25 Z. R. EVERETT.

Cabinet Organs.

ONE MORE magnificent Cabinet Organ received

to-day at

LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Sell 50¢ each or on instalments, may 12

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

CONVERTED ELECTIONS.

It will be the duty of the Attorney General, when the Legislature next meets, to submit a measure amending the Act providing for the trial of petitions against the return of members to the Assembly. The Act as it now stands contains many objectionable features, and is singularly ill-framed in many important particulars. It is worth while to notice the two points upon which Judge Wetmore expressed an opinion yesterday in his judgments in the Albert County cases. The section of the Act which provides for the giving of security by the petitioner says that "The security shall be to an amount of two thousand dollars, and shall be given by recognizance to be entered into by a petitioner and two sureties." Judge Wetmore thought that this meant a primary liability of two thousand dollars on the part of the petitioner guaranteed by two sureties each for two thousand dollars, and it is certainly open to that construction. The form given to the Act seems to contemplate that the petitioner need only bind himself in the sum of \$1,000, with two securities each for \$500, which does not seem to meet the requirements of the Act. Again, the Act says that before the recognizance is entered into the sureties shall swear that they "are severally worth double the sums for which they are respectively bound by such recognizance, after payment of their just debts." The sureties in the Albert County cases swore to such a statement as this. Yet although the very words of the Act were employed, Judge Wetmore held that the recognizance had not been entered into the sureties were not bound for any sum by it, and had consequently not sworn that they were worth any amount whatever. It may be answered that they made exactly the oath the Legislature required they should make; but if this is correct it only shows that the Act needs amending all the more, because it would be absurd to permit men to be received as sureties who in point of fact might not be worth a sixpence. We instance these provisions in the Act because they have been brought prominently before the public attention by the judgments in the Albert County cases. Other provisions are necessary. An election petition ought not to fail because of a formal error in the initiatory proceedings. A time should be limited within which all objections to such proceedings must be taken and provision made for their amendment if faulty. The effect of a resignation of a member elect, as well when personal bribery is charged, as where it is not charged should be fixed, and a provision made whereby the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery should notify the Judge assigned to try the petition, so that there had been a resignation, so as to avoid the holding of a court where there is nothing to be tried. As the law now stands, although a member resigns, the Judge can take no notice of the fact. He must attend to try the petition, and it is contended may make an order declaring an election void, after a member has resigned. There can be no objection in having such an order made, where the member resigns and no question of disqualification is raised. A provision ought, therefore, to be inserted in the Act providing that where a member resigns his seat, and no charges of personal disqualification were made, he may have the petition taken off file on payment of costs, and in default of his so doing his resignation, so far as it affects proceedings on the petition, should be of no effect. And it should be made plain that a member, by resigning cannot escape the consequence of acts which disqualify him from again offering as a candidate.

A despatch from Ottawa to one of the St. John papers announces that further changes are to be made in the North West land regulations and that colonization societies will be put on an end. It has required the failure of two hundred and eighty of them and the loss to somebody of a good many dollars to awaken the Ottawa government to the mistake made by them in over encouraging these societies in the first instance. However they served a purpose. They enabled Sir John to secure the support of a good many speculators through the elections, and they gave him a good canvass with those who said that the North West was to be a tremendous bill of expense. If the companies had carried out their plans and paid up their instalments, the fact would have been greeted with a great flourish of trumpets. As they have not come to time we suppose that the estimated surplus of the Finance Minister will receive a severe blow. It will be necessary to give the taxation screw another turn.

MADAWASKA.

A report is current upon the streets here that an arrangement has been effected in Madawaska County, by which Mr. Lynot is to allow Mr. Theriault to be elected without opposition, and that he is to receive, as soon as possible, a seat in the Legislative Council, when Mr. Lynot hopes to take the seat in the Assembly. We give the story for what it is worth, and do not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion as to its correctness.

OUR CITY.

In a conversation with the writer recently a gentleman, who has been absent for some years from York County, during which time he has amassed a competency as well as gained considerable prominence in public capacities, asked the reason of the feeling of despondency which he said was observable to a painful degree in this city. The answer was difficult to give for two reasons, one of them being that we were not aware that the people of Fredericton were despondent over the future of the city. Yet the question is worth considering, because the mere asking of it shows the impression conveyed by the general tone of our little city upon at least one careful observer of men and things. Have the people of Fredericton lost faith in its future? If so, the fact is a serious one, for without a firm hopefulness to inspire enterprise, business must languish. Acting upon the ideas suggested by the question, we conversed with many of the business men of the city, and found that there was, to say the least, a feeling of doubt and uncertainty as to the future. It seems to take this shape. That the chances for the rapid growth of Fredericton are extremely slight; that the establishment of new industries is imperative if a decline in the value of property is to be avoided, but that there is a general unwillingness upon the part of those who have a little money about to put it in speculative undertakings; that the large number of persons in retail trade prevents the accumulation of any large amount of capital by any of the traders which could be invested in producing industries; that the great progress of the west would draw away very many of the best people, who would take with them a great deal of ready money. A stranger, particularly one from the bustling, growing cities of the west, conversing with our business men and finding such ideas as these common, is justified in thinking that the tone of the community is far from buoyant, and is, from his standpoint, not wrong in characterizing it as despondent. But our friend did not stop at pointing out the evil; he suggested a remedy. He said: "It is surprising what you can do if you try to help yourselves. What you want is outside capital. This you can get if your people, who have a little of their own, before calling upon outsiders, show a disposition themselves to invest in industrial enterprises." In short, he thought the cure for the despondency he regretted to observe was a determination to improve the condition of the city, by first relying upon our own resources.

This is, indeed, the great secret of success in any of those cities whose property Fredericton regards with a jealous eye to envy. The people show a disposition and determination to help themselves. The history of most all manufacturing towns is a history of "small beginnings." A few enterprising men with a little money, a good stock of industry, and an abundance of hopefulness, will be found to have been at the foundation of the wealth and magnificence of many manufacturing towns in England and the United States. There is no valid reason why this history should not repeat itself in the case of Fredericton. We have some facilities as a manufacturing centre, such as abundance of wood and cheap coal. It has already been shown in these columns that other advantages exist here which might be utilized. Probably our friend, whose question we quoted at the beginning of this article, is right, when he says that, what our city most wants, is that the people shall unite in a determined effort.

THE BRIDGE.

We hope our neighbors in St. Mary's will see the rolling reference to the bridge across the river. It is about time somebody made a move in the matter. We have already pointed out that the cost of a highway bridge, over and above the subsidy, would be not very considerable, and that the parishes most interested could far better afford to pay the interest, than to pay for ferriage. It ought, in any steps which may be taken to secure a bridge at once, to be kept prominently forward that the giving of a bonus by the county and city is only in the matter of a temporary loan, which the government will be called upon to reimburse at an early day. There is no reason whatever why the people of York should pay a cent towards the construction of a bridge over the river, here, any more than why the people of Victoria, Carleton and St. John should pay for the bridge in those counties, or the West-morland people should pay for the bridge over the Pettaodiac; but the government, not having seen fit to treat this county like others, it becomes important, if our people want a bridge for them to put their hands in their pockets and make up whatever sum the subsidy offered falls short of the actual cost. We feel very sure that the Legislature will not refuse to put York upon the same footing as other counties in this matter; but as there may be some delay in securing an additional subsidy, and as it is generally admitted that the bridge should be built at the earliest possible day, we urge upon those most interested that steps be taken at an early day to secure an expression of opinion upon the advisability of the city and county putting, say, \$30,000 into the work.

COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

The collapse of about two hundred and eighty colonization societies, out of three hundred, by reason of their failure to pay the forty per cent due upon their respective allotments, on the 31st of August, is one of the most remarkable events of this the first year of the great North West land boom. This failure on the part of the societies represents very considerable loss to somebody, because it is impossible to organize a company without some expense, and in these land speculations the disbursements are not at all inconspicuously liberal. We give elsewhere the names of the societies which have complied with the law, but the fact that so large a number have failed proves rather a hard blow to the land policy of the Government, although we have no doubt it will prove a blessing to the country at large. When the Liberal leaders objected to a land policy, which developed and encouraged speculative purchases of land, Government apologists said that it was this way only that the pledge of the administration to build the road out of the lands could be realized. Every notice of a company being formed was hailed by the Tory organs as an "event," a justification of the wisdom of the premier's land policy. The failure of the societies to complete their purchases, and the fact that so many hundreds of thousands of acres will now revert to the Crown, and will have to be sold over again, if the proceeds are to pay for the railway, is a convincing proof that the land policy has been a signal failure. While in common with the whole body of taxpayers we may regret the loss of the price which was to have been paid for these lands, we cannot help thinking that the collapse of the companies which will prove in the end a gain. As has been frequently pointed out, the parceling out of the choice portions of the West among a horde of greedy speculators was a poor beginning for a country which was to be distinguished by the exceptional advantages it offered emigrants, and to become the home of a population of individual land owners. This policy, so much approved of by the Tory press, has received a rude shock, and one from which it will not very soon revive. The failure of ninety per cent of the associations will not be much of an incentive to the organization of new ones. The speculators having been unable in so large a majority of the cases to make good their propositions for purchase, the country will have to fall back upon the alternative of selling the land to actual settlers, thus either getting the benefit of the enhanced value of the land, or permitting the progress of settlement, or permitting the settlers to enjoy it. The true national land policy was well phrased by Mr. Blake when he said "the land for the settler, the price for the public." It seems as though the inexorable logic of events would compel Sir John Macdonald to follow in this matter the course pointed out by his distinguished opponent.

THE KENT ELECTION.

The strength of parties in the Local Legislature will not probably be affected by the result of the election in Kent to-day. We look upon the return of Wheten and LeBlanc as a foregone conclusion. Of these gentlemen, the latter has pledged himself to support the Government. The former made no promise on election day as to his future course, but we feel justified in claiming that his vote will be with the Opposition and in favor of good government and reform, although the Sun claims him as a Government supporter. One of the unfortunate features of the Kent election is that Mr. Sayre does not appear to show much disposition to forbear pressing his election petition. He is evidently bent upon making the political lives of the successful candidates a burden to them, and he can probably achieve a very fair amount of success in that direction. If Mr. Landry had not used such astonishing haste in bringing on the new election, if he had paid some little regard to the provisions of the law to enforce which it was his sworn duty as an adviser of the Lieutenant Governor, and have permitted the election petition to have been tried out to its conclusion before issuing the new writ, the members elect would have been relieved of much trouble, and the country would have been spared the spectacle of members being elected to the Legislature pending the determination of a question of their disqualification. It is immaterial whether or not Messrs. Wheten and LeBlanc would have been disqualified had they not resigned, or whether the Court has any right to declare them disqualified now. The fact remains that one or both of these questions remains to be tried out. It is impossible to justify the course of the Government in the premises, because if Mr. Sayre's view of the law is correct, the representation of Kent County is as much in doubt to-day as it was six weeks ago; and whether he is right or wrong cannot be determined by the slow process of a protracted lawsuit.

It is thought that the Republican success in Maine gives Blaine so strong a send off, that unless Arthur's friends carry New York State this fall, the chances are that the Maine statesman will get the next Republican nomination for the presidential chair.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTION.

The gravity of the contest in King's county to-day, from a government point of view, cannot be overlooked. If Mr. Morton is defeated, or if he has failed to carry Mr. Flaveling with him, it is admitted on all sides that the government has received its death blow. Not that in such an event we should expect them to resign, but a knowledge of the political status leads us to feel safe in asserting that in either event it will be impossible for the government to maintain itself when the House meets, if indeed, there would not be such an expression of opinion as would bring about a change at an earlier day. On the other hand, if the government have carried both seats, the position of the Opposition is not altered. It is a game in which the Government have all to lose, and the Opposition all to gain.

