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A SERMON

BY REV. DR. KINGDON, DELIVERED IN CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, FREDERICTON, SUNDAY, JULY 9TH.

(Photographically Reported for The Herald by W. A. LeVine.)

If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maran-atha.—1st Cor. chap. 16, 22nd v.

When it pleased the Almighty God that the writings of the New Testament should consist in a very great measure of epistles, it did not please the Almighty God that these epistles should be very different in form from what is usual in the epistles of men when they are dealing with human affairs. We know that it is one peculiarity of Almighty inspiration, that men should speak as they are moved by the Holy Ghost, without removing the individual peculiarities which exist in them, so that we are almost able to tell, when we see or read any particular text of the Bible, who the writer was. We are almost able to see from phrases and words and the authors tones and language, that this or that particular person had been inspired to write. So we can sometimes say that this was written by the prophet Isaiah, that by Jeremiah, or this by the priest Ezekiel, or that by the sententious Solomon. So we see that individual peculiarities are not removed. In the epistles we find the same result, and there, too, just as it is in the world, some person to emphasize a letter leaves some important remark till the conclusion, so the apostles make some statement or allusion to some other epistle or matter which is known to those to whom the epistle is written. My brethren, you know that such words linger longer than any other. You know that when to-day one has passed away it is said of him—his last words were this or that; and they seem to have a far deeper meaning for us, and to linger longer around our recollections than any other saying, and the dearer he is the more impressive and lasting his last words are.

The Apostle St. Paul in the last part of the first epistle to Corinthians, tries to make some lasting impression. There is something remarkable about these words. First of all you see they are remarkable because they are written in the usual salutation of the Apostle Paul—"If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maran-atha." Next, dear brethren, you will know that it was unusual for Paul to write the whole epistle himself. It was written by an amanuensis. Just as, in the old, Jeremiah had to get some one to write down his words, so in the New Testament St. Paul had a handy scribe to write down the words which he would have sent to those to whom he was writing. In the epistle to the Romans we find that Saint Paul had a scribe to write down the words which he would send to the Romans. But the same scribe could not always be at hand. We cannot imagine that Paul took with him on his journeys the same scribe. No, brethren, the probability is that the hand writing was almost always different, except when many epistles were written at the same time, then it would be easy to employ the same amanuensis. But how could these people be certain that this epistle was written by the Apostle? Brethren, the holy spirit of God which permitted the New Testament to be written in this form also left a means whereby the writings of the real and genuine Saint Paul might be known from those which belonged to man who wrote in his name, those who were imposters, because we know that in the days of the apostles there were forged writings of Saint Paul. The apostle seemed to remember this when once he said, "It was not from me." And again we find, in the second epistle to the Thessalonians, the apostle provided the sign or token whereby his epistle should be known. If you will look at the second epistle to the Thessalonians you will read, "Every salutation of me, Paul," that is, every epistle was signed in his own hand writing. His handwriting was peculiar and remarkable; and therefore they might know that the letter was from the apostle. This was the token to every epistle.

Now, brethren, in the authorized version it would seem that the Epistle to the Galatians had been written in his own hand. The Apostle writes, "You see how large a letter I have written unto you by mine own hand;" for the apostle, in that particular case, being anxious, had written the whole epistle in his own hand. Now, brethren, we know that St. Paul's eye-sight was somewhat deficient or defective. We know that he did not recognize that a certain person was the high priest. If he had not been so afflicted he would have known by the peculiar dress of the person who was passing judgment upon him; therefore he said "I did not know the high priest." And therefore, he says "you see how large an epistle I have written unto you by mine own hand." When he takes up his style to write it is always as the apostle,

or the prisoner at one time, he writes, "remember my bonds;" and, again, to the Corinthians, he has been writing about money matters, telling them to administer to the wants of the saints, ordering this one to be admonished and that one to be excommunicated; and in that he takes up the pen to write the salutation by his own hand. And then, after all, he had been only dallying with the branches and twigs—now he goes to the root of the whole matter, therefore, he said, firmly and boldly, "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maran-atha." My anathema is no avail unless it be confirmed, but when the Lord is come He will confirm the apostles where they are desired—maran-atha—the Lord is coming. These words are remarkable, because they are not in English. When it pleased the Lord Almighty that the prayer book should be translated there was only one word—"amen"—which could not be conveniently rendered in English. The word "hallelujah" has been translated "praise ye the Lord." Other words have been left out, and a whole passage, because the word "hosanna" occurs in it. It could not be translated because it had a deeper meaning. But, in the Bible more words have been left in the original.

Now, let us explain this passage. "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ let him be anathema maran-atha." What does that mean? What do we lose by not loving the Lord Jesus Christ? What is anathema? Let me change that word one little bit—change the pronunciation in order that you may better understand it. Let me call the word anathema. "It then means something that has been offered in the temple of God for His honor and glory—for example, that great prophet of whom we have read, the prophet Samuel. He was offered up by his mother in the Temple. His whole life was given to Almighty God. We might say then that Samuel was anathema, wholly devoted to God's service. My brethren, when an infant is brought to be baptised, or a person to confirmation, we might say that they are anathema—offered to Almighty God—willingly offered to God's service. God's blessing rests upon them. But, brethren, change the pronunciation of the word one little bit, and call it "anathema," and the difference can only be compared by the difference between heaven and hell. Everything was made for God's glory, and he that does not love Him is anathema. God's glory will not rest upon those who do not serve God. "I will get honor upon Pharaoh's host," said the Lord; and the king became anathema. Achan became anathema, because he laid his hands on that which was accursed. My brethren, there is a great deal in that one word. We are made by God and His glory, and God's glory must be seen upon us. If we are willing to accept that position; if we are willing to dedicate ourselves to His service and His honor; we offer ourselves willingly, then God will confirm our offering and place us as glorious shrines in His temple, as He says, "I will make him a pillar in the presence of God." But, brethren, those who reject His service, those who say, "We will not have this man to reign over us. He will say, 'bring these men hither and slay them before me'; therefore they are anathema; and therefore the Apostle says, 'if any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maran-atha.'"

Brethren, we can understand what it is not to have the love of the Lord Jesus Christ in our hearts; and we can understand what we lose by not loving Him; and, therefore, how each one should test his own heart, and see whether it has the love of the Lord Jesus Christ or not. It is easy to tell whether we love any person or not; and just as love is between man and man, so is there a certain similitude to the love of God which the heart should possess. When we love a person, we continually please him. We are constantly thinking of him, when he is away; and we have something at home as a reminder of him. Brethren, are we continually thinking of our Lord Jesus Christ? If you will, possible ask, Is there any other test? Jesus is the test. Let me put before you two of His commandments. "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ." Here is one how simple the words are. In our authorized version all is in monosyllables. "Watch and pray." Are we continually watching over our actions; continually watching over our thoughts; continually watching over all we do, or say, or think, for our blessed Lord's sake. If we have not perfect love we ought to pray. Remember the monosyllable. Are we continually referring to our blessed Lord in prayer? Are we constant in prayer? We should be. Then again there is that little word, "love"—"Love ye one another." When one asked the Saviour how he could reach heaven, He said "love." It is the simple rule of the Master; for love doeth no harm to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.

Then, brethren, there are two other words, monosyllables, "do this." Is there one of you that has been confirmed, and who

has kept His commandments, three or four times a day, let him be anathema. If ye love me, commandments. Oh brethren do not think that any pretext can be a real one, if there is anything hindering you from loving God. Seek for grace from Almighty God in order that you may be able to obey His commandments. "Do this," and then it may be that by hard struggles you will be preparing yourselves to be more worthy of doing and obeying. Aye, brethren, test yourselves by simple rules, and you may perhaps have the love of the Lord Jesus Christ in your hearts, more and more, because "if any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema," and the Lord is coming to confirm his words.

WAR IN EGYPT.

The reasons which prompted the Egyptians to display a flag of truce can only be surmised. The Bittern, after taking Flag Lieut. Lambton on board, proceeded to the harbor to learn the object of the flag of truce. Information was conveyed to the commander of the Bittern that Toniba Pasha, military commander in Alexandria, wished to communicate with Admiral Seymour. Lieut. Lambton replied that as a preliminary condition to further negotiations the forts dominating the entrance to the harbor must be surrendered. Tula Pasha refused to accept these terms, and the Bittern returned to acquaint Admiral Seymour with his refusal.

The Bittern reported as follows: "Negotiations have failed. I have accordingly informed the authorities on shore that we will engage batteries at 3.30. The body of men we saw working the hospital batteries had dispersed after our last shrapnel was fired. They took refuge in the casemates near by. We saw about 160 men armed with rifles, running towards the lighthouse fort. They carried bags. We also saw an Egyptian General, apparently Arabi Pasha, surrounded by his staff. Two 90-ton guns in Alexandria are disabled."

From this it seemed as if the officers and staff were observed in the hospital batteries. Finding themselves in a dangerous position and unable to escape, they had simply hoisted a flag of truce in order to get out of the fort. When the Bittern went in, large bodies of troops were going out in field marching order. The Ministers had no proposals to make. Lieut. Lambton informed them that he had not come to offer conditions, but to receive proposals. They replied that Fort Marabout had already been evacuated, but they could give no definite answer as to Fort Mex. The Governor conducted the conversation. He was in command during the action yesterday. He admitted that the troops suffered heavy losses. Lieut. Lambton informed him that should he agree to terms the troops would be allowed to evacuate the forts with rifles and all the honors of war, but unless the terms were complied with no negotiations would be entered upon.

Vessels were subsequently detailed to attack Fort Pharos and Fort Mex. At 5 p. m. the Invincible fired a 9-inch shell at Fort Mex. The shell struck the exact point aimed at and flames broke out from the building. There was no reply, nor was there any sign of life in the fort.

A few minutes after six a shot was fired at Fort Mex. A white flag was again hoisted. A dense smoke arose over Alexandria from two quarters, and fears were expressed that the mob had begun to pillage and destroy. The Admiral sent ashore to inform the authorities that he accepted the flag of truce, but it will be the last truce to which he will agree, and henceforth he will consider the hoisting of a white flag as a sign of unconditional surrender, and act accordingly.

Alexandria has been vacated after being fired and pillaged by the Bedouins. The Egyptian forces took advantage of the flag of truce to withdraw from Alexandria. This they did in some confusion and it is said marched at once upon Cairo. The city being given to the Bedouins was set on fire and many places burned and terrible scenes of riot, robbery and murder ensued. Hundreds of Europeans were killed. The telegraph ship Chiltern is crowded with survivors, who fought their way to the beach, from whence boats of the navy removed them. They report having passed a dreadful night, defending themselves desperately. One hundred Europeans and other Christians in the Bank and adjoining building were massacred. The whole of the Grand Square is burned. The correspondent accompanied an officer to the shore in a steam pinnace; all is perfectly silent but for the roar of the flames. It is believed that Arabi Pasha has concentrated his forces beyond the city to oppose the British advance. The work of the ships is now over. Any further action must be ashore. Fully half of the town is burning. There will be a landing in force to investigate the condition of things and if possible render aid.

The town for some hours after the troops left was a veritable pandemonium. There is suspicion that the forts are undermined, and they will be carefully examined before any large body of troops are allowed to enter them. The about is yet untouched. A thousand men are known to be entrenched there. The Khedive and his family are safe. Admiral Seymour has received the following instructions—"That as opposition of the forts have ceased, he should not dismantle them or disable the guns. He should open friendly communications with the Khedive, and in the absence of native authorities from Alexandria should land seamen or marines for police purposes, and should inform the foreign commander of these measures. The Admiral was instructed to invite the Khedive to assert his authority in restoring order. The landing of a British force for police purposes is to be in concert with the Khedive or any native authority in Alexandria, and any of the European men-of-war were to be invited to cooperate."

The news says it is understood that in the event of hostilities in Egypt the Duke of Connaught will volunteer. It is probable that if a force is sent he will command one of the four infantry brigades. The news says the proposal that Turkey be invited by the Powers to re-establish the Khedive's authority is practically agreed upon and a note to that effect will be sent to the Porte in the course of the week. It is regarded as probable that Turkey, while not positively declining the call of Europe, will try to gain time by reopening negotiations. In such case, England will invite a conference to regard this procedure as equivalent to refusal and will ask its approval of some other course.

The Alexandria correspondent says the number of persons massacred by the mob is estimated at 2,000. The soldiers and mob joined by hundreds of women, sacked every shop, entered the houses of Europeans and murdered the inmates. The whole battalion of Arabs was blown up in one fort during the bombardment. The fire is still raging; there are at least two miles of houses burning. More than a third of the city appears to be on fire.

MARINES IN RAS-EL-YIN PORT. LONDON, July 14.—The following has been received at the Admiralty from Admiral Seymour: "7.40 a. m.—I have occupied Ras-el-Yin fort with marines from the squadron, and spiked the guns in six batteries opposite. Alexandria still burning, but I am clearing the streets. The Khedive is safe in his palace, which is guarded by 700 marines. Please express the thanks of the officers and men of the squadron for the gracious and kind message of her Majesty. The conduct of both officers and men was beyond praise. Majority of those wounded doing well."

A telegram from Suex to the Admiralty says that canal traffic is going on the same as usual. FLAMES AND MASSACRE. ALEXANDRIA, July 14.—It is stated that six persons were massacred at the French consulate. The fire in the city is still increasing, and men are seen running about with torches completing the work of destruction.

THE KHEDIVE TO ISSUE A PROCLAMATION. A proclamation in Arabic is preparing in the Khedive's name, calling on the people to preserve order and the troops to disband. It is stated that Arabi Pasha has only 4,000 very much disorganized troops. Two hundred marines have orders to march through the town and shoot all persons found riding.

ARABI TO BE TREATED AS A REBEL. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—In last evening's meeting of the Council the Prime Minister, Said Pasha, maintained Arabi was a rebel and must be treated as such. An Alexandria despatch says that Arabi Pasha has spread a report to the effect that the English can only fight at sea and that he would withdraw until the British troops landed and then there would be a great battle.

General Stone is with the Khedive. This General confirmed the report that Arabi Pasha had ordered the murder of the Khedive, and added that Arabi had ordered the sacking of the town before quitting it. The Americans have landed sixty marines. There are still some Egyptian police on duty helping to maintain order.

July 15.—The Dragomans of the six powers, presented an identical note to the Porte in writing inviting Turkey to send troops to Egypt. The Observer says the torpedo boats at Devonport have been ordered to prepare for sea. It is believed they will be used for patrolling the Suez Canal. It is intended to send to Egypt the reserve squadron under the Duke of Edinburgh.

It is reported that Arabi Pasha is awaiting reinforcements from Cairo. Firing was heard outside of the town during the night. All the available marines and sailors were sent to the front

last evening in the expectation that Arabi Pasha would attempt to enter the city. The Khedive has dismissed Arabi Pasha from the ministry of war. The fire continues. Whole families of Europeans disappeared. It is believed they were thrown into the flames. The conditions of the Turkish intervention in Egypt are understood to be as follows: The occupation of Egypt is to be limited to three months, at the expiration of which time the Khedive can demand a proclamation; the cost is to be defrayed by Egypt. No European commissioners are to accompany the Turkish troops. It is believed the Porte will refuse to dispatch an expedition. Sandison, Secretary of the British Legation, visited the Porte on Saturday for the first time since the bombardment of Alexandria. He was cordially received.

Word has been received from Alexandria that the Arabi Pasha is still at Ras-el-Yin. His force consists of four regiments of infantry, 1,500 irregular troops and one regiment of cavalry with 800 horses, 36 Krupp guns and 12 mitrailleuses. The British have cut the Cairo canal near Lake Mariout. The Khedive has summoned Arabi Pasha to Alexandria, threatening to treat him as a rebel if he disobeys. Advice from Cairo indicates that everything is quiet there.

A correspondent writing from Alexandria to the Daily News says an engagement between the English and the troops of Arabi is imminent. The English sailors to-day flogged the Arabs guilty of arson, rape and pillage. Five men were publicly shot, four for murder and one as a spy. Hundreds of persons are homeless and starving.

The Porte has requested the Ambassador to attend the Conference to-night, the Sultan presiding. The German agent at Cairo telegraphed on the 13th inst. that the city was quiet, and he believed that Arabi Pasha was organizing resistance near Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.—On Saturday night in consequence of the reports of an intended attack by Arabi Pasha, Capt. Fisher had mines sunk in front of the gates, doing the work ostentatiously way in order to insure the fact reaching Arabi. Late at night all the posts on the fortifications were strongly reinforced. A Colonel and Lieutenant, deserters from Arabi's army have arrived here. The officers say it is Arabi's intention to cut the fresh water canal which supplies the town. Arabi telegraphed yesterday the Khedive offering to come in with his army to subdue the fire caused by the English guns. Lord Bessford has in consequence of the rumor of Arabi's threat to cut the canal given orders for the filling of all tanks and cisterns.

It is stated that a Pasha is marching on Port Said with fifteen hundred men, and that a large force of Bedouins is apparently following them. The road to Cairo is blocked. The Khedive believes that the people of Cairo will not permit Arabi to loot that city.

An Alexandria correspondent of the Times telegraphs that he has opened communication with the camp of Arabi Pasha which, his informant says, consists of a little over 6,000 men, who are intensely discontented and surrounded by starving women and children. Because of the lowest class are still being enticed by Arabi with promises of unlimited plunder.

An Alexandria despatch to the Daily News says: The Khedive states that 205 Europeans have been killed at Kafrel Dewar. A leading editorial in the Morning Post says that the behavior of the American admiral and his men at Alexandria was beyond all praise.

Arabi Pasha threatens to cut Mahmud canal, which supplies the town with water. He now prevents provisions from entering, so as numbers of Europeans are returning. There is a likelihood of a famine. An unsuccessful attempt was made to fire Cairo. Arabi's force on the canal is estimated at 10,000 including Bedouins.

