

# POOR DOCUMENT

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\$5.00 A YEAR

## THE LEPROUS OF TRACADIE.

A DAY IN THE LAZARETTO IN NORTHEAST NEW BRUNSWICK.

(From the New York Sun.)

Miramichi is a district in northeastern New Brunswick, about half way between New York and Greenland. Over half a century ago one Gardner, a Scotchman, and a resident of the town saw a tawny-colored spot on his wife's forehead. Anon there were ominous swellings at the corners of her eyes. Then the tentacles of her fingers began to stiffen and contract until her hands resembled bird's claws. The tawny-colored spots were doubled and quadrupled. The husband sought the advice of Dr. Mackey, a young medical graduate. This physician made a careful study of the disease. It baffled his skill. He could give it no name. He found nothing like it on the medical calendar. It seemed beyond the reach of remedies. So engrossed was he in his study that he grew thin and pale. Sleepless nights were passed. To add to his distraction, his attention was directed to a second case. The victim was a Mrs. Landry, living seventy-five miles from Miramichi. Of French extraction, she was in no way related to Mrs. Gardner. Fawn-colored spots appeared upon her body. Her skin became as transparent and as scaly as a fish. The contraction of the fingers and the ominous swelling of the eyes were there. There were the same aches and pains as in the case of Mrs. Gardner. The physician was nonplussed. At the end of his medical rope, determined to ascertain the true character of the disease, he sold his little property and went to Europe. He travelled through England, France, and Germany, and gleaned no information. Acting up on a hint received in Paris, he passed through Denmark into Norway. Near the coast, where the main staple of food was dried fish and salt meats, he visited a lazaretto. Its inmates were immured for life. There was no mistaking the symptoms. They were suffering from the same disease as Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Landry. It was leprous, and incurable.

On his return to Miramichi Dr. Mackey found the scourge eating into the little community like a cancer. Prompt action was necessary. Mrs. Gardner's fingers had dropped off at the joints, and her skin was dry and flaky. Mrs. Landry was in a worse condition. Her eyesight was gone, and she exhibited unmistakable symptoms of elephantiasis. The young physician sounded the alarm. The interest of the oldest practitioners was aroused. One or two scoffed at the idea of leprosy, and asserted that the disease would yield to remedies employed in scrofulous and similar complaints. Their experiments, however, verified the young doctor's discovery, and the community was thoroughly startled. It was composed mainly of descendants of the old French settlers. The English language was not much spoken. Families had married and intermarried for nearly two centuries, until whole parishes were dove-tailed. The result was similar to that attending the overbreeding of animals. The blood became overheated and impure. Its impurities were quickened by a diet of salt meats and dried fish, and a genuine leprosy cropped to the surface. There were 78 cases in one section within twelve months.

The Provincial Parliament was spurred to action under the personal appeals of the members from Miramichi. A bill establishing a lazaretto was passed. Shelldrake Island, dotting a bay on the northeast coast of the province, was the spot selected. It was an isolated island, off all lines of travel. Here buildings were erected, with barred windows. A strict search for all tainted with leprosy was made, and they were confined on this island. Scores of the unfortunate wretches were captured. The lazaretto was under the charge of two men, who seemed to be destitute of all feeling. No care was given the lepers. They were mostly ignorant French Canadians, who had eked out a living by cultivating the thin soil and by fishing. Cleanliness was not a virtue. They were neither bathed nor dieted. Clean underclothing was distributed thrice a year. The most abject and squalid never removed their clothing, but drew their clean shirts over their old ones at each distribution. Sexes were not separated. The lazaretto was a virtual prison for life. Its inmates rotted like murrain sheep. It was the horror of the adjacent parishes. Occasionally a poor wretch escaped, and appealed to those outside for protection. Every face was turned from him. He desecrated everything that he touched. Even the fence that he leaned against while telling his pitiful story was contaminated. If he drank from a spring the spring was poisoned. If a cup of milk was given him the cup was broken as soon as drawn. A walking upas tree, freighted with the atmosphere with it poison, would not have been regarded with more horror. He was either recaptured or driven back to the lazaretto by hunger.

We ascended the porch. Passing into the entry was stood before a door with a wicket. The words:

PERSONNE N'ENTRE ICI S'IL NE VEUT: AMER JESUS CHRIST.

were above the door. Father Babineau rang the bell. A second afterward the white face of a Sister of Mercy appeared at the open wicket. The Father spoke to her in French and she opened the door. We were ushered into a reception room under the motto:

Sister St. John, matron of the lazaretto, is a pleasant-faced woman, about 36 years old. She came from the Hotel Dieu, in Montreal. Fourteen years among the lepers have familiarized her with their manners, customs, and feelings. She has been the recipient of many a sad story. She knows the families of all the inmates, and probably has a thorough knowledge of the nature and character of the disease than the physician who receives \$200 a year from the Government for an annual visit. She has charge of the cabinet of drugs, and has a fair knowledge of medical jurisprudence. As there is no doctor within fifty miles of the institution, the Tracadie and the inhabitants of outlying settlements come to her for medical advice. Prescriptions for the poor are filled without charge. She knows the families tainted with the disease, and traces accurately the relationship between the afflicted. The same strain of blood appears to flow in the veins of all. A majority of the lepers were born in Tracadie. They all come from within a circle of seventy miles. Under Sister John's supervision an accurate record of the inmates has been kept. There is no prior record on file. Since 1858 the Sisters' record shows that fifty-eight out of ninety have died. There are now twenty-five in the institution. This number is larger than at any time within fourteen years. The average life, after the appearance of the disease, is from ten to fifteen years. Some die within three or four years, and there is now a woman in the institution who has been suffering over fifty years. These who first enter the institution on Shelldrake Island forty years ago. While there the disease disappeared, and it was supposed that she had been cured. She returned to her home Tracadie, married, and had children. Twenty years afterward the tell-tale spots again appeared, and she was returned to the lazaretto. She is still living, handless and almost sightless. A daughter, twenty-four years old, whose first entrance into the institution was at the age of five, has inherited the claws of a dead bird, has inherited the scars from the mother, and is now in the institution.

Signs that may seem, the lepers are subject to attacks from ordinary diseases. There have been deaths from jaundice and typhoid fever. In winter and summer they invariably improve. None have died within fourteen months. They are peculiarly sensitive. We were warned against using the wood leprosy within their hearing. They speak of it as the "disease." Each patient appears to be an imprisoned being. Each may be some mistake in his case, and that he is suffering from some other complaint. At times medicine is given to relieve them from pain. Any unusual deception seems to affect them. Strong tea has removed the fawn-colored spots, but as soon as the tea becomes accustomed to the tea, the spots return. Three years ago the hearts of all the lepers throbbed with joy. A nostrum, called Fowler's Iron Cure, was administered, and the disease entirely disappeared. Fowler was in ecstasies. He forwarded a box of his medicine to the lazaretto, and was freely within six months, however, the scourge reappeared with more violence than ever.

Cases have occurred here those afflicted with leprosy left the country before they were sent to the asylum. Two or three years ago the spots appeared upon two girls belonging to the same family. Determined to avoid the lazaretto the girls went to Shediac and were employed as household servants. Hearing of their flight, Father Babineau wrote to Shediac. He had observed indications of leprosy on them before their disappearance. The girls were alarmed, and fled to Providence, R.I. One died in that city in a private family, where she had been engaged as a chambermaid. Father Babineau learned the whereabouts of the survivor, and went to Providence. After a long talk he convinced her that it was her duty to return to Tracadie and enter the lazaretto. She did so, and died within a year.

The good Father relates the particulars of a case of leprosy in a man two years married. There were the usual forebodings of the disease. The Father visited the man's residence and talked with his wife about it. The husband insisted that it was not leprosy. His wife coincided with him, but expressed a different opinion to the priest in private. Satisfied, however, that the husband was tainted, the wife left him. He remained in the house alone. Not long afterward, seeing the priest approaching, he took to the woods. Father Babineau overtook him and reconstrued with him. The man was obliged to leave the house, and was accompanied by the priest. The man was finally induced to enter the lazaretto. Not long ago the disease broke out on the body of a fisherman, who for twenty years had lived alone in a hut on the Bay of Fundy. The man was a stranger, and on entering the lazaretto, his only objection was a fear that he might become lonesome. He is now in the hospital pining for the companionship of nature. A more distressing case occurred two months ago. The death spots appeared

on the mother of four little children. The priest repeatedly talked with her, and she was finally induced to part with her husband and enter the living tomb. Her parting with her children was very affecting, and to this day the Father hears cries of "Mamma, mamma!" The family is isolated, the children have no playmates, and the neighbors shun the place as though it was the nest of a pestilence.

The disease is said to be contagious, but we could learn of no well authenticated instance of contagion. None of the Sisters have shown the least symptoms of leprosy, although two have walked up on the patients for fourteen years. They take the greatest precaution against it. There is only one case on record of a husband and wife who were confined in the institution at the same time. They were cousins. Wives who have had children by leprosy husbands have married on the death of their husbands. Some of the children by the first husband were infected, and those by the second did not appear until the third generation. Then it broke out on the body of a man of herculean strength. The native families of French descent seem to be satisfied it is contagious. They gaze at the lazaretto from the outside, and very few say a word.

The victims of the disease are at first visited by their near relatives, but as the season rolls on the visits are less frequent and at last cease altogether. Husbands forget their wives, mothers forget their children, and vice versa. Not long ago a poor boy of 19 broke out of the lazaretto at night, and walked twenty-five miles to see his mother. He remained home for four hours, and returned with a less aching heart.