The people of Woodstock are about to open negotiations with the New Brunswick Railway Company to learn upon what terms they will erect their workshops in that town. Our neighbors are wide awake. They think that they can give considerable as the taxable property of the town will be largely increased if the works are built there, and the amount of money which will be paid for wages will be an important addition to the trade of the place. We do not know that the company have yet indicated their intention to remove their machines shops from Gibson and St. Andrews.

THE SURPLUS.

The calculations in Friday's HERALD based upon Sir Leonard Tilley's statements in respect to surpluses require qualification. The Toronto Globe from which we get our figures, represented that the Finance Minister had said that the surplus for the current year would be \$15,000,000. This appears not to have been correct, and that it was the aggregate surplus since his administration began of which the minister spoke. It is very annoying to fall into such an error, but the best we can do now is to correct it.

The citizens will be glad to learn that the water works committee expect to be able to introduce water works into the city at considerably less than the estimated cost, and that notwithstanding the increase by one half of the number of hydrants, and a large increase in the number of water-gates. When the system is completed, it will be possible, without using any very long lines of hose, to turn strong streams upon a fire in any part of the city, as there will be a double hydrant at every corner, and one midway between the cross streets.

The Sun says that an error, whereby an item from the Toronto Globe was credited to the Mail by the St. John Telegram, is "a fresh development of that old hatred which leads the Telegram, Globe, Herald, Transcript, and others who are warring on the Local Government, etc." What an awful combination the Liberal papers must be when the plot to make printer's errors.

NORTHERN PACIFIC preferred stock now stands at 97, and it is fully expected to reach 120 within a short time. The history of the rise of this stock is very interesting, especially to those of our people who invested in it, and at the time of the failure of Jay Cooke, sold out for what they could get.

Notes on Rusagons.

A valuable young horse, the property of Mrs. Sinclair of Rusagons, dropped dead at the residence of John Bolster, on the Wilsey road one day last week. As a young man lately in the employment of Mr. Patrick McSorley of Rusagons was riding a valuable young horse belonging to his employer over the Rusagons bridge on the great road, a plank gave way and both fore feet of the horse went through until his body brought up, throwing the young man off with great force. The horse was released with some difficulty. The young man was much frightened but not hurt. A horse of Squire Whitaker's, since then, came near sharing the same fate, in the same place. Why not repair or fence up this bridge? [We beg to call the attention of the Commissioner of Board of Works to the above statement, which is positively true.—Ed. Herald.]

BUCK CLAY—Every one who visits the "pump well" asks "how deep does the blue clay go." The answer is that nobody knows. We are told that some years ago D. Scott started to have an artesian well bored up where Estey's mill now stands. He bored for one hundred and twenty-five feet through when alternate layers of blue and red clay, when that depth was reached the auger broke and so the question of how deep the clay goes remains unsolved, but the anxious enquirer after knowledge may derive some satisfaction from knowing that it goes deep enough to bury any building in the city, unless perhaps the Methodist Church and the Catholic spires would project above it, and until somebody bores deeper than Scott did that will remain unknown. Prof. Hind during his residence here expressed an opinion that this clay would be found to extend down a thousand feet or more and that if it were penetrated a never-failing supply of water would be reached. Probably it will now be a long time before the experiment is tried.

WAR IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Sept. 20. Arabi's house has been looted, chiefly by servants of Sultan Pacha. A large deputation of Ulama assured Gen. Wolsley yesterday and warned him that no attempt would be made to excite the religious feelings of people against the British. Arabi again asked for an interview with Gen. Wolsley, but the latter declined to receive him. The following general order has been issued to be read at the head of every British regiment on the successive paradises: "The General Commander-in-Chief congratulates the army upon its brilliant success crowned by the capture of Arabi Pacha and surrender of Cairo. The General feels proud to place on record the fact that the brilliant achievement of the campaign are to be attributed to the high courage and devotion of all ranks called upon to show discipline, and under exceptional privations, to give proof of fortitude in extreme toil, and to show contempt for danger in battle. The officers and men have responded with zeal and alacrity, adding another chapter to the long roll of British victories."

PORT SAID, Sept. 20. A summons to surrender was to-day addressed to the commander of Fort Ghemleli. An expedition is to be sent by land against Ghemleli. If the garrison refuse to surrender, H. M. steamers Agincourt and Northumberland, which are lying broadside to Fort Ghemleli, will bombard the fort.

LONDON, Sept. 20. The Times understands that Sir Edward Mallet, British Consul General at Alexandria, has been directed to inform the Khedive that no capital sentence passed on Egyptian leaders must be carried out without the consent of Great Britain.

Steps have been taken to obtain the services of a competent English barrister to defend Arabi and other leaders of the late revolt. The Times Cairo despatches announce Abdallah Pasha, commander of Damietta, has been shot by his own soldiers. The Times Cairo despatch says that ridiculous rumors still prevail there, one of which is that Russia insists upon Arabi's release, and is sending an army to Egypt to drive out the entire English army. A proof that our authority is still required in Egypt. The Times Constantinople despatch says that Lord Dufferin informed Said Pacha that as the military operations in Egypt are practically terminated, there is no longer, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, any necessity for the conclusion of the military convention.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 21. Letters received at the palace state that a procession passed through Cairo shouting "Allah protect Arabi! Allah destroy that Christian Mehemmed Tewfik!" The Khedive has appointed a special commission to enquire into and prosecute authors of outrages committed here in June last. The commission is composed of four Europeans and three natives and is under the presidency of a native. The foreign consulate will be represented at the sittings. These representatives may make communications which will have to be voted. The Khedive has also appointed a similar commission to sit at Tanta to investigate into the crimes committed in other parts of Egypt during the rebellion.

The report telegraphed from Cairo that Abdallah Pacha has been shot by his own soldiers has been confirmed. A train of immense length arrived here yesterday from Cairo, bringing several thousand natives, whom it is alleged Arabi forced to leave their homes. LONDON, Sept. 21. The Telegraph's Cairo correspondent says Arabi asserts all his acts were done at the instigation of the Khedive and Sultan, and that he was unable to restrain the Egyptians from fighting. His pay office has been searched and important documents found. Thirty fanatical sheikhs have been placed in custody in the citadel.

Achmet Riffat Pacha, who was appointed Governor of Alexandria some weeks ago and removed because of the objection made to him by Europeans, has been again appointed governor. The Khedive appointed Osman Ghaleb Pacha Prefect of Police of Cairo.

The Times' Cairo correspondent says the report of Abdallah Pacha having been shot by a soldier is unconfirmed. He simply sent to say he is willing to surrender. The Daily News' Cairo despatch says that people there are preparing for the illumination in honor of the Khedive's return. The city is fast filling up with returning refugees. Only one regiment, said to be cavalry, which is in Upper Egypt remains faithful to Arabi. Arabi shares his prison with Mahmood Fahmy, who was his chief engineer and military adviser. Arabi is suffering from fever and diarrhoea. Crowds surround his prison to ascertain if he will be retained a prisoner, but no one is allowed to see him.

CAIRO, Sept. 21. Under direction of Sultan Pacha wholesale arrests of the supporters of the national party is proceeding. All who signed the proclamation authorising Arabi to continue war are being imprisoned. The arrests are being conducted entirely by the Khedive's government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21. The tone of the Turkish press has completely changed during the week in favor of England. The Vaki has a violent article condemning Arabi.

CAIRO, Sept. 21. An examination of the treasure at Cairo proves that £200,000 sterling were taken by Arabi Pacha, of which £18,000 have been discovered at the war office. It is probable that other deficits will be found in other departments of the interior.

LONDON, Sept. 21. A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Port Said, says that Fort Ghemleli has surrendered. The garrison was found to consist of only 80 men, the remainder of the force having gone to Damietta last evening.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 22. All the rebel officers below the rank of colonel confined to Ramleh have been released.

ed. Fifty remaining prisoners have been brought here. An expedition has started here to occupy Damietta. No resistance is expected.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 22. Abdallah Rouchdi Bey, a Maltese renegade and Minister of Finance in Arabi's last ministry, has been appointed by the Khedive president of the commission to prosecute the investigators of the outrages here in June. Officials and troops throughout Soudan and all parts of upper Egypt will profess loyalty to the Khedive. Thirty-six prisoners of war have escaped from the citadel by means of a rope.

LONDON, Sept. 22. The Daily News' Alexandria correspondent says: It appears that Abdallah is willing to surrender, but the black troops under his command refuse to do so. It is believed that the Egyptians are entrenched beyond the fort on the east side of the river.

CAIRO, Sept. 22. Arabi and his accomplices, both military and civil, will be tried by court martial. PORT SAID, Sept. 22. The English have abandoned the earth-works they erected when they occupied the town, and the marines have re-embarked.

LATER.

LONDON, Sept. 22. A despatch from Alexandria, dated Friday night, says Damietta has surrendered.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 22. General Wood, on his march to Damietta, reached Chibrah last evening, and was to remain there until this morning. The railways are blocked by deserters from Abdallah's camp. General Wood telegraphs that Abdallah's troops continue to desert. Of 8,000 originally with him only 800 blacks remain, and they have plundered the barracks, the Governor's house, many private residence and exchange.

Some of the Princesses of the Khedive's harem have been seriously compromised by the late revolt. It is generally believed that property valued at £1,000,000 will be confiscated and applied to the indemnification of sufferers by the massacre.

The publication of the *Moniteur Egyptien* has been transferred to Cairo. DAMIETTA, Sept. 22. Gen. Wood, with two regiments, arrived at Damietta to-day. Abdallah surrendered at the Railway station. The troops are expected to surrender their arms this afternoon. The surrounding country is quiet. The crops are in splendid condition.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 22. On their arrival the negro garrison instead of surrendering, led, taking besides plunder, a quantity of ammunition. It is officially announced from Jiddah that the Grand Sheriff of Mecca has been deposed and imprisoned at Taif, where Midhat Pacha was a prisoner. Abdallah Abricon has been named Grand Sheriff. He is a brother to the Sheriff who was murdered some time ago, as was then supposed by orders from the Sultan because he was favorable to the British.

CAIRO, Sept. 23. Gen. Macpherson and staff arrived here last night. The Indian troops and mule battery will leave Zagazig to sight to march hither.

LONDON, Sept. 23. A correspondent at Constantinople reports the Russian ambassador as having renewed his proposal to the ambassador met to discuss the question of the Greek frontier. The Italian ambassador has invited representatives of the powers to a conference to be held on Sunday.

CAIRO, Sept. 23. The review of the British troops is now fixed for Saturday.

The Khedive and his Ministers will hold their first meeting to-day to discuss the appointment of a court-martial for the trial of rebels.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 20. The British ironclad Minotaur will go to Aboukir to-morrow to re-embark troops there. She then proceeds to Malta and joins the Channel fleet.

CAIRO, Sept. 26. A collision occurred on the railway between Nefiseh and Mahmah to-day, by which ten natives were killed.

The Post Office Robbers.