It is reported that Arabi Pasha is preparing to move. The natives state that during the retreat of Arabi Pasha one of the shells burst in the midst of a body of soldiers and killed 200. Arabi Pasha has written a reply to the Khedive's demands in a long letter which the Khedive declares unsatisfactory. Arabi says he did not intend to make war, but as the powers are determined to force an attack he considers it better to fight at once. He expresses his willingness to come to Alexandria if the Khedive will induce the British troops and fleet to withdraw. If the Khedive cannot do this Arabi recommends him to send a minister to his camp to discuss the situation.

Lord Dufferin, British, and the Marquis de Noailles, French Ambassador, have been instructed to submit to the conference the question of the protection of the Suez Canal, and propose that the execution of its decisions be entrusted to certain powers. In the French Deputies a debate began on the Egyptian question. Defreycinet said he considered that armed intervention, which a few weeks ago was not justified, had become imperative since occurrences in Alexandria, in which French subjects have been molested and massacred. The state of things, he declared, constituted for France a right to intervene. In view of the present state of affairs, however, it is prudent for the government to act with Europe.

General Skobloff. Moscow, July 7.—General Skobloff, the famous Russian General, died suddenly at the Hotel Dussaux here to-day. General Michael Skobloff was born in the district of Raizen, near Moscow, in 1843. He began his career in Turkestan, as commandant of a company of Cossacks. In 1871 he went to the Caucasus, as one of the aides-de-camp of the Grand Duke Michael, whence he was transferred to the 3rd Battalion of the 74th Regiment of the line. In the Caucasus he rose to notice by his successes, obtained only by disobeying the order given him as commander of the advance guard of the Khiva Column. After a brief sojourn with the Carlists, in order to study the art of war, he returned to Turkestan in 1875, where he commanded the cavalry at the battle of Khokhand, and by a turning movement captured 58 cannons. Being appointed Chief of Staff of General Trosky, he led the assault on Andjian, and after some days' fighting was obliged to retreat. During this retrograde movement, the ammunition having become exhausted, Skobloff made a cavalry charge by night on the enemy's camp of 6,000 or 7,000 men, and routed them panic-stricken. Being left in sole command, he took the revolted city of Namangan, and finally saw Khokhand annexed to the Russian Empire. During the Russo-Turkish war he was first on the staff of the Grand Duke Michael, then Chief of the Staff to his own father, a cavalry General. As a volunteer he swam the Danube on horseback and led a bayonet charge against the Turkish position. Before Krudener's unsuccessful attack on Plevna on July 31, 1877, he was put in command of a flying detachment, with which he entered Plevna and remained a few minutes. He then covered the Russian retreat and brought off all the wounded. In the second attack on the same city he was Imperator's Chief of the Staff, and led four regiments to the attack, capturing two redoubts on the Lofcha road. These he held for 24 hours, but had to retire with a loss of 8,000 out of 12,000 men and three guns. As Lieutenant-General and Chief of the 16th Division he commanded the Russian line on Green Hill, and subsequently at the passage of the Balkans turned the Turkish left flank, carried the positions at the village of Shenovah, and on January 10th captured the enemy, who had previously beaten off the attacks of Prince Mirsky and General Radetsky in the Shipka Pass. He then commanded the Russian advance on Adrianople, which entered on January 18th leading to Constantinople and occupying Tchataldja on February 6. These forces after holding a temporary command in the Balkans, he led back to Adrianople. As a soldier, Skobloff was brave to a fault, as a strategist he was a success. As an orator he was adventurous, especially after dinner, as his latest speech which the "Can" had to disown, breathing fire and slaughter, as the embroilment of Europe, generally proved.—Toronto Globe.

There is "a great financial nobleman" upon the Berlin bourse who is freely spoken of behind his back at "the baron with the eighty-three pairs of trousers." The origin of the very novel title is soon told. One day when the baron was at the tailor's he was particularly struck with some trouser cloth of a new and extraordinary pattern. "I should like a pair of trousers made from that cloth," he said, "but it would be very disagreeable if one of my colleagues were to appear in a similar pair. Have you made any trousers of that pattern?" "None as yet, Herr Baron," answered the tailor, "if you will honor me with your order you will be the very first wearer." "Good," said the man of money; "I will be the last as well as the first. I do not like my dress to be copied." The tailor smiled as politely as he could, and observed that he had a large quantity of the cloth, and that as the pattern was likely to be in demand, he was sure to be called upon to make many other pairs of trousers from it. "That is by no means necessary," said the baron; "it will be worth my while to purchase the monopoly of the pattern. Just see how many pairs of trousers it will make!" The tailor looked at his books and made a short calculation and then informed his customer that the cloth could only be exhausted by being cut up for eighty-three pairs of trousers. "Good," replied the financier; "I will take them all!" He is now said to be provided with more pairs of trousers than any other man of fashion in the whole world.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 20, 1882.

### DRAWING THE LINES.

The Farmer wants to draw the lines in local politics as they are drawn in Dominion issues. It proceeds to define the difference between the Tories and the Liberals in this fashion:

The Liberal Conservatives go for maintaining the constitution of the Confederation, and preserving connection with the Mother Country, and keeping up the N. P., or a modified system of protection to native industries. The Liberals on the contrary, go in for changes and innovations on the constitution, for abolishing the Senate, or making it elective; they would strain the bond that binds Canada to the Mother Country by snapping, by demanding the power of treaty making, which would be gained, be a long step towards complete independence, and by working for complete freedom of trade, and a commercial union with the United States, which would be a long step, again, to annexation.

Certain naturalists went to Cuvier for a definition of a crab.

"A crab is a small red fish, which walks backwards," "Gentlemen," said Cuvier, "the crab is not a fish; it is not red; it does not walk backwards. With these exceptions your definition is correct." A similar observation might be made in reference to the Farmer's definition.

The Liberal Conservatives do not "go for laboring to bring about the centralization of power at Ottawa; and the Premier does not hesitate to declare himself favorable to a legislative union. The maintenance of a connection with the Mother Country is not a question in Canadian politics. A few public men have advocated independence, the most prominent among them being Sir Alex. Gait, Tory Commissioner to Great Britain.

"A modified system of protection" is not a plank in the Tory platform. This is the essence of the Liberal view of the tariff. On the other hand the Liberals have not declared themselves in favor of abolishing the Senate or making it elective, they are not endeavoring to snap connection with the Mother Country, they are not working for freedom of trade, unless by this the Farmer means freedom from monopolists, because they have declared free trade to be an impossibility in Canada, and they are not seeking to bring about a commercial union with the United States. With these exceptions the Farmer's definition is entirely accurate. After some remarks about the reasons why all Tories would seek to keep up the Legislative Council, in the course of which it shows its inability to distinguish between real dignity and sham ceremonial, the Farmer with marvellous wisdom, remarks, that if his ideas were adopted "the abolishing of the Legislative Council would not be a mere question of reducing the expenditure, but would mean that those who opposed it were those who urged it were on the side of or against conserving the constitution, maintaining connection with the Mother Country, and against, or for independence."

What utter nonsense this is. What earthly connection is there between the Legislative Council and the independence of Canada? But trying out our local politicians by this test we arrive at some strange results. When the question of the abolition of the Council was before the Legislature the gentlemen who were most prominent in favor of its retention were Messrs. Elder and Lynot, neither of whom were prepared at that time to support a measure looking to its abolition. Yet both of these gentlemen are Liberals. Indeed the Farmer cannot point out a Tory, or if it likes the term better, a Liberal Conservative, in the Legislature, who declared himself in favor of retaining the Council. The following Liberal-Conservative voted for its abolition: Messrs. Fraser, Wedderburn, Marshall, Hanington, Landry, Perley, Willis, White, Woods, Butler, Adams, Turner and Dr. Lewis. If the Farmer's logic is good these gentlemen are in favor of independence, free trade and commercial treaties with the United States, and in short are Liberals; but they are not Liberals, therefore there must be some error in the Farmer's test. Surely this one instance must show our contemporary what an inextricable muddle things would get into if his ideas were acted upon. The proper division to make in the local Legislature is one upon subjects over which the Legislature has jurisdiction.

A GREAT deal is said about the prevalence of crime in Ireland. It ought not to be forgotten by those who are fond of referring to the criminal statistics of that country, that if the offences committed even in the most favored lands were as carefully tabulated as those in Ireland are the record would furnish a vast field for moralizing. To be sure five murders a month is five too many; but we would not think that New Brunswick had become entirely given-up to crime because four men were killed in the Province in a year, and yet the number in proportion to the population would be about the same as that which has excited such denunciations in the case of Ireland.

The death of Habblo Knight Brown, one of *l'arch*'s artists, is announced.

### THE UNIVERSITY.

The late Enochian exercises at the University have attracted public attention to that institution, and while the remembrance of the festivities is fresh it is not inopportune to urge upon the people of the Province generally the importance of this our chief educational institution. Whether it is considered in respect to the learning of its Professors, the extent of its scientific appliances, or the number and importance of the subjects embraced in the course of study, the University occupies a high position. A degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred by it represents a great deal of mental training and acquired knowledge. During the last academical year more students were in attendance than in any previous year, and this would appear to indicate that its popularity is on the increase. The number of students last year was fifty-three, and although this may seem small in comparison with the long lists of students at the great Universities of the United States, of Ontario and Quebec, it must not be forgotten that there are no special causes of medicine, law or theology at the New Brunswick institution as there are at the others. The proportion, which the students in the full arts course bear to the population of the Province, is probably fully as great as in any other instance which can be cited. It is worth while mentioning this, because we every now and then hear complaints that the good accomplished by the University does not compensate for the expenditure.

While we are upon this subject it may be as well to refer to the question of expense. This, including board, text books and all fees, may be put at \$175.00 a year for a student residing in the college, or it may not exceed \$150.00 for one residing in town. Under certain circumstances the tuition fees of \$22.50 per annum will be omitted. The University is authorized by law to award eighteen scholarships, one for each County in the Province and one for each class in the University. The scholarships are \$50 a year, and those for a county, if taken by a student matriculating for a full course, may be held for two years. The following county scholarships are now vacant—Albert, Carleton, Gloucester, Kent, Kings, Northumberland, Sunbury, Charlotte and Victoria. The holder of a County scholarship does not have to pay tuition fees and therefore the expense of attending the University to a student holding a County scholarship will be from \$70 to \$90.00 a year.

Very many of the graduates of the New Brunswick University have been brought into competition with those who have taken similar courses elsewhere, and they have proved to a demonstration the excellent character of the instruction they have received. In respect to the means of obtaining a liberal education our Province stands on a par with any country in the world, and our University is worthy to receive the support of all who value the proper mental training of the young men of the country.

### THE UNCOMFORTABLES.

If ever the inner history of the scheming and planning which the Westmoreland Government is making to hold on to office, comes to be written, the public will be astonished if not edified. Every means which their ingenuity can devise is being resorted to in order to strengthen a position which is clearly untenable, except for the shortest possible time. Working with the administration, might and main, is John James Fraser. This gentleman who, only the other day, was so weary of local politics that he courted the crushing defeat he received at the hands of Mr. Pickard, is yet, it report and appearances can be relied on, Chief Fugleman of the Westmoreland Government. It is to him that delicate missions are entrusted; it is his counsel which is sought in every emergency. The public can gather from this how much his protestations of a desire for the retirement are worth. This interference of a person who is not a member of the Assembly in the affairs of the government is indicative of two things. First it shows that Mr. Hanington and his colleagues are unable to manage affairs satisfactorily, and secondly that "the clique" is making a determined effort to retain its grasp upon public patronage. The people everywhere will be glad to learn that there is no doubt whatever of the speedy annihilation of this combination. Meanwhile it is worth while noting the extraordinary policy of the Government. A vacant seat existed, and into it Dr. Lewis was put. Perhaps we ought not to object to so sick an administration calling in the Doctor; but while Dr. Black represents Westmoreland it was surely unnecessary to cross the Petitoediac for another physician. The public can scarcely appreciate the fine distinction between the two Doctors. All sorts of rumors are afloat. The crowding out process is being applied to Mr. Crawford, but so far without any result. Mr. McLeod has been made to feel that his room is better than his company, and of late a horrible rumor has arisen that it is the Premier himself, the saviour of Fredericton, who is thought to be the Jonah. Another calumnious report is that Mr. W. E. Perley is to be discharged. In fact each day brings its fresh batch of rumors, but as each day adds to the strength of the Opposition.

### WHAT NEXT?

With the capture of Alexandria, the difficulties of the Egyptian problem have only begun. It was a comparatively easy matter for the British fleet to anchor in the port, and when Arabi refused to come to terms, batter down his defences. It is not difficult to hold the Suez Canal, or, if need be, send an army to drive the mamoncots into the desert. A fleet and an army can accomplish this; but when it is done, what next? All observers of events foresee that sooner or later British interests in Egypt would make it necessary that British influence should be not only paramount on the banks of the Nile, but undisturbed. It was evident that the anomalous political status which had been maintained could not be continued, and that the supremacy of the Sultan would be disputed as well by the foreign residents, who were rapidly increasing in numbers, as by the leaders of the native Egyptians. The long impending crisis has come. It is clear that there cannot be a return to the condition of things which existed three months ago, and even if it should appear that the power and influence of Arabi Bey is at an end, which is by no means to be taken for granted, the British Government will feel called upon to take steps to prevent a recurrence of existing difficulties. The course which the Sultan has taken is inexplicable. In the multitude of his counsellors he has found perplexity; and he has contrived to secure for himself nothing except the distrust of those whose confidence his interests would lead him to desire. The most feasible solution of the difficulty would appear to be to put an end to the suzerainty of the Sultan over Egypt, and establish a government under the direct protection of Great Britain, in which prominence could be given to the so-called national idea. If the people have any aspirations towards self-government they should be encouraged, and it is presumed that they would receive the sympathy of a Liberal British administration.

Some may ask why Great Britain is so greatly interested in Egypt. In interest arises in several ways. Its first place, the government of the Khedive was the creation of France and England; in the second place, a large portion of the Egyptian public debt is due to Englishmen; in the third place, Great Britain is the owner of a large number of shares in the Suez Canal; in the fourth place, the control of Egypt implies the control of the highway to India; and in the fifth place, as the chief commercial nation in the world she must preserve the canal free from the arbitrary interference of a semi-civilized dictator. Of the tonnage passing through the canal fully three-fourths is British. The European powers recognize the peculiar obligations which Great Britain is under to preserve a government at Cairo, in which civilized nations will have confidence, and she will probably be left to work out the problem, just as the great guns of her fleet were permitted to speak on behalf of all Europe.

### A DEATH-BED REPENTANCE.

"The personnel of the staff of a journal is the last thing we desire to say anything about." The Farmer quotes this sentence from the Herald and, with it for a text, proceeds to assail us for some observations in respect to the responsibility of the British flag. The European powers recognize the peculiar obligations which Great Britain is under to preserve a government at Cairo, in which civilized nations will have confidence, and she will probably be left to work out the problem, just as the great guns of her fleet were permitted to speak on behalf of all Europe. Our sole point was, that the person who was responsible for the Government's official. If the Farmer does not see the difference between the responsible head of a newspaper and the writers on its staff, it must be unusually dense. It is useless for any one to pretend that the Secretary for Agriculture is not the director of the Maritime Farmer. That is a matter which is public and notorious. The Farmer states that he is connected with it, and yet it says "as to the assertion that the person who published the article in question is false." We presume the word "to" in this sentence is out of place, and that the intention is to deny that the Secretary for Agriculture published the article in question. The Secretary for Agriculture, being the manager of the Farmer, is legally and in fact responsible for what it contains, and all the twisting and turning which he can make will not clear him of the responsibility. No doubt he feels very much regret at his imprudence now, when he sees looming close at hand, the consequences of his conduct; but his repentance has come too late.

It is stated that John Bright has resigned his seat in the British Government owing to his being unable to give his sanction to the Egyptian policy of the Premier. The Postmaster Generalship of Canada has become vacant. Mr. Carling who held the office has resigned on account of pressure of private business.

### "NIPPED IN THE BUD."

Commenting upon the remarks made in the Herald in reference to the Sackville Professor who stumped the County of Westmoreland for Mr. Wood, the Transcript says:

Unfortunately it was not "nipped in the bud." Professor Weldon was allowed to pursue, and did pursue, his partisan career as stump orator for the Tories, as long as he could be of service to their cause. There can be no doubt that grave and permanent injury has been done by the conduct of Prof. Weldon in the premises. It has, we are informed, in more than one instance, led parents who had intended sending their children to the Sackville institutions, to decide to send them elsewhere. As to the "assurances" that were given to the Conference that the offense would not be repeated, we have no means of knowing whether or not Prof. Weldon authorized such assurances to be made. At any rate it is rather a cheap way of getting out of a difficulty, by promising to do differently five years hence.

Upon the same subject the Moncton Times says:

Rev. Mr. Evans appears to have thought it necessary to bring up Westmoreland politics and the action of one of the Sackville professors, in the late Methodist Conference. It is not denied, we think, that ministers take a more or less active part in politics, on one side or the other. Mr. Evans not excepted, and why should not a college professor have even greater freedom? Perhaps Mr. Evans objected to the side taken by the Professor in question rather than to the action itself.

### NOT NIPPED.

The following letter from Professor Weldon explains itself. That those who have any interest in the matter may know between whom the contradiction comes, we will state that when the Rev. Mr. Evans brought the subject up, the Rev. Mr. Burwash stated that he knew exactly to whom allusion was made, and that he "had that gentleman's word, unsolicited, that were he to remain in connection with the institution for twenty years longer, a like occurrence would not take place." The following is the letter:

WESLEYAN COLLEGE,  
Sackville, July 12, 1882.

MR. EDITOR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your issue of July 6th, entitled, "Nipped in the Bud." It contains a line or two in your paper to say that no one had my warrant to give any assurance to the Conference "that I would not give similar cause for complaint in future."

My conduct during the late political campaign in Westmoreland was deliberate. I did what I thought right. As to the past, I have no apologies to make; as to the future, I have no assurances to offer.

