

POOR DOCUMENT

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FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882.

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The Jesuits and their Estates in Canada.

A discussion has recently been started in the French press of Quebec on the subject of the restitution of the property of the Jesuit order in Canada, which was attached to the Crown domain in the year 1800. The opening of this question at the present time would lead to the presumption that this famous order had been persecuted and its property confiscated. Such, however, is not the case. The history of the Jesuits in Canada is briefly as follows, according to a French authority:

They began to arrive here in 1625, at a time when the Recollets had been here about 10 years. In 1633, the Recollets withdrew, but returned in 1672 to remain here until the death of the last of their number towards 1800. The Jesuits, from the outset, devoted themselves to the education of the Indian, as well as of the Canadian youth, and on this account the Kings of France granted them at different times large tracts of land which they held as Seigneurs, like all the other lands in New France. When the country was ceded to England in 1763, the King of England was substituted for the King of France, but the change in no way affected the Seigneurs or their tenants. Nevertheless, the Jesuits ended by being made an exception, as will be seen. Precisely about this time (1762-64) the enemies of the Jesuits had them expelled from France, Spain and Portugal. The English Crown decided that, for the future, no members of the Order from abroad would be admitted into Canada. Those, however, who were already in the country, were neither molested, nor disturbed. In 1800 Pere Colet, the last of the survivors, died, and the Quebec House of Assembly united the property of the Jesuits to the Crown domain, the revenues thereof being set apart for educational purposes according to the intention of the French Kings in making the original grants. It will thus be seen that neither England nor Canada can be counted among the persecutors of the Order. On the contrary, its members have invariably been treated by them with kindness. It is only within thirty years that the Fathers of the Order re-established themselves in Quebec and Montreal, where they enjoy the fullest liberty. Half of their number in the country at present are natives Canadians.

The properties they now seek to recover are now of immense value, as will be seen by the following list furnished by Mr. David, of Montreal, to *Le Monde*:
Seignior of Notre Dame des Anges, or Charlesbourg, Seignior of St. Gabriel or Lorettes. Seignior of Silley, near Quebec; Seignior of Belair, Seignior of Cape Magellan, Seignior of Batiscan, St. Christopher's Island, Seignior of Maguelen Prairie, opposite Montreal; Reaux Island, Flet of Pachigny, in the city of Three Rivers; Fief near Three Rivers, La Vacherie, near Quebec, St. Roch's; a farm near St. Nicholas, a lot in the Upper Town, Quebec; various lots in the Upper Town, Quebec; lots in Montreal, being sites of the Champ de Mars, City Hall, Court House, etc.

Mr. David, in urging the restitution of these estates, remarks:—
"As for us Catholics, our duty is to announce to the world, in the most unmistakable terms, that an injustice has been committed, and that reparation is demanded, if not in the name of religion, at least in the name of justice."

Should the Jesuits succeed in establishing a legal claim to the property above, they would be the wealthiest religious community in America, or, for that matter, in the world. But there are other questions to be considered which seem an insuperable bar to the restoration.

COMPARATIVE WEIGHT AND YIELD OF EGGS.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives the standard weight and weight of eggs for different varieties of domestic fowl as follows:—

Light Brahmas and partridge Cochins, eggs 7 to the pound; they lay, according to treatment and keeping, from 80 to 100 per annum, oftentimes more if kept well. Dark Brahmas, 8 to the pound, and about 70 per annum. Black, white and buff Cochins, 8 to the pound; 100 is a large yield per annum. Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound, lay 100 per annum. Houdans, 8 to the pound, lay 150 per annum; non-sitter. La Fleche, 7 to the pound, lay 140 per annum; non-sitter. Black Spanish, 7 to the pound, lay 150 per annum. Dominiques, 9 to the pound, lay 130 per annum. Games, 9 to the pound, lay 130 per annum. Crevecoeurs, 7 to the pound, lay 150 per annum. Leghorns, 9 to the pound, lay 150 to 200 per annum. Hamburgs, 9 to the pound, lay 170 per annum. Polish, 9 to the pound, lay 150, per annum. Bantams, 16 to the pound, lay 60 per annum. Turkeys, eggs 5 to the pound, lay from 30 to 60 per annum. Ducks, eggs vary greatly with different breeds, but from 5 to 6 to the pound, and from 14 to 28 per annum, according to age and keeping. Geese, 4 to the pound lay 20 per annum. Geese, 11 to the pound, lay 60 per annum.