The lepers all express a willingness to work, but many of them are unable to do so. The Sisters are allowed only a pittance to feed them. They have bread on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and fish on Friday. Seldom, if ever, do they see fresh meat. Their abhor mutton and veal. Fresh pork is the most costly eaten. Three of the lepers play the violin, and each appears to be a musician. When the weather is dry, those who are able frequently dance from morning until noon. These who first enter the institution complain of a drowsy feeling, and sleep days and nights, hours at a stretch. The lungs become affected. The hair falls out of the eyebrows. The voice is hoarse. In some cases there is a loss of all feeling in the hands and arms. A few have retained their hair on their heads, and were seriously burned, without the least sensation. Cuts with the knife bleed, but give no pain. At times the skin seems to be like wax. They are then it cracks open to the bone and gradually shrivels away. When the liver and lungs become affected, the patient wastes away with all the symptoms of consumption. He dies by suffocation.

All have separate beds. The men are kept on the main floor and the women on the floor above. Rarely do they see each other. There is a little room on each floor where the Sisters officiate as wardens. There is not a man about the establishment who is not a leper. The Sisters are allowed to receive and a servant boy. Aside from this they do all the work. In the dormitories the beds are arranged side by side like beds in a hospital. Old-fashioned wooden iron bedsteads. The floors are scrubbed once a day. Everything is scrupulously clean. Each inmate has an oratory, where the afflicted say their prayers on retiring and arising. The walls are covered with pictures of saints and religious notices in the French language. Here is a specimen:

POUR UN HOMME DE BIEN ET DE VERTU: ESTRE EN VOUSSEMENT.

which seems hardly applicable to persons suffering a life of misery. There is no specified dress for either the male or female lepers, and unaccustomed eyes are surprised to glimpse some of them from ordinary persons.

As we entered the male ward one of the unfortunate men was arising from dinner. It was plain board table, destitute of cloth and napkins, and furnished with tin plates, cups, and spoons. On an iron cot within ten feet of the table sat a pitiful object. His flesh looked like flakes of sulphur moulded into the shape of a man. He had been in bed over a year. Although but 15 years old he looked like a man of 70. Nothing in the wards at Blackwell's Island equals this scene; yet the sisters said that the patient was much better than he had been. As we entered the apartment a heavy black beard had been laid in a blue woollen shirt turned his face from us, picked up a short black clay pipe, and moved into the sunlight through the open door. Poor fellow, his misfortunes were his own, and he sought no sympathy from the outer world. He was Michael Duroon, the lone fisherman, who had expressed the fear of being someone before entering the lazaretto. The windows were open and a cool breeze from the sea was felt.

There were ten other males in the ward. All but the miserable being on the bed ranged themselves in a line with bowed heads and dejected countenances. Two were mere boys 11 and 12 years old. One was suffering from leprosy elephantiasis. His face was a fungus outgrowth. Only one of these men spoke English. He was Peter M. Noel of Tracadie. A man of magnificent physique, beyond slight swellings above the cheek bones he showed no signs of the disease. He had a clear, blue eye, a rugged complexion, and an honest face. He was a man of deep feeling and of more than ordinary intelligence. Content of sympathy, he told his story in a straightforward way. He was 23 years old, a wood-chopper and rafterman.

He was surprised to see me here," he said, "because you do not know me." He said, "because you see no marks of the disease. Look at my hands," showing his palms. All the lines of his hands seem to have been treated with silver. The pores of the skin listened as though dusted with silver. "Look at the whites

of my eyes," he continued. They were of a light orange color. He pointed to the slight swellings below the temples, and then said: "All your doubts would be removed if you saw my leg." This spring I was long-trip the northward branch of the Miramichi. One night, when I was going to bed near Cunard's Lodges, I saw a yellow spot on my leg. I paid no attention to it, supposing it came from wading so much in the cold water. Two or three days afterward another spot appeared near the first one. I began to have strange pains in my legs, and could not get enough sleep. Within a week I noticed a spot on my breast, and the pains increased, and I thought I had rheumatism. I took some medicine for it, but it did me no good. At last I came over here, by the advice of a comrade, to see the Sisters, and to find out what was the matter with me. They told me that I had the disease, and here I am for life."

Noel told his sad story with an erect head. He had not been in the lazaretto long enough to acquire the dejected look of his fellow-sufferers, but the shadow on his face betokened that he was surely coming. He is a fair violinist, and undoubtedly vents much of his sadness through his fingers. With tears in his eyes he spoke of the kindness of the Sisters. He began to have strange pains in my legs, and could not get enough sleep. Within a week I noticed a spot on my breast, and the pains increased, and I thought I had rheumatism. I took some medicine for it, but it did me no good. At last I came over here, by the advice of a comrade, to see the Sisters, and to find out what was the matter with me. They told me that I had the disease, and here I am for life."

Noel saw that we were about to part with him. All his longings, fears, and wishes gushed to his lips. "My God," said he, "why can't I get well? I have worked hard. I have never dissipated. I bathe every day. I am clean. I don't see why I can't get well. Sometimes I think that it is not the leprosy (it was the first and only time that he used the word) spoken of in the Bible. I've heard of a man who had the same disease, and who was cured by a doctor who said it was the black scurry. If I was cured for the black scurry I believe I'd get well. They say that there is a doctor in Chatham who can cure us. I've lain awake at night studying up a plan to get to him so that I might ask him to cure me. I have no money, but I would work hard to pay him if he would only cure me. Do you know that at times I can't help thinking that we are not cured because some one is making money by keeping us here? I know it isn't so, but it is used to be when they had a fence with sharp spikes at the top surrounding the yard. Some of the men here have told me how they used to treat them. The Sisters have changed all that. I have no word of complaint against them. God bless them, they do all they can for us. It is not their fault, nor is it our fault that we are here."

We were standing at the end of the lane. Church was out, and a cloud of dust indicated the march out of the churchgoers homeward. The sun had passed the meridian. A dinner bell rang. Noel started as though awakened from sleep. "I beg your pardon gentlemen," said he, removing his hat, "for detaining you from dinner. I see so few who understand our situation, that I forget myself when I meet them." Tears were in his eyes. "Come again and see me if you ever revisit the country. God help me, but it will be many a long day and many a long night before I forget your faces." He turned and walked slowly down the lane, the hot sun casting his shadow before him, and I saw no more.

**THE PANAMA EARTHQUAKE.**  
The effects of the earthquake were very severe on the whole Isthmus of Panama. Ten miles of the Panama Railway are impassable. Bridges are damaged and abutments cracked. The damage amounts to over \$100,000. This is partly estimated. Rails were bent in places by the earthquake. At other places the track was sunken. A freight building of stone in Aspinwall is reported to be destroyed. One man was killed there. Several small shocks occurred in Panama yesterday at 11.20 a. m., 2.15 and 4.19 p. m. There was a distinct movement last night at 11.50 and another at 3 o'clock this morning that brought down more ruins. No lives were lost in Panama. The ocean at Aspinwall and Panama was quiet. The United States steamer Iroquois dragged her anchor in Panama, perhaps by movements of the bottom.

**RECENT DISTURBANCES.**  
Mr. Robert Gray, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and chief of the staff of the India Rubber and Telegraph Works, of Silvertown and London, in charge of its cable ships here in Panama with Mr. Joseph Stornes, the Engineer and General Manager of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, report an earthquake in the Bay of Panama some six weeks ago. It was felt on the Silvertown cable ship. Mr. Gray also reports another up the coast, likewise felt on board, following it. Mr. William Le Blanc reports several small shocks for three days preceding the severe earthquake.

The West India and Panama cable is reported broken. There have been small shocks in Aspinwall. This is sent by the courtesy of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, whose cables are not yet open for business, but will probably be so toward the end of September.

"What an economy!" began Brother Gardner, as he got a brace for his feet and looked himself in the left eye. "I answer dat economy an de art of extracting de most value for de least money. Economy an de art of making time count. Take de plumber, for instance. All he wants to begin life on an solder-in, a fire-pot an' a bar of solder. Economy does de rest. He gets pay for the hours he works. Likewise, morober, fur his helper. Time an cash to him. Every five minutes gone while he an huntin' fur a leak an so much added to his capital. Take de house painter. Every minute he gains an dead cash. He could save ten cents a day by economin' on cigars, but he don't have to. He can save fifty by economin' on de man who hires him half a day."

A new contribution basket has been invented which rings a gong every time a button without an eye or a ten-cent piece with an eye is dropped into it. The first Sunday it was tried in an Amsterdam church it went off like a Gatling gun the whole round trip.



# POOR DOCUMENT

## Professor Esmarch on the case of President Garfield.

Professor Esmarch delivered a lecture on the treatment of President Garfield's wound before the Physiological Society of Kiel in February last. This lecture he has now printed and circulated, and it is impossible that the views of a surgeon so accomplished and so worthy of expressing an opinion on such a case should not be canvassed. The facts of the case are first of all clearly and fairly stated from Dr. Bliss' own published accounts of the progress of the case and of the post mortem examination. Professor Esmarch's conclusions are: 1. The wound was not in itself absolutely fatal. 2. That the bullet was not the cause of the septic suppuration in the wound which led to the fatal result. 3. That the cause of the septic suppuration was introduced from without, and that as contributing directly or indirectly to this were the following errors in the treatment—the repeated probing and examination of the wound with instruments and fingers not rendered aseptic, the failure to dress the wound aseptically, the syringing out of the wound with fluids not sufficiently antiseptic, and the failure to give a complete rest to the "bagging" pus. 4. There was no true pyemia, but only metastatic inflammation of the parotid gland. 5. The cause of death was hemorrhage, moderate in amount, but occurring in one whose strength was undermined by septic fever, decubitus, bronchial catarrh, and hypostatic pneumonia. 6. Although the splenic artery may have been injured primarily by the bullet or by a splinter of bone, this would not have led to the formation of a false aneurism except for the establishment of putrid suppuration. In conclusion, Professor Esmarch refers to the popular superstition that the bullet is the cause of all danger in a gunshot wound, and that to extract the bullet should be the chief aim of the surgeon. He asserts that most of the secondary dangers arise rather from the fingers of those who explore the wound, and that the American surgeons committed the error of doing too much rather than of doing too little, as they have been freely accused of at home. Finally, he surmises that if no search had been made for the ball, and the wound had been dressed aseptically, the unfortunate patient would have been alive now. Valuable as is Prof. Esmarch's opinion on such a point, we regret that this lecture has been published, at any rate by being kept back until the acrimonious discussions on the conduct of the attending surgeons had died out on the other side of the Atlantic. It is proverbially easy to be wise after the event, and it is an ungracious task to criticize adversely the conduct of men who, under very trying circumstances, were suddenly called upon to act in a grave emergency. We are willing to admit that mistakes may have been committed, but it is a case in which the golden rule is eminently applicable: "Let him that is without sin first cast a stone."