The men, supposed to be Americans experts) implicated in the Cambellion Office Robbery, have been lingering in this vicinity, not caring to risk going home either by rail or water. "On Sunday P. R. Call, Esq., was informed, by a person anxious to obtain the reward, that the men wanted by Detective Skeffington were at Lyon's, Lower Newcastle, some nine or ten miles from town. Deputy Sheriff Forrest and Wm. Woods, constable of Douglastown, proceeded to the place named, and entered the house and the room in which the men were enjoying themselves with some companions. Wishing to be sure of his men before making the arrest, Forrest hesitated for a moment, but when the men heard the word "Sheriff," they made a bound for the back door before they could be prevented, and vanished through the opening, one of them placing his hand to his hip pocket, as if to have his revolver ready if needed. With so small a force Forrest was powerless to prevent the escape. Realizing the mistake that had been made, the Deputy returned to town, and although the rain was falling heavily, did his utmost to raise a crowd to assist in the capture of the robbers, but without avail. Had this been done some time ago, the men would now have been in safe keeping; for the following morning at dawn of day they came out of the woods, stole a boat from the quay at the shore, and were seen about six o'clock moving by Black Brook. Where they will next turn up it is hard to say. They are said to be hardy, active smart looking men, and have the appearance of brothers. They were dressed in black pants, blue shirts and felt hats; when first seen by Deputy Forrest. One of them has a scar on his cheek.—Advocate.

POOR DOCUMENT

A correspondent of the *Trove Mail* gives the particulars of this case, to which reference has already been made.

The great will case in which the late eccentric Miss Barbara Scott was the testatrix, and that has been in court here for some time past, has reached a conclusion at last, the judge taking the matter into consideration. It cannot fail to be a difficult subject to decide whether the deceased was sane or insane, as such contradictory evidence by intelligent and respectable witnesses has probably never been heard in any court of justice as in this case.

All who were on the stand agreed that deceased was of a miserly habit, and would not part with a dollar if she could help it. She actually denied herself the necessities of life, kept no servants, and lived in the midst of disgusting filth; yet she willed some \$20,000 to McGill University, \$10,000 to a hospital, and other sums to public charities. After her death various large sums in bank bills were found by her executors rolled up in scraps of papers in the house. She had been paying bills, especially lawyers' although she was never out of court, being of a most litigious nature. Mr. Mackenzie's ex-Minister of Justice, Hon. Mr. Lacombe consulted the court and advised by leading the court to enquire into the testatrix made upon him when he sent in his bill of costs. It is said all her legions of other advocates could tell a similar tale if they were as frank as the ex-Minister. For several years before her death the deceased lived alone, scarcely ever going out unless to see some of her companions of her early school days. She was very seldom visited by anyone but her physician, who advised her to look for a change of air to the university, and the Presbyterian minister at St. Gabriel's church, at which she was an attendant for many years. She was the daughter of a baker, who came from Scotland with his wife over sixty years since and settled here. An old resident of the city, who remembers the father and mother of Miss Scott very well from the time of their arrival up to their death, relates the following strange story about the lives of these people.

On coming to Montreal, then a very small place, Mr. Scott commenced a bakery, and was succeeding as well as "canny Scots" generally do in a new country, when the inhabitants were started beyond measure by learning that his husband and wife had been murdered on the heinous charge of murder. The affair created intense excitement at the time, but on the fact being published the citizens became frenzied with horror. The warrant upon which they were arrested was granted on the application of the head constable of Aberdeen, Scotland, who was sent out by the authorities of the ancient city to bring the young couple back. Their extradition to Scotland was immediately granted, and they were held in custody and stood trial. It appeared from the evidence that before they left the "Land o' Cakes" a wealthy inhabitant of the city where they resided mysteriously disappeared. Searches, until after the Scotts left were all in vain. It was well known that the missing man was in the habit of visiting the house of the baker, but the fact excited no suspicions whatever. However, some months after the Scott family took their departure for Scotland, the house which they occupied was let to another person in the same trade. In making some excavations to improve the cellar of the house the workmen turned up a corpse, which was recognized as that of the missing man. His deliberate murder was laid to the charge of Mrs. Scott, and her husband was held as an accomplice in the terrible crime. The trial was a protracted one, and is described as exciting intense interest, not only in Scotland, but throughout the United Kingdom, as well as in Canada. It was looked upon as a cold blooded butchery for the sake of the man's money alone, but there being only circumstantial evidence, and the prisoners having ample means to defend themselves, they escaped by the old Scotch style of "not proven." On obtaining their liberty they returned to Montreal, resumed the baking business, and finally retired with competence, which was left in equal parts to the family of two sons and two daughters. One of the sons became a prominent lawyer, but died, leaving no issue to be had to the members of his family who survived. His share also went to the sisters. The youngest sister died a few years since, leaving Barbara, the most eccentric of all behind. When the latter gave up the ghost two years ago, the family became extinct. Now the lawyers are trying to become the inheritors of the fortune, and with excellent prospects of success. The estate is now locked up in the Chancery Court, which is the equal any day for the length of time it takes to get a judgment of the English and Irish courts of that disagreeable name. If the accusation of murder against the Scotts were true, and the lawyers divided the estates among them, it will be another truthfully exemplification of an old Scotch proverb that is familiar to everyone. From what can be learnt there will under any circumstance now be very little to distribute to the legatees. There will undoubtedly be much less in four or five years hence, when the Supreme Court or the Privy Council gives a final decision in the case.

The village of Oxford, N. S., was thrown into a bit of excitement this afternoon when the news arrived that Mr. Reid Smith, of that place, was shot by George King. Mr. Smith happened to be on the bank of the river near the foundry in the village, and King was on the opposite side looking for a seal that happened to have come up the river. On the seal rising from the water, King fired, and the shot, instead of striking the seal, found a resting place in the foundry, breaking the glass 15 feet from the ground and one striking Mr. Smith in the back. Mr. Smith walked home, and Dr. Howard having been sent for, examined the wound and probed for the ball, but up to nine o'clock was unable to find it. Smith is quite feeble tonight. The seal was captured after four or five shots by Mr. Wm. Oxley, Transcript.

Many years ago a poor shepherd boy, clad in an old plaid mantle, went into a book store in Edinburgh, and asked for a second-hand Greek Testament, being unable to buy a new one. The book-seller having handed him one, the boy asked the price. "For whom do you want it?" asked the book-seller. "For myself," answered the boy. "Can you read Greek?" "Yes, sir," honestly replied the boy. "Then," said the book-seller, "if you will read and translate a few sentences I will give you the book." The boy, highly pleased with the proposal, read the Greek text and then translated it into English. "Take the book, my boy," said the book-seller, "you are welcome to it." The boy thanked him, clasped the book under his arm, and walked off in triumph to the pasture to attend the sheep.

Many years afterwards that same boy (ah, he has become a man now) stepped into the same book-store, entered into conversation with the book-seller, and asked him if he remembered giving a second-hand Greek Testament to a poor shepherd boy one morning? "Yes, I remember it well," said the book-seller, "and I should like to know what became of that boy for I am certain he has risen to eminence in some profession or other."

"Sir," said the man, "you see him before you." Now, who do you think he was?—The Rev. John Brown of Haddington, one of the most eminent authors and commentators of the Scriptures the world has ever produced.

My young friends, I wish you to make some good use of the foregoing story. It is a well known fact that the children of parents in humble circumstances, often succeed better than the children of the rich; and their greater success must arise from their being stimulated by their scanty means to improve, to the utmost, the talents which God has given them. Accordingly we frequently see the poor man's son rising early and sitting up late in order that he may reap the full benefit of his privileges; while the sons of the wealthy too often spend their time in sloth—perhaps in folly and dissipation.

To the sons of the poor man then I would say in the words of Solomon, "The hand of the diligent shall bear rule; but the slothful shall be under tribute." Be industrious, be frugal and attentive to every duty. To the sons of the rich I would say, "He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man; and seek thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men."—*Christian Standard*.

A Russian Jack Shipper.

The Russian newspapers are in an excellent mood just now at the capture of the celebrated "Robber of the South," Mamai. This individual has long been the terror of Southern Russia. His career of crime commenced a score of years ago, but his principal laurels have been gained since he fled from Tomsk and turned up fresh in the scene of his former triumphs two years ago. Organizing a band of robbers, and arming them with Russian rifles and revolvers, he roamed about the country, murdering in his course as many as sixty-five persons. Caught at last, through the treachery of a mistress, he was conveyed to Nicolaief in October, and looked up in prison there pending judicial examination. Although famous as a prison-breaker, the authorities appear to have placed no special watch over him, and in consequence, Mamai nearly escaped by digging a subterranean passage 1000 long from his cell to the outer wall. Prison excavations are so common in Russia that the only merit about Mamai's was the length of it, but it was an uncommon feature in his case that he should have been discovered at last through the treachery of a fellow-prisoner, since honour prevails among thieves in Russia as elsewhere, and the traitor would himself have had a chance of escape with the rest as soon as the passage was finished. Rebuffed in this attempt, Mamai waited a while, and then one afternoon, when a policeman came to his cell, he threw him down, gagged him, and donned his uniform. The following day, having exchanged the uniform for a peasant's dress, he went into the market, and choosing the best cart standing without its driver, drove away to Kheron. Here he was recognized outside a public house by a police officer, who touched him on the shoulder and said, "What, Mamai you here?" "Certainly," replied the fugitive, knocked him flat on his back, and before the officer could recover his senses Mamai was out of sight. After this he organized another band, and perpetrated a host of villainies too numerous to mention, culminating a few days ago in a fight in a farmhouse, during which Mamai got captured. At present he is again in his old cell in the Nicolaief Gaol, awaiting trial; but he says he will not be there long, and the *Globe* significantly remarks that "the Nicolaief people believe him."—*Globe*.

"I should so like to have a coin dated the year of my birth," said a maiden lady of uncertain age to a male acquaintance.

"Do you think you could get one for me?" "I am afraid not," he replied, "those very old coins are only to be found in valuable collections."

Weight in Prison
THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH ADHERES TO HIS CONFESSION— HIS CONDUCT IN GAOL.
(New York Herald.)

People in North St. Louis are just now discussing a remarkable case, which, if the details are true, outrivals Dr. Tanner in point of fasting. Philippina Trangel lives with her brother at No. 919 Brooklyn street. She alleges, and her friends substantiate her statement, that on last Monday morning three months has elapsed since she last tasted solid food. During all that time she has taken nothing but liquids and she has not been able to retain these in her stomach at all.

The young woman was called upon today. She is a tall, thin person, with black hair, sunken eyes and extremely yellow complexion. She is rather thin, but not so emaciated as expected. She said she was twenty-six years old. When asked about her case she smiled and said, "Yes, I guess it is a remarkable one. The doctors say that they have never heard of anything like it." In answer to a question she said that it was just three months ago last Monday since she was able to eat a bit of solid food, and that she had no desire for it. Sometimes she drinks a good deal of water, and occasionally three or four cups of coffee at a time. At first she said she used to drink considerable milk, because the doctors recommended her to do so, but it was no use, as she could not keep anything on her stomach, not even for a minute. She said she felt so weak that she had never been out of the house, but she was not so weak as might be supposed. One of the physicians who had treated her, she said, tried to introduce food into her stomach with a tube, but she could not retain nourishment. Other doctors have also tried to administer food but they have all failed.

Dr. C. Bauer, one of the physicians who attended the case, said that it was a most remarkable one, and that he had never heard of such a case before. He said the young woman had been under his charge forty days in all. He had not been able to make a satisfactory diagnosis of the case, but he thought the probable cause of the trouble was a stricture of the pyloric orifice of the stomach. He considered that she must die, as she is gradually growing weaker. He did not think that anything could be done for her.