Yours, very truly,  
RICHARD C. WELDON.

Prof. Weldon states his position with great fairness, and it remains for those who have the supervision of the institution to play the part of stump orators at elections. Prof. Weldon says that he did what he thought was right. No one disputes this; the question which the Methodist denomination is interested in, is whether he did what was expedient in the interests of an institution which ought not in any way to be identified with politics, and whether they can afford to run the risk of a repetition of such conduct. Some action would undoubtedly have been taken at the late Conference if it had not been for the statement made by Mr. Burwash. It has become necessary now that some rule should be adopted for the future government of the Sackville Professors, because if a great deal of mischief will be done if one becomes understood that the institution is likely to become a political head-quarters. In the absence of any rule to the contrary, no one can say that Prof. Weldon's conduct has been censurable. He has violated no obligation, except one which was implied when he accepted his professorship, namely, that he would do nothing to detract from the usefulness of the institution. He probably believes that his conduct is not calculated to have that effect, but if he does, he will be nearly alone in his opinion.

RECENTLY the public have been informed upon several occasions that it is the intention of influential Liberals in Ontario to start a newspaper to take the place of the Toronto Globe as the leading Liberal journal in Canada. To start the paper is easy enough; but to supplant the Globe is quite another matter. The objection which is made to our Toronto contemporary is, that it is not in harmony with Mr. Blake and the majority of the Liberals, and does not recognize that there has been any change in public opinion, as manifested in the views held by the party which it supports. It is claimed that the Globe arrogates to itself the right to dictate to its party. If this is so it is an unfortunate thing for the Liberals; but although there have been instances lately when the course taken

### by the great Toronto daily did not accord with what, in our humble judgment, as the Irrepressible would say, seemed to be for the best interests of the party, we are, nevertheless, of the opinion that the views of the Globe generally are in harmony with those held by the Liberals of the Maritime Provinces.

### A GRACELESS JOURNAL.

We fear that the Toronto World has fallen from grace. It heads an article with the following title: "My Lord Bishops on their Ear," and proceeded to discuss the Metropolitan question after this style:—

It is not a little ridiculous to see these mock ecclesiastical dignitaries quarrelling among themselves about their brummagem titles. How very careful the organs of high church episcopalianism are never to mention a bishop without dragging in the inevitable "my lord." And yet Hallam, the highest authority on English constitutional law has emphatically declared that no colonial bishop has a right to the title "my lord." The English bishops are lords, simply because they are peers of the realm, because under the feudal system they hold lands and occupy the position of feudal barons.

After speaking of the probable determination of the "ecclesiastical Boss Tweed," as it calls the Archbishop of Canterbury, and berating church dignitaries generally, the World concludes as follows:

"Anglican" ecclesiasticism is saturated with intolerance and vanity, of which the proceedings at the Montreal synod are a typical example. While persons quarrel with each other about absurd titles and the Lord Bishop of Bankswill applies for an injunction to prevent the Grand Panjandrum of Fredericton from putting himself into "small caps" as "THE METROPOLITAN," let sensible men remember that the best weapon against these absurd pretensions to the Canadian and illegal titles by a clique of clerical snobs is a hearty laugh.

We think our contemporary is unnecessarily harsh. No one supposes that the titles of "Lord" and "Metropolitan" mean anything. As long as the present incumbents of the Canadian bishoprics occupy their positions there can be no harm in continuing to address them by their titles. We do not imagine that any discourtesy is intended to the bishops of Montreal or Fredericton, for whom the World must, in common with other Canadian journals, entertain that high respect which their great learning and exemplary lives entitle them to receive. Its attack is against the assumption of titles which imply do not appertain to the parties who bear them. In any effort which it may make to break down distinctions between religious denominations in Canada, the World will receive the sympathy of the great body of the people; but it should distinguish between ridiculing a system and speaking disrespectfully of individuals. We do not say that it has not done so in the article from which we have quoted, but many persons might think it has not.

### TITLES.

Titles ought not to thrive in Canadian soil. They would speedily fall into disuse if it were not for the newspapers, but as long as the names of public men appear in print with a handle on one side, like a water picher, or on both sides, like a tub, just so long will titles be considered as worth something. To a well-balanced mind there is something absurd in always referring to Jonathan Jenkins as the Honorable Jonathan Jenkins, M. P., Q. C., or, if he happens once upon a time to have been in a government, to call him ever after the Hon. Jonathan Jenkins. To use a common expression, the woods are full of honorables. The habit is an absurd one and indicates bad taste. If a Canadian paper is writing of the Premier of England it speaks of Mr. Gladstone, and very often drops the Mr.; but when our domestic great guns are spoken of the whole alphabet is summoned to express their dignity. A table of procedure has been prepared by the Grand High Cockalorum of the British Empire, in which it is specified who is to be called "honorable" and who not; but this table is only recognized in this country by courtesy and might be ignored with advantage. One sometimes sees this absurdity of titles carried to an astonishing limit. We have seen in contemporary descriptions of some trivial affair at which the Hon. that, this Esquire, Mr. the other, and plain somebody else, with neither bowsprit or rudder, were announced as being present. All this absurd distinction would be avoided if newspapers would adopt the rule of speaking of persons simply by their names and disregarding titles whenever it is possible to do so. There is no more reason why one should always write the premier's name Sir John A. Macdonald than there is why one should perpetually address him by his title in conversation. But some may ask, would you ignore titles altogether? Our reply is yes. The people of Canada cannot prevent the Home Government conferring titles, nor persons here from accepting them; but they can do a great deal in that direction by simply, when they speak of people in the press, calling them plain John Smith, or Thomas Brown, or whatever else their cognomen may be.

The climax of the absurdity is capped when the title is extended to the wife of an individual who happens to hold an office which entitles him to a handle on the front end of his name. We have heard of Mrs. Judge So-and-so, of Mrs.

### Speaker So-and-so, of Mrs. Attorney General So-and-so. There may be nothing out of the way in applying such terms occasionally in conversation, where it is necessary to distinguish the person who is meant; but to use them in newspaper, and, especially, as some journals do, as though the ladies to whose names they are affixed, had a right to be so styled, is in very bad taste indeed. Mrs. Justice of-the-Peace Robinson, or Mrs. Commissioner-for-taking affidavits-in-the-Supreme Court Jenkins, would be as much in place as some of the terms used.

### The final results of the Canadian elections is that in a House of 211 members the Government has a majority of nearly two to one. Thus, after four years' trial, the Canadian people have pronounced in favor of the maintenance of Protection. It is the main question separating parties in the Dominion, and of course was the point at issue in the elections just decided. As we all remember, the Canadians are emphatic in the declaration that the adoption of Protection is not directed against this country, but is an act of supposed self-defence against the United States. The United States keep up an exorbitant protective tariff, not only against Europeans, but also against their American neighbors, and show not the slightest inclination towards the erection of a Zollverein, in spite of the pretension of some politicians among them to a kind of protectorate over the smaller States of the continent. The example of the United States in this matter is exercising a misleading influence upon nations throughout the world. Because the United States have enjoyed unparalleled prosperity in spite of Protection, it is assumed that the prosperity is a result of Protection, and one country after another is renouncing Free Trade in the hope of fostering national industry and promoting the well-being of its people. The real truth is that the prosperity of the United States would have been much greater had they adopted Free Trade long ago; and Canada by the unwise course it is now pursuing is doing its best to retard its own progress, and to obstruct the development of the great grain-growing districts of Manitoba. Moreover, Canadians are putting a strain upon their connection with this country by the imposition of protective duties. As we have already said, they are loud in their protestations that these duties are not directed against the United Kingdom, but as a matter of fact they are levied upon British goods as well as on foreign—and a prohibitive tariff against foreign subjects is such an anomaly that sooner or later it may prove too great a strain upon the connection between the two countries.—London Daily News.

### CANADIAN NEWS.

The Grand Trunk Railway will take possession of the Great Western on the 12th of August.

During the month of June, the quantity of water pumped at the water works, Ottawa, was 79,609,000 gallons.

Rev. Mr. McKeown was presented with an address on the occasion of his taking leave of Exmouth street church.

Work upon the highway bridge across the St. John at Anderson, will be begun as soon as the water is low enough.

The Winnipeg assessors say that the city assessment will tote up something like thirty millions. For 1881 it was nine millions.

The people of Rat Portage vote in the County of Algoma, Ontario, and the County of L'Assomption, Quebec. This is one of the results of the disputed territory muddle.

There was a stampede from St. Vincent to Pentitentiary, Montreal, on Thursday last, and one of the prisoners who refused to stop when ordered was fired at and shot through the body.

The exports from Belleville to the United States for the quarter ending June 30th were of a total value of \$462,516.44; for the same quarter last year, \$330,955.33; an increase of \$131,561.09. The principal item was 10,677,995 feet of lumber. The shipment of iron ore was 5,353 gross tons. The amount of cheese shipped to England so far this season is about 25,000 boxes.

The Moncton Transcript says: On Tuesday evening, 27th ult., Mr. W. B. McKenzie, of the I. C. Railway, had a large leather valise, containing valuable papers, taken from the platform of the depot. He advertised the missing article, and agreed to pay for its recovery, but, notwithstanding that, the party could not be induced to bring it back. At last the case was placed in the hands of Detective Skeffington, whose shrewdness in such matters has proved him to be a most valuable official to the railway. The detective proceeded to New Mills last night, and entered a boarding house owned by a Mrs. Wilson. A search in the room of the suspected party—a young man named Asa Nickerson, whose family are quite respectable—confirmed the officer's suspicion. A tag bearing the name of Mr. McKenzie was found on the floor, and subsequently the thief was arrested at the mill, where he was sitting with a number of others. The prisoner at first repudiated any knowledge of the valise, but at last "cracked up," and took the officer some distance in the woods, where he had it secreted, and produced it.



# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEWIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 20, 1882.

### TIMBER LICENCES.

The Government, with consummate indifference to the requirements of the trade, has not yet determined upon the rate and terms upon which licences to cut lumber are to be granted this year. The members of the Executive are more concerned as to how they shall save their own bacon than they are about attending to the business of the country. Probably the enormous amount of energy which they require to devise schemes to prevent their overwhelming defeat exhausts them, and they have no strength left to discharge those duties which are supposed to be attached to their position. Yet there will be a good deal of money needed, particularly if all the promises made to doubting Thomases are to be redeemed. We have heard of one large claim, which has been for some years in abeyance, but is now to be settled as the price of one member's allegiance; and from day to day come rumors of heavy expenditures promised, which will swamp the revenue of the country. Under these circumstances it will be necessary to make the income as large as possible, or rather it would be, if there was the slightest possibility that the Westmoreland Combination would have the expending of it.

But referring more particularly to the subject of timber licences it is certainly about time that something was done in reference to them. Operators do not know what to expect. Rumors of important changes are in the air. It is said by some that serious differences exist in the Council as to what system should be adopted. This may or may not be true. There is one thing certain, and that is, that by no possible means can regulations be made and published so as to reach the country until after the first of August, or more than a month after the expiry of last year's licences. This may be the correct way of doing public business; but we doubt it.

### Mr. Burwash Explains.

Rev. Mr. Burwash sends us a note which we publish below. We admire the charity with which he attempts to defend Prof. Weldon's assertion that no one had his warrant to give any assurance to the Conference. We will not now raise any question as to the value of any assurance given by a gentleman who draws such fine distinctions as Dr. Weldon does; but will simply add to what we have already said upon this subject, that now public attention has been called to it some action should be taken at the earliest possible day.

SACKVILLE, July 17th 1882.

To the Editor of the Herald:  
Sir,—I notice in your issue of the 15th inst. a sentence which implies that there is a "contradiction" between a statement I made in Conference and a letter of Dr. Weldon's which you publish. There is no such "contradiction." The statement I made in Conference was strictly true; so, also, is that in Dr. Weldon's letter that "no one had my warrant to give any assurance to the Conference, etc." Dr. Weldon, unassisted, made to me the statement I quoted in Conference. It had no official character whatever; it was merely the expression of his intentions—"unofficial," unauthorized, and inasmuch as I deemed a useless and a very undesirable discussion, I repeated in Conference what Dr. Weldon had said. As I had received no intimation from Dr. W. that our conversation was strictly private, I thought the circumstances justified my doing so. I now regret my action as Dr. Weldon, whatever may have been his intentions at the time of our conversation, does not wish to give to the public any intimation as to his future conduct in reference to politics.  
Yours truly,  
J. BURWASH.

### REMOVING THE REPRESENTATIVES.

If we understand the discussion which is going on in the St. John papers, Mr. Colter, in administering the Public Works Department in St. John County, appears to ignore the members from that county, the reason being, we presume, that they are in opposition to the Government. If Mr. Colter is doing this, he is only putting in practice the lesson he learned during the four years in which he was a humble follower of Mr. Fraser; but against such a course it is the duty of every person, who has any respect for the constitutional rights of the people, to raise their loudest protest. In taking the position that the members from a county should be consulted whatever their political opinion may be, with reference to expenditures within their constituency, the Opposition press stand upon ground which cannot be shaken; and in view of the fact that in a few months the party, whose opinions these journals represent, will be in power, it is satisfactory to know that such opinions are entertained by the majority of the people's representatives. The doctrine that a member of the Assembly, and the people whom he represents, have no rights unless he supports the Government, is simply monstrous, yet it has been propounded on the hustings and practiced by the public departments. Indeed, we are safe in saying that but for its application to York County the present Chief Commissioner of Public Works would not have been able to secure his re-election.

### A Serious Matter.

The evidence which has been developed in the cases lately before Mr. Marsh and Mr. Anderson, and has been published in detail in the HERALD is calculated to arrest public attention. The starting point was the evidence given by Henry McDonald against Patrick Bradley and William Russell for selling liquor against the Canada Temperance Act. Bradley and Russell have since prosecuted McDonald for perjury. In the Bradley prosecution there is simply one state of facts sworn to by McDonald and another by Bradley. There is some discrepancy between the two, but it is not important as bearing upon the oath of either of the parties. In Russell's case, however, we have some very serious circumstances. In this case McDonald swore that he was accompanied by one Thompson when he went for the liquor. Thompson, however, appeared before Mr. Anderson, and swore that on the day in question and for three days after he was at Fredericton Junction; but in the trial before the Police Magistrate two witnesses swore that Thompson was in the city on the day in question and the two following days. They also swear that Thompson was absent. Before Mr. Anderson, Lynch, the Boarding-house keeper, swore that McDonald asked him to get some money from Russell, and promised to go away if he did. He contended that he had offered McDonald anything to leave town. On the other hand two witnesses have sworn before the Police Magistrate that Lynch did offer McDonald money to leave the city. It is very clear that there is gross perjury somewhere. Perhaps very few of our citizens have any idea that such a state of things was possible in this community; but the facts are there to speak for themselves.

### ELECTION PETITIONS.

The number of election petitions this year is unusually large. From present appearances it seems as though a majority of the members of the Legislature would be proceeded against. This is a most astonishing condition of things. Among those whose seats are contested are the Premier of the Province, the Provincial Secretary, the Attorney General, and at least one other member of the Government. The position in which the Attorney General stands is somewhat novel, and a review of his brief record is not very edifying. A gentleman entirely without political experience, or the kind of legal knowledge which the chief law officer of the Crown should have, he was chosen Attorney General of the Province by an administration which was at its wits' end for somebody to take the position. At the general election he was unable to carry a single supporter with him, only escaping defeat himself by a resort to means which render his seat untenable. When a petition is filed against him for corrupt practices his agents immediately file petitions against all the members from the County of St. John, and his colleagues from the city, which petitions are in his own name. He appears as the petitioner in five cases—a somewhat unusual position for the Attorney General of the Province. The seats which are now contested are—in St. John, the whole six members; in Westmoreland, the four members; in Kent, the two members; in Madawaska, the only representative. A petition is also ready to be filed against the Albert members, and we have heard of one or two others.

### LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED.

The New Brunswick Government, when last seen, was running around the streets of Fredericton apparently looking for something it could not find. There is not a member of the Executive in town, and save a flying visit from Mr. Colter to the city, none of them have been here for some time. It is a subject for congratulation that the clerks in the public departments are able either to do the business of the country without the assistance of the chiefs, or else to invent excuses for the delays which the non-attendance of those gentlemen necessitates. We suggest that the Government, if it can find itself, should hand over everything to the officers in their departments, and content itself with staying at home and drawing the salaries. There would be a prospect of the business of the country being attended to with promptness and that less blundering would be made. Since the above was in type Mr. Landry arrived in town.

The *Farmer* says that Mr. Inches never denied his responsibility for the attack on Mr. Crockett. This is exactly in accordance with what the *HERALD* said at the outset. The matter stands this way. We stated that Mr. Inches was responsible for the attack. This the *Farmer* in effect denied. Our reply was that we had the authority of a gentleman, who had just come from Mr. Inches' office, for what we said. The *Farmer* now tells us that Mr. Inches never denied his responsibility. Then will the *Farmer* be good enough to tell us what it is making all the fuss about. If Mr. Inches is responsible and admits his responsibility, then what the *HERALD* said is entirely confirmed. No one cares who wrote the article, and we never made the least effort to convey the impression that Mr. Inches had done so.

### THAT SNUBBING.

It seems to be taken for granted that the Canadian Parliament received a pretty severe snubbing from the Imperial authorities on the Irish resolutions; but as the substance of the despatch on the subject is kept locked in the breast of the ministry we can only guess at its contents. The conduct of the Canadian authorities is said to meet with the "emphatic disapproval" of the home government. Really we are in a sad state in this Canada of ours. All Liberals are, according to the Tories, rebels and haters of British connection; and now we find that the Tories themselves, who take all the credit of the Irish resolutions, have merited the "emphatic disapproval" of some Downing street official, who for the present can pen his letters on official paper. It is very sad indeed. You may search through Canada and you will find no one loyal, no one able; at which awful fact we stand appalled. Nevertheless the crops will continue to ripen and the spruce log market will remain much the same.