## On a Mixed Train.

On some of the Western roads they attach a passenger car to a freight train and call it "mixed." It isn't the order of things that such trains should travel very rapidly, and sometimes there is considerable growing among the "traffic." "Are we most there, conductor?" asked a nervous man for the hundredth time. "Remember my wife is sick and I'm anxious!" "We'll get there on time," replied the conductor stolidly. Half an hour later the nervous man approached him again. "I guess she's dead now," he said mournfully; "but I'd give you a little something extra if you could manage to catch up with the funeral. Maybe she won't be so decomposed but what I would recognize her." The conductor growled at him, and the man subsided. "Conductor," said he, after an hour's silence, "if the wind isn't dead ahead, I wish you would put on some steam. I'd like to see where my wife is buried before the tombstone crumbles to pieces! Put yourself in my place a moment." The conductor shook him off, and the man relapsed into profound melancholy. "I say, conductor," said he, after a long pause. "I've got a note coming due in three months. Can't you fix it so as to rattle along a little?" "If you come near me again I'll knock you down!" snorted the conductor, savagely. The nervous man regarded him sadly and went to his seat. Two hours later the conductor saw him chatting gaily, and laughing heartily with a brother victim, and approached him. "Don't feel so badly about your wife's death?" "Time heals all wounds," the nervous man sighed. "And you are not so particular about the note." "Not now. That's all right. Don't you worry. I've been figuring up, and I find that the note has been outlawed since I spoke to you last."

A rural correspondent writes to us to inquire: "What is an editor's easy chair?" Well, my poor innocent, it's an iron-plated plank, held up at each end by a candle box.

## Why He became a Teetotaler.

"In a journey in Ireland in 1840, in an open car," says Dr. Guthrie, "the weather was cold, with a lashing rain. By the time we reached a small inn we were soaking with water outside, and as those days were days not of tea and toast, but of toddy-drinking, we thought the best way was to soak ourselves with whisky inside. Accordingly, we rushed into the inn, ordered warm water, and got our tumblers of toddy. Out of kindness to our car-driver, we called him in; he was not very well clothed—indeed, he rather belonged in that respect to the order of my ragged school in Edinburgh. He was soaking with wet, and we offered him a good rummer of toddy. We thought that what was 'sauce for the goose' was sauce for the gander, but the car-driver was not such a gander as we, like geese, look him for. He would not taste it. 'Why?' we asked, 'what objection have you?' Said he, 'Please, your reverence, I am a teetotaler, and won't taste a drop of it.' Well, that stuck in my throat, and went to my heart, and (in another sense than drink, thought) to my head. Here was an humble, uncultivated, uneducated carman, and I said, if that man can deny himself that indulgence, why should not I, a Christian minister? I remember that and I have ever remembered it to the honor of Ireland. I have often told the story, and thought of the example to follow. I carried home the remembrance of it to Edinburgh. That circumstance, along with the scenes in which I was called to labor daily, for years, made me a teetotaler."

The following letter, headed "The Evidence of Extraordinary Events," has been addressed to the London Spectator:— "Appropos of remarks in your paper on 'The Evidence of Extraordinary Events,' I may relate the following unusual coincidence:—My eldest brother went to New Zealand. One morning my sister Emily came down to breakfast, looking very white and queer, and directly she entered the room, said, 'Ben has met with an accident.' Disregarding our incredulous amusement, she declared she had seen him with his arm bandaged up, laying in a room where there were other beds. We were longer than usual in hearing from my brother; he explained the delay, saying his arm had been broken, and that he had been for some time in the hospital. Comparing dates we found he was injured the day my sister had the vision. My eldest sister married, and went to Australia; one night she saw her mother-in-law, Mrs. R., enter the room, go and kiss the baby in a cot, come to the foot of the bed and say, 'I'll wish you good-bye now,' and glide out. My sister felt so nervous and impressed she awoke her husband, and related the affair to him. He laughed it off, saying, 'It was only a dream.' Next mail brought news of Mrs. R.'s death: she died in England, at the moment Agnes saw her in Australia (times, &c., since compared). What is the explanation?"

## A Queer Story.

Charles Fox told us of an American friend who once felt a compulsion to get somewhere he did not know. He ordered his gig, his servant asking where he was to drive. "Up and down the road," said the master. At last they met a funeral. "Follow this funeral," said the master. They followed the procession until they came to the churchyard. While the service was being performed the friend sat in the gig; at its conclusion he walked to the grave and exclaimed solemnly: "This person now buried is innocent of the crime laid to her charge," and then returned to his gig. An elderly gentleman in deep mourning came up to him in great agitation and said: "Sir, what you have said surprised me very much." "I can't help it; I can't help it," replied the other; "I only said what I was obliged to say." "Well," said the mourner, "the person just buried is my wife, who for some years had lain under the suspicion of infidelity to me. No one else knew of it, and on her deathbed she again protested her innocence, and said that if I would believe her then, a witness to it would be raised up even at her graveside."—*Memoirs of Old Friends—Caroline Fox.*

## Embalming the Unknown Dead.

The authorities of Leadville, Colorado, have introduced the practice of embalming the bodies brought to the city morgue. The object, of course, is to facilitate the identification of the unknown dead, should inquiries concerning them be made within a year or two. The Chronicle, speaking of the large number of cases in which legal complications have arisen through the lack of means for such identification, says that it is astonishing how many missing young men, belonging to good families in the East, are constantly inquired after there. Letters of that character are received by city and police authorities, ministers, and undertakers, daily, but in most instances there is no clue. People come there from their eastern homes with no definite object in view, probably spend their evenings in dance halls and gambling saloons, fail to obtain employment, and are too proud and sensitive to write home for assistance. They drift into the mountains as prospectors, or into neighboring mining camps, and perhaps die of disease or accident. Thus swells the great army of the missing.

## Just Received.

- 1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combs;
- 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;
- 1 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.  
FREDERICTON.  
NEW BRUNSWICK

## FOUNDRY.

**McFARLANE,**  
**THOMPSON & ANDERSON**  
are now manufacturing and have for sale at the Foundry,  
**KING ST. 1 FREDERICTON**  
THEIR CELEBRATED  
First Prize Hay Presses,  
ALSO  
COOKING STOVES,  
in all sizes.  
CYLINDER STOVES, with Russia and Common Iron Toppings, for wood burning.

**WROUGHT IRON**  
**WOOD FURNACES**  
MADE TO ORDER.

## DIPHTHERIA!

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT** will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., former Bangor, Me.

## 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 12 weeks may be restored to sound health. If such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., former Bangor, Me.

## Make Hens Lay!

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. Does one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., former Bangor, 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 25

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 SHADES.

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 can 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,**  
a Ulsters, Overcoats, Reesfers, Suits, Rubber Tweed Water-Proof Overcoats, Cardigan Jackets, in new and nobby patterns.

A FULL STOCK OF  
**Gents' FURNISHING GOODS,**  
VERY LOW.

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &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, Gaiters 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, our 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 full inspection. Drop in and see us.  
**THOS. W. SMITH & SON.**  
F'ton, Dec. 4, 1881.

## Golden Fleece.

## New Fall Goods

87 Packages now Opened,

COMPRISING IN PART  
WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS,  
CAMP BLANKETING,  
GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS,  
LADIES' MANTLES,  
LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS,  
LADIES' FURS,  
Linen Goods,  
(In Table Damask, Napkins and Towels),  
BERLIN GOODS,  
(In Clouds, Jackets, &c., &c.),  
OURNING GOODS,  
FRENCH MERINOES, CASHMERE,  
COURBES AND LUSTRES,  
LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS,  
(Good value),  
COLORED 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 25



## 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 RECEIVED  
BOOKS 22 Bales  
Very Cheap ROOM PAID Direct  
M A P S and from the  
and Manufactory  
GLOBES at  
Lowest Rates. New  
DESIGNS  
NOTE PAPER, Handsome  
FOOLSCAP, PATTERNS  
LEGAL CAP and  
and  
ENVELOPES will be sold low  
Wholesale or Retail. 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. "HIBERNIA" AND "CASPIAN"—37 1/2 Bars Rolled and Spike Iron; 500 Bundles Flatting and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 20 Bundles Heavy and Hinged-plate OAKUM; 30 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25; 310 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.  
500 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B. R. and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 471 Bils. Sled Shoe Steel; 181 Sled Shoe Plates; 47 Bils. The Oak Steel; 57 Bils. and 15 Bars Mounted Machine Steel, 15-16 to 3 inch.  
TO ARRIVE PER "PHENIX" FROM ANTIWERP: 15 Cases 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.  
Z. R. EVERETT.  
March 15

FILES. FILES.  
Just received direct from the Manufacturer:  
ONE case Files and Horse Shoe Rasp. 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, Preserving Jars and Flower Pots, very low, at wholesale and retail, at  
LEMONT'S Variety Store.  
May 8

**WASH BOARDS.**  
Just received:  
10 DOZEN Zinc Wash Boards. For sale whole sale or retail.  
May 25  
Z. R. EVERETT

**Cabinet Organs.**  
MORE magnificent Cabinet Organs received to-day at  
LEMONT'S Variety Store.  
Sell for cash or on installments.  
May 12

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEWIS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.  
FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1882.