DROWNING HIS BARBERS—About two years ago, Edward Schweizerman, with a little boy, a child of about ten years, and his children, arrived at Paris, Logan County, Ark., from Switzerland. He was very poor, and could only raise enough to purchase a few dollars worth of goods each year, as it was everywhere, was a failure. Nothing had been added to their wealth, but another blue-eyed baby had come to them. The Swiss signed for his old home across the sea. His kind neighbors tried in vain to cheer him up. His spells grew longer, and he threatened violence. This forced his neighbors to let him alone, for his man in Western Arkansas came to measure strength with him. His few dollars were wonderful. Last week in breaking land he harnessed himself to a plow, like a horse, his wife holding the handles, and in this way labored from morning until night. A neighbor says he recently borrowed a harrow, weighing 900 pounds, and he had to lean his shoulders with the case that he would have picked up a bag of flour. Yesterday Schweizerman's despondency rendered him insane. He sang several times in the street, and he was carried to a madhouse, and concluded by calling his wife. She looked at him secretly from the adjoining room and fled. He, finding her gone, carried the three children, aged one year six months, four and five years respectively, to the well, threw them in, and then returned to his room. His wife returned with assistance, but when found the father and his children were all dead.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE—The Hon. W. J. Hendricks, of Frankfort, Kentucky, tells the following:—He was sitting in his office in Fremington one day, when colored office boy came shuffling in with his hat on and singing, "Dar's one mo ribber to cross." He was impressed by the boy's want of politeness, and said to him, "Look'ee here, sir, that's no way to enter my office. You need a lesson in behaviour. Now you take a seat in my chair, and I will go out and get you a pair of shoes. You need a pair of shoes—just as I do and I will go out and get you a pair of shoes, whereupon he laid down his cigar and went out to the door. He returned, and there sat Jim with his feet pitched upon the table, a copy of the Revised Statutes open in his lap, and the half-smoked cigar in his mouth, and his hat cocked down over one eye. The aesthetic teacher entered quietly with his hat in his hand, but his eyes were fixed on Jim, who kicked out and said, "Jack, you d—n rascal, pick up dat spittoon, clean it quick and den come in, heel, sah, and black my boots, do you heah?" Jim was kicked out, but very shortly afterwards reinstated.

Mrs. Schweichin says if she were managing the world she would give no man a dollar until he had earned it. She is far behind the times. There are lots of men in the world who have got far ahead of her. They not only give no man a dollar until he has earned it, but they also give no man a dollar after he has earned it.

The Asia which was recently totally destroyed on Lake Erie was of the same model as the *Lake Erie*, of Hamilton, lost on Lake Michigan last year, and on Lake Ontario in the line between Montreal and St. Catharines. She was regarded as a safe boat, and next to the iron steamer *Campana* apparently the best fitted to encounter a sea.

Mr. Tinkins, one of the survivors of the ill-fated *Manitowish*, which was burned off Manitowish last May with considerable loss of life. He is a member of a firm of storekeepers in that village, and he and his brothers have repeatedly had narrow escapes from a watery grave in the stormy seas of Georgian Bay, but none more narrow than that of last week.

CHAS. H. STERLING,
(Successor to C. L. Estabrook, Esq.)
DEALER IN
FLOUR, MEAL, FEAS AND GENERAL
GROCERIES.
CONFECTIONERIES, SCHOOL BOOKS &
STATIONERY.
HARDWARE, GLASS AND CROCKERY-
WARE in great variety, TINWARE, &c.
CHAS. H. STERLING,
ST. MARY'S FERRY, YORK CO.
St. Mary's Ferry, June 1

NOTICE.
HAYING sold my stock and truck to Mr. Chas. H. Sterling, I beg leave to thank my friends for their liberal patronage bestowed upon me for the last twenty years, and would ask for a continuance of the same to my successors.
JOHN HALLETT,
G. K. KNOX,
C. L. ESTABROOKS,
St. Mary's Ferry, June 1, 1882.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against George A. Hallett, Trustee, late of Millville, York County, New Brunswick, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within three calendar months, and all parties indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
MILLVILLE, June 1st 1882
G. K. KNOX, Executor.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
We have added to our stock during April:
354 Packages Hardware, &c.,
227 Bundles Hardware, &c.,
And offer to Wholesale Buyers a most complete assortment of
English, American, Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FANCY GOODS, Etc.
Merchants visiting St. John are cordially invited to inspect our
'SAMPLE ROOM.'

We are prepared to give satisfaction to all who patronize us.
Clarke, Kerr & Thorne,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET
St. John, N. B.
St. John, May 4—2 mos

British House,
WILMOT'S BLOOM
CARPETS, CARPETS,
CARPETS.
Brussels,
Tapestry,
Wool,
Union,
Hemp,
Hearth Rugs, Door Mats and Sheepskin Mats.
JOHN McDONALD
QUEEN STREET.
WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY
Boots and Shoes
in Fredericton, don't forget that

A. LOTTIMER
Has Removed
HIS CELEBRATED
SHOE STORE
to the Store in
Machum's Brick Building,
Next door below Dever Bros.'
Dry Goods Establishment.
And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NORMAL
SCHOOL BUILDING,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON
From May 4, 1882.

COAL COAL.
Landing per Rail this week another cargo of
SUPERIOR SOF COAL,
For sale cheap from cars or shed.
12-17-81
JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

40 CASES
Rubber Boots
and Shoes
lately received at
LOTTIMER'S
Fashionable Shoe Store.
In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boys' and Children's sizes.
Fredericton, March 30, 1882.

Seeds and Fertilizers.
The Subscriber has on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices:
Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bradley's Superphosphates,
Timothy Seed,
Clover Seed,
Alaska Seed,
White Eye Seed Wheat,
Seed Peas,
Silver Hull Seed Buckwheat,
Buckwheat Rough Seed,
Black F. E. L. Seed Oats,
White Russian Seed Oats,
English, Portland and Newark Cements,
Hay, Straw, Oats, Heavy Feed, Bran and Feeding Oats,
Office and Warehouse Campbell Street, above City Hall.
JAMES TIBBITTS.
May 4, 1882.

SEEDS. SEEDS.
CABBAGE, CUCUMBER,
LETTUCE, CARROT,
BEET, RADISH,
SAGE, SWEET MARJORAM,
PUMPKIN, SQUASH,
TURNIP, ONION,
Of all varieties, put up by JAMES & CO.
TIMOTHY, RED AND ALSKIE CLOVER SEED.
SUPERPHOSPHATE
18 Tons Cumberland, Bradley and Neely's Superphosphates at 100 lbs.
G. W. WHELPLEY'S
Under the Barker House,
May 10—Farmer 3 ins.

ORGAN. ORGANS.
Just received direct from the Manu factory
TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS.
WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS.
Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper.
12-17-81
JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

Gray's Specific Medicine.
TRADE MARK THE GREAT ENG. TRADE MARK
An infallible cure for Scurvy, Weakness, Spasmodics, Rheumatism, All Biliousness, and all other ailments arising from a disordered state of the Blood. It is sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle, or six bottles for \$1.50, or by mail for \$1.00 on receipt of money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.
NAILS. NAILS.
JUST received and in stock 200 kegs Nails. For sale at low man factory prices.
Z. R. EVERETT.
A. L. BLYEA,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.
Opposite the Post Office,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
May 11—3 mos

GREGORY & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
FREDERICTON.
GEO. P. GREGORY & ANDREW G. BLAIR
GIBSON LEATHER CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
Patent & Enamelled Leathers
FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.
—ALSO—
WAXED SPLITS
HARNESS AND UPHOLSTERING LEATHER.
GIBSON, N. B., (Opposite Fredericton.)
A. F. RANDOLPH,
REPOSITORY & WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FLOUR, CORNMEAL, PORK,
Sugar, Molasses, Tea, &c.
CORNER QUEEN STREET & PHOENIX SQUARE,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
deed

Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated on the Kennebec Stream, eight miles from Fredericton, consisting of 50 acres, of which 150 acres are cultivated and in good condition. A home in fair condition and a good barn on the premises.
Excellent pasturage and good watering facilities will be disposed of at a bargain. Alex. McSorley, (Gibson, sets the understood, on the premises.)
JAMES MCSORLEY.
12-17-81
Ang 17—3 mos

New Brunswick
RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
BEGINNING MONDAY, July 24th. Trains will run as follows:

9.15 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson.
1.50 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Carleton Place, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.
3.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Fort Fairfield, Carleton Place, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.
5.30 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock, Gibson, Grand Falls and Edmundston.
1.00 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Edmundston for Woodstock, Presque Isle and Gibson.
6.00 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Grand Falls for Woodstock and Gibson.
7.20 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock and Grand Falls.
1.10 P. M. Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson.

Train goes north of Woodstock arrives at Grand Falls 8.30 a. m. where passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain until 9.00 a. m. next morning. Passengers from Edmundston for points south of Woodstock remain at Grand Falls until 8.0 a. m. next morning.
Freight Trains will run daily between all stations, leaving Gibson 7.20 a. m., Woodstock 11.5 a. m., Presque Isle 6.00 a. m.
Immediate connection is made at Woodstock with trains of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway and from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. John and all points West, East and South, and at Fredericton with trains to and from St. John, and with Union Line Steamboats.
Freight to be forwarded from Gibson by the 6.00 a. m. Train must be delivered at the Freight House at or before 4.00 p. m. the previous day.
Eastern Tickets for one and one-half of the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.
Tickets for sale at St. John, St. John & Maine Railway Ticket Office; by H. Chubb & Co., and by the Union Line Steam boats at their Office and on the boats.
ALFRED SELBY,
Master of Transportation,
Gibson, July 24, 1882.

For Sale or to Rent.
Passion given immediately.
THE house lately occupied by the subscriber, on Charlotte street.
For particulars enquire of
Fton, Aug. 31—2ins.
R. H. PHILLIPS.

Notice.
THE New Brunswick Railway Company having leased the Main Line of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company and the St. Stephen, Woodstock and Houlton Branch Railways, hereby give notice that from and after this date the said Line and Branches will be operated by the New Brunswick Railway Company, as lessee under title of "The New Brunswick Railway Company."
ALFRED SELBY,
Secretary,
ISAAC BURPEE,
Vice-President,
Gibson, Sept. 1—2w

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration in the Estate of Lemuel G. Nason, late of Lincoln, Sunbury County, farmer, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Gregory & Blair, Solicitors, daily attending three months from date.
Dated August 2nd, ANDREW G. BLAIR,
Fredericton, August 3, 1882. Administrator.

Servant Wanted.
A PROTESTANT GILL, for General Household work in a New Hampshire village, on the Railroad. A capable person, willing to work, who can furnish satisfactory references, and who will remain a year or more, and works for \$5.00 per month, where desired, and will accept of a smaller salary if kindly treated. N. H. United States.
July 29
MUSIC.
SEND for our new catalogue of recent music and wholesale price list, which is the lowest. HALL & CO., 615 Washington St., Boston, Mass., August

FISH.
JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF SUPERIOR
Salt Shad and Herrings,
In half barrels. For sale low.
ALSO ALWAYS ON HAND
A good assortment of
FRESH SMOKED PICKLED, AND DRY AND CANNED FISH.
Frozen Salmon and Sea Shad a specialty.
Orders promptly attended to and delivered in the city free of charge.
THEODOR P. NOBLE,
Basement City Hall,
Fton, Aug 31, 1882—4w

WALNUT SIDEBOARDS;
3 Walnut Cabinet Case;
1 EBONIZED Lady's Secretary;
1 LARGE lot of Walnut Cabinet Tables;
210 BEDSTEADS, various kinds, for sale at LEMONT'S House Furnishing Store.
June 28

GROUND BONES.
Just received and for sale Low,
GEORGE T. WHELPLEY,
90 IN THE SHADE.
KEEP your rooms dark and cool, by buying the Exclusive Window Shading Variety Store.
LEMONT'S
EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS.
SIXTY-TWO of these lately arrived at LEMONT'S.
Sept 8
CROCKERY WARE.
Just Received:
17 CRATES of Crockery ware 1 Cook Book China, cheap wholesale and retail, at LEMONT'S House Furnishing Store.
June 10
Hardware, Hardware.
Just received from Montreal:
DORR'S PATENT Trap Door Roller Pulley; Barn Door Rollers; Trap Door Pulley; Best Castore; Mr. Sink; Apr. For sale low
Z. R. EVERETT,
April 21

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

The Herald will be issued as an evening daily hereafter.