### WAR IN EGYPT.

It is reported that a holy war has been proclaimed at Cairo. Massacres of Europeans continue to be reported from various sections of the country, and a formidable outbreak at Cairo is expected. About 6,000 British troops are now at Alexandria and the numbers will be increased by two regiments. The Bedouins are massed in large numbers outside the city, and are throwing up earth-works, being evidently determined upon making a determined stand.

The Khedive has determined to dismiss Arabi from the office of Minister of War; but the difficulty seems to be that Arabi will not be dismissed.

The *Farmer* is neither to be sneered, laughed or scolded out of his opinion in regard to the proper division of parties in the Assembly. It proposes to make a fresh start, and disregarding the past, start out on new lines for the future. This would not be a very difficult task for the party which our contemporary represents, which has been on every side of every political question. But seriously it is absurd to attempt to coerce every man who calls himself Liberal-Conservative into favoring the Legislative Council, or every Liberal into opposing it. We take this as a sample issue in local politics, but there are others which would prove equally well the fallacy of the *Farmer's* position.

The resignation of John Bright does not excite much comment. He stood in Parliament that he had nothing to say; but the difficulty seems to be that he did not have the key of the front place; they could not get into my place from Bradley's; from 8 until 12 I was there all the time; from 12 to 2 I was out; after 2 I was out and in; I did not know where McDonald was between 12 and 2; don't know if McDonald was in Bradley's place between 12 and 2; don't know if Bradley saw McDonald in his place of business between 12 and 2; don't know if McDonald sold a pint of gin in his place of business between 12 and 2; I don't know as Bradley has a key such as that; don't know whether Bradley went into my place between 12 and 2; don't know if he did not swear don't know whether the statement I made to Mr. Wetmore that McDonald did not get any liquor from Bradley in my shop on that day is true or not.

Mr. Kelly's seat in the Council.—The *World* appears to think it can settle the question about Mr. Kelly's seat in the Legislative Council, by saying that he has gone to reside in Ontario. True the law says that the seat becomes vacant when the Legislative Council ceases to reside in the Province; but the same law also says that the Legislative Council alone is to decide when a vacancy has taken place for such a reason.

The Reporter has discovered a boom in Fredericton, but thinks it would surprise some people by stating that the N. P. "was even directly responsible for this condition of things." We fancy such a statement from our contemporary would excite very little surprise; but if anybody believed it, the result would be universal and overwhelming astonishment.

The Province of Quebec is making a new loan of \$1,500,000, and the other day it sold its Provincial Railway; but it has a Conservative Government.

The Toronto Mail wants its contemporaries to give politics a rest. What new mischief can the Tories be planning?

### NOTES AND NOTICES.

The house-fires are fleeing from Ontario. Probably they dread a further advance in the tariff on sugar.

The *Sun* is worried over the proposed protest against Prof. Foster in King's County. It is time the luminary "authoritatively arranged and announced" something new.

The "Stirling Castle," a new steel steamship, which made twenty-four miles an hour on her trial trip, has made the passage from China in twenty-nine days, being 375 miles a day.

Our contemporary the *Free Press* has a libel suit in prospect at the hands of the proprietors of the Beaver Line of steamers for alleged slanderous statements in reference to the steamer "Lake Nepigon." The *Free Press* claims it published the objectionable statements merely as a matter of news, and denies that this constitutes a libel.

It would be a graceful act for the Dominion authorities to send the "Charibols" to guard the Suez canal. She never would get back again.

### Preliminary Examination.

The examination of Henry McDonald, charged with perjury, was resumed Saturday afternoon.

John L. Marsh, re-called. He identified the Wright complaint, which was put in evidence, subject to objection; a summons was issued on the complaint. The summons produced the evidence, subject to objection. Bradley appeared by Counsel; I took down the testimony given; Henry McDonald appeared as a witness; I think the prisoner was the man; he was sworn and gave testimony; on that occasion McDonald swore he was acquainted with defendant, Patrick Bradley; that he does business on Regent St. in this city; and that he was in his place of business yesterday, meaning the 7th of July; that he did not know where McDonald was; he was acquainted with defendant, Patrick Bradley; that he does business on Regent St. in this city; and that he was in his place of business yesterday, meaning the 7th of July; that he did not know where McDonald was; the first and second time he did not see Bradley there, but there was a man from whom he purchased a pint of gin each time; he said there were two men there whose names he did not know; he went to the third time and saw Bradley there, and he got a pint of gin from him and paid him 30 cents cash for it; on cross-examination, he stated he was in there the first and second time, in the morning; and the third time was after dinner; he said he paid for all the liquor he got.

Patrick Bradley, sworn. I am the prosecutor; I know the prisoner; I was at the police office, and heard him testify on the 11th instant; that he was there three times; July 7; I saw him in the shop in the rear of mine, occupied by Frederick Chase; John McKee was in the shop at the time; don't recollect of anybody else; it was about 11 o'clock as near as I can come at it; I did not see him at any other time during that day; he asked for a pint of gin; I did not sell him any liquor that day, nor any other day; did not see any one sell him gin; did not sell him any liquor that day, or anything at all; he stayed, I think, a minute, but not more than that. I think I went out of the place before and six o'clock; I was drunk, and went upstairs and went to sleep.

Cross examined.—Chase keeps a liquor shop in the back part of the premises. He has had it there since the first of May; I gave evidence before the Police Magistrate; did not mention about being drunk; don't remember whether I said before the Police Magistrate that I had not been in my shop in the afternoon; I was an evidence on the above behalf.

Frederick Chase.—I know Patrick Bradley, the prosecutor, and Henry McDonald, the prisoner; I do business in Fredericton, on Regent street, in rear of Bradley's shop; I sell rum; I saw Henry McDonald there on July 7th; that is the only place around the premises where liquor is sold; I sold McDonald liquor before that day; he was in three times in the forenoon; he got three pints of gin from me; he was in three separate times and got a pint each time; he paid me; thirty cents a pint. It was between 8 and 8 o'clock when he was there first, the second time I can't tell when; the last time was about 11; I was away in the afternoon from 12 till about 2; I was walking around town; McDonald was the key of the front place; they could not get into my place from Bradley's; from 8 until 12 I was there all the time; from 12 to 2 I was out; after 2 I was out and in; I did not know where McDonald was between 12 and 2; don't know if McDonald was in Bradley's place between 12 and 2; don't know if Bradley saw McDonald in his place of business between 12 and 2; don't know if McDonald sold a pint of gin in his place of business between 12 and 2; I don't know as Bradley has a key such as that; don't know whether Bradley went into my place between 12 and 2; don't know if he did not swear don't know whether the statement I made to Mr. Wetmore that McDonald did not get any liquor from Bradley in my shop on that day is true or not.

Re-examined.—When I speak of Bradley's shop I mean the front shop; when I stated to Mr. Lugin that Bradley may have been in my shop and sold liquor the prisoner between 12 and 2; I said it because it is possible; I never knew of his having a key.

John McKee.—I know Patrick Bradley; know the prisoner when I see him; I was present at Bradley's trial before the Police Magistrate; heard McDonald give some of his testimony; I heard him say he got the liquor from Bradley; that he came in the back way; it was in the rear of Bradley's shop; this is the place the last witness spoke of; recollect July 7th; I saw the prisoner that day in Chase's place, in the back shop; Bradley was there, but not when prisoner came in; he came in afterwards; perhaps two or three minutes; I and two others were then helping ourselves to a drink; when prisoner came in he asked me to give him a drink; I said I was not selling liquor or words to that effect; Bradley came in and prisoner asked him for a drink; Bradley told him to get out; he did not give him any liquor; when I heard him say he got the liquor from Bradley; that he came in the back way; it was in the rear of Bradley's shop; this is the place the last witness spoke of; recollect July 7th; I saw the prisoner that day in Chase's place, in the back shop; 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# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

**THE TREMORNER** went up to 89 degrees Tuesday afternoon.

**ANTI-SCOTT ACT.**—There are 329 signatures to the Anti-Scott Act.

**LUMBER.**—The "Admiral" towed a large raft down river Tuesday.

**PICNIC.**—A grand picnic at Perth station was advertised for the 9th of August.

**THAT DISAPPEARANCE.**—Mr. Thurrett went to Yarmouth and is safe and sound.

**WATER WORKS.**—The Aldermen distributed the report of the Water Works Engineers Tuesday.

**BLOWN DOWN.**—The heavy wind of Friday broke a branch off one of the willows in the Officers' Square.

**ONE SESSION.**—Owing to the hot weather there is but one session a day at the Normal School at present.

**OBSTRUCTION.**—The contractor for the C. E. Hall appears to be needlessly obstructing Brunswick street.

**FARMING IMPLEMENTS.**—McFarlane, Thompson and Anderson are doing a thriving trade in farming implements.

**GOOD PRICE.**—There were some new potatoes in town yesterday, for which the owner was asking 75 cents per half-peck.

**HAVING.**—Part of the grass around the Cathedral was cut Tuesday. This is the first laying of which we have heard.

**THE NASHWAUK ACCIDENT.**—Manser, who was hurt by a horse on Monday, is better. The Doctor's report is better.

**TORONTO.**—There is a good deal of travel on the New Brunswick Railway this summer. It consists for the most part of pleasure seekers.

**ANNUAL MEETING.**—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Railway will be held at Gibson on Thursday, August 3rd.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Rev. Joseph McLeod has obtained leave of absence from his church for a few weeks. His pulpit will be occupied by Rev. Mr. Reid.

**TRAINS DELAYED.**—Yesterday down express on the New Brunswick Railway was an hour and half late in arriving. The up train did not leave until 2:30.

**THE WATERING CART.**—Owing to the heat and the length of the streets, it takes the whole time for the watering cart to keep down the dust on Queen street alone.

**NEW ORGAN.**—The work of putting the new organ into the Methodist Church has been begun. It will probably be all in place by Friday next and ready for use on Sunday.

**HAVING EXTRAORDINARY.**—The manner in which the grass is being cut on the Officers' Square excites unbounded admiration. It looks like the first cut of a barber's apprentice.

**FARWELL SERMON.**—Rev. John S. Allen preached his farwell sermon in the Gibson Methodist Church Sunday evening last to a large congregation. He goes to Summerside, P. E. I.

**FIRE ALARM.**—Monday morning the fire engines were called out to extinguish the fire which has been smouldering around the ruins of the Exhibition Building ever since it was burned.

**PULPIT SUPPLY.**—The Quarterly Board of the Methodist church in this city having granted Rev. Dr. Sprague six weeks leave of absence, his pulpit will be supplied by the Rev. Mr. McCully.

**THURRETT'S DISAPPEARANCE.**—No news has yet been received by Thurrett's friends in regard to his whereabouts. The report that he was seen in St. John, at 10:30 on Friday night is not correct.

**CANNING FACTORY.**—Work has been resumed in the Canning Factory, on George Street. The five persons engaged there are at present making cases, and will commence the canning about August 1st.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND SEWING CIRCLE.**—The sum raised by the Church of England Sewing Circle's sale, Tuesday, amounted to \$50 after all expenses were paid. This was quite up to the ladies' expectations.

**THE NEW BANKS.**—Vaults are to be constructed in the premises which are to be occupied by the new bank agencies. The Maritime Bank agency opened Tuesday. Mr. Ray is in charge for the present.

**THE MARKET.**—There was not an overabundance of produce in the market Tuesday. Butter was selling from 17 to 19 cents per lb, eggs from 16 to 17 cents per dozen, strawberries were worth 10 cents a half-pint.

**POLICE NEWS.**—The only business in the Police Court Monday was the case of Mrs. Lifforth, which was postponed on Saturday. The case was dismissed, N. H. swearing that he was proprietor of the house and that no liquor had been sold there.

**ACCIDENT.**—From some unknown cause a ladder which was placed against one of the buildings on York street, fell Monday morning, breaking a lot of earthenware belonging to H. S. Carman, placed on the platform in front of his store.

**REMAINS FOUND.**—The remainder of the skeleton of Jones, who was drowned in the Texas River, has been found. The bones were scattered over quite an area. Every part of the body has been found except the feet, which, with the boots, are still missing.

**PRESENT.**—Mr. LeB Smith has presented the F. O. M. W. Club of this city with a very handsome picture in water color. The picture is a large one, being 28x38 inches. This is a spontaneous act of Mr. Smith's, and is highly appreciated by the members of the Club.

**THE RIVER.**—The river presented a lively appearance yesterday, several schooners and woodboats came up or went down. The tug boats piled around promiscuously. The steamers arrived about the usual hours. The David Weston had on board a large number of passengers.

**CRICKET.**—What is the matter with the Cricketers? A few of them gather occasionally in the Square and practice in a negligent fashion, but there is very little real playing. Remember, boys, the old cricketer's advice, "always play when practicing as if you were playing in a match."

**OVER THE WATER.**—On Saturday evening while several cars were being shunted at the terminus of the N. B. Railway, one was backed over the wharf. The car was loaded with coal, which slid off in the river. The car did not go entirely into the river but is hanging over the side of the wharf.

**ROUSSELING.**—The vigilance of the Police having made ranselling rather a risky operation in this city, the "thirsty" are beginning to patronize the ferryboats, and seek their refreshments in the classic "shades" of St. Mary's. A little beer, well administered, would not be out of place among our neighbors.

**PRESENTATION.**—Last Sunday being the last on which Rev. Mr. Evans would be present in the Methodist Sabbath-School in this city as a teacher, the members of the Bible class, which he has been conducting since he presented him with a dressing case as a token of their esteem. An address accompanied the gift.

**SOCIETY.**—Now that the Harmony Club of St. John is to have an excursion to this city, and will be accompanied by two bands, we would suggest that our two bands meet them on their arrival, and while they would greatly enliven the proceeding they would, at the same time, be reciprocating the hospitality the Frederician people receive in St. John.

**A PLEASANT SURPRISE.**—Not long since a number of the young men of this place met at M. McLaughlin's, and presented Robert S. Barker with a neat address and a hatchet. The latter is made of tin, and is the counterpart of the one which George Washington became famous. In the case of Mr. Barker his name has become proverbial as a man of variety, and hence the gift.

**BOATING.**—Boating is becoming a favorite pastime. Every fine evening the river is dotted with pleasure boats, and the ears of listeners on the shores catch the sound of songs or other music. The beauty of the river, which in the evening is generally without a ripple, is being more and more appreciated, and the only wonder is that the citizens do not enjoy it more extensively.

**KID'S TREASURY.**—Not Captain Kidd, but the young baronet Kidd who frequents Queen street. These little fellows have scooped possible riches in the removal of the platform and they hover around the newly opened spots searching for such unconsidered trifles as may have fallen between the planks. Already some valuable finds, some as high as ten cents, have been reported.

**PARLIAMENT BUILDING SQUARE.**—The improvements that have been made on the square in front of the new Parliament Building should not be allowed to stop now. At least the square should be ploughed and sowed with grass seed, and that done immediately. The present condition of the square detracts greatly from the appearance, and as the expense will not be very great the matter ought to be attended to.

**THE CROCK.**—We learn from Stanley that the hay crop is light and thin, owing to the fact that much of the grass was killed last winter. Other crops look well, but are nearly three weeks behind time. Since the same weather has set in they are growing very fast, and if the fall is favorable the potato bug is present in force, but is not doing as much harm as last year.

**POLICE NEWS.**—By way of a change there was an unusual stir in the Police Court yesterday morning. The first case was that of John Ring for drunkenness on Sunday. Fined \$8. James Tracy, for like offence, fined \$8. Michael McGee, for like offence, fined \$8. Wm. Doyle, drunk on the streets Tuesday evening. Deported \$5. John Case, drunk on Sunday. No witnesses appeared, so this case was adjourned until Saturday.

**RENWAY.**—At the whistle of the boat Monday morning two horses took fright and started to run. The driver was stopped immediately but the other belonging to Parker Glasier and to which a covered carriage was attached got off. On turning the corner by the wharf the carriage was overturned and broken so as to let the horses free. The horse ran up Queen street to Carleton street before he was stopped. The carriage was very badly broken.

**DEATH OF JAMES FLEMING.**—Mr. John Fleming received a telegram from Manitoba Monday morning, to the effect that James Fleming, his brother, was dead. No further particulars have yet been heard. James left this city about two months ago for Manitoba, accompanied by a number of young men of this place. Previous to his going he was employed in John M. Wiley's Drug Store, and for some time had charge of a branch of Mr. Wiley's business at Grand Falls.

**CITY COUNCIL MEETING.**—An important meeting of the City Council will be held on Friday evening. The following is the order of business: Considering the Report of the Water Committee and Engineers' Reports and adopting a system of introducing water into the city; considering the Wharf Committee's Report and acting thereon; paying the county the city's proportion of expenses of administration of justice; considering Mr. Milden's proposition for payment of licenses by workmen on the Baptist Church.

**COOL PROCEEDINGS.**—The other day the hand-organ and combination drum men were discouraging their music to a crowd up-down one of the sidewalks because so enchanted began to dance, and accidentally kicked the drum. This funny business not pleasing the "musician" he stopped playing and taking from his pocket a package began to unroll it, displaying a revolver. The dancer immediately pulled from his pocket a similar weapon and before the "musician" had time to unroll his, cocked it, and placing it into the "musician's" face, said: "Hold on, Mr. Drummer, mine is out first." The "musician" replaced his revolver and slid off, leaving the dancer master of the field.

**ACCIDENT ON THE NASHWAUK.**—On Monday, at Charles Manser's, a blacksmith, living at the Covered Bridge, Mashuam, was shoeing a colt, the animal threw him to the ground. The horse then put one of his hind feet on Manser's neck and injured him severely. For a time Mr. Manser was out of his mind. Dr. Moore was sent for, and he calmed the sufferer with morphia. He hopes for a favorable issue of the accident, and the latest report we have heard was somewhat favorable.