### A Dangerous Custom.

Nearly every day brings word of some unfortunate accident or regrettable crime resulting from the growing use of carrying firearms. There seems to be a sort of epidemic prevalent that every one needs a pistol, while as a matter of fact not one man in twenty, and no boy at all, has any real use whatever for such a weapon. The many ways in which accidents result from the careless handling of pistols are known to all, and the fact that men have these weapons about their person leads them to bring them into use on occasions when a good old-fashioned knock down blow would serve the purpose very much better. While we may all deplore this great and growing evil, it is not easy to suggest a remedy. The criminal use of firearms can be in a measure prevented by the imposition of severe punishment upon all persons who may be convicted of causing the death or injury of persons by such means. Most of the accidents can be prevented by a little common sense. It is a common thing to see little boys of ten and twelve years playing with pistols. If any one doubts it and will take a walk through the Grove he will be convinced. Every now and then some little fellow is shot. The wonder is that none of these children are very careless, or accidents among little children resulting from playing with firearms would be excessively rare. Quite frequently we hear of another class of accidents, where a mere baby will find its father's pistol and shoot itself or its playmate, then we have the young woman, who toys with a revolver until she shoots herself, her lover or her neighbor on the other side of the street. In nineteen cases out of twenty where accidents of this kind occur the person whose revolver does the damage, has no more need for one than he has for a detachment of horse artillery or an 80 ton gun. But some may say "we need pistols in case our houses are entered at night." You don't need anything of the kind. You could not shoot a burglar if you tried. You can only hurt people with your pistol when you don't mean to. The papers are full of stories about the man who fired at the burglar; but since Judge Van Brunt killed one in New York about eight years ago, nobody has ever been known to hit one. The story of the man who fired three times at a supposed burglar and only stopped when the bold intruder said "what's the matter papa, what's doin'?" is not much of an exaggeration. If you must keep a pistol why keep one; but for the sake of yourself and friends keep it in the bottom of the well.

We have said that it is not easy to suggest a remedy for this evil. The only one we know of is for those who do not need pistols not to keep them. This will reduce the accidental shootings to a minimum.

### "Unconscious Veracity."

The following specimens of unconscious veracity may serve as texts for government orators in King's county:

"Nothing is clearer than that the Government has lost the confidence of the electors."

"The people are not prepared to sustain the waste of public money which has been going on, and the numerous evidences of governmental imbecility which are to be seen on every side."

"The next worse thing to a weak, demoralized government, the prey of rings and 'promoters,' and 'base influences of various kinds, is a weak inactive Opposition."

"The country is in opposition to the Fraser government to the core."

"They are alarmed at the reckless utterances of some members of the government in regard to the future piling up of the public debt—members, too, who seem to have a controlling influence in the government's councils."

"A government detested from end to end of the Province."

"The government's weakness both in originating necessary measures and in administration."

"Those who may desire to peruse these texts in the original will find them in the St. John Daily Sun of April 12th, 1880."

"The government and railway conspirators in uncontrolled possession of the Provincial Treasury."

"The government's usurpation of the powers of the Legislature."

"They (the government) have committed a high handed and despotic act."

"These texts are from the Sun of June 9th 1880."

"Disaffection (at the government) is rife throughout the country."

"A delectable body."

"These are from the Sun of March 25th, 1880."

We feel sure that these expressions, coming from a source so eminently reliable and consistent as the Sun, will furnish themes upon which the government orators will never grow weary of discanting. We have some other choice morsels which we shall publish at another time.

### THREATS.

A member of the Government threatens that he will resign his seat in the Executive if Mr. Flewelling should not be elected in King's. Another member of the Executive more than hints that the Government may feel called upon in certain events to direct a dissolution, and a new general election in January. No one can control the action of the first named gentleman. He can resign when he wishes, and we are disposed to think that neither the country nor his colleagues would regard his taking such a course in the light of a national calamity. No official act which he could perform would be so entirely in accord with public sentiment as his taking leave of office would be. As for the threat of a dissolution, which is made to influence new members, it is a matter about which somebody else than Messrs. Lardry & Co. have something to say. A dissolution can only be ordered by the Lieutenant Governor, and that gentleman is too well-versed in constitutional principles to make such an order before the new House has met, or even when it does meet, upon a defeat of the Government upon a bare vote of confidence. If a House fresh from the people votes no confidence in the advisers of the Lieutenant Governor, that officer will constitutionally be bound to offer to the Opposition the opportunity of forming a government. If a principle were involved in a vote adverse to a government, upon which there might be reason to believe that the House might not reflect public opinion, it would clearly be the proper course for the Premier to advise a dissolution and for the Lieutenant Governor to grant one; but when the only question involved is of the confidence of the House in the individuals comprising the executive, it would be an unheard of thing either for the leader of the government to ask or the head of the government to order a new election. We refer to this, because it is well that every one should understand the tactics which are being adopted by the unscrupulous men who now administer affairs. This last move indicates an ignorance of the law governing parliament in an English court, which is extraordinary but by no means surprising. We are glad to know that the better the principles which govern the action of Executive are understood, the more they are condemned by the members elected. Since the arch scheming of Tilley and Mitchell in the last years before Confederation, politics in New Brunswick have not presented such a mass of intrigue as they have this summer. The country pays five officers large salaries and travelling expenses, and they devote their whole time, not to public affairs, but to scheming to hold on to power. They have only performed one act of administration and that was a bad one.

### KING'S ELECTION.

The electors of King's have not had a very long time given them to decide upon whom they shall send to the Assembly in the place of the late Mr. Crawford, or whether they approve of the course pursued by Mr. Morton in accepting office at the hands of men to whom he had declared himself opposed. The time, however, is long enough for a vigorous canvass. In offering themselves to the electors of King's, Messrs. Morton and Flewelling have upon them the burden of proof, and they should be required, wherever they go, to justify the course which they have been seen to adopt. No one who pretends to have any correct idea of constitutional law will deny that by all the principles which govern politics the administration, which Mr. Morton has joined and which Mr. Flewelling pledges himself to support, is responsible for all the misdeeds and omissions which flourished under the regime of Messrs. King and Fraser. It is not a new Government which has a right to demand a fair trial, but an old one, palmed up by all manner of means, and at the cost of all that is honorable or honest in politics—an administration which has been distinguished for its subservience to the Ottawa Government, and has disregarded Provincial rights in a manner calculated to work irreparable injury. It is an administration which seeks to extend to New Brunswick the control which the French of Quebec exercise in Dominion affairs, and if they could, would employ in Ontario. Mr. Hanington, who wants an office with a salary, owes his political existence to Mr. Landry and cannot get an office because the latter insists on having one. The government is kept together by the fact that one member fears and another controls the French vote in Westmoreland. King's County is now asked to say that it approves of the state of affairs, that it is content to have the affairs of New Brunswick regulated according to decrees from Ottawa, made in pursuance of dictation from Quebec. They may do so, they have the sovereign right to do so if they see fit. It may be more important to the country that Mr. Landry should control affairs in Mr. Hanington's name, and that Mr. Morton should get a salary for an office which he cannot fill, than that our legislature should be kept independent, a system of reform inaugurated, and the abuses which have flourished in the past be exposed; but we do not believe the electors of King's will say so. Of course the government will make a fierce struggle. Defeat and exposure which would follow would be the political death blow to every man of them.

### THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

It is evident to the most casual observer that the British forces in Egypt have very serious work out for them. They labor under many disadvantages. In the first place, the men are not accustomed to the climate, and there is danger at any time of a large portion of them being incapacitated for severe work by illness. In the next place, they are numerically very much inferior to the enemy. In the third place, the character of the country is unfavorable to military operations, and Arabi has seized and holds nearly all the points of vantage in the interior. Under these circumstances, the complete victory of the British arms can only be looked for after a protracted struggle. That Arabi feels considerable confidence in his troops is shown by the fact that he assumes the offensive, and although Wolsley succeeds in repulsing him he is not able to follow up his successes. One very surprising feature of the campaign is the wonderfully small number of casualties reported on the British side considering the enormous weight of metal hurled upon the army by the Egyptian artillery. Very many persons refuse to believe that the despatches can be correct in those particulars, but we can scarcely think that a commander would venture officially to report fewer casualties than really occurred.

### A LITTLE LESSON.

Seven years ago John Richards, on behalf of the Waterhouse Company, offered to introduce water into the city for \$50,000. The three front streets were to be laid with pipes, and the cross streets, out as far as Charlotte street. The chief cry at that time was that Mr. Richards was going to make some money out of it. Well, the plan he proposed has been adopted, although at a greater cost, after fully half the price has been lost to the city by fire during the delay. This little bit of history is not without its useful lesson, which is that the right way to judge of projects is upon their merits, and it is a great blunder to cry out against an undertaking merely because somebody thinks there is a dollar in it for some body else. It is to be hoped that our good people will lay this lesson to heart, and the next time any one proposes to do anything in the city, not to make the first and principal objection the supposition that he is going to make something.

Saturday's battle was a complete success for the British arms. Most people are impatient because matters are not brought speedily to a climax, but in point of fact very rapid progress is being made. We have such opportunities for learning what is being done on the scene of operations that everybody is setting up as a military critic. It is safe to say that Wolsley will move just as soon as he ought to.