BU WORK.—Hoegg's canning factory is putting up \$5000 worth of work.

EXCELLENCE.—Harry Beckwith killed twenty partridges on Wednesday in the region of the Nashwaak.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.—The Matriculation Examinations at the University were concluded Friday.

SORILLA.—Mr. H. O'Neill's running horse "Sorilla" won the third prize in the running race at Moncton last week.

WREST BROKEN.—Mrs. Malony, an inmate of the Almshouse, had her wrist broken this week by falling forward from a chair on which she was sitting.

A CALL FROM A DISTANCE.—Dr. Dow has been sent for to go to Vermont, and perform a surgical operation there, in the shape of the removal of a tumor.

THE MEETING.—The parties interested in the William Williams matter realized \$75 out of the affair. W. G. Gaudin, A. B., lectured in the evening.

MATRIMONIAL.—N. A. Landry, barrister, Shelia, brother of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, was married to Miss Henrietta Porter on Tuesday last week.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Some improvements were made on the four corners of Queen and Regent streets Friday. The different sewers were cleaned out again.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—At noon on Saturday Sheriff Long disposed of a number of articles at Sheriff's sale, these being taken in the suit of Oliver T. Stone vs. G. Clinch.

APATIC.—Wallace Ross defeated Richard Nagle Friday afternoon giving him 30 seconds start. Ross leaves St. John on Monday for Portland, Me., to meet Hanlan.

SCOTT'S ELECTION.—Private advice from Ottawa, states that the date of the vote on the Scott Act has been fixed for Thursday October 20th, Sheriff Temple returning officer.

N. B. RAILWAY.—The Woodstock Press opposes the idea of any inducements being given to the New Brunswick Railway Company to secure the location of the shops in that town.

GOOD WAGES.—Men for the lumber woods are in good demand and at this early date \$30 and \$35 per month are offered for choppers. It is thought men will be scarce this season.

HABES CORPUS.—Among the presents to the bride at a recent wedding, in which a Fredericton railway official was the principal, was a piano from a brother of the groom.

LEG BROKEN.—Friday afternoon Mr. Charles L. Hart, of this city, had his leg broken just above the knee. He was rubbing some liniment on the horse's leg, when the horse kicked him.

LONG OATS.—Mr. Thomas, Ulloch, of Nelson, cut down a field of oats on the 22nd of August, the average length being about five feet. Can any one in the country beat this?—*Charlton Work.*

CHARLES CURRIER.—Over \$75 were realized at Cardigan on Thursday night. A choir went out from the city and furnished excellent music. Speeches were delivered by several clergymen present.

PREPARING A WELCOME.—An uptown firm have made a special importation of fireworks to fill an order for some of the boys who intend giving a newly married couple a merry welcome home this week.

THE CEMETERY AT MARYVILLE.—has been put into very fine order. It is beautifully laid out with gravelled walks, avenues and shade-trees and is tastefully fenced. It is the gift of Mr. Gibson to the parish.

AMUSEMENT.—Persons desiring a good hearty laugh will only have to drop into H. G. Wetmore's auction room any evening when they will soon have to retire having had enough. Henry has found his vocation at last.

CURIOUS CASE.—Mr. C. A. Holstead found a curious formation of corn in his garden yesterday. It appears to consist of several ears blended into one, something after the manner of four ears which are joined together of nature.—*Times.*

ANOTHER USE FOR THEM.—Some one else suggests that instead of using the old planks to lay a sidewalk to the railway station, that they be put down on the platforms which are to remain for the winter, instead of board patches being nailed on.

REWARD.—One hundred dollars reward is offered by John McMillan, P. O. Inspector, to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the persons who robbed the Campbellton post office on the night of the 14th inst.

POTATO BUGS.—Some of the farmers on the St. John river are of the opinion that Paris Fog has had an injurious effect on the potato crop. Those who have picked off the noxious bugs, or otherwise destroyed them, are better satisfied.

NEW HOTEL.—Mr. Thos. L. Atherton proprietor of the Shogomoc House, Shogomoc, intends removing to Woodstock, next week, where he will open Atherton's Hotel, formerly the Hotel House, and will be pleased to see all those favoring him with their patronage.

NEW PAPER.—We have received a copy of the first issue of the *Provincer*, a weekly paper edited by C. D. MacDonald, barrister, and published from the office of Wm. Harris. It is well printed, and its editorial and news columns are worthy and are well gotten up. The *Provincer* is liberal in politics.

POLICE NEWS.—F. B. Coleman charged with a violation of the Canada Temperance Act, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and was fined \$50. Daniel Canty was fined \$100 for a second offence. In the Land League case, the Police Magistrate delivered judgment for the complainant, and imposed a penalty upon the defendants.

THE NEW FOUNDRY.—Mr. O'Toole has now got his foundry so far advanced as to commence work. Only part of the building is finished, but work is being done on the remainder. A number of bands are now engaged in the actual work of the foundry. The furnace occupies a place in the centre of the building. The back part of the building is used for molds.

OFF TO THE WOODS.—Mr. Jacob Hallett left on the 20th with a crew of men for the Restigouche, by way of the Tobique, where he will operate in the lumber woods this winter. He is operating for Guy Stewart & Co. Mr. Charles Smith left the same day with a number of horses for the Miramichi where he is to operate this winter. His crew has not gone yet.

PLEASURE PARTY.—On the evening of 20th a pleasure party of about twenty couples went to Spring Hill to have a social time. They stopped at the Spring Hill hotel, where rooms were engaged for dancing, and an enjoyable time spent. A first-class supper was served to the party by the proprietor of the hotel, and the party returned to town at an early hour yesterday morning.

ANOTHER P. O. ROBBERY.—The post office in Bay Verte was robbed on Thursday last. Mr. Joseph Prescott got a post office order for \$100 and paid the postmaster in bills. He left the money in a case on his table in the office for a short time, and on his return the money was gone. It is said suspicion rests on a person who was seen going in and out of the office very quietly. No proceedings have been taken as yet.—*Ex.*

FOR McGILL COLLEGE.—Three of Fredericton's young men intend leaving here for McGill Medical College. These are John Owens, Fred Seery, and Wm. Crockett.

EXCURSION TO LEWISTON.—Capt. Akeley of the Union Line of steamers has had tickets posted to the effect that excursion tickets will be offered to Lewiston, by way of the Union Line of Steamers to St. John, and thence by boat to Lewiston, the annual State fair and races will be held, so that persons desiring a short trip will have a chance to enjoy it, and also spend a few days pleasantly at the termination.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The lightning last Tuesday night struck the residence of A. M. Woodman, Esq., King's, doing considerable damage to his pretty cottage, and playing strange freaks in the kitchen; knocking the bottom out of the table, tumbling down the plaster in the dining room, parlor and bedrooms, and reducing the dishes in the pantry to a general smash, and setting free a pet, entomological specimen, the private property of Miss Woodman.

PRESENTATION.—In view of the departure of Rev. Carl Prellibus, who leaves this place to engage in work on the Salmon River, Queen's Co., a number of his friends convened at the Rev. Father McDevitt's on Thursday evening, and presented the gentleman about to depart, with a purse of \$425. Mr. O'Connor of the Crown land office, in a neat speech presented the purse. After a reply was made by the Rev. Mr. Prellibus, and speeches made by several of the gentlemen present the company sat down and partook of a hearty supper.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Lester, the caretaker of the Parliament Building, has now the keep of the Library, and can now show visitors through it. It is a mistake to not providing a visitor's register in the new building.

An unusual number of vacancies have occurred in the list of Legislative officials since the last session. These include the Presidency, the Engraving Clerkship, and the office of Usher of the Black Rod, in the Council, and the position of Sergeant-at-Arms in the Assembly, and also in the Council are two vacant seats, those of the late Hon. Mr. Seely and Hon. Mr. Lindsay.

THE SCOTT ACT.—The time for the election under the Canada Temperance Act having been fixed for October 20th, it is highly necessary that those of our people who favor the operation of the law in this should take whatever steps they may consider advisable to secure a full expression of public opinion. The last election does not furnish much of a criterion by which to judge of the result now coming on. The total number of votes in the city is a little over eight hundred, probably not eight hundred votes will be thrown, so that the side which receives four hundred votes will be successful. Of the petitioners for the re-voice it is reasonable to expect that the large majority will vote for repeal.

THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.—The graduates of Sackville are very greatly pleased over the success of Mr. Tweedie in the competition for the Gilchrist Scholarship. He is the second student from Mount Allison who succeeded in taking this valuable honor, the first being William Goodwin, now Professor of Natural Science in the Mount Allison College. Mr. Tweedie is 19 years of age, and is the son of the Rev. Wm. Tweedie, Methodist clergyman of Grand Lake. This competition was very keen, and Mr. Tweedie's success reflects great credit upon his Alma Mater. It is a matter for congratulation that two years ago the University sent out the successful competitor, and this year it is also a graduate of a New Brunswick institution takes the first place.

POLICE COURT.—Thursday morning Frederick B. Coleman was charged before the Police Magistrate with a violation of the Canada Temperance Act. Messrs. Logrin and Blaire appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Blaire for the defence. Several witnesses were examined, and the case postponed until Saturday.

Daniel Canty was also charged with a sale in the Queen Hotel. Mr. Jordan appeared for him, the same counsel appearing for the prosecution. Progress was also made in this case, which was adjourned until Saturday.

Bradley vs. McKee, an action upon an account, was then taken up. Mr. Vanwart for plaintiff; Mr. Logrin for defendant. The case was concluded in the afternoon. Judgment will be delivered on Monday.

HOW THEY USED TO DO IT.—We clip the following from a copy of the *Head Quarters*, dated January 25th, 1871:

"At St. Andrews Club (Chiel) in the *Telegraph* of Monday and the following friendly list to the Fredericton Courier, over date of St. John's January 21st:

"Our lauds are waiting to hear 'trae ye. Some o' our auld cooks are 'erawing crasse.' Speak out soon. The ice 'gins' a'float here."

A ST. ANDREWS CLUB CHIEL.—We are requested to publish the following rejoinder:

To a St. Andrews Club Chiel:

"Has ye no the skill to speak out yerse? Had it been our turn we shud us ha' tholed 'a'ise ye. To ye the pulk coons are crawling crasse. It is well for ye as it is the first time ye've had the chance o' three matches."

A FREDERICTON CRASS.—Fredericton, Jan. 25, 1871.

PERSONAL.—Hon. C. P. Brown arrived in town Saturday. Mr. Brown is a native of Queensbury, York county, and is now Minister of Public Works of Manitoba.

MR. H. H. CARRELL. Freight Agent of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton and his bride, formerly Miss Annie Lewis, granddaughter of Senator Lewis of St. John, have been spending a few days of their honeymoon here, went to Grand Falls this afternoon, they will return by boat on Wednesday.