**MARYSVILLE CHURCH.**—Rev. Mr. Brewer closed his pastoral labors at Marysville on Sunday evening. The church was well filled, and Mr. Brewer took leave of his congregation in the most kindly manner. He spoke of the uniform kindness with which he had ever been received by the people in the high and lowly places. The service was greatly enjoyed by those present. Mr. Brewer will shortly remove to the new parsonage at Gibson, lately erected by Mr. Gibson, whose gift he will be while the house is being got ready.

**TAY CREEK PICNIC.**—The Tay Creek Picnic came off Tuesday afternoon and proved a success. There was a large number present, some who had gone quite a distance to get there. Bryson's Band was on the ground, having left town Monday evening in a wagon drawn by four horses. This added greatly to the day's amusements. Various kinds of sports were indulged in. The only drawback to the picnic was the heat, and this also interfered considerably with the ball in the evening. However, a good sun was realized, and all departed satisfied with the way the day had been spent.

**ANOTHER BANK.**—Besides the branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia which is to be opened here, the Maritime Bank is also about to start a branch in this city. It is understood that the bank will have fallen in the hands of some of our citizens who, by guaranteeing that the bank will receive a fair amount of business, have brought about the above. The office will be in Devere's Brick Building in the premises occupied by the Williams Manufacturing Company. Mr. O'Brien, agent for the Company will continue also to do business in the premises until August 1st, when he will remove to another location.

**ELECTION PETITIONS.**—A petition was filed yesterday in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, against the return of E. McLeod, a member of the Assembly from the City of St. John. The petitioner is Dr. Alward, and his agent is Hugh McLean, Esq. Andrew Emery and R. C. Dunn are the solicitors. A motion despatch announces that proceedings have been taken against Joseph Wood, as a member elected to the House of Commons, and the four local members from Westmorland. Petitions have also been filed against each of the four members of the County of St. John and against Mr. Ellis from the city. Mr. E. McLeod is the petitioner in these cases.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND FANCY SALE.**—The ladies of the Church of England Sewing Circle held a sale Tuesday afternoon, and evening, in the Madras School Room. The following were the committees of the various tables: "Fancy Table"—Mrs. Harriette, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. A. F. Street and Miss Sisson; Refreshment Table—Mrs. Leonard, Miss Thomas, Miss Lister, Miss Tippett and Miss Sisson; Flower Table—Miss Inches, Miss Scovill.

The various tables during the afternoon presented a tasty appearance, but later on, according to the wishes of the ladies concerned, showed signs of the departure of many of the articles.

**PERSONAL.**—J. Fred Harley, A. B., and Mrs. Harley left for their home, Newcastle, yesterday morning. His friends will be heartily welcome Mr. Harley's return considering that this is the first time his health would permit him to go during the past eighteen months.

Rev. Mr. Allen and family left the city yesterday for Pictou and Edward Island. Major Shuttleworth, of the 60th Rifles, is registered at the Queen where he will remain a few days. Major Shuttleworth, as many will remember, held a commission in the 22nd Regiment during the time it was stationed here.

Major General Ball, of Boston, was registered at the Barker on Saturday.

**ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.**—The Royal Templars of Temperance is a Life Insurance Association similar to the Royal Arcanum. It was established in 1860 and is coming to the high rate of insurance, and the success of the association, as the members claim has rapidly increased. The constitution and by-laws are similar to the Arcanum with this addition, that every person becoming a member has to sign a temperance pledge like the one used in most temperance organizations. On the 14th inst. the Rev. Mr. Phillips organized a branch of the above in this town under the name of the "Star" Council. This Council has a charter membership of nineteen. The following officers were elected:—E. O. Freese, S. C. G. W. Fenwick, Vice C.; A. Lottimer, Past; Cyrus Britt, Chaplain; J. W. McCready, Recording Secretary; J. F. Richards, Fin. Secretary; W. T. Reed, Herald; J. J. Fox, Guard; J. A. Currie, Sentinel; Dr. J. Z. Currie, Medical Examiner. The next meeting of the Council is fixed for the 27th inst.

To show how institutions of this kind are supported in Europe, we publish the following extracts from a pamphlet on Insurance:

There are in England alone, more members of associations of this kind than there are policy-holders of the high-rate companies on the continent of Europe. English statistics show that there are many such associations on their registry rolls. Five of the associations have more than 100,000 members, and one of them has a membership of over 750,000. Of these associations, sixty of them have been in existence one hundred years and upwards, while the Bazaar Benefit, of London, lacks only a few years of its second centennial, being founded in 1687. The Norman, London, was founded in 1703; Society of Linton, 1708; Ovington, of Northumberland, 1711; Guild Smith, of London, 1717; Mutual Brothers, of London, 1717; Hope, of London, 1729; all being over one hundred and fifty years old and doing business today. Denmark alone 100,000 persons out of a population of 2,000,000 hold membership in associations, many of which are encouraged and supported by the general government.

**RESIGNED.**—The Nova Scotia Government has resigned.

## The Marysville Bear Story.

It is a wise dispensation of providence that the toll of the morning. Work requires the alteration of amusement. Layingmaking the sweet solution of a little gossip, and all sorts of employment are improved by the savoring of a little excitement. On Monday last the people of Marysville had an unexpected and big fill. A number of children of that place went out to pick berries. The place was somewhat surrounded by woods, which intervened between the field and the village. The children had not been away very long before a number came rushing in breathless, fear being depicted on every countenance. With difficulty they imparted the knowledge that a bear had suddenly burst on the scene of the berry picking, and catching one of them had torn her to pieces. Quickly the report spread. In less than time it requires to write the news was told in the shops and in the mills, in the lanes and byways, in the streets and roads, in short wherever there was a person to hear it. Truly, then, might it be said of Marysville,—

'All then and there was hurrying to and fro.' With guns, pikes, staves, pickaxes, and all available instruments, the excited crowd armed themselves and bound with lightning rapidity to the expected horrible scene. Prominent among the number was Dr. Patterson of this town who chanced to be in the village at the time. Taking with him the necessary instruments to dress the wounds, he went with the crowd to the most place, in rushing through the woods. As they neared the place a heart leaped high from its accustomed place and began to produce a peculiar feeling in the throat. When, however, the place was reached and there was nothing to indicate the presence of a bear in that locality for some time, the various countenances began to assume a look of relief and this gradually gave way to the look of a person who has been "sold."

After a fruitless search the party returned to the village, when they learned the place and saw the anxious faces awaiting them their feelings can be better imagined than described. Some looked wise and some foolish and scratched the place where brains are wont to be. The facts of the case were then found to be that, through conversation, the children had gotten excited, and when a little noise was heard afterwards, had all started for home, thinking it was a bear. It is said that the Doctor never disappeared from the village so hurriedly as on that memorable day.

**WHAT POLICEMAN VANDINE HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.**—A HERALD representative called on Sergeant Vandine Monday to enquire about the legend that money had been found in the house of McDonald by the policeman. He gave information that he had brought liquor from the city. Mr. McDonald is the petitioner in this case. He said that McDonald came to him and volunteered the information that he had brought liquor from the city. He said that he had brought liquor from the city. He said that he had brought liquor from the city.

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## Musical Matters.

There are not wanting those who say that the musical taste of the people of Fredericton is degenerating. We should be sorry to think this is the case, but bearing in mind that the class entertainments of a musical character which pay here, are those in which burnt cork plays an important part, we confess to having some fear that the statement is true. The time was when the better class of singers and instrumentalists could be brought here with profit, but now they pass us by, and at the head-quarters of the troupe which find their way down east this little city of ours is a disconcert. There is no doubt the presence of military bands in the city did a great deal towards cultivating the taste of the people in this direction and their departure may, in a measure, account for any falling off. But we are not so much concerned with the probable cause as we are with the fact itself. Our people should give the matter a little consideration. In St. John on Wednesday and Thursday the Listemann Sextette will be present. This troupe would come to Fredericton and give one evening's entertainment, but the expense would be \$200. No one is willing to take this risk and so the troupe will not come. It may be asked why we wait then to come and see the music of Fredericton and give one evening's entertainment, but the expense would be \$200. No one is willing to take this risk and so the troupe will not come. It may be asked why we wait then to come and see the music of Fredericton and give one evening's entertainment, but the expense would be \$200. No one is willing to take this risk and so the troupe will not come.

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# POOR DOCUMENT

## The First Day's Bombardment.

Off ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—We are ready to begin. The ships are ranged in order and every man is at his post. All eyes are fixed on the flag-ship for the signal. The American squadron has just steamed past, an exchange of international courtesies taking place. Salutes were exchanged; the British bands played "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia," the American returning the compliment with "God Save the Queen."

### POSITION OF THE VESSELS.

The armored ships are in the following positions:—The Alexandria, Sultan, and Superb are under way on a line north-east by east, and from 15,000 to 19,000 yards north-west of Enostos Point lighthouse. The Inflexible is in Corvets Pass, the narrowest channel leading into the harbor, and 3,700 yards north by west from the Marsah fort. The Temeraire is in the central channel 3,500 yards north by north-west of Marsah fort, and the Penelope, Invincible, and Monarch are now 1,000 to 1,300 yards west to north-west of the same fort. The unarmored ships are under way, working their guns to the best advantage. The torpedo depot ship Hecla has also just arrived.

### THE WORK BEGINS.

7 a. m.—At last the ball is opened. The Invincible, as the flag-ship, claimed her rights, and began the fray from her position inside the reef. Both the Admiral and her Commander, Captain the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C. B., were on the bridge, with Staff Commander Robinson and First Lieutenant Evans, Commander Castle being engaged steering the ship into action. At the word "Fire" she delivered a broadside, amid a rattling cheer from her crew. Of the solid shot four told with perceptible effect on Fort Napoleon, and one shell burst inside the earthwork in front, the other two flying overhead and bursting in the air. From the outside the Sultan, Superb, Alexandria, and Temeraire engaged the Ras-el-Tin forts, and the Inflexible acted on Fort Meks to the extreme south-west; the Monarch and Invincible attacked Fort Napoleon and the Gabbari forts just outside the inner harbour. The batteries at once replied, but their shots at first fell short of the ships, but in course of time, as the latter came nearer in shore, they got the range, and a few casualties resulted to the British, one shot having gone clear through the Inflexible, while the Invincible had been hit several times. The rest of the fleet then joined in and the action became general. After twenty minutes' cannonade two of the forts ceased firing. Fort Pharos appears to be much damaged. The ships except the Inflexible as far as can be perceived have not suffered any damage.

### FIRST BLOOD FOR ENGLAND.

9 a. m.—The cannonade has now been going on for two hours, and the city is hidden behind a pall of smoke, so dense as to prevent us from seeing what damage has been done to the batteries. Two or three loud explosions have been heard, as if either some magazine had been exploded or some heavy guns had burst.

### THE FIRST EFFECTS.

9.30.—A light breeze has partially dispersed the smoke cloud sufficiently to allow of our using our telescope. We can see that the Egyptians have suffered very heavily. Fort Marsah-el-Kanat has been blown up with all its guns and garrison. The top of the tower of Fort Pharos, close by the lighthouse, has been carried away and the greater part of its guns dismantled. Fort Adah, which lies close to the Khedive's palace, has well nigh disappeared, a shell having penetrated to and burst in its magazine.

### INSIDE THE CITY.

All is panic. Crowds of people are rushing about the streets or crowding up the Rue Ras-el-Tin towards the vice-regal palace. Many ambulance parties are seen bearing their sad burdens to the hospitals, over which the red cross of Geneva is conspicuously flying. The flag staffs of the Dutch and Greek Consulates still fly their respective flags.

### NO SURRENDER.

11.15 a. m.—The streets are now nearly deserted. It is supposed the people have taken refuge in the cellars from the bombardment, which continues to rage fiercely. The guns are literally raining shot and shell upon the devoted forts, which are gradually being silenced. The Ras-el-Tin forts in particular have suffered terribly under the fire of the Alexandria, Temeraire, and Superb, all ironclads armed with very heavy metal. There are, however, no signs of surrender as yet, though since 8 o'clock the forts have hardly fired ten rounds an hour.

### THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

12.15 p. m.—On all the forts the exposed guns—those en barbette and those in the embrasures—have been dismantled, and only those in the sheltered positions are now able to return our fire. Some of the forts are perfectly new. Marsah-el-Kanat was completed only a week ago last Sunday. The Pharos fort is dumb, and the Memorial battery no longer speaks. The Temeraire and Inflexible have done their work only too effectually.

### THE END OF THE DAY'S WORK.

6.50 p. m.—The signal has just been given to cease firing for the day. The latest results cannot be reassuring to the Egyptians. The Khedive's (Ras-el-Tin) palace has been partially destroyed, above one-third being in absolute ruins. The

lighthouse has not come off unscathed, though as yet it has suffered but little. The Marsah works succumbed under the fire of the unarmored vessels at early as 11.30 this morning, and now all the forts have been silenced except the Goubarieh Fort and one or two smaller ones inside the harbour. These will be attacked at 8.30 a. m. to-morrow. Fort Napoleon looks as if its face were pitted with small-pox, and had besides its eyes, mouth and nose knocked into one undistinguishable mass. All the forts and batteries on the sea face are in ruins.

### FORTS VERSUS SHIPS.

As this is the first time the new style of iron-clad vessels has been opposed to the fire of forts, the contest was watched with the greatest interest from on board our ship, the United States war steamer Quinebang, which was anchored only some five cables off on the port beam of the Temeraire. So close was she to the scene of the combat that the shots from the forts frequently passed quite close to her. The forts themselves suffered terribly, but the effect of the enormous and heavy projectiles hurled against the earthworks by the 81-ton and other guns were disappointingly small. The ships themselves got off easily. The Inflexible's crew experienced a somewhat peculiar sensation when a huge spherical shot from a rifled gun passed clean through her from port hole to port hole. She likewise received five or six shots, which penetrated her armour, the armour of the Superb also being penetrated. The Penelope and Inflexible were the principal marks for the enemy, who, by merely firing round and spherical shot—they had no shell, it appears—from guns badly elevated, inflicted but little hurt comparatively. Thus, though the Invincible was closest within range, she was but seldom hit.

### TYPICAL MODERN WARFARE.

The cannonading from the fleet, after it got fairly under way, was simply the most perfect specimen of naval warfare witnessed in modern times. The guns had been all shotted and trained for nearly twenty-four hours, but when the order to open fire was given the crisis made the gunners noticeably nervous. But this was only for a moment. Within twenty minutes from the first shot the men aboard the ships steadied to their work in such grand style that every shot did just what it was fired to do.

### BEHAVIOUR OF THE ENEMY.

The Egyptians behaved magnificently, officers and men vying with each other in acts of bravery, the former after leaping upon the breastworks and parapets to mark the effect of every shot. They stuck to their guns to the last, and when a party of blue jackets and marines landed from the Invincible to blow up Fort Meks, they saw several dead inside the fort. Like the ships, the English sailors and marines behaved magnificently, and that there were so few killed was due chiefly to the splendid handling of the huge ironclads and the swifter gunboats and to the fact already alluded to that the Egyptians chiefly fired round and spherical shot, owing to a scarcity of shell.

### THE HAVOC WAS ALL ON ONE SIDE.

The Ras-el-Tin Palace was in flames at the time of our despatch leaving Alexandria. Many of the shot and shell from the 80-ton guns flew high and probably damaged the city. The railroad to Cairo has suffered pretty badly, and is still commanded by the guns of the fleet. This, it may be added, effectually cuts off from Arabi Bey all possible chance of escape by that route or of despatching troops by the railroad. The Egyptians would have injured the English vessels more had not their aim been so wild.

### JACK ABOARD AND ASHORE.

The excitement on board the vessels was most intense. Cheer after cheer burst forth as each ship fired her guns, and every shot was watched by the sailors with the utmost anxiety, shouts and cheers greeting each successful marksmanship. On board the Penelope this cheering was checked for a few minutes, owing to a shot from one of the forts dismounting a gun. When it was seen that Fort Meks was disabled, the word was passed for volunteers to go ashore to complete the work of blowing it up. This operation was not unaccompanied by danger as the troops might have been lying in wait. The guns, however, at least were to be spiked, and plenty of men volunteered to do the work. They were obliged to swim through the surf and they landed unopposed. Having done their duty they returned without casualty. After the action the whole fleet drew off from the shore as the vessels approached each other and officers and men gave three cheers for the Queen.

### ACCOUNT OF AN EYE WITNESS.

A British naval officer states that the bombardment commenced at 7.45 this morning. The ironclads Superb, Sultan, and Alexandria were engaged and totally destroyed Fort Pharos and the Light-house batteries at the entrance of Newport, and intend to dominate the approach to the harbor. The flag-ship Invincible, Monarch and Penelope took up commanding positions inside the reef and, assisted from the outside by the Temeraire, attacked with destructive effect the strong position of Fort Meks with the lighthouse and shore batteries. The Inflexible was stationed so as to command the lighthouse batteries,

Fort Pharos and Fort Meks, at the same time, and was thus in a position to cooperate both with the division outside the reef and that inside the reef. The gun vessels Bittern, Concor, Beacon, Decoy, and Cygnet attacked Marsah batteries at the entrance to the harbor and, taking a close destructive range soon silenced them, after which they ran in and shelled Fort Meks on the southern side of the entrance to the anchorage or outer harbor. The Invincible, under cover of her own guns and those of the Bittern, then landed a party of blue jackets and marines, who entered Fort Meks and blew up the heavy guns.

THE BOMBARDMENT PRACTICALLY CEASED at noon, though some heavy guns were still shelling Fort Napoleon, a large work situated at the southern angle of the inner harbor and dominating the town. The fort does not reply.

On the whole, the Egyptians fought the batteries with more determination than expected. Several earth works, behind which guns were mounted, were found to be mere heaps of sand.

### TRYING TO GET OUT OF IT.

At 5.15 on Tuesday evening the Helicon approached the Invincible with an official from Derwish Pasha, who was trying to find the flag-ship all night, with a letter from the ministry to Admiral Seymour offering to dismount guns. Admiral Seymour replied that the time for negotiations had passed.