When Sir Garnet Wolsley left England it was expected that his post of Adjutant-General would be kept open for him till his return. It has not been the case, Lieutenant-General R. C. H. Taylor having been gazetted as his successor. As this is a permanent appointment we are led to infer either that the authorities at the War Office do not expect that the campaign will be over quite so soon as they expect or that Sir Garnet is marked out for some higher post.

WHY IT MAY BE CALLED.—The Sun wants to know why the Liberal-Conservative association of King's has been called together. Why do not pretend to know; but would not be much surprised if the reason was that the Liberal-Conservatives wished to show themselves independent of a newspaper which abuses both parties in local politics. This may not be the reason; but if it is, it is a good one.

ROYALTY DOES NOT SEEM TO HAVE lost its charms for the American people. Albeit, the good citizens of Chicago have evidenced from their reception of the viceregal party on Wednesday, that they appreciate a royal visit fully as well as any downright 'Jingoist' community would.—Toronto World.

A SERIOUS MATTER.—The fact that the Attorney General has gone to the North Shore to attend to the criminal business at the courts, is considered by the St. John Sun to be worth an editorial reference.

A CARIC ON THE EDITORIAL COLUMNS OF the Capital objects to the attacks made upon the Government, and then goes on to call the Opposition "blatant deparagates and political charlatans."

OUR ADVICES FROM KING'S COUNTY are very encouraging.

Two of the Star Routers have been found guilty.

Our friends who think they have reached perfection in this life may not agree with him, but there was considerable knowledge of human nature and a grain at least of common sense in the reply of the old Texan ranger when asked how pious he thought a man could be in this life. "Wa'al," said he, reflectively, "I think if a man gets so't he can avoid steers or trade horses without lying, he'd better full out for the better land afore he has a relapse."

### WAR IN EGYPT.

A despatch to the Central News Agency from Constantinople, reports that the Anglo-Turkish Convention is now being signed.

A despatch from Kassasin to Reuters' Telegram Co., dated Sept. 6, says: At the general parade of troops here the men presented a fine, serviceable appearance. Break firing has been proceeding between the outposts today.

The Council of Ministers engaged with the question of indemnifying inhabitants for loss sustained by incendiary or pillage. It is almost certain that the ministry will propose to the Powers to appoint an international commission to settle the claims.

A despatch from Constantinople states that after a conference of three hours between Lord Dufferin and Said Pasha, to-day, the Anglo-Turkish military convention was informally signed.

In a telegram dated Ismailia, Sept. 6th, Gen. Wolsley says: The enemy reconnoitered the English position at Kassasin Lock, to-day, with cavalry. Musketry fire was exchanged with them.

Bedouin Arabs have thrown carcasses of horses and other foul matter into the Ismailia canal, and it is feared the water will become unfit for drinking.

The English train of 300 mules was attacked near Ramess Sept. 6th, by Bedouins. The escort of the train repulsed them.

ISMAILIA, Sept. 7.—Another regiment has arrived from Bombay. The men will be kept on board ship for the present. It is estimated that the railway is now capable of carrying two hundred tons of stores daily to the front.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Imperial Civil Commission leave there on Thursday for Alexandria. Derwish Pasha and Baker Pasha, with their staffs, will start on Thursday for the rendezvous in Crete. Turkish troops are assembling as fast as possible.

Orders have been sent to Suda Bay to forward the first detachment of Turkish troops to Egypt.

The Daily News' Kassasin correspondent says the Egyptians lost in the outpost affair the other day was heavy, considering the brief duration of the skirmish. I counted six bodies close together. This was by far the most determined demonstration made by the enemy since the battle of Kassasin, and indicates the near approach of a decisive conflict. All our cavalry, with General Lowe and Wilkinson, and now here.

The correspondent of the News at Alexandria has obtained from a most reliable source the exact strength of Arabi's army. The grand total was as follows: Infantry, 44,600; cavalry, 18,600; guns, 143; rocket tubes, 18; Bedouins, 30,500.

On the seventh Lord Dufferin was still awaiting instructions from England before signing the final draft of the Anglo-Turkish Military Convention. It is believed to be improbable that any obstacle will arise to prevent the formal signing of documents.

Orders have been despatched to Suda Bay to have the Turkish troops prepared to embark for Egypt. It is believed that the whole contingent in two portions of 3,000 men each, will disembark at Port Said. Their operations will be undertaken after an understanding has been arrived at between Derwish Pasha, Baker Pasha and General Wolsley.

Maj. Gen. Wilkinson and Col. Butler, with a body of Indian Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, advanced within a short distance of Tel el Kebir, at 3 o'clock, a. m., on Sept. 7th, and took sketches and made particular observations of the enemy's position. The rebel troops were apparently asleep, and none were seen by the British until the latter were retiring.

An Alexandria despatch says it is rumored that the Sultan offered Egypt to England two months ago, on the same conditions on which she took Cyprus. England declined the offer.

It is stated that Lord Dufferin is dissatisfied with the Sultan's proclamation, inasmuch as while it states that Arabi Pasha deserves to be declared a rebel, it does not expressly proclaim as such.

Major-General Mills has arrived at Kassasin and taken over the command from General Graham.

The enemy have occupied a village about two-and-a-half miles south of our camp.

A reconnoissance made yesterday in the vicinity of Tel el Kebir, revealed to us the enemy's position from Karamit to Tel el Kebir, to the extent of about five or six miles. The strength of the enemy at both places is now pretty well known.

There is no further danger of prisoners being tortured. Sir Edward Malet, the British Consul General, having taken measures for the prevention of the practice. He says he had difficulty persuading the Arabs that the use of the thumb-screw was unnecessary in conducting the examination of prisoners.

The mounted infantry made a spirited reconnoissance at Mandeciro on the 7th. They came in contact with the enemy and six of the latter were killed or wounded.

The body of the murderer of the Englishmen, Richardson and Dolson, who was executed, was left hanging in charge of twenty native policemen. Late evening an Arab mob overpowered the guard and carried off the body, together with the rope with which the man

was hanged. They intend to send the murderer's clothes and the rope to the mosque as relics, and the body is to be embalmed as that of a saint. No British soldiers were on the guard.

All Arabi Pasha's troops from Cairo have been brought to Tel el Kebir, also the crack regiments which form the elite of the Egyptian soldiery.

The enemy are working night and day on the entrenchments across the Fresh Water canal on his right.

Gen. Wolsley is now in direct telegraphic communication with London.

KASSASIN, Sept. 9.—2.20 a. m. After six o'clock this morning the Bengal Lancers and scouts came in with the news that the enemy were approaching in great force on the northern side of the railway. Our army was at once put in motion, and by seven an artillery duel began. Arabi's troops, of all arms, are spread over the entire ridge and a mile, and half up the line. A train, heavily armed, has appeared. Close to where I stand our forty pounder and Krupp guns are placed, shelling the enemy's right. There is also a twenty-five pounder a few hundred yards off playing on the same position. We have the enemy's range exactly. One shell burst right over the enemy's ranks. The Egyptian artillery have got their distance very well, and their shells are dropping steadily into our camp. We have horse artillery extended along a line half a mile in length on the north side of the railway. They are firing rapidly, and at present the Egyptians are slowly retiring. Up to this moment no casualties have occurred. Reinforcement are just coming up from Gahsaneh. The Krupp gun recently captured from Arabi, sent a shell nearly in front of his train. Our infantry are slowly advancing, and the enemy are slowly retreating.

The Telegraph's correspondent at Kassasin views Saturday's repulse of Arabi Pasha as a complete success for the British who never calculated upon his attacking them in such a manner. The enemy did not retire until the English Infantry advanced. Arabi left about 200 dead and wounded on the field. The wounded state the English right was attacked by five battalions of infantry, with five guns and 500 cavalry under command of Mahmud Pasha. The cavalry are in pursuit. Arabi's force appears to be quite broken up. The demoralization of Arabi's army is complete, his infantry flying towards the desert. The Egyptian loss is estimated at 2000 men. Our loss probably 200, including many officers. The Highland Brigade bore the brunt of the action.

The Times has the following: Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning with a rush. The first shot was fired at 5 o'clock. The position was taken in twenty minutes, we having surprised the enemy by a night march. The enemy are in full retreat.

The Indian cavalry are hotly pressing the fugitives on the south and the British cavalry on the north of the canal. The enemy's killed alone amount to 2000. The retreat of the enemy on the north is out off. The cavalry are still pursuing.

London, Sept. 13.—The Exchange Telegraph Co.'s Alexandria correspondent announces that Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning. Forty guns and a large number of prisoners were captured. The cavalry are in pursuit. Arabi's force appears to be quite broken up. The demoralization of Arabi's army is complete, his infantry flying towards the desert. The Egyptian loss is estimated at 2000 men. Our loss probably 200, including many officers. The Highland Brigade bore the brunt of the action.

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Considerable excitement was caused in our city last Tuesday evening by the announcement that a halibone weighing 80 pounds had fallen six miles west of Salina, near the railroad track. An inquiry into the matter revealed the following facts: A party of railroad section men were at work Tuesday afternoon, several miles west of town, when the ball-ast came upon them. Mr. Martin Ellwood, the foreman of the party, relates that near where they were at work halibone stones of the weight of four or five pounds were falling, and that returning toward Salina the stones increased in size, until his party discovered a huge mass of ice weighing as much as he could judge, in the neighborhood of eighty pounds. At this place the party found the ground covered with hail as if a wintry storm had passed over the land. Besides securing the mammoth chunk of ice, Mr. Ellwood secured a halibone over a foot long, three or four inches in diameter, and shaped like a cigar. These "specimens" were placed upon a hand car and brought to Salina. Mr. W. J. Hagler, the North Santa Fe merchant, and saved it from dissolving by placing it in sawdust at his store. Crowds of people went down to see it Tuesday afternoon, and many were the theories concerning the mysterious visitor. At evening its dimensions were 29x 16x 12 inches.—Salina (Kansas) Journal.

THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.—It appears that no time is to be lost in bringing on the local elections in King's, the nomination being fixed for the 20th and polling the 27th inst. It is said the Kent election, to fill the places vacated by the resignation of Messrs. Whetton and LeBlanc, will be brought on at the same or at an earlier date. Rumor has been that the latter gentleman and Hon. Mr. Landry, that they went to Derechester on Tuesday last, where the design was put in shape and the resignations made; that thence, with Mr. Landry, they went to Shelburne, whither the Sheriff of Kent was summoned, the proclamations for the new elections made out and sent out by the special messengers to various parts of the county before anyone, except the favored few, were aware that another election was at hand. There seems to be something extraordinary if not suspicious in these movements. It is a new feature to have the Provincial Secretary's office and the great seal moving around the country in the Secretary's hat.—Transcript.

HEAVY RAIN.—A heavy rain is reported from the Upper St. John.

under such a sun, were a primo necessity for their own use. The prisoners all expected instant death.

The Rothschilds have presented the British army in Egypt, through Mr. Rowell, Commissioner of State Domains twelve tons of tobacco and five thousand pipes, which the Khedive allowed to enter duty free.

It is possible that the rapid transfer of command from Graham to Willis, and from Willis to Wolsley within a period of a few hours during Saturday's engagement may have had an injurious effect on the disposition and handling of the English forces. The British sick and wounded at Ismailia number 240 in the hospital ashore and 281 aboard the hospital ship "Carthage."

The grand council summoned to discuss relations between Turkey and England, decided that the military convention must clearly indicate the landing place of Turkish troops in Egypt.

Gen. Wolsley made a personal reconnoissance this morning, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Generals Lowe, Willis and Wilkinson. He returned after gaining a clear idea of the enemy's position. This is the last reconnoissance before the battle.

A general order has been issued for a forward movement of the whole army. Tents and baggage will be transported by rail to the nearest point to the British encampment. No bugles will be allowed after sunset.

The British army is now bivouacking at a point two miles beyond here along the line facing Arabi's front. Our most advanced line is about four miles from the Egyptian front.

The forward march will begin shortly after midnight, so that the force may reach fighting distance easily by dawn. Wolsley will attempt to get around Arabi Pasha and destroy the railway in his rear, communicating with Zagazig.

The British are now marching on Tel el Kebir.

The attack will probably begin before daylight.

London, Sept. 13.—The Exchange Telegraph Co.'s Alexandria correspondent announces that Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning. Forty guns and a large number of prisoners were captured. The cavalry are in pursuit. Arabi's force appears to be quite broken up. The demoralization of Arabi's army is complete, his infantry flying towards the desert. The Egyptian loss is estimated at 2000 men. Our loss probably 200, including many officers. The Highland Brigade bore the brunt of the action.

The Times has the following: Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning with a rush. The first shot was fired at 5 o'clock. The position was taken in twenty minutes, we having surprised the enemy by a night march. The enemy are in full retreat.

The Indian cavalry are hotly pressing the fugitives on the south and the British cavalry on the north of the canal. The enemy's killed alone amount to 2000. The retreat of the enemy on the north is out off. The cavalry are still pursuing.

Considerable excitement was caused in our city last Tuesday evening by the announcement that a halibone weighing 80 pounds had fallen six miles west of Salina, near the railroad track. An inquiry into the matter revealed the following facts: A party of railroad section men were at work Tuesday afternoon, several miles west of town, when the ball-ast came upon them. Mr. Martin Ellwood, the foreman of the party, relates that near where they were at work halibone stones of the weight of four or five pounds were falling, and that returning toward Salina the stones increased in size, until his party discovered a huge mass of ice weighing as much as he could judge, in the neighborhood of eighty pounds. At this place the party found the ground covered with hail as if a wintry storm had passed over the land. Besides securing the mammoth chunk of ice, Mr. Ellwood secured a halibone over a foot long, three or four inches in diameter, and shaped like a cigar. These "specimens" were placed upon a hand car and brought to Salina. Mr. W. J. Hagler, the North Santa Fe merchant, and saved it from dissolving by placing it in sawdust at his store. Crowds of people went down to see it Tuesday afternoon, and many were the theories concerning the mysterious visitor. At evening its dimensions were 29x 16x 12 inches.—Salina (Kansas) Journal.

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# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

**POLICE NEWS.**—One drunk.

**ITS THIRD YEAR.**—The Capital has entered its third year.

**ELECTIONS.**—Kent election, September 25th; King's election, September 27th.

**READY FOR ORDERS.**—The foundry of Messrs McCaffrey & O'Toole began work Tuesday.

**THE NEW ST. PAULS.**—Work was begun Tuesday on the foundation of the new St. Paul's Church.

**RIDING PARTY.**—Quite a number of our young folks enjoyed themselves on horse back Tuesday evening.

**FOR SALE.**—A new and commodious house in the lower part of this city. Apply at the Herald office, if d & w

**LEAFERS.**—We are requested by several persons to ask the police to enforce the by-law against corner loafers.

**THE NEW ELECTION.**—The candidates in Kent for the Assembly are Messrs. Whelan, LeBlanc, Gaye and D. Landry.

**AWFUL.**—Why are the stairs in the Cathedral like their religion? For because they lead one to a-spire. Patent applied for.

**FLAGS FLYING.**—The "May Queen" when she left for St. John, had all her flags flying in the lower part of this city.

**THE HAMES FACTORY.**—Fred. Yaehe, has taken the contract to put the iron roof on Mr. McFarlane's Hames Factory at St. Mary's.

**DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.**—J. O'Brien, have the work of repairing the water works at the Hawthorne Hill Deaf and Dumb school.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE.**—A medium sized house in good repair in the central part of this city. Enquire at the Herald office, if d & w

**NEW BARBER SHOP.**—Messrs. Macgill and McDevett, have opened a barber shop, a short distance above the Queen Hotel, every thing about it is new and clean.

**A LITTLE SCARE.**—Monday morning, a heavy smoke coming from the rear of Goring's stable created a little stir on York street. A kettle of coal tar was the cause.

**HORSES.**—Jacob Huxton brought to the city by the "David Weston" six fine horses, which he lately purchased in Prince Edward Island. Samuel Guterich also brought six.

**MADAWASKA ELECTION.**—It was a question among those who were in the secrets of the respective parties Tuesday whether the Madawaska election petition would be settled by Mr. Lynot or not.

**DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.**—The Rev. Messrs. Roberts, Moraw, McLeod and Dr. Sprague have consented to act as Directors for the Deaf and Dumb School at Hawthorne Hill. Prof. Woodbridge has taken possession of the premises and has several pupils with him.

**MERCHANCISE FAIR.**—A limited number can find board by the day or week during the Fair season, in a comfortable house, with the Highlands. The house is spacious, with pleasant grounds and piazzas, and horse-cars for the Fair pass the door. For further particulars enquire at the Herald Office.—if

**DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.**—Yesterday Frederick held at one and the same time, Mr. Blackader, of the Halifax; Mr. Mott, of the St. John News; Mr. Armstrong, of the Globe; and Mr. Barber, late of the St. John Sun. We have not learned that the Water Committee feel it necessary to have a new set of levels taken to see if the town flat has tipped any.

**BURDOCKS.**—Why don't somebody cut the burdocks down? The town is full of them. It is burdocks to right of us, burdocks to left of us, burdocks in front of us, burdocks all around us. As a sample of what the town flat can do in growing this agreeable plant, the public are referred to the lot below the post office. The roadmaster should look after this matter.

**TOO MUCH TALK.**—When Mr. E. from Kingsville tried to drive out of Lennox & Spang Monday with a load of furniture for the Methodist parsonage, he found himself presented with such a name problem as confronted the original claim who tried to get through the needle's eye. For a time the excitement was intense. Every joker in Kings Ward was on hand with suggestions of remedies.

**THERAPEUTIC PAD ASSOCIATION.**—We understand that Dr. Bennet, of the firm of Bennet & Lewis, 119 Hollis street, Halifax, N. S., whose very remarkable cures by absorption without internal medicines, have created such a sensation will be in Fredericton on the 25th of this month. Consultation free. Parties desirous of such supply at the Queen Hotel. A first class agent wanted with a little capital. if d & w

**THE BOSTONIAN SHOOTING.**—We are told that the Campbell shooting case at Bates town was in reality one of attempted suicide. The fracture on the skull was caused by a bullet. The unfortunate man evidently first tried to kill himself by shooting himself in the side, and having failed in this endeavor set to complete his work by blowing his brains out. At last accounts his symptoms were slightly favorable.

**SHOOTING AT SENECA.**—On Wednesday night, Edward McGinty went to a house kept by Sarah Smith at Senece and being refused admittance, attempted to force an entrance by breaking the door. Miss Smith, acting upon the principle that a house is its occupant's castle discharged a pistol at him. The bullet knocked out one of his teeth, but did no further injury. He retired from the field and had the wound dressed by Dr. Harrison, early yesterday morning. He then disappeared presumably to avoid a warrant against him on the information of Miss Smith. Dr. Harrison in dressing the wound was unable to find the bullet, and it is not known whether it dropped out of McGinty's mouth or slipped down his throat.—Times.

**SEAN PUN IN PROGRESS.**—Mr. Sayre is in town, as will appear by a line elsewhere. He is very indignant at the course of the election which he says has been brought on in the shortest time on record. His principal complaint is that pending his election petition, in which he seeks to disqualify the persons against whom he proceeds, the election ought not to be brought on.

**THE RIVER.**—The steamer Florenceville returned from Woodstock yesterday. Her cargo consisted chiefly of apples, butter and lumber for Riteed's factory. The apples were of delicious quality, some being from Grosvenor's orchard and others from Woodstock. Capt. Duncan, had some from his own orchard, and he has about 50 barrels of first class fruit within a half dozen steps of his kitchen door, he is a man to be envied.