MR. CARRELL'S BOAT.—Mr. Carrell is a son of Lewis Carrell, at one time Chief Superintendent of the Intercolonial.

LIEUT. COL. MANUELL. Formerly Deputy Adjutant General of New Brunswick, commanded the 2,000 troops the took part in the military review at Montreal this week.

AT AFTERNOON SPORT ON THE FREDERICTON PLAZA.—A number of gentlemen of whom R. A. Estey Esq. is chairman, are arranging for an afternoon's sport on the Fredericton Driving Park early in October. No purses will be given and no admission will be charged, but an exhibit of the best trotting horses of Fredericton and vicinity will be given. Horses will be classed according to their speed and three trots will likely be the result. A number of owners have consented to start their horses, and others will be solicited and with the material to be had, some good competitions will take place.

THE MEETING AT FRENCH.—The tea meeting under the auspices of the Free Baptist church at French, was held on Thursday afternoon, and proved a success in every point of view. Among the amusements was the invisible wooden man with the rubber head which eighteen hundred shots could make an iron prison upon. It was the great source of amusement. In the evening the platform was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Reed who delivered a lecture on "Social Science." Rev. Mr. Brewer, according to the notices, was to have delivered a lecture on the "Sunny Side of Life," but was unavoidably absent.

During the afternoon and evening Allison Carter delivered a lecture on "Social Science" at the organ and frequently furnished music for those assembled. The proceeds amounted to \$200, which will go towards furnishing the church at that place.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—The result of Matriculation Examinations, which were concluded Friday afternoon was made known this morning. All candidates succeeded in passing. Mr. Currie of the High school leads the matriculants, and takes the Old Boys prize of books valued at \$50, presented by the Old Boys' Society to the person named on the Grand school, who matriculates the highest. The order of the matriculants is as follows: J. Wright, Fredericton; E. Carter, King's; J. A. Wright, King's; H. G. Fenety, Fredericton; J. Clark-Charlotte; Joseph Hayes, Northumberland; A. B. Boyer, Woodstock; Elias Henry, York; T. A. McGarrigal, Fredericton; N. Hanson, New Denmark; T. G. Mains, Charlotte; Mr. Carter takes the King's Co. Scholarship, Mr. Clarke, the Charlotte Scholarship, Mr. Hayes the Northumberland Scholarship, Mr. Boyer the Carleton Co. and Mr. Hanson the Victoria Co. Terms work for all classes began Monday night.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.—The following are the Canadian competitors for the Gilchrist Scholarship, which was held at St. John's, N. S., on Monday last. Dr. Jack received the news by mail Thursday: *Honors Division.*—1. William Morley Tweedie, Mount Allison College, N. B.; 2. John Peter McLeod, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S.; 3. Adams Adams Johnson, University New Brunswick. The sign * prefixed to the name signifies that the candidate obtained the number of marks qualifying for an exhibition. The number prefixed to each name in the Honors Division indicates the number in the original Honors List, immediately after which that name would have been placed if the candidate had been examined in England.

First Division.—William Bliss Carman, University New Brunswick; Frederick Wm. Prith, Kings College, Windsor, N. S.; Edward Alexander Harris, Kings College, Windsor, N. S.

It appears that W. M. Tweedie of Sackville, has been the winner of the Gilchrist Scholarship and also succeeded in leading the whole class numbering several hundred.

DEATH OF THE LATE GOVERNOR WILMOT.—Among those present at the unveiling of a bust of the late Governor Wilmot by the invitation of T. Temple Esq., at his residence in Lancaster on the 29th were the Hon. Mr. Justice Palmer, the Hon. John Boyd, General Warner, U. S. Consul, Dr. Bayard, John C. Miles, artist, Captain Warner, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Elder, Mr. A. Stockton, Mr. Irvine.

Dr. Bayard unveiled the bust making a few brief and happy remarks. He said the bust was intended to do honor to a gentleman who had done honor to the province. He made a few enthusiastic remarks about the late Governor and concluded by saying: "It was also a work as the Local Legislature should possess, to enrich the new Legislative building and do honor to a former representative and Governor of the province." The bust was taken from a photograph of Mr. Wilmot about the time that he was Governor. The bust was the production of Mr. Temple and considered by all present to be an excellent piece of work.

MARRIAGE AT VICTORIA COCKER.—At 9.30 o'clock, Wednesday morning, 13th, Rev. Jos. McLeod, of this city, officiated at the marriage of Miss Boyer, daughter of Jas. B. Boyer, and J. B. Boyer, both of Victoria, Corner, C. C., in the Free Baptist Church at that place. There were about one hundred and fifty guests present. After the marriage the parties repaired to the house of the bride's father and partook of a laudious repast. The bride was the recipient of a large number of presents, many of which were silver. At five o'clock in the afternoon they took the train at Grand Falls for Port Fairford, whence they will go to New York.

MOVEMENT OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—The erection of this monument to the memory of the late Prince Imperial is rapidly approaching completion on the green in front of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich-common. The larger of the two blocks of polished granite which will form the pedestal, and on which the statue of the unfortunate Prince will stand, will bear the following inscription: "Napoleon, Prince Imperial. Born in Paris March 16, 1856. Killed fighting in the South Africa, June 1, 1879. Gentleman cadet, Royal Military Academy from Nov. 18, 1872, to Feb. 18, 1875. Elected by upwards of 2,000 officers and men from all branches of Her Majesty's forces. The statue will be of bronze, and rather larger than life size. The granite blocks will also bear four bronze eagles, four wreaths enclosing the letter 'I' and surmounted by a crown and the motto of the Royal artillery."

ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCESS.—The following are the particulars of the accident to the Vice-Royal party: Later advice regarding the accident to the special train at Port Costa show that the special, on leaving the ferry, received the signal to go on. Just before reaching a curve, a quarter of a mile from the ferry, while the train was moving at about six miles an hour, the yard engine came around the curve with a crash. Both engines were reversed, and the engines and firemen jumped. The collision was violent, and the special engine was badly damaged. The Princess at the time of the collision was making her toilet, and was thrown down, but received no injury beyond a most trifling bruise. All the occupants of the car were shaken up, crockery broken, parcels, &c., strewn about; but no one injured. Another engine was furnished and the train proceeded.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.—At an hour Sunday evening when most persons had retired the Xiphias, lying beside Sherman's wharf, had her whistle valve opened and began making a hideous noise. Persons living in the vicinity began to be inquisitive as to the cause and at last uneasy, as the noise did not appear to lessen, a number started out and approached the tug where they saw a man resting quietly against the pipe. He was loudly saluted, but making no response was tossed overboard at last in a rage. He was to say "It's all right, I'm only blowing off little steam." Nothing more could be gotten out of him. If it is again necessary to blow off the surplus steam through the whistle it is to be hoped that the tug will be taken a quiet steam to itself down to Ormscott or elsewhere, and there dispose of its steam. Such a disturbance as was caused that night should be looked after by the authorities, and outside of the few feet something wrong, the noise was unendurable at that hour.

A NEW BRUNSWICKER ABROAD.—The Montreal Star says: Chief of Police Paradis, while on his way to Brookville in the Dominion Government train, he had recently the victim of a worn-out confidence dodge. The sufferer, whose name was John Horan, from Restigouche, N. B., had been accosted by a stranger, who had asked him where he was going. He replied that he was going to St. John's City, Washington Territory. The stranger then said he was going to the same place, and the two struck up a sort of friendship. In the midst of their exchanging confidences, the inevitable accomplice appeared on the scene and informed the stranger that there was some \$200 to pay on some freight he was sending through. The stranger appeared troubled, and told Horan that he had not quite enough ready cash, and asked him to lend him money, offering as security a cheque for \$3,000 on the Edward County Bank, Kansas, which, he explained, he was unable to get cashed here, as the banks were not yet opened. The guileless New Brunswicker accordingly handed over \$100, and received a worthless security in exchange. The stranger then disappeared, presumably to pay his heavy freight bill, and did not turn up again by the time the train started. Horan then slowly realized that he had been swindled, and applied to the Chief for advice. This official telegraphed to Montreal concerning the swindlers, and sympathizing passengers subscribed some \$10 to send the verdant Horan on his westward way.

Death on the Boat.

The heaviest smash-up which has yet occurred on the Windsor and Annapolis or on any N.S. railway, indeed, where there was loss of life, happened on the 29th, at 11.40 o'clock. The express train, which left the city at 8 o'clock in charge of Conductor Clarke, from Berwick, met several cattle on the track and striking the foremost one, the locomotive was thrown from the rails on to its side, and the postal car behind it was dragged off and upset. The driver of animals coming suddenly out of the bushes at the side of the track, the driver of the engine had no time to stop. The body of one was struck and getting beneath the engine, threw it over. So severe was the shock that a man having his legs caught between the cars, his legs were literally ground in a tro. During the surgical operation, to save his life if possible, he died. Another man, McLean, was also severely hurt about the legs, that one had to be amputated. The engineer received a shaking up, but was not seriously injured. The fireman jumped from the engine.

BRACKLE.—Yon system for work, ZOPESA, the new Dyspepsia and Liver remedy, attends strictly to the system, by correcting the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. Sample bottles, 10 cents; large bottles, 25 cents.

ROBERTS IN CHATRAM.—On Saturday night or Sunday morning last, T. H. Fountain's store, situated in the main house, was entered and robbed by some person unknown, who made a dash for the showcases, taking therefrom several boxes of jewelry, five or six silver watches, a gold watch, chain and pendants belong to the proprietor, valued at \$125, in all about \$350 worth. A package containing \$7, at one end of the showcase, escaped notice, as did also a small desk (locked) alongside the showcase, containing \$100. Another attempt was made to enter the store of Mr. Wm. Murray, Argyle House. The raiders, armed with regular burglar's tools, forced off the window fastener, but fortunately for the owner they did not succeed in getting inside. The tool with which they operated is about 30 inches long, about one and a quarter thick, with extra thickness for about twelve inches in the centre, and has a chisel point.—*Transcript.*

The Opening of the University.—The formal opening of the University of New Brunswick took place Thursday at 12 o'clock. The matriculation class numbers eleven, who are as follows: Boyer, A. B. (Carleton Co.); Clark, W. J. (St. Andrews); Fenety, H. G. (Fredericton); Carter, E. S. (Kings Co.); Fenety, H. G. (Fredericton); Hansen, N. W. (New Denmark); Hayes, J. (Moncton); Mains, T. G. (Maine, C. G.); McGarrigal, T. W. (Fredericton); Wright, J. W. (Kings Co.).

The opening was held in the College Chapel. President Dr. Jackson and the Professor, Dr. Watters occupied a seat on the platform. After reading of the Scriptures, Dr. Jackson addressed the students. He said that he had been reaching a curve, a quarter of a mile from the ferry, while the train was moving at about six miles an hour, the yard engine came around the curve with a crash. Both engines were reversed, and the engines and firemen jumped. The collision was violent, and the special engine was badly damaged. The Princess at the time of the collision was making her toilet, and was thrown down, but received no injury beyond a most trifling bruise. All the occupants of the car were shaken up, crockery broken, parcels, &c., strewn about; but no one injured. Another engine was furnished and the train proceeded.