THE BUREAU'S BILL. LONDON, July 11.—In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary of the War Office read the following:

ALEXANDRIA, July 11, 7.50 p. m.—The total number of killed is 5; wounded 27; distributed as follows: Killed: on the Alexandria, 1; Superb, 1; Sultan, 2; Inflexible, 1; Wounded: on Alexandria, 3; Superb, 1; Sultan, 7; Invincible, 6; Inflexible, 2; Penelope, 8.

### AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

An eye-witness, writing from the fleet before Alexandria, describes the events of the day succeeding the bombardment in the following graphic manner:

The unfortunate city is given up to fire and sword. As if the flames caused by the bombardment were not a sufficient horror of themselves, the incendiary torch has added to the catastrophe. It is not too much to say that Alexandria is doomed, and that in default of outside assistance nothing can save the town from being utterly destroyed. Those who should naturally come to the front in the work of helping to extinguish the flames and put a stop to the pillaging and worse that has been going on for nearly a day and a half, the soldiers of the Khedive, have all disappeared. Deceitful, they have followed their leader, and under cover of the flag of truce have withdrawn hence, leaving the hordes of convicts let loose from the convict hulks and prisons to work their fiendish will on the city and its inhabitants. These have been joined by troops of Bedouins and by fellows of the lowest class and have made a clean sweep of the city. Wherever resistance has been offered, murder has ensued, and only a few Europeans, about one hundred, have been able to fight their way through the villainous rabble and escape to the beach, where they have been taken off to the ships in open boats.

### FINISHING TOUCHES.

These tell a heart-sickening tale of outrages of the most diabolical sort. Women and tender girls have been maltreated and left to die in the streets. Their fathers, husbands, and brothers have been shamefully mutilated, old and young being butchered like cattle, and their yet palpitating and quivering bodies thrown wholesale into the burning ruins. With a refinement of cruelty some were spared, only to be tied hand and foot and cast helplessly into the deep waters of the harbor or the raging fires around. Others, male and female, have been subjected to unimaginable tortures and dragged into captivity. The sack of Alexandria will be in the mouths of men yet unborn, so fearful have been its horrors.

### THE FORTS ABANDONED.

The first thing that met the eye this morning was the flag of truce still flying over the Ras-el-Tin Palace. All firing had long since ceased on the part of the forts and the question asked was, did it really mean peace? Not a few, including the Admiral himself, had a grave suspicion that all was not well, and that there had been deception somewhere. Accordingly the signal was given to the Helicon dispatch boat to fly a flag of truce in return and to lead into the inner harbour. This she did, followed by the Invincible, Monarch, and Penelope steaming slowly along. Outside the harbour the remainder of the fleet kept steaming round and about the batteries, cautiously as the sea was very rough, so heavy indeed as to forbid any chance of the bombardment being renewed to-day in any case. As the ships came in shore it was seen that the area of the fire had greatly increased and that the forts and the streets were empty of soldiers. Alexandria has been evacuated by its whole garrison during the night, and the wily Arabi had misused the flag of truce for his own ends,

leaving the Bedouins and convicts behind to pillage, burn and kill.

### EXPLANATION.

A party landed from the Invincible after it was found that the Khedive's yacht, the Maroussa, lay empty in the harbour, to see what could be learned as to the fate of the Viceroy and the native Christian and European inhabitants. It was discovered that the European quarter (that on the New Harbour, between the Governor's house on the west and the Roman tower on the east), including the telegraph office and the Exchange, had been completely gutted and utterly destroyed. As many as could manage to escape after a hard fight had crowded on board the telegraph ship Chiltern (which had been moved farther in by the Admiral's orders, were carried out of danger by the boats of the fleet. They had passed a dreadful night of agony and suspense, and their thankfulness at being rescued knew no bounds. They had seen hundreds of their brethren massacred before their eyes, and had themselves barely escaped a similar fate. They said that the Ottoman Bank and in the adjoining buildings, then on fire, the dead lay in heaps.

### WHERE IS THE ARMY?

They reported that the whole of the Egyptian army, with Arabi at its head, had marched outside the city, and were at Mohurrah Bay and the suburbs. Others said that the troops were in full retreat to the interior, and were being concentrated there to oppose the British forces as they advance. If they do this with the same gallantry with which they fought the last four guns on Tuesday, the British soldiers will have work enough out for them before they reach Cairo. The work of the fleet is now finished so far as any fighting at Alexandria is concerned. The land forces must do the rest. It is hoped that a large number of Europeans and Christians have been able to escape in the direction of the Suez Canal, where they will be in comparative safety, if the troops of Arabi do not march in the same direction. This, however, is doubtful.

### WHAT MET THE EYE.

The party which were conveyed to the shore from the Invincible on her steam pinnace, guided by the purveyor of the fleet, who was well acquainted with the localities, penetrated, at no little risk to themselves, a considerable distance into the city. All was quiet save for the roaring of the flames, which were consuming the whole European quarter and the Grand Square. They proceeded cautiously and tried, but in vain, to avert their eyes from the ghastly and mangled corpses which lay sweltering and festering in the heat. For more than a mile the fire was raging, every street of the Grand Square being in flames. The palace itself had suffered grievously. Independently of what had been burnt, it was in several places riddled by shot and had quite one-third of its roof crushed in by shells. The adjacent houses were in like pitiable condition.

### NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY.

#### SUMMER TIME TABLE.

BEGINNING MONDAY, June 19th. Trains will run as follows:

9.15 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for New Brunswick.

1.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Gibeon for Woodstock, Port Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

3.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Port Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

5.30 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock and Gibeon.

1.00 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Edmundston for Woodstock, Grand Falls, and Gibeon.

6.00 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Gibeon for Woodstock and points North.

2.00 P. M. Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Gibeon.

Trains arrive at Grand Falls at 8.30 p. m., where passengers for points north remain until 8.40 next morning. Passengers from Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Arnsbrook, remain till morning at Arnsbrook, or will be carried to Port Fairfield free, where good hotel accommodation can be obtained.

Freight trains will run daily between all stations, leaving Gibeon 6.00 a. m., Woodstock 10.00 a. m., for New Brunswick, Port Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, and Edmundston.

Immediate connection is made at Woodstock with trains of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, and from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. John, and all points East, West and South, and at Fredericton with trains to and from St. John, and with Union Line Steamships.

Freight to be forwarded from Gibeon by the 6.00 a. m. train must be delivered at the Freight House at or before 4.00 p. m. the previous day.

Return tickets for sale and one-half of the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.

Tickets for sale in St. John at St. John & Co., and by the Railway Ticket Office, by H. Chubb & Co., and by the Union Line Steam boats at their Office and on the boats.

A. J. MILLS, ALFRED SEELY, Master of Transportation, Agent, Fredericton, N. B., June 17, 1882.

### FISH.

JUST RECEIVED—SUPERIOR LOT OF Fresh Salmon,

SEA SHAD, Halibut and Lobsters.

A good variety of FRESH SMOKE, PICKLED, AND DRY FISH ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge. THEODORE P. NOBLE, Fredericton City Hall.

For low by JAMES S. NEILL.

### COAL. COAL.

Landing per Rail this week another car go to SUPERIOR SOF COAL.

For sale cheap from cars or shed. JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

1247-81

### CHAS. H. STERLING,

(Successor to C. L. Estabrooks, Esq.) DEALER IN FLOUR, MEAL, TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

CONFECTIONERIES, SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.

HARDWARE, GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE in great variety, TINWARE, &c.

CHAS. H. STERLING, ST. MARY'S FERRY, YORK CO. St. Mary's Ferry, June 1.

### NOTICE.

HAVING sold my stock and trade to Mr. Chas. H. Sterling, I beg leave to thank my friends for their liberal patronage bestowed upon me for the last twenty years, and would ask for a continuance of the same to my successor.

June 1, 1882—w C. L. ESTABROOKS, St. Mary's Ferry.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against George A. Hallett, Trader, late of Millville, York County, New Brunswick, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within three calendar months, and all parties indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN HALL, Executor.

Millville, June 1—w F. F. KNIGHT, Executor.

### CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

We have added to our stock during April:

354 Packages Hardware, &c., 227 Bundles Hardware, &c.,

And offer to Wholesale Buyers a most complete assortment of

English, American, Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Merchants visiting St. John are cordially invited to inspect our

'SAMPLE ROOM.'

We are prepared to give satisfaction to all who patronize us.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

St. John, May 4—w 2 mos

### British House,

WILMOT'S BLOCK

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

Brussels, Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp,

Hearth Rugs, Door Mats and Sheepskin Mats.

JOHN McDONALD, QUEEN STREET.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY

Boots and Shoes

in Fredericton, don't forget that

A. LOTTIMER

Has Removed

HIS CELEBRATED

SHOE STORE

to the Store in

Machum's Brick Building,

Next door below Dever Bros.,

Dry Goods Establishment.

And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON

From May 4, 1882.

### COAL. COAL.

Landing per Rail this week another car go to SUPERIOR SOF COAL.

For sale cheap from cars or shed. JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

1247-81

### 40 CASES

### Rubber Boots and Shoes

lately received at

### LOTTIMER'S

### Fashionable Shoe Store.

In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boys' and Children's sizes.

Fredericton, March 30, 1882.

### Seeds and Fertilizers.

The Subscriber has on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices:

Lime, Land Plaster, Bradley's Superphosphate, Timothy Seed, Clover Seed, Alaska Seed, White Fyfe Seed Wheat, Seed Peas, Silver Hull Seed Buckwheat, Buckwheat Rough Seed, Black P. E. I. Seed Oats, White Russian Seed Oats, English, Portland and Newark Cement, Hay, Straw, Oats, Heavy Feed, Bran and Feeding Oats.

Office and Warehouse Campbell Street, above City Hall. JAMES TIBBITS.

May 4, 1882.

### SEEDS. SEEDS.

CABBAGE, CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, CARROT, BEET, RADISH, SAGE, SWEET MARJORAM, PUMPKIN, SQUASH, TURNIP, ONION.

All varieties, put up by JARDINE & CO. TIMOTHY, RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

### SUPERPHOSPHATE.

18 Tons Cumberland, Bradley and Neely's Superphosphate at G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

May 10—Farmer 3 ins.

### ORGAN. ORGANS.

Just received direct from the Manufactory

TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS.

WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS.

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

12-17-81

### Gray's Specific Medicine.

TRADE MARK The Great ENO'S FRUIT SYRUP. An infallible remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Spasmodic Asthma, and all other Affections of the Throat and Lungs. It is a pleasant and palatable Syrup, and is sold by all Druggists at 25¢ per bottle, or six bottles for \$1.50, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

### NAIIS. NAIIS.

JUST received and in stock 300 pairs Nails. For sale at less than factory prices. Z. R. EVERETT.

may 25

A. L. BELYLEA,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.

Agent for the Agricultural Insurance Company of Waterbury, N. Y.

Accounts collected. Loans negotiated. OFFICE—COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STREETS. Opposite New Post Office. FREDERICTON, N. B. May 11—w 3 mos

ENAMELLED PRESERVE KETTLES AND PANS

June 24 at JAMES S. NEILL'S.

GREGORY & BLAIR,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT-LAW.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, FREDERICTON.

GEO. F. GREGG ANDREW G. BLAIR

### GIBSON LEATHER CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of Patent & Enamelled Leathers

FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.

—ALSO—

WAXED SPLITS

HARNESS AND UPHOLSTERING LEATHER.

GIBSON, N. B., (Opposite Fredericton.)

### A. F. Randolph,

IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR, CORNMEAL, PORK, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, &c.

CORNER QUEEN STREET & ROBERT SQUARE FREDERICTON, N. B.

Before buying your Milk Pans

Come to Lemont's.

He is retailing them at wholesale Prices.

June 28

# POOR DOCUMENT

## LOCAL NEWS.

**REPAIRS.**—Work has been going on, on the balcony of the Cathedral during the past week.

**AUCTION.**—Mr. H. G. Wetmore disposed of a lot of furniture Saturday morning, by auction.

**FIRE ENGINE.**—The "Slaby," which was injured last week, has been repaired and is in condition for work again.

**WIMBLEDON.**—Mr. E. A. Smith's band appears among the Canadians who are doing good shooting at Wimbledon.

**BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.**—An agency of this bank will be opened shortly in Sharky's Building adjoining the Barker House.

**SHIPPING.**—There were thirteen vessels port Friday, eight of which were being loaded with railway sleepers and hemlock bark.

**AMERICAN CONSUL AT WOODSTOCK.**—A petition is in circulation at Woodstock asking for the appointment of an American Consul in that town.

**GOING HOME.**—Quite a large number assembled on the wharf Friday morning to see the persons who had been attending the Institute, taking their departure by the boat.

**APPOINTMENT.**—The vacancy in the Journal Office of the House of Commons caused by the recent death of Mr. W. F. Costigan has been filled by the appointment of a Mr. Dolton.

**NEW SIDEWALK.**—The platform on the north side of Queen street, and between Phoenix Square and Westmoreland street is being covered with boards. The improvement was greatly needed.

**REWARD.**—The Mayor of Woodstock has offered \$100 reward for information that will lead to the conviction of those persons who have been so extensively engaged in housebreaking in that town.

**INJUNCTION.**—An injunction was obtained Friday, by Mr. J. H. Phair, barrister, at the instance of George W. Davis, to restrain the Town of Woodstock from excavating and removing the soil of Park street in Woodstock.

**ELECTION PROTEST.**—The Transcript says that the necessary steps for the entry of a petition against the return of Dr. Lewis and Mr. Turner in Albert county have been taken, and that it has been taken to believe similar proceedings will be taken in Westmoreland.

**ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.**—On the adjournment of the preliminary examination Friday, on the complaint of Patrick Bradley, Henry McDonald was arrested on a charge of perjury, upon the complaint of William Russell.

**FALSE ALARM.**—Considerable excitement was caused Friday afternoon by a false alarm of fire. The cause of the alarm was the blowing of the whistle on Estey's Mill. As the wind blew a gale at the time, the people were very much relieved to find that nothing was the matter.

**ORANGE LODGE.**—At a meeting of the Orange Lodge, held on Friday evening last, James W. Wright was elected Excellent Companion in Command. The Lodge adjourned until the first week of the month, at which time the members were obliged to leave before all the business was transacted.

**THE TIT BAND.**—All lovers of music would be delighted to see the Tit Band occupying its old position in the Officers' Square occasionally, as was the case last summer. Frederick, with two bands second to none in the Province, ought to have more of this kind of music than it has.

**REXWAY.**—As Mr. Chas. Hart was returning from Marysville on Wednesday, 12th, his horse ran away, and did considerable damage to his wagon. The animal ran about a mile and until he was stopped by a man who was walking on the road. Mr. Hart kept his seat and came out all right.

**BOY FOUND.**—The body of a boy was found among the logs at the Douglas Boom on Friday last, which proved to be that of young Jones, who disappeared last fall from Stephen Carlyle's, with whom he was living at the time. An inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. Brown. The jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

**VERY STRANGE.**—Thursday evening 9.30 o'clock some men observed a lantern floating down the river with no individual in view. On closer inspection the lantern was found to contain a hat, a frying pan and a dog. When it was brought ashore the dog jumped out of the boat. It is supposed that something has happened to the occupant.

**TEMPERANCE MEETING.**—A large crowd assembled in the Hall Thursday evening to hear the addresses of Mrs. Hunt and Rev. Mr. Phillips. The chair was occupied by Rev. Jos. McLeod. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer. The chairman said that the meeting was the trumpet sound of the coming contest. The addresses were superior to the general average of temperance addresses.

**EXCURSION.**—Mr. Andrew Pratt, of St. John, was in town Thursday making arrangements for the excursion that is to come on July 25th under the auspices of the Harmony Club of St. John, of which Mr. Pratt is chairman. He has procured Kennedy's grounds for dancing and any amusements the excursionists may desire, and also the privilege of visiting the Parliament buildings. The excursion will be accompanied by the Royal Fusiliers and the City Cornet bands.

**Carson's Purgative Pills** are a priceless boon to the people of the South and Southwest. They effectually prevent fever and ague and all malarious diseases, and cost only 50 cents a box.

**—Dishes.**—Nowadays not to use "Easberry," the new exquisite for the Teeth and Breath, argues not to be Rechebche; take a look at it at your drug store. 5 cent samples.

**THREE LAZY MEN.**—Three lazy men with several other boys gathered in the Officers' Square Friday. The three lazy men in question were a burly-guy man—his colleague who represented a full brass band, and a fellow, with the Union Jack around his shoulders, who endeavored to persuade the "gentlemen" around him to invest five cents in purchasing a chance for three shots at a wooden image, with a base ball. The reward for striking the image being an "eight cent" cigar, and for hitting the head three times in succession, \$1.

**TAKING LEAVE.**—The Rev. Mr. Evans leaves his congregation on Sunday evening. His friends will be glad to know that he will not have to say farewell, as it is understood that there is to be an exchange of pulpits between the pastors in the Fredericton, Gibson and Maryville circuits. Few clergymen have so endeared themselves to their people as Mr. Evans has done in the three years he has been stationed in Fredericton, and we feel that we voice the sentiment of every class in the community when we wish him every happiness.

**THE TRAINS.**—The public complain a great deal about the train arrangements on the Fredericton and St. John Railway. The only remedy seems to be the running of an independent train from St. John every morning to return in the evening. Whether this can be secured is worth a little consideration. If the morning train in connection with the train to the west were cancelled, as it could well be, without any great inconvenience, because the passengers could go out on the early morning train, it would only be necessary to have about ninety miles a day of additional running.

**HANDSOME MONUMENTS.**—The Fredericton Rural Cemetery has been much improved during the last week by the adding to it of several beautiful monuments from the Marble Works of St. Almond, St. Stephen, Mr. J. D. McMillan, Agent of the Works, doing the setting of the monuments. There is a double column marble monument and marble coping for Jas. E. Howie, also a marble coping for Prof. Rivet, erected to the memory of Mr. Howie and Mrs. Rivet, a marble monument and coping to her late husband, by Mrs. Thos. Logan, a marble column monument erected by Dr. Cuthbert in memory of his mother, and a marble column monument for Mrs. Treedale in memory of her husband.