**FIRE IN WOODSTOCK.**—About 12:30 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, a fire was discovered in an unoccupied barn situated off Maine street. The barn was in flames before the engine got to work. The fire spread to a building in front, owned and occupied by Mrs. Gibson, and from this to Jacob Yawart's furniture factory, both of which were totally destroyed. A house adjoining the factory, occupied and owned by John Garraty, was also destroyed. The fire was kept under control.

**TEA MEETING AND CONCERT.**—A Tea Meeting and Concert will be held on the beautiful grounds of W. G. Griffiths, Castellan, for the purpose of defraying the debt of the Methodist Church, on Thursday, September 21st. A first-class list of sports has been arranged. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock, p. m.; concert to commence at 7 o'clock, p. m.; during the evening speeches will be delivered by several prominent gentlemen. Some of the best musical talent from Fredericton will take part in the concert. Tickets: tea, 40 cents; concert, 10 cents.

**PERSONAL.**—George Stephen, President of the Canada Pacific Railway Company, is expected in the city on Thursday. He will probably proceed at once on the line of the New Brunswick Railway.

Miss Vavasour, Miss Wheeler and Miss Taylor left for Boston Tuesday to enter the N. E. Conservatory of music. Miss Taylor's home is in Sheffield.

Dr. Aberton, has been elected Vice-President for New Brunswick, of the Canada Medical Association.

Mr. John Aberton who was injured by a threshing machine falling upon him is able to be out once more.

Mr. J. F. Richards has recovered his health and is back at work again.

**THE ST. MARY'S BAZAAR.**—The preparation for the Bazaar at St. Mary's were very elaborate, and the grounds presented an attractive appearance, even when viewed from the city. The ladies connected with St. Mary's church are noted for the good taste they display in getting up entertainments of this kind, and on the present occasion they sustained their reputation in that respect. Upon the lawn before Rev. Mr. Jeffrey's residence were a sale table, well stocked with useful and fancy articles, a refreshment table, stand for ice cream, cigars, lemonade, etc. People came from all the neighborhood, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. In the evening there was dancing, when the grounds were illuminated, and music was furnished by the Battalion Band.

**SOLD AND SCARED.**—An enterprising fishing outfit, being determined to stop illegal salmon fishing, concealed himself near Spring Hill the other night. By-and-by a wagon came along the road. Our officer was sure he had found a poacher, so he started his horse in full pursuit. He caught up to the team, the driver of which said, "You can pass, if you like; my horse is tired." "I don't want to pass," said the officer. "What have you in that wagon?" he asked. "A pair of partridges, I'm—" said he. And now the man who was chased became alarmed, for it was illegal to shoot partridges; but the fishing officer, not considering "all fish which come to his net," laughingly told who he was, and the matter ended with a laugh all round.

**HIS REWARD.**—The defeated nephew of his uncle, Samuel Leonard Peters, has not exactly gone to his reward, but his reward is coming to him. An officer of the British Works Department has recently visited Onabog with the view of finding an excuse to build a light house on Cameron's wharf, where one is about as much needed by those who navigate the river, as a pig needs a mastic to make him fat," as our informant puts it. All that the river needs at that point is four buoys, one at the head and one at the foot of Long Island and Hog Island. Four paraffin barrels a few yards of chain, two or three pounds of paint, and four large stones would provide all that's necessary, but the nephew of his uncle would not be able to make enough out of such a job to reward him for suffering defeat on the 20th of June.

**Madawaska Election.**

The facts relating to the contested seat in Madawaska appear to be as follows. We give them upon authority which cannot be questioned: The Government made every effort to induce Mr. Theriault to withdraw his petition. He was promised, on behalf of the Government, the vacancy shortly to occur in the Legislative Council on the resignation of Mr. W. B. Beveridge. He was promised that all his costs should be paid, and that he should receive in addition such sum of money as he might consider a temptation to him to sell himself to the men who have deceived him so often in times past. These offers were declined by Mr. Theriault. Upon this Mr. Lynot handed in his resignation, and it was reported upon the streets last evening, upon very good authority, that the writ for the new election has been made out, and that the Provincial Secretary had been telegraphed to come on as quickly as he could and sign it. A new election will be held at once Mr. Lynot will be a candidate again, and so will Mr. Theriault. The member of the government who has been most prominent in these disgraceful intrigues is Michael Adams, Surveyor General.

Mr. Lynot says he has not yet resigned.

## Water Works.

**A HITCH IN THE CONTRACTS.**

A report was circulated on the streets Monday that there was a hitch in some of the water works contracts. Rumors of all kinds were afloat, and for a time among those who take an interest in such things there was considerable excitement. It was said that a meeting had been formed, and it was the intention of the lowest tenderers to throw up their contracts, with the view of sharing in the profits of the higher ones. This, of course, had no substratum of fact, except the circumstances surrounding the case; and it would be going a little too far, perhaps, to say that these justified such a conclusion. However that may be, the committee acted very promptly in the matter. An informal meeting of the Council was held, at which the committee were authorized to declare all tenders off and to do the very best they could under the circumstances.

This was accordingly acted upon, and the intending contractors notified that their tenders would not be accepted. The committee will now probably proceed to have the work done by days work. The difficulty only arises in connection with Mr. Limerick's tender for the pump well, and Mr. Haines for the crib well and guard crib. Mr. Limerick said that in his estimate he left out \$300, and Mr. Haines says he omitted some \$100. The committee told these gentlemen that the point of it is not yet decided that the repairs in the West End wharf will be made this fall.

The committee think that the city will not lose anything by this misarrangement of the contracts although of course it will throw a great deal of extra trouble upon the members of the committee.

A force of men, under the direction of Robt. Belyea, went to work Tuesday digging the pump well for the water works. Alderman Burchell went to St. John to purchase cement. Another somewhat curious feature of the matter is that both Limerick and Haines claim or are said to claim, that they had been promised the supervision of the West End wharf, and that they thought to give it up on that what they would be short on their water works contract. We are authorized to say, that by the water committee and the wharf committee, that no such promise was made to any person, and in point of fact it is not yet decided that the repairs in the West End wharf will be made this fall.

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Frederick Gilman, William Carr, Dr. Moore, William T. White and Frederick White were also sworn. Their testimony chiefly related to the condition of Hossack after the shot. The last named witness is the school teacher. The revolver which was the lot of Hossack, he had had tried off with Gallagher for another; he said in his evidence that the pistol would not go off easily, but required considerable pressure to set it off.

After being instructed by the law by the Coroner, the jury found the following verdict: "That the said Charles Hossack came to his death by a deadly bullet fired at and from a revolver by Walter Gallagher, against him the said Charles Hossack, and that the said Walter Gallagher did feloniously kill and slay the said Charles Hossack, at the Parish of St. John in the County of York, on the 5th day of September last, and that the said Charles Hossack died from the wound caused by the said bullet on the tenth day of September instant."

**The Methodist Picnic.**

The weather has been very extraordinarily propitious to the picnickers this year, and yesterday was not exceptional. About eight o'clock children began to assemble at the Methodist church, and the train leaving punctually, by the Gibson Sunday school, so that when the procession started for the train a little before nine o'clock there must have been nearly five hundred children in line. With their banners and holiday clothes the ladies made a very pleasing appearance, and although they had no music but their shouts and merry laughter they kept good order and made excellent speed. Altogether they filled eight cars, the train leaving punctually, as after discharging its freight at Glazier's it had to make the regular connection with the St. John train. A large number of persons were at the station to greet the party off. Quite a large number of persons principally adults, went down to the picnic grounds by the 1.40 train.

Car loads of people went down in the 7.30 train. The grounds were tastefully illuminated and the Fredericton Brass Band was present and played a most attractive programme. The display of fireworks was quite a success. Most of the children returned home by the special train at five o'clock, although a good many remained for the evening. Owing to the large crowd it was impossible to have the concert. The party returned shortly after nine. The picnic must have been a great financial success.

**Andrew Witting, aged 74, keeper of a small grocery in St. Louis, was brutally murdered early on Friday morning. It is not known exactly how the act was committed. It is supposed that burglars entered the store and Witting, who resided in the upper part, heard the noise, went down stairs, was assaulted by the robbers, dragged into adjoining alley and his skull smashed in with bricks. A clue points to a white man and a negro who left on a steamer.**

A correspondent asks: "Can a boy leave his father when he is eighteen years old?" If a father is eighteen years old a son is justified in leaving him, because he ought to be by that time able to take care of himself.

## The Hossack Shooting.

An inquest was held on Monday, on the body of Charles Hossack, before Dr. Patterson, Coroner, at the request of this officer Mr. Ranford, Deputy clerk of the Crown attended the inquest; Mr. March, Police Magistrate also went out to assist Mr. Howe, J. P. in case it should be necessary, to hold a preliminary examination; Gallagher, the person who shot the lad, was arrested on Saturday; but delivered over to his father for safe keeping, the latter in connection with another former of good repute having agreed to have him forthcoming if wanted. The following jury was summoned:

Gabriel Yerra, Robert Biggs, Thos. Gilman, James Sanson, James McLeod, Henry J. Bell, William Turnbull.

We give an abstract of the principal evidence given.

**RICHARD WARD.**

He said that he was at the school house on Friday; he went with Walter Gallagher and Joseph Ward to wait until three o'clock when the pupils would be out at recess to have some fun with them; there are two school houses; we went into the old one; at recess all of the scholars came in where we were; among them was deceased; he stood in the door; some of them came in, and others stayed outside; Gallagher had a pistol and pointed it at one of the boys named Alex. Edmonds; it was loaded I saw the cartridges in it; Gallagher told Edmonds he would shoot him; his words were "Damn you, I will shoot you;" I told him to take the pistol away; it was cocked; he held it out at arm's length towards Edmonds. I told him to put it down; he then uncocked it and lowered his hand to his side; he said that again and went to raise his hand; he cocked it and cried and fell down; Gallagher ran and lifted him up and asked if he was shot; he said he was; Fred. Gilman asked Gallagher for the revolver, but he would not give it up; Charles Hossack went over to the new school house; Gilman got a wagon and took him home.