The Centennial Exhibition.—The first advance made by the citizens of St. John in the direction of a Centennial Celebration was made Wednesday evening. A large meeting of the citizens was held in the Mechanics Institute as the first step to make preliminary arrangements for the Exhibition of 1883. The meeting was addressed by the Mayor, Judges Palmer and King, Messrs. Elder, Harris, Boyd, Magee, Palmer and others. Judge Palmer moved, and Mr. Elder seconded the following resolutions: Whereas, The Provincial Government has decided to hold an exhibition of the manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural industries of this Province, in this city, in the autumn of 1883, and the Dominion of Canada propose to add it a Dominion and Centennial Exhibition by a liberal grant of money; Resolved, That this meeting heartily approves of the action of the Provincial and Dominion Governments in the matter, and pledges itself to give all possible aid in making the Exhibition successful.

It was then resolved that a committee representing the interests of the manufacturers, farmers, mechanics, and merchants, be appointed, and a committee of about five hundred and fifty were appointed. Hon. John Boyd moved and Mr. Peters seconded the following resolution: Resolved, That considering the important benefits which will be conferred on the city of St. John by holding the Provincial and Dominion Exhibition in this city, it is the opinion of this meeting that substantial aid should be given to it by the city; and it is therefore recommended that the Council of the city be requested to make an appropriation of at least \$5,000 to assist in defraying the expenses of the Exhibition.

It was also resolved to ask the town of Portland for aid, the amount to equal at least the amount given by St. John city. Throughout the meeting the most harmonious feeling existed, the sole aim of the speakers being to make the Exhibition a grand success, and this was backed up by the sentiment of those present. Notwithstanding the fact that considerable has been said for and against the movement, it looks at present as if the project would be successfully carried out, but as to a Memorial Hall being built or anything to mark the lapse of one hundred years is a matter to be hereafter acted upon. At the close of the meeting three rousing cheers were given for General Wolseley.

On Tuesday last, Edward O'Malley, 16 years of age, fell between the platform and cars. At the same time a train came up and he was carried the length of three cars. There were no bones broken, but the unfortunate sufferer is quite unable to retain food, and surgical aid is necessary momentarily at his bedside.

Miss Hall, daughter of Mr. G. W. Hall, whose marriage is recorded in another column, was married in the same room in which her mother and grandmother had, years ago, assumed the duties of wife. The funeral services of four members of the family have also been held in the same room.—*St. Croix Courier.*

If there is anything in this life that will give us a foretaste of hell, some represent it, that thing is Neuralgia. It is the refinement of torture. But there is a simple and inexpensive remedy for it. *Johnson's Dyspepsia Linctament* snuffed up into the head will give instant relief.

Pure rich blood gives us health, long life, and a "green old age," but how few pay any attention to the state of their blood. *Purser's Purifier Pills* make new rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will give instant relief to the entire system.

DANIELS.—Now-a-days not to use "Tea-Balls" is now a specialty for the Teeth and Breath, argues not to be Rebecher; take a look at it at your drug store. 5 cent samples.

WILL YOU EXCHANGE?—A case of *Dyspepsia* or *Biliousness* for 75 cents? It is swiftly unwisely to neglect such ailments as *Dyspepsia*, *Indigestion*, *Diarrhoea*, *Stomach and Liver*, when this offer is made to you in your own home in all sincerity, with an absolute certainty of curing you. **ZOPESA** (from Brazil) cures *Dyspepsia* and *Biliousness*, single dose relieves; a sample bottle convinces; a 75 cent bottle cures. It acts directly upon the *Stomach*, *Liver*, and *Kidneys*, *regulating*, *correcting*, *restoring*, and *strengthening* the *Digestive* and *Muscle*, simply by working wonders upon the *Digestive* system, *giving activity to the Liver*. Cut this out, take it to any dealer in medicines, and get at least one 75 cent bottle of *Zopesa*, and tell your neighbor how well it cures *Dyspepsia* and *Biliousness*.

Butcher of a Canadian.—A QUEBEC GOVERNESS WHO WAS TIERED OF LIFE. New York, Sept. 16.—A tall, shapely woman of 30, well dressed, with jet black hair, dark eyes, a fair complexion, and regular features, applied at the Starbuck house on Wednesday, and was given rooms 41 and 42, among the best in the house. She had two trunks. She said she was to leave the city yesterday. She paid for her board in advance, and appeared to be well provided with money. She registered as "Madame Delvrie." Nobody about the hotel knew her or had seen her before. On Thursday morning the hotel attendants remarked a strong smell of gas, which seemed to escape from the keyholes and crevices of her door. Knocking failed to arouse the occupant. Then the door was forced, and the woman was found lifeless in her bed. On the table was an empty wine bottle. She had evidently retired after turning on all the gas in the room. Search revealed the fact that she had left a packet directed to Edward Sheridan, a superintendent of carriages at one of the city hotels. Sheridan was sent for and recognized the woman as Josephine Paradis of St. Germain, Province of Quebec, Canada. She had left for him, to pay her funeral expenses, \$241 in cash, and some jewelry and trinkets. She had brought a ticket for home, had sent one trunk, and had expressed her intentions to sell another. According to Sheridan's story, she had known the woman for several years. She had stopped at various hotels in the city, and was a governess. He said she came of a good family in Canada, and that she had one sister, who was a sister of charity. She had informed her people that she was married, and had had a notice of her marriage published in a newspaper and had forwarded it in order to deceive them. She was well educated and spoke French fluently. Her chief occupation was teaching French. For several years Sheridan said he had known of her living rooms in various places in the city. She had lived in Waverly place, in Twenty-fourth street, and in Brooklyn, always in respectable houses. Within two years she went south with a wealthy family, in the capacity of governess. She had lived upon various assumed names, and Sheridan told Coroner Knox that she had recently confessed to him that she was leading a bad life and that she would commit suicide to end it if he would take charge of her remains. He says that she reasoned with her, and that she afterwards said she would go to her people. She recently spoke of taking a house on Forty-sixth street, but that plan fell through, and she telegraphed to Canada withdrawing from an arrangement for one of her relatives to come back and live with her. An inquest will be held.

The question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister has again been brought prominently before the public by the action of a Quebec minister. Acting upon the decision of his Bishop an Anglican Church minister there refused to unite a resident with the sister of his deceased wife on the ground that while the law renders such marriage valid it does not compel any clergyman to perform the ceremony.

Rev. D. V. Lucas, a member of the Methodist Conference of Canada, has projected a revolutionary alteration of the marriage service of the Church. He proposes to remove from the question proposed to the woman the words "obey and serve," so that what is required of her shall be precisely what is required of the man. The movement, however, unlikely to carry, will find a good deal of support in many quarters.

Leon Doucet, of Morris Island, N. S., was returning from Argyle with his wife and two sons, when the boat was capsized by a squall and the occupants thrown into the water. The boat righted and they all got in, she being filled with water. The eldest son, Joseph, aged twelve years, jumped into the water again, and being an expert swimmer, swam towards Bond's Island, which he almost reached, but becoming entangled in the long eel grass was drowned. The others were saved.

Beautiful Hair is the most striking and pleasing characteristic and can easily be obtained by the use of *Gilchrist's Hair Renewer*. Sold at 50 cents per bottle.

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POOR DOCUMENT

SELECT STORY.

ONE OF LIFE'S INCIDENTS.

"A message for you, sir," and the servant handed in a small folded paper and withdrew, while the master of the house walked to the window, and caught by the fast falling twilight to decipher the almost illegible scribble. "Will mother come to 23 Barker street?"

"Who is it from, Henry?"

"A delicate woman with soft brown eyes, and a smile on her sweet, pale face, came to her husband's side, and leaned on his broad shoulder, as she glanced at the paper he held in his hands. So different they looked as they stood together, and yet so like; even a casual observer might see that between them was an affection which had triumphed through sorrow, and over which time had no power. But the smile vanished as she read the contents of that rudely written message, and with an almost agonized expression on the new and face, she bowed out—

"Oh, God, my child!"

"Hush, Mary!" The husband's voice tried to stern, but it quivered a little. "Hush! I must speak to this man."

"He stepped into the hall as he spoke and confronted the waiting messenger.

"You will tell the person from whom you received this message, that there is nothing here for such as she; that she is not known here, and acknowledged, that she is the daughter of my father, and his voice grew hard,—"that she long ago cast away the love of father, mother, home, and she has no longer claim upon them."

"But—she is dying, sir."

"Lying!" The voice shook for a moment, but only for a moment; a note from the inner room roused him, and walking to the door, which he had left partially open, he drew it sharply to.

"Take my message," he said harshly to the waiting man, "and mind you, do not ever let me see you here again."

"What is it, Mary?" The voice was tender enough now, and the manner anxious, as he bent over his weeping wife, and took her in his arms. "Hush, my darling!" as she shook her slight frame, and she wept passionately on his breast. "Mary, Mary, what is this? Is your husband so little to you that you can forget him to mourn for this ingrate who has broken both our hearts?"

"Oh, husband, husband! she is our own child, our little child!" sobbed the stricken woman. "The only one God sent us, the only one we ever had to love."

There was silence in the room for a long time, broken only by the half-suffled sobs of the mourning mother as she wept on her husband's breast. He held her closely in his arms, with his face pressed to the sunny hair; but his brow was working, and his lips were very pale. So they sat in the deepening twilight—the bright fire in the grate casting a glow upon them, and upon the luxurious appointments of the room, so cosy and comfortable, and such a contrast to the wild story without, and to what might be taking place in that other home. The mother shuddered as she thought of it; she calmed herself, and raised her heavy, drooping eyes to her husband's face; his were cast down, but he clasped her more closely to him.

"Husband, darling—" she put her arms around his neck, and drew his face down to hers—"it was but yesterday we were speaking of our wedding day—let us talk of it now. Twenty-three years to-night since I left my home for you—left father, mother," she continued, half musingly, while tender recollections gathered around the lips, and filled her eyes with a soft mistiness. "Twenty-three years to-night! Shall I go on, Henry? Shall I speak of that happy time? Ah, we were happy! Poor father and mother, they were very angry at first, but they forgave us after. Time went on, and a little child was born to us; she grew up to be our light and joy—the father hid his face—"and then—the word faltered, and tears fell faster, "she did what her mother had done before her—she loved another more than father, mother, or home, and she left them for him. She has lived to repent it as I—"

and the wife clasped the hand she held with both hers—"as her mother has never done. Husband, is she more to blame than I was? No! no! not more to blame—more to be pitied—more to be loved. Darling, there are furrows on your brow which time cannot claim—there are furrows in both our hearts—we can trace them to the same cause. Let us forget them! Let us only remember the one who is suffering for what we can give her—the heart which is breaking that we can relieve. Oh, my little child—my little child!"

"Mary—the father raised a pale, sad face—"you have conquered, as you always do; act as you wish in this matter—I will not go against you—I cannot see her—no, no!" as his wife raised a pleading look to his face. "There are some wounds too deep to be reopened, and this is one of them. Go to her if you wish—give her my love, my forgiveness!" he paused and passed a trembling hand over his eyes—"my blessing!"

An hour later, a graceful, quiet form, clad in deep black, passed up the steps of No. 23 Barker street, and passed before a half-opened door, and the visitor

entered the poorly furnished apartment—entered, and looked upon the scene around. Upon a shabby bed, and covered by a patched and well-worn quilt, lay a slender form—most easily sleeping with the peacefulness of death, but fitfully, with nervous starts, and low, moaning whispers. The long dark hair lay unbound upon the pillow, and formed a strange contrast to the white, worn face.

"Mother!" the sleeping girl whispered, and faint smile gathered on the faded lips. "Mother—father?" She was dreaming something of her childhood's home, and whispered of flowers and birds, and then a spasm of pain contracted the white brow, and she commenced to cough painfully. Her mother's arms half lifted during the paroxysm, and on her mother's bosom the aching head rested; but she did not seem to recognize her. She lay for a few moments half sleeping, half exhausted.