**POLICE NEWS.**—Patrick Bradley was arrested on Saturday for a fourth violation of the Canada Temperance Act and conveyed to gaol, where he will remain for two months. The arrest took place immediately after he had given his testimony in the perjury case, and was considerable of a surprise to Bradley, who seemed to think the fact that he was a witness protected him.

**IN THE COURT.**—On Saturday Mrs. Lufthor was arraigned for violation of the C. T. Act, this being the third offense. There were three witnesses for the prosecution and two against, and as the statements by no means agreed, the case was adjourned until Monday, when judgment will be given.

**WATER WORKS.**—The citizens are beginning to speculate as to the likelihood that anything will be done towards introducing water works this fall, and the fear is very generally expressed that not much will be accomplished. It is to be hoped that the committee will move in the matter with the least possible delay. In conversation with a Herald representative, Alderman Burchill said that a meeting of the Council would be called about a week, at which the system to be adopted would be determined upon. He further said that if the Holly system were adopted, the work would probably be all done in three months time. The Baggor works were put in in twenty weeks, where the area to be gone over is much larger, and the work much more difficult than in Fredericton.

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.**—The examination of Henry McDonald, charged with perjury on the trial of a complaint against Patrick Bradley for a violation of the Canada Temperance Act, was heard before Andrew Anderson, Esq., J. P., Friday, at ten o'clock. Mr. E. L. Wetmore, Q. C., appeared for the prosecution. Mr. G. H. Lugin for the defence.

**John L. Marsh, sworn, said:** I am Police Magistrate of the City of Fredericton, have been so for the last eleven years. I was appointed the 1st or 2nd day of May, 1877. My complaint was lately laid before me against Patrick Bradley for selling spirituous liquors contrary to the Canada Temperance Act. I have the complaint. (Witness produces it.) Mr. Lugin objects to the admissibility of the complaint on the ground that it was not made by Dow Vandine, as alleged on the complaint.

Mr. Wetmore replied, claiming that the variance did not invalidate the evidence.

**THE MADAWASKA ELECTION.**—The petition against the return of Patrick Lyonn as a Member of the Assembly for Madawaska was filed Thursday. Messrs. Hilaire, Peltier and P. Metley Richards are the solicitors for the petitioner. The petition charges personal acts of bribery by Mr. Lyonn. It sets forth that the 26th of June was named as declaration day, and that although all the returns were pointed the 1st or 2nd day of May, 1877, the complaint was lately laid before me against Patrick Bradley for selling spirituous liquors contrary to the Canada Temperance Act. I have the complaint. (Witness produces it.) Mr. Lugin objects to the admissibility of the complaint on the ground that it was not made by Dow Vandine, as alleged on the complaint.

Mr. Wetmore replied, claiming that the variance did not invalidate the evidence.

**FOR P. LYONN.**  
L. Theriault.....343 votes  
P. Lyonn.....322 "

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Mr. Wetmore replied, claiming that the variance did not invalidate the evidence.

## Educational Institute.

**SIXTH SESSION.**

The sixth session of the Institute opened Thursday morning at 9.45. Dr. Jack, in the absence of Dr. Rand, who was unable to attend, occupied the chair. After the reading of the minutes the Institute was favored with a piece of music. Dr. Jack announced the subject of this morning's session as "Temperance in School," and, accordingly, he introduced Mrs. M. H. Hunt. She said the Anglo-Saxon race is dominant upon the earth today. It stands at the head of civilization. The throne, the sword, the mitre and the money bag have all added to the constituting of this great empire. Her greatness has been increased by the achievement of the knowledge of nature's power. Steam is now doing for her what formerly muscle had to do. The telegraph now is her pen. These have been produced by a knowledge of nature's forces, or, in other words, science. The race has been aggressive, progressive and inventive. But the underlying principle and secret of the success of this nation has been righteousness. Rome sowed the seeds of her fall when the slaves and captives taken in battle were distributed over her empire. It had the effect of injuring the principle and sowing it out, and when the middle class is gone the nation is gone.

**IN THE UNITED STATES.**  
They have signs of the times, which appear on all sides of the cities and towns. In some places in the Dominion they appear also, but here in Fredericton there are none. Under these signs are solid liquors of every kind, which carry destruction wherever it goes. Not long ago she (the speaker) was requested to go and attend a medical convention of the physicians of Iowa, in the interest of the temperance question. She was in doubt about going, but the present age is a queer one. The greatest monarch in the world today is a woman. However, she went, and the resolution which she had coming from those great scientific men, who knew what the effect of liquor was, was enough to frighten a person interested in the country's welfare. After reading these resolutions and expanding on them she said:

**MY REMARKS.**  
We in the United States have no institution by which we can reach all the men and women of our country, nor is there any institution here in New Brunswick that can reach all the men and women, but we both have an institution which reaches the coming men and women (that is the children of the country) and that institution is the public school. This is the grand means of laying the foundation stone of a temperate nation. The teachers of a country are an important class, and teachers of every class are required to do their duty to perform. Teachers have more to do with forming the destiny of a nation than persons composing any other profession. We want a sober, upright citizenry. We don't want a man who will sit down to dinner and partake of an acknowledged powerful drug. Mrs. Hunt then read an extract of a letter she had received from one of the oldest physicians in the United States, and he said the schools must be made the instrument for grounding the principles of temperance. This being the case it must, in the first place, begin with the teachers. This must be the grand starting point. Already, in some States, teachers are required to pass a satisfactory examination in this subject. To gain the passing of a law to enforce this is going to be the object of the National Christian Temperance Convention in the United States, and he said the schools must be made the instrument for grounding the principles of temperance. This being the case it must, in the first place, begin with the teachers. This must be the grand starting point. Already, in some States, teachers are required to pass a satisfactory examination in this subject. To gain the passing of a law to enforce this is going to be the object of the National Christian Temperance Convention in the United States, and he said the schools must be made the instrument for grounding the principles of temperance.

**Grand Falls.**  
Of the many places in the Dominion that prove of interest to the tourist, and especially to the admirer of Nature, there are few more deserving of a visit than Grand Falls. The natural scenery of the St. John compares favorably with any in the Dominion, but having in addition to this such a sight as Grand Falls presents, the St. John River scenery surpasses many others with triple the volume of water.

The Falls are situated at the lower bend of the river, where the upper part of the river flows down a steep descent, and presents a magnificent spectacle. The dark water, flowing down quietly above, is in an instant transformed into a foam, when boiling and seething it rushes on through the chasm in a mad career, and not until it has gone considerable distance does it recover its natural color and quietness.

Nothing short of actually seeing the place can give a good idea of its beauty and grandeur. Considering therefore the easy communication with the various parts of the Province there is no New Brunswick spot that makes a point of spending a few days vacation each year, but should visit the place that is acknowledged by men who have travelled a great deal, as being only second to the great Niagara.

Besides the scenery itself the surrounding country affords ample room for enjoyment. Good fishing ground and easy means of access can be obtained, in fact everything to enchant a person, especially one accustomed to a city. For the accommodation of persons visiting the place, a very fine hotel was erected a few years ago which this year is under the control of Wm. Olive. As a proprietor of a hotel Mr. Olive cannot be beaten and no person who has ever stopped at the Grand Falls hotel since he has taken charge will say that he pays the strictest regard to the comforts of any person stopping there.

**PERSONAL.**—Lieut. Colonel Mansell is in the city. He is accompanied by Mrs. Mansell and the Rev. Lucien O'Brien, of Limerick, Ireland. The party came from the upper Province via the Restigouche, Upsal, Quich, Napsiguit and Tobique. Colonel Mansell says that he has been on all the round fishing trips in the provinces, but this is the best of all.

The Chief Commissioner has returned from his trip to the North.

We regret we learn that the wife of Dr. Rand is seriously ill.

The Rev. William H. Porter, A. M., of St. Catherine's, Ont., is on a visit to this city. He is a brother of the late Rev. T. H. Porter.

last night but for want of space we are unable to give the proceedings this morning.

The eighth and final session of the Institute opened at 8 o'clock, Thursday evening.

After music had been furnished by the students, Dr. Rand said the object of the session was to discuss certain resolutions, proposed by the Executive regarding Educational Display at the Centennial. By the request of the President, Mr. Crook read the following resolution:

Believing that the progress of Education in connection with our school system is one of the most strong features of the growth of the Province, and that a classified exhibit of such results as can be set forth to the eye, would be a matter of simple justice to the annual labor of hundreds of men and women employed in this great department of Provincial industry, and also a source of great interest and legitimate pride to all our people, this Institute resolves as follows:

That the Executive Committee be requested to represent to the Board of Education the importance of a representative and complete educational exhibit, being made by the Educational Institute, in connection with the Dominion Exhibition in St. John, 1883, and to solicit a liberal appropriation in aid of the object.

2nd. That the Executive Committee be requested to cooperate in all suitable ways with the Educational Department in efforts that may be made to secure satisfactory results.

3rd. That the Boards of School Trustees and the Executive Committee of the Educational Department in efforts that may be made to secure satisfactory results.

Dr. Rand said before any action was taken in this matter, he would explain what the ideas of the Executive were. The idea of the display was taken from something similar which was carried on at the Centennial. There were educational displays from the United States, but Ontario's display exceeded them all. How this was brought about was as follows: The educational map of Ontario sent a person to Philadelphia with instructions to select the finest apartment he could. This being done, they fixed it up magnificently, and while it was an educational display, and one that gained a great reputation for Ontario in regard to her schools, they actually played no prominent part. The apartment was filled with globes, maps, globes, and such articles, with photographs of the best looking school houses, etc. In this way was a fine display made there, and in like manner can we here in New Brunswick. We want a sober, upright citizenry. We don't want a man who will sit down to dinner and partake of an acknowledged powerful drug. Mrs. Hunt then read an extract of a letter she had received from one of the oldest physicians in the United States, and he said the schools must be made the instrument for grounding the principles of temperance. This being the case it must, in the first place, begin with the teachers. This must be the grand starting point. Already, in some States, teachers are required to pass a satisfactory examination in this subject. To gain the passing of a law to enforce this is going to be the object of the National Christian Temperance Convention in the United States, and he said the schools must be made the instrument for grounding the principles of temperance.

Dr. March, in an earnest speech, moved the adoption of the resolutions. Mr. Crook seconded them.

After a spirited discussion on the resolutions they were unanimously adopted.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Sixth Grand Falls session, and the St. John River scenery surpasses many others with triple the volume of water.

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## Preliminary Examination.

The examination in the late fire in Fredericton was continued Thursday.

Benjamin Bonnell was sworn—he said that he lived in the premises of Robert Segge in this city and that on the same day after the Brayley House fire and on the same day that the fire was set in Aikens' barn, he saw Sheldon McNally in the yard of Segge's building. He went down into the yard and spoke to the boy who afterwards asked where the water closet was; he pointed it out. Young McNally went in and afterwards came out and asked Mr. Segge: was in the shop; the boy then went away; shortly after Segge went into the closet; he afterwards called me down and I saw a bunch of cinders on the seat.

On cross examination by Mr. Wetmore he said that the bunch of cinders was about the size of his hand, he did not see any wood burned. It looked like a trick a child might play with matches.

John Edward Hoyt was also sworn—He said he worked at the Brayley House on the day of the fire; in the morning a young lad came in and asked where Mr. Phillips was; he did not see him in Court; Hoyt told him he was out; the young lad went out of the stable; Mr. Phillips came back in about half an hour; the boy then spoke to Mr. Phillips; Hoyt went up stairs to put down hay and the boy followed; after putting down the hay the boy came down part of the way and went back; Mr. Phillips went into the house and shortly after the boy came running down stairs and out of the yard, and the fire broke out shortly after. He described the boy as about six feet tall, black hat, grey clothes, short pants, grey stockings with red rings and shoes. He could not identify any boy.

Parker Manzer was examined and spoke of the fire. He was the first person who saw it; he did not see any person there.

George Todd was examined—He spoke of the fire on the 7th of June. He said he did not know how it originated, that the engine had been running that day and some dry pine boards had been piled. After the fire was subdued Sheldon McNally came up to him and said, "Mr. Todd it was not me set that fire going." Mr. Todd asked him what he meant, he replied, "I did not do it." Mr. Todd made some remark and the lad went away.

In reply to Mr. Wetmore he said the men left at six o'clock, and when the whistle blew Fred was sitting on the pile of shavings, as he stated, the fire broke out not later than half past six.

Joseph Phillips was sworn—He said his hostler was away the day of the Brayley House fire; he himself had been in the barn with Geo. Gunter about five minutes before the fire; he remembered there was a boy there but he had no recollection of speaking to him; he did not know who it was.

The investigation of Sheldon McNally was concluded Friday afternoon. The first witness called was Mrs. Hannah Atherton, who testified as follows:—I remember the Todd fire; lived next to the foundry and was burnt out at the time; there was a passage between the foundry and the factory; the fire which originated in the factory started about 6.30 p. m.; I saw the boy who is now in Court, Sheldon McNally, going through the alley between my house and the factory, two or three minutes before I saw the fire; he stopped on the way out; I did not see him after; the boy was Sheldon McNally; I am well acquainted with him, have known him since he was a small boy; I could not be mistaken; he lives in the second house above me, where he has lived for a number of years; it was a short time after I saw him that I heard the alarm; the factory was in flames when I first saw him; I saw no other person coming out of the fire; it was not long after the six o'clock whistle blew that I saw him come out of the fire.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wetmore. I could only see part of the way through King St. to the factory; I saw the boy; I saw the boy coming out of the factory; I do not know how it came there.

Mr. Jas. G. McNally was called on in defence; being sworn, he said: I am the father of Sheldon McNally; there is a weakness in the boy's urinary apparatus, in consequence of which he has got in many misuses; I have told him to run in anywhere and ask for a water closet; I think he has done so; Sheldon was at my store the afternoon of the Todd fire; he was there all the afternoon till tea time; I was not tea about 6.15; Sheldon went with me; we went to my own house; the boy was with me part of the way; cannot say all the way; he was with me when I entered the gate, as he opened the large gate for me; we went in the room and sat down to tea with me; we got home about 6.20; not long after we heard the alarm of fire, as I was sitting down to tea; my boy did not want a felt hat at the time of the Brayley House fire; he did not wear stockings with red rings around them; his clothes, to the best of my knowledge, were black.

## WILL YOU EXCHANGE

a case of Dyspepsia, Biliousness, or 75 cents? It is awfully unwise to agonize under these ailments arising from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Disordered Stomach and Liver, when this offer is made to you in your own home in all languages.

With an absolute certainty of curing you.

**ZOBEL'S BRAZILIAN CURE** for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, a single dose relieves; a sample bottle convinces; a 75 cent bottle cures.

It acts directly upon the stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. Cleansing, Correcting, Regulating, Zopess gives energy and health to the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, simply by working wonders upon the Digestion, and giving activity to the Liver.

Get this out, take it to any dealer in medicines, and get at least one 75 cent bottle of Zopess, and tell your neighbor how it cures you. It is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

Michael McNally being sworn, said: I am brother of Jas. G. and uncle of Sheldon McNally the day of Todd's fire Sheldon was working in his father's store with me; we went down stairs together to go to tea; about 6 o'clock Jas. G. McNally, Sheldon and I started for tea; Sheldon was with him all the way; when they got home Sheldon opened the gate and they both went in; Mrs. McNally, sworn—I remember the Brayley House fire; I am Sheldon's mother; he had on black clothes, blue stockings, and a straw hat; never to my knowledge wore stockings with red rings around them; when Todd's fire broke out Sheldon was in the house at tea; he came in with his father.

In the case of the Aiken fire Mr. Wetmore requested that the boy be sent up to jail, as he did not think the evidence sufficiently strong. The Police Magistrate said he would consult higher authority. In the meantime he would leave the boy in charge of his parents.

**Litigation in Westmoreland.**  
Westmoreland is famed for its lawsuits, which are like nothing else in the world. No matter how trivial the dispute, counsel are employed, who make up all the family scandals in respect to each other which their memory can recall to mind.

The other day, two Canada Temperance Act cases occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Wortman, at Moncton. The first one against a man named Keith, was dismissed because the defendant's wife's grand-grandmother was sister to the Justice's grandfather. The second case was of a man named White. Two counsel appeared to prosecute, and four were on hand to defend. The prisoner took the matter in his own hands and pleaded guilty, whereupon, the Transcript says:

"Mr. Wells then arose, and said he felt embarrassed by the course pursued by his client. He had not expected it, and believed that the learned friend, Mr. White, had used undue influence with Mr. White, and that there was an understanding existing between Mr. Smith and Mr. White on the subject. He also said that the opposing counsel had broken faith with himself and his colleagues in pressing the case on after consenting on Saturday that this case should stand adjourned till August 4th, and that Mr. Smith's course in compelling the complaint to be read, clearly indicated a fore-knowledge as to his (Smith's) part of the plea that the defendant had now put in. He dealt in very strong language, and admitted that he felt mortified at the position he had been placed in.

Mr. D. F. Welch replied, and said that he had moved for trial in good faith, and without the slightest intimation of the plea. Mr. McCormack, who had taken a seat on the platform near his Worship, of the same, as he said he thought it was not conducive to the dignity of the Court to leave him there, and people coming in might think he was an associate Justice.

The Magistrate replied that Mr. McCormack was an officer of the Court, and should sit near him. Mr. S. Wortman said—"He won't be an officer after Friday night."

Mr. Thomas then made an address in which he said Mr. White had pandered to Mr. Smith and had deserted his counsel. He closed a very violent speech by declaring that he (Thomas) had bought from Mr. White on Saturday night, and he would make another complaint against him, and he should be fined again and again.