**ALEXANDER EDMONDS.**

He gave testimony much to the same effect; he said that when Gallagher had pointed the pistol at him he was frightened and ran away; he came back and stood in the door with Charles Hossack; little Freddy Clark stood between them, Gallagher pointed the pistol at them, he could not say a word of them, and the pistol went off; Charles Hossack screamed and fell down; he said that Gallagher had no reason to be angry with him.

Frederick Gilman, William Carr, Dr. Moore, William T. White and Frederick White were also sworn. Their testimony chiefly related to the condition of Hossack after the shot. The last named witness is the school teacher. The revolver which was the lot of Hossack, he had had tried off with Gallagher for another; he said in his evidence that the pistol would not go off easily, but required considerable pressure to set it off.

After being instructed by the law by the Coroner, the jury found the following verdict: "That the said Charles Hossack came to his death by a deadly bullet fired at and from a revolver by Walter Gallagher, against him the said Charles Hossack, and that the said Walter Gallagher did feloniously kill and slay the said Charles Hossack, at the Parish of St. John in the County of York, on the 5th day of September last, and that the said Charles Hossack died from the wound caused by the said bullet on the tenth day of September instant."

**The Methodist Picnic.**

The weather has been very extraordinarily propitious to the picnickers this year, and yesterday was not exceptional. About eight o'clock children began to assemble at the Methodist church, and the train leaving punctually, by the Gibson Sunday school, so that when the procession started for the train a little before nine o'clock there must have been nearly five hundred children in line. With their banners and holiday clothes the ladies made a very pleasing appearance, and although they had no music but their shouts and merry laughter they kept good order and made excellent speed. Altogether they filled eight cars, the train leaving punctually, as after discharging its freight at Glazier's it had to make the regular connection with the St. John train. A large number of persons were at the station to greet the party off. Quite a large number of persons principally adults, went down to the picnic grounds by the 1.40 train.

Car loads of people went down in the 7.30 train. The grounds were tastefully illuminated and the Fredericton Brass Band was present and played a most attractive programme. The display of fireworks was quite a success. Most of the children returned home by the special train at five o'clock, although a good many remained for the evening. Owing to the large crowd it was impossible to have the concert. The party returned shortly after nine. The picnic must have been a great financial success.

**Andrew Witting, aged 74, keeper of a small grocery in St. Louis, was brutally murdered early on Friday morning. It is not known exactly how the act was committed. It is supposed that burglars entered the store and Witting, who resided in the upper part, heard the noise, went down stairs, was assaulted by the robbers, dragged into adjoining alley and his skull smashed in with bricks. A clue points to a white man and a negro who left on a steamer.**

A correspondent asks: "Can a boy leave his father when he is eighteen years old?" If a father is eighteen years old a son is justified in leaving him, because he ought to be by that time able to take care of himself.

## The Head Waters of the St. John.

(Continued.)

Before leaving the widow Castoria's, we hired one of her sons to accompany us on the trip. He proved to be a useful man, and an entertaining one. He told us many stories of hair breadth escapes in running the Big Rapids and moose hunting. He also spoke of an Indian burying ground on Black River, and said that while he was passing it on one occasion unseen hands threw stones at him. He has no doubt that the projectors of the projectiles were defunct Indians.

The night of Aug. 12th, was very cold, frost cold enough for frost. We passed on the next day, and after poling 8 miles came to the mouth of

**THE BLACK RIVER.**

This is one of the largest tributaries of the St. John, its waters reaching to within twenty miles of the St. Lawrence. It is a very strong stream and just at its mouth there is good farming land. There is an old clearing here upon which considerable hay is still grown. For twelve miles Big Black River runs with a very strong current but at that distance the dead water is reached. Adams Brook, said to be a capital trout stream, here joins the main river. The water was rising too fast for good fishing. The dead water extends ten miles with wide flats, well adapted for farming on either side; but it is not likely they will be occupied for some time, as the owners are averse to settlers on account of the danger to the timber lands from fire, which has already done a good deal of damage along this stream. Above the dead water, there are rapids for two miles, and then dead water again for five miles, when Depot Branch is reached. This stream was named by the

commodore's companions as the base of supplies was upon it. It runs parallel to the intercolonial boundary. Five miles above the line crosses the river, and the iron posts with the date 1845, and the names of the Commissioners, are standing on the river bank. On the night of August 14th we had frost. Five miles from the boundary we came to Mrs. Gudeaux's, where we left our canoe. A road to Seven Islands crosses the Big Black here, and there is a weekly mail from St. Jean Port Joli, on the St. Lawrence. Taking the road, we went along it a short distance and then struck into the woods, at first on a westerly course and afterwards on a south-westerly course, camping at night in low spruce land. It rained very hard, and continued to do so all the next day. We camped the next night at a sugar camp on the top of a high ridge. Here we found a large establishment for making sugar. The millers use evaporating pans, of which we saw three and fifteen large tubs for sap, which is hauled by horses to this place. There were many "casasus" and "spiles." In every respect, the apparatus was the best I have seen. The amount realized from the Autumn Festival is about \$600. A large number of people were in town on Wednesday night because of the fair.

The outside parish on St. Luke's Church is now completed, and is certainly a credit to the contractor, Mr. E. H. Craig. The Main Street Baptists have their building well finished. Geo. Noble is the contractor.

A large congregation was assembled at Christ Church, on Thursday morning, to witness the marriage of Mr. J. Reid Tupper, Sr., to Miss Bertha Bull. Suffice it to say the bride looked simply lovely, as did also the bridesmaid, Miss Annie Winslow. The happy couple left on the train for a wedding tour of the Maritime Provinces.

Lady Harborton, an Irish peeress, who has worked so hard to induce her sex in England to adopt a costume more conducive than that now worn to their health and comfort, has the courage of her convictions. In a London paper we read:—

"At the archery meeting at Exeter last week, the Viscountess Harborton appeared at target D in the dress of the future. The material was grey cashmere, the body being composed of a stiff jacket, ending at the waist, something like a mechanic's, only it juttied outwards a little at the back instead of lying close. The overskirt—grey, of course—fell considerably below the knees, and then the divided skirt of blue and white neckerchief, and altogether 'diseas' and 'flat-headed.' Her shoes were broad-soled and flat-headed! And yet we fear that this sensible lady will fall almost entirely in promoting her objects, if only for one cause, viz, she is not of the first fashion."

A freight train on the M. C. Railway containing 85 cars heavily loaded ran away at the foot of the mountain near Penobscot. The grade is so steep that the engine could not hold the train, and the brakes upon the cars became red hot. The train ran at great speed for several miles, until it reached a bridge, which was demolished. The engine and several cars were wrecked. The train hands escaped with bruises.

Eighteen women met together at Whitewater, Wis., and prayed for rain when the rain descended, seventeen of them screamed because they had no umbrellas.

## MARRIAGES.

At Christ Church, in this city, on the 30th ult., by Rev. G. G. Roberts, G. E. Coulthard, M. D., of the city, and Miss Elizabeth M. D., of the late James Hunter, of St. John.

## DEATHS.

In this city, on the 7th inst., William Sumner, husband of Mrs. E. J. D. and M. J. D. George.

## A Generous Offer Declined.

Recently one of our city merchants, who has contributed to the city revenue once or twice in the shape of Scott Act fines, called Sergeant Yandine into his private room and asked him as a favor that he would notify him before any charge was preferred against any body on his premises for selling liquor, "for," said he, "the next time he's fined it will be \$100, and I don't want to pay that for him and don't want him to go to jail from my place." The sergeant said he could give no such promise. Whereupon the merchant asked if he could take a present, and on being answered in the negative said, "If you get something by mail, you will know where it came from."

A few days after an envelope came to the Sergeant's house, and in it was a \$30, a \$10 and a \$1 bill. He took the money next day to the merchant, who admitted that he had sent it and declined to take it back, saying, "It is not a bribe. It is a present which I have sent you through sympathy on account of your injury. You may complain of me as much as you will, it is not intended as a bribe." The Sergeant has the money yet, and does not know what to do with it. He says he will give it back again. If he don't, we suggest he might contribute it to the fund for enforcing the Canada Temperance Act.

**HE TOOK IT BACK.**—The merchant who made the present took it back, and now says that he wishes he had either not sent it at all or had known enough to deny it. He thinks he made a mistake. Most people will agree with him.

**THE TRACADO LARAZETTO.**—We give up a large amount of space to-day to a description of the Tracado Larazetto and some of its patients. It will well repay perusal. Not many of our people know much of this institution and dread disease from which the patients suffer within its walls. The care of the suffering rises above all politics, and we feel sure that every man in Canada will say to the Dominion Government that nothing should be left undone to secure to the persons buried in that living tomb all the comfort they may desire. And we would have put on record our tribute to the noble sternness which has undertaken the charge of the poor sufferers. Talk of heroism which risks death in search for fame upon a battlefield. It is as nothing compared to the blessed work these noble women are doing daily. They sacrifice the brightness of their own lives to bring a ray of sunshine into the lives of others, hoping for no earthly reward, counting on human praise, emulating their Divine Master in going about doing good. The world has become so accustomed to these ministering spirits that it fails to recognize fully their noble work.

## Woodstock Notes.

Woodstock, Sept. 11.

The celebrated Spanish Students give a concert here this evening in the rink.

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