"Lena!" a gentle voice whispered, and a loving kiss was pressed upon the damp brow. "Lena, my child!"

"Mother!" It seemed to come to her suddenly, and the wide open eyes looked broadly into those from which the tears were falling upon the upturned face.

"My mother!"

"At least come now, home upon my mother's breast," she said, and lay all night, and in state and gaze told her the whole history of that sad parting—told her how he had left her, he felt when she had given up everything that means holds dear. For a little while they were happy, a very little while—and then he left her, and for two years she had wept and suffered almost alone, excepting for the baby boy, born one month after his cruel father had gone.

For him she had lived—for him she had struggled and suffered—not daring to go to her father's house where she thought of his proud, stern face, fearing she knew not what, until the hand of death had laid her a suppliant in her father's door, to be herself, but to plead for her innocent child.

"See, he sleeps."

With feeble hand she drew down the coverlet, and revealed the face of the sleeping child. Calmly, sweetly, without a thought of coming ill, the boy slept on, his long lashes resting on a flushed cheek, and the little head crowned with light golden curls.

"He shall never want a home while I live, darling," whispered the weeping mother, "and father will say the same. He forgives and loves you still; and we will give him a place in our home and hearts."

"My place," whispered the dying girl, "let him have my place, my room—tell father I am sorry—love—forgive."

It was early morning when the visitor who had entered that dreary-looking house on Barker street the night previously, and passed up the rickety stairs, passed down them again, this time with a sleeping child in her arms. She was weeping quietly, but her close-veiled forehead hid her from the peering curiosity of the few stragglers around at that early hour.

The daughter she had gone to comfort in her last hours had passed away calmly and happily, with her parents' forgiveness in her heart, and a mother's kiss upon the pale weary lips.

"Who is it, Mary? Whose child have you brought with you? And Mr. Lane cast a strange, anxious, frowning glance at the beautiful boy, who clung, half frightened, half-willingly, to his grand mother's dress, as she entered her husband's room. "Did you see our—Lena?"

"I did, husband; she has gone to that home where we shall all meet her soon." And the mother's tears fell fast as she told the sad story. "Gone and left this dear child to be in her place, the comfort of our declining years."

The father took him in his arms and hid his face in the bright curls; when he looked up there were signs of tears on his forehead, but he did not shed them, and the mother's face, as she pressed upon the upturned, weary face of the child showed how willingly he accepted the charge.

Chaque on CRR Housings.—A contributor to the Boston Globe suggests, as a magazine writer did some years ago, utilization of city houseplots for gardens. So—but the Globe man describes how croquet grounds can be laid out upon them: "Many of the roofs are flat or nearly so, and they could easily be made as level as might be desired for croquet or any such diversion. Perhaps the proper way would be to spread over the roof a large, rough tapestry, of a texture that would not be injured by the summer showers that might occur. On this wickets and stakes could be set, and a net wire net work, supported by ornamental nickel posts, if you please, would serve to keep the balls from rolling off. Rustic seats and hammocks, of course, should be disposed conveniently about. Running vines and ivies should be trained by the chimneys, so as to hide the brick and mortar work with a mantle of green. Urns of flowers and potted exotics would by no means be out of place. Over all the arrangements conceive a fancy awning, throwing a grateful shade, and you have a unique aerial lawn, which would afford no small number of pleasant afternoons and evenings to the stay-at-homes; for myself I should prefer to be of them, all things considered, to forming a part of the here in cramped quarters at the springs, seaside or mountains."

French Madhouses and their Victims.

The sensation of the hour in Paris is the case of Jean Mistral, who has been forty-two years in the private lunatic asylum of St. Henry, in Provence.

He was, it is now admitted, all round, of sound mind when his father, a doctor's certificate, and in-virtue of the law of 1838, locked him up there. His reason for incarcerating his son was to prevent him remarrying a Polish lady whom, in good faith, he had married abroad.

The marriage ceremony, on the petition of the elder Mistral, had been set aside by a French tribunal because there had been no witnesses, and other formalities prescribed by the code had not been observed. Old Mistral was a very wealthy manufacturer of silk and beads.

He wanted his only son to keep fortune upon fortune in marrying the heiress of a Marseilles shipowner. The Polish lady was very beautiful, of honorable life, but poor, and she had been obliged to turn an enthralling voice to her father's account by staying in theaters and at concerts.

Jean Mistral was taking steps to marry her according to French law, when his father one day ran against him in the high street of Tarascon, in the year 1840, and cried out to a couple of policemen who were with him to arrest the madman.

The son made a desperate fight for his liberty, and soldiers were called in. He was adjudged, and sent off manacled to an insane asylum near Montpellier, where he still is. The fact that he retained his *force publique* was taken as confirmation of the doctor's *lettre de cachet* or certificate, and he was treated for raging lunacy. Old Mistral died soon after. The fortune that he made in glass trinkets went equally to the captive at Montpellier and to his sister, Mme. Bernard.

It was a great one the Bernard kept the alleged madman in charge. His wife (the Polish woman, who was in law no wife) died when he was a score of years locked up. Her daughter, after an interval of six months, followed her to the grave. Old Mistral had caused the former to be expelled from France on the ground that she was a bad character, was disturbing the peace of a wealthy and respectable family, and had no visible means of existence. Technically she was a ragged, and she was reduced to go from one small town to another to sing in cafes. A charge brought against her was that to command sympathy she had falsely alleged she was enceinte. There was no falsehood told by her on this score. Soon after she was turned out of France she gave birth to a daughter in Switzerland. Mother and child died in extreme poverty some years later.

The news of their death threw the prison in the asylum into a state of frenzy. The fortune inherited by Jean Mistral from his father has gone accumulating at simple and compound interest, and has been very carefully nursed by the Bernard, who are his heirs-apparent. M. Fournier, who has been exerting himself to get the lunatic released from an article in the Civil Code, a rich madman or madwoman is not to be confined in a madhouse, but placed under treatment at home, and is to be provided with a domestic establishment corresponding with his or her yearly revenue.

Mistral is an ordinary boarder at the asylum, where he has passed nearly half a century, and is allowed one man servant, whose business is not to minister to his comfort, but to prevent him from escaping.—*Full Mail Gazette.*

Short-Lived Californians.

The number of men who die in California in what may be called the prime of their years, occasionally arrests attention. The proportion of these sudden deaths appears to be large. They occur not among men born on the soil, but among those who have been transplanted, and have been subjected to the varying conditions of poverty and affluence. It is not climate that kills them, since the climate is favorable to longevity. Native Californians live to an extreme old age. The centenarians are numerous. But these men have lived out of doors nearly all their lives. They have lived on simple food; have been on horseback a good deal. Indeed, the native Californian never walks if he can get a mustang to carry him. He lives out of doors, never dies of apoplexy or heart disease, but generally of old age. The majority of those who immigrate do not seem to reach extreme old age. The pioneers drop off early. They have checked lives for the most part. Ups and downs kill a great many people. The excitement is not good for them. It is neither good on the score of longevity to meet them. The proportion of these sudden deaths does not seem to be so large. The exceptions are those whose great equanimity of temper has been preserved. Quakers generally have great longevity. They not only are temperate, but they are not subject to great excitement. The serene life is the one most favorable to longevity.

The Modern Printer.

He must be satisfied with about one third of a price for his work, and then he must be willing to do the work over seven or eight times, "to see how it will look," for the generality of people do not know how a thing will come out in print, and, of course, want it a "little different."

He must be willing to wait six months for his pay, and take it out in second-hand clothes or last year's seeds. He must never be so bold as to suggest that a little cash might not come amiss, for people are so afraid to work for nothing and board himself, and yet, always to be cheerful and happy.

Scorching a Skull.

The Dubuque Telegram is responsible for the following remarkable story: There resides in this county, between Dubuque and Kockdale, a girl about 17 years of age, who has no hair on her head and never will have. The cause of this is worth relating. About seventeen years ago a well known physician of this city was called upon by a woman with an infant in her arms, and asked that the babe treated for a peculiar ailment. The top of the child's head seemed to be coming off; in fact the skull had already parted at the sutures and was liable in a short time to be entirely loose. The physician made some inquiries and learned the following facts: The father and mother had gone home from Dubuque one night with a bottle of liquor, and after drinking until they were stupid from the effects of the fluid, laid down in front of the fireplace and went to sleep. The fire was burning brightly, and threw out a steady heat. The infant became restless during the night, but its movements did not arouse the mother. Finally the little one crept from its mother's arms, and laid down near the hearth, with its head close to the fire. In this position it remained until morning, when the parents, having slept off the effects of their debauch, awoke and picked up the infant, which was in a stupor, and so remained all that day and the next—then only rallying a little and for a few moments. After a while the skin on the top of the head began to peel off, and at length the entire upper portion of the cranium seemed to be loose. Then it was that the mother brought the child to Dubuque and consulted a physician.

After hearing her story the physician came to the conclusion that the child's head had been literally baked by the fire, before which it had slept that eventful night. He also discovered that the child's life was in danger, and that it would be impossible to prevent the upper portion of the skull from coming off. He took the child under treatment, and in a short time he removed a piece of skull three or four inches long, and over two inches wide. The operation was very delicately performed, and in a few weeks a thin membrane formed, which protected the brain. The child lived and thrived, and is to-day a young woman, although she will always be compelled to wear a wig. The parents feel under lasting obligations to the physician for saving their child, and to this day show their appreciation. The story seems almost incredible, but is entirely true.

The Extreme Limit of Human Life.

Can man reach and pass the limit of 100 years is a question concerning which physiologists have different opinions. Buffon was the first one in France to raise the question of extreme limit of human life. In his opinion, man, becoming adult at 16, ought to live six times that age, or to 96 years. Having been called upon to account for the phenomenal ages attributed by the Bible to the patriarchs, he risked the following as an explanation.

"Before the flood the earth was less solid, less compact than it is now. The law of gravitation had acted for only a little time; the production of the globe had less consistency, and the body of men being more supple, was more susceptible of extensions, being able to grow for a longer time than now."

The German, Hansler, had suggested on the same point that the ancients did not divide time as we do. Previous to the age of Abraham, the year, among some people of the East, was only three months, or a season; so that they had a year of Spring, one of Summer, one of Fall and one of Winter. The year was extended so as to consist of eight months, after Abraham, and of twelve months after Joseph. Voltaire rejected the longevity assigned to the patriarchs of the Bible, but accepted without question the stories of the great age attained by some men in India, where he says, "it is not rare to see old men of 120 years." The eminent French physiologist, Flourens, fixing the complete development of man at 20 years, teaches that he should live five times what it takes him to become an adult. According to this author, the moment of a complete development may be recognized by the fact of the junction of the bones with their apophyses. This junction takes place in horses at 5 years, and the horse does not live beyond 25 years; with the ox at 4 years, and it does not live over 20 years, with the cat at 18 months, and that animal rarely lives over 10 years; when it is effected at 20 years, he only exceptionally lives beyond 100 years. The same physiologist admits, however, that human life may be exceptionally prolonged under certain conditions, or comfort, sobriety, freedom from care, regularity of habits, and observance of the rules of hygiene; and he terminates his interesting study of the last point (*de la longevité humaine*) with the aphorism, "Man kills himself rather than dies."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A traveller saw in Portland, Me., while waiting half an hour in a railroad station, a barrel of oil rolled in a saloon, an intoxicated man filled a hack driver, and two men drink whiskey from a bottle. He concludes it possible that the Maine prohibition law is sometimes broken in Portland.

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CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor.
Fredericton December 5 1882