Mr. White here rose and said he had distinctly stated to Messrs. Wells and Thomas his intention to plead guilty, before coming into court, and that he had never spoken to Mr. Smith on the subject, nor been spoken to by him (Mr. Smith) in regard to it. What he did, he did conscientiously, and he was not ashamed of it.

Mr. Welch again spoke briefly, saying he was surprised at the violence and bad behavior of the two leading counsel for the defence.

Mr. Holstead made a few remarks, and repeated the charge that Mr. White had been silenced by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith replied, indignantly denying any collusion between himself and Mr. White. He pointed out that his learned associate and himself had violated no agreement for adjournment, having simply called on the Court to read the complaint, when Mr. White had pleaded guilty. He made a lengthy speech, and was frequently interrupted by opposing counsel.

Mr. S. Wortman said Mr. Smith had lied, and was called to order.

After the counsel had talked themselves out of breath, the Justice fined the defendant fifty dollars and costs.

Such an extraordinary performance is calculated to bring the administration of the law into contempt.

An Oasis in the desert is no brighter light to the wandering Arab than a bottle of Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure is to the unfortunate sufferer from Kidney Disease. It is a perfect, positive, permanent cure. The cures effected by Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure, Relief in all cases of Kidney Disease, is obtained after a few doses. See that your druggist gives you Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure.

The horrors of war are nothing to the horrors of Neuralgia. Immediate relief may be had by bathing the head with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment and rubbing up the nostrils

# POOR DOCUMENT

## SELECT STORY.

### JOSEPH'S BROTHER.

They didn't call him Tom, or Jack, or Harry, but always spoke of him as "Joseph's brother." And it was just as singular that they didn't call him "Joe" instead of "Joseph" when speaking of the man.

The two had a wagon in the band dragging itself towards the Black Hills day by day and mile by mile. They passed by themselves, scarcely spoke to each other, and their lives and their actions were a sort of mystery to the rest, who were a jolly set, drinking, carousing, fighting and playing cards, and wishing for a brush with the Indians. Some said that Joseph was a fugitive from justice, and that he wouldn't fraternize with them for fear of betraying himself when interrogated. Others thought he felt too proud to mix with society, and between the two theories he had nearly all the men thinking ill of him before the wagon trail was four days' travel from Cheyenne.

"He keeps his brother hidden away in the wagon as if a little sunshine would kill the boy," growled one of a dozen gold hunters sitting around their camp fire in the twilight.

"Perhaps he thinks our language isn't high-toned enough—blast his eyes!" exclaimed another.

"Ain't we all bound to the same place, all sharing the same dangers, one as good as another?" demanded a broad-shouldered fellow from San Antonio.

"Yes! yes!" they shouted.

"Then don't it look low-down mean for this 'ere man Joseph to edge away from us as if we were pizen? If he's so mighty redneck and high-toned, why didn't he come out here in a balloon?"

There was a laugh from the circle and the Texan went on.

"I don't pretend to be an angel, but I know manners as well as the next. I believe that man Joseph is a regular starch ready to wilt down as soon as I pint my finger at him, and I am going over to his wagon to pull his nose!"

"That's the game, Jack!" Go in, old fellow, Bah for the man from Texas!" yelled the gold hunters, as they sprang to their feet.

"Come right along and see the fun," continued the Texan, as he led the way to Joseph's wagon.

The vehicle formed one in the circle, and at a small fire a few feet from the hind wheels sat Joseph and his brother eating their frugal supper. As the crowd came near, the boy sprang up and climbed into the covered wagon, while Joseph slowly rose up at them anxiously and inquiringly.

"See here, Mr. Joseph, what is your other name?" began the Texan, as he halted before the lone man. "We have come to the conclusion that you and that booby brother of yours don't like our style. Are we correct?"

"I have nothing against any of you," quietly replied Joseph. "The journey thus far has been very pleasant and agreeable to us."

"But you hang off—you don't speak to us," persisted Jack.

"I am sorry if I have incurred any man's ill will. I feel friendly towards you all."

"Oh, you do, eh?" sneered the Texan, feeling that he was losing ground. "It is my opinion you're a sneak."

Joseph's face turned white, and the men saw a dangerous gleam in his eyes. He seemed about to speak or make some movement, when a soft voice from the wagon called out:

"Joseph! Joseph!"

A soft light came into the man's face. The Texan noticed it and slipping Joseph's face, blurted out:

"If ye a ain't a coward, ye'll resent that, sure!"

A boyish figure sprang from the wagon and stood beside the lone man. A small hand was laid on his shoulder, and a voice whispered in his ear.

"Bear it for my sake."

There was a full minute, in which no one moved. Joseph's face looked ghostly white in the gloom, and they could see him tremble.

"He's a coward, just as I thought," said the Texan as he turned away. The others followed him, some feeling ashamed and others surprised or gratified, and by and by the word reached every wagon that Joseph and Joseph's brother were cowards.

Next morning when the wagon train was ready to move, the captain passed near Joseph's wagon on purpose to say:

"If there are any cowards in this train, they needn't travel with us any further."

It was a cruel thrust. Joseph was harnessing his horse, and his brother was stowing away the cooking utensils.

The strange man's face grew white again, and his hand went down for the revolver, but just then a voice called out:

"Don't mind it, Joseph; we'll go on alone!"

The train moved off without them, some of the gold hunters taunting and joking, and others fearful that the two would be butchered by the Indians before the day was over. When the white topped wagons got so far away that they seemed no larger than his hand, Joseph moved along the trail, his face stern and so busy with his thoughts that he did not hear the consoling words:

"Never mind, Joseph, we are trying to do right."

That night when the wagon train of the gold hunters went into camp, they could not see the lone wagon, though many of the men, ashamed of their conduct, looked long and earnestly for it. They had seen Indians afar off, and knew that the red devils would pounce down upon a single team if they sighted it.

Darkness came, midnight came, and the sentinels heard nothing but the stamping of the horses and the howls of the coyotes. At two o'clock the reports of rifles and the fierce yells of Indians floated up through the little valley, and the camp was roused in a moment.

"The devils have jumped in on Joseph and his brother," whispered one of the men, as he stood on a knoll and bent his head to listen.

"Good'nuff! Towards here no business out here," growled the Texan.

The first speaker wheeled, struck the ruffian a sledge hammer blow in the face and then running for the horses, cried out:

"Come on! come on. A dozen of us can be spared for the rescue."

Sixteen men swept down the valley like the wind. The firing and yelling continued, proving that the man who had been called a coward was making a heroic fight. In ten minutes they came down upon the lone camp made as light as day by the burning wagon. Fifty feet from the bonfire and hemmed in by a circle of dancing, leaping, howling savages was Joseph's dead body. The gold hunters heard the pop, pop of the boy's revolver as they burst into view, and the next moment they were charging down upon the demons, using rifle and revolver with terrible effect. In two minutes not a living Indian was in sight. Joseph's brother stood over the dead body, turning him over with his hand. The men cheered wildly as they looked around, but the boy looked up in their faces without exultation, surprise or gladness.

There were three dead Indians beside the wagon, killed where the fight commenced, and the corpses in front of Joseph's brother numbered more than sixteen men.

"Is Joseph badly hurt?" asked one of the men, as he halted his horse beside the boy.

"He is dead!" whispered the white faced defender.

"Is he? God forgive me for the part I took last night!"

"You called him a coward!" cried Joseph's brother, "and you are to blame for this? Was he a coward? Look here! and there! We drove them off here! Joseph is dead! You are his murderers!"

Every man was near enough to hear his voice and to note his action, as he picked up the rifle of an Indian and sent a bullet through his own head. With exclamations of grief and alarm trembling on their lips, the men sprang from their saddles. The boy was dead—bleeding as Joseph—and both corpses were bleeding from a dozen wounds.

"We'll carry them up to the train and have a burial in the morning," said one of the men; and the bodies were taken up behind two of the horsemen. They did have a funeral, and the men looked into the grave with tears in their eyes, for they had discovered that Joseph's brother was a woman—yes, a woman with the whitest throat and the softest hands. It might have been Joseph's wife, or sister, or a sweetheart. No one could tell that; but they could tell how they had wronged her, and they said as they stood around the grave: "We hope the Lord won't lay it up against us."

A Belgian bridegroom, being about to start for Paris on his honeymoon tour, was informed by his bride that she thought of concealing several thousand francs' worth of lace about her, hoping by its sale to pay the costs of their journey. The bridegroom was smitten by this frugal project, and pointed out that there were many custom house officers and a female searcher at Esquelines, who were sometimes struck with an unaccountable fancy for examining passengers' pockets. This he said being a timid man, and his bride to humor him, promised to give up her plan, but of course she secreted the lace all the same without telling him about it. As the train approached the French frontier, the husband reflected that if his wife were not searched, his fears would be mocked at as having been groundless, and he would start on his married career with prestige impaired. This was not desirable—the rather was it essential that he should from the outset assert his infallibility. So when the train stopped at Esquelines, and the passengers alighted, the Belgian bridegroom felt his bride's arm for a moment and, sliding up to an officer, whispered, "I think if you search that lady yonder you may find some lace." The officer winked, and the happy bride was accosted with an invitation to walk into the female searcher's room. She turned pale and tottered, but was led away, and five minutes later dismal sounds of hysterics were heard. Then the officer reappeared and said to the horrified husband, "Thank you, sir; it's a good capture. The lady will be taken to prison and half the lace will go to you."

A WELL-INFORMED LADY.—"So Garibaldi is dead," said a ——— avenue lady. "I remember his name perfectly because he invented those Garibaldi waisets we used to wear a few years ago. Some relation to Worth, wasn't he?"

## Canadian News.

The colored woman, Jemima Lane, has been discharged.

St. John is happy in the possession of the dancing bear.

The women of New Edinburgh voted upon a municipal by-law recently.

There is a hitch between the Ottawa Government and Auditor General.

Gen. Warrag has opened a registry office for United States citizens in St. John.

A new dredge for St. John harbor service was launched from J. F. Olive's shipyard on Saturday.

The St. John Opera House Company has filed a memorandum of incorporation. The shares are put at \$20 and the capital stock at \$50,000.

Ross offers to row Hanlan five races on five successive days. Hanlan wants now to wait until he sees how many others wish to row him.

On Sydney street, St. John, on Sunday night a man named McCarthy asked another named McKay what it was. McKay took out his watch; McCarthy snatched it, knocked McKay down and ran away. He was afterwards arrested.

We understand that a considerable number of shares of the Maritime Bank have changed hands since the disposal of the Albert Railway bonds, the sale of which was lately announced in our columns. As the purchasers are men of means and influence likely to strengthen the proprietary and thus bring at once increased business, and increased confidence in the bank this sale is considered a desirable thing in the Bank's interest. The price is said to have been \$50 per share. Besides the shares taken up in this city, some have been bought by Sackville and Fredericton capitalists. The Bank has decided to open a branch in Fredericton at once, probably on Monday first, indeed, no doubt, to do so by the fact not only that the shareholders there have solicited this but guaranteed to give the Bank business and make the branch profitable and successful. The banks appear to be opening agencies all over the Province. We trust this step on the part of one of our own Province banks will meet with success.—Globe.

Now let the Canadian beaver rise up on his tail and howl, squeak, scream, growl, or sing, whichever is the habit of that quadruped when excited. An irreverent American paper has dared to make fun of our navy. It is the Detroit Post and Tribune which says—

It is hardly a vain boast of the Canadians that if they could only manage to float their one gunboat safely around to Boston harbor they could take the city. The simple and accurate American paper has dared to nations the superiority of ironclads and doing much to revolutionize naval architecture in the course of our civil war, we have allowed our marine force to sink into insignificance. Our whole immense stretch of sea coast is virtually unprotected, and we depend for safety more upon the good will of our neighbors than upon our own capacity to repel invasion.

"Gunboat," quoth a! We would have you to know that the *Charybdis* is something more than a gunboat. She is a—well we forgot what, but it is something awfully big, and if she only had her guns and machinery in her and was not so rotten she would be as great a terror to the foe as she is now to our own harbors.—Toronto Globe.

A PRINCE DODGE.—A Conservative paper, wincing under the displeasure of the British Government at the Costigan resolutions, intimates that Mr. Blake and not Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet should have received the castigation. That is rather a cowardly dodge, and won't work in this case. Sir John puts the seal of his approval upon the resolutions, not only by voting for them, but by taking their author into his Cabinet. It is too late for his organs to cry like a blubbering schoolboy, "He didn't do it; say what he didn't mean to. It was that naughty Blake." The admirors of Sir John and his colleagues had much better encourage him to take his punishment like a man, and tell the British Government respectfully that Canada has a profound interest in the Irish question both by virtue of her position as an integral part of the British empire and by reason of the large number of Irishmen whom she counts amongst her population, and that she claims a right to express her opinions. Were Mr. Blake responsible for the legislation of the country he would be found willing and able to defend the resolutions, not as they are, but as he would have had them. But to attempt to fasten upon him the blame for resolutions proposed by one who was a faithful supporter and has since been made a member of the Administration is cowardly.—Exchange.

Not long since a smart, seven-year-old son of one of our preachers, after service was over at the family had returned home from church, said: "Papa, do you ever look at me while you are preaching?" The father, thinking that he was a little hurt by supposed neglect, said: "Certainly, my son. I often look at you and think of you when I am preaching."

"But to-day, did you notice me at all?"

"Yes, I did, son, several times," said the father. "Well, papa, did you see me wink at you two or three times?" "No, my son. What did you wink at me for when I was preaching?" "I winked at you, papa, to get you to stop; you were spinning it too long."

## A Landlord's Corporation.

The "Landlords' Corporation of Ireland," which has just been started, is composed of Irish landlords of both sides in politics. The first and chief object of the Incorporation is to enable landlords to know what to do with their lands, in the face of the opposition of the Land League. The main object, therefore, of the Land Corporation may be said to be to counteract the effects of the Land League as regards the possession and cultivation of farms. The plan of operation has been worked up by Mr. Kavanagh. The proposed capital is £750,000, with a guarantee fund of £125,000, divided into shares of £100 each. This guarantee fund has already been subscribed. The Corporation will deal with farms from which the tenants have been evicted for the non-payment of their rent in obedience to the dictates of the Land League. In the case of grazing lands, which have been left waste by the action of the Land League, advances will be made by the Corporation to the landlords at a fair rate of interest to enable them to stock the lands and manage them themselves, the lands being given as a collateral security. When, however, in the case of either grazing or tillage farms, the landlord cannot manage them himself, the company will take them on a short lease at a low rent.

THE SOLE MEANS OF RELIEF.

It has been pretty well established that the only means for the relief of a crowded population is emigration; and here I think I ought to point out to your readers that I believe the interests of your country are not brought forward and kept prominently in the front as they should be. The attractions of Canada, the advantages it offers to labor and capital, its delightful climate, the fertility of its soil, the freedom of its institutions, the career it offers to an ambitious man—of all these things the class of people in this country whom it is desirable for you to secure as emigrants are generally ignorant. Now I find that the colonies of Victoria, New Zealand, New South Wales, and even South Australia and Queensland, have regular correspondents belonging to leading papers, so that their progress, their revenue, and expenditure are always kept prominently before our eyes. I do not see as this is the case with the Dominion.

I am quite sure that what is wanted here for the advancement of your interests is continual correspondence with those papers which go among the agricultural classes.

There is a great class of agricultural laborers, blacksmiths, and people generally connected with farming pursuits. To reach these you want the continual cropping of news by a weekly correspondent in the papers which they mostly see.—Toronto Globe.

A STRANGE PARTNERSHIP.—A California paper tells some curious stories of a cow and dog owned by a lady of Sierra in that state. It says that the two animals stick closer than brothers. When the cow, which we will call Damon, is out on the hills or in the stable, Fythias, the dog can be found lounging about always within sight. They go out on the hills together at sunrise and return together at sunset. A few days since Damon concluded to rusticate for a few days, and left for parts unknown in company with her comrade. After a long search they were found in a neighborhood of Camp-tonville, about sixteen miles from Forest City. During their ramblings of nearly a week the dog had not tasted of food. A couple of weeks since, while the couple were sauntering up Main street, on their return from a day's jaunt, several vicious dogs ran out and attacked Fythias. But with the aid of his friend he was equal to the emergency. Damon took in the situation at a glance, and "braced up" for a long and bloody battle. She was compelled to use her heels, having no horns. She used them to advantage, too. The canines were soon dispersed.

We had hoped that, with the disgusting details of the boiling of Guiteau's body and the blinding of his bones preparatory to putting them on wires for museum purposes, we would have an end of the wretch, but it seems not. The spiritualist mediums have got hold of him in the other world. Through a Brooklyn medium he has given the information that he is happy. He was well received by his fellow spirits. He met Garfield, who forgave him. Through a New York medium he announced that he was in torment. "I hope to get out soon," he added. "There is a beautiful place just beyond here, and by progression I hope to get there." He said that Garfield, who had reached "the beautiful place" and "is very happy," will assist in extricating him from his present undesirable position.—Free Press.

NAMING THE KANGAROO.—When Capt. Cook first discovered Australia he saw some natives on the shore one of whom held a dead animal in his hand. The captain sent a boat's crew ashore to purchase the animal, and finding on receiving it, that it was a beast quite new to him, he sent the boatswain back to ask the natives its name.

"What do you call this 'ere animal?" asked the sailor of a naked savage.

The latter shook his head and said "Kangaroo," which means in the Australian language, "I don't understand."

When the sailor returned to the ship the captain asked, "Well, and what's the name of the animal?"

The sailor replied, "Please, sir, the black gentleman says it is a 'kangaroo.'" The beast has kept that name ever since.

"Test of true love."—Is there anything I can do to satisfy you that the affection I have confessed for you is real—any further proof that I can give of my sincerity and devotion?" exclaimed the youth, passionately. The face of the marble hearted maiden lighted up with a Machiavellian smile as she answered: "Yes, there is, Gilbert; join the next Arctic expedition."

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CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor, Fredericton December 5 1881.