The Egyptian Climate.

While the circumstances of the Egyptian climate are in general reassuring, there are important differences between various parts of the country and between various seasons of the year. The medical records of the French occupation, 1799-1801, afford much information on these points; the English expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, which landed at Aboukir in March, 1801, and re-embarked there in September of the same year, had a less varied and on the whole more favorable experience of the Egyptian climate. One of the English medical chroniclers found that the downfall was much less copious than in other hot countries—except near the sea coast; but this experience did not extend into the most unhealthy season. According to Baron Larrey, who was surgeon-in-chief to the French army in Egypt, the seasons in that country may be divided as follows: He begins with the season which happens to be the one now current, lasting about three or four months, from July onwards, and corresponding generally to the rise and overflow of the Nile. It is the damp season, the season of morning and evening mists, and the usual forms of camp sickness—fevers, diarrhoea and ophthalmia. The second, which he names the season of fruitfulness, begins about the winter solstice, and lasts to the first week of March. The prevailing westerly wind in the damp season goes round to the east, and for the most part remains in that quarter. The nights are extremely cold, but the days are as warm as a European June, and all nature is fresh and revived. The third season is what he calls the unhealthy season; it includes March, April and part of May, and corresponds to the time when the noxious *kampain* is apt to blow. The wind is from the south, and about every fifth day it rises to a hurricane, blows with that degree of violence usually for four or five hours, and again subsides. The wind is hot, and it carries with it particles of sand from the desert, as well as noxious emanations from fields watered by the Nile. The season that follows, from the first of June to the commencement of the inundation, is the season of steady and invigorating winds. The wind gets up at sunrise, and falls suddenly after sunset. Passing over the Mediterranean, these winds carry inland much vapor, which condenses in torrents of rain on the Abyssinian mountains, and causes the annual rise of the Nile. The nights are now cool, without being damp; the heat of the day is extreme, and would be insupportable but for the steady north wind that tempers it. It is the purest and most healthy season of the Egyptian year. There is practically no sickness, and the French surgeon found that wounds healed with remarkable rapidity. That season is over for the current year, and it will be the damp season—in so far as Egypt is ever damp—which the toopos will first encounter.

In Colorado is a ten-acre field which is simply a subterranean lake covered with soil about eighteen inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of corn which produces thirty bushels to the acre. If any one will take the trouble to dig a hole to the depth of a spade handle he will find that it will fill with water, and by using a hook and line fish four or five inches long may be caught. The fish have neither scales nor eyes, and are pebble-like in shape. The ground is a black marl in nature, and in all probability at one time an open body of water, on which accumulated vegetable matter, which has been increased from time to time, until it now has a crust sufficiently strong and rich to produce fine corn, although it has to be cultivated by hand, as it is not strong enough to bear the weight of a horse. While harvesting the hands catch great strings of fish by making a hole through the earth. A person rising on his heels and coming down suddenly can see the growing corn shake all around him.

Lizzie Hammond, a chambermaid in a fourth story room where she had no business to be, attempted to avoid exposure by climbing out of the window and sliding to the ground by means of a telegraph wire that passed by just within reach. Before she had descended many yards the wire burst her hands as though it was red hot, and she was compelled to let go. In falling her body bounded back and forth between two parallel walls. This loosened the momentum of her descent, which was still further diminished by striking on a telephone wire. She thus escaped being killed by the fall, but the physicians found that her neck was dislocated as it would have been by hanging. They chloroformed her, set her neck back in its proper place, and now have hopes that her youth and strong constitution may carry her through.

"Say what you will about him," said a citizen of a seedy looking neighbor who had seated himself in the shadow of a fence to rest, "he is always true to his sense of duty."
"What duty?"
"The duty of getting drunk."

Mexicans and their Married Life.

The well-to-do Mexicans have their peculiar method of managing their married life so that familiarity may not breed contempt. Husband and wife have entirely separate apartments, and neither is expected to enter the apartments of the other except on invitation. These apartments are in the same house, or at least in the same enclosure, yet they are usually separated by a considerable space. Each has a separate set of attendants or servants, and nothing seems in common between them except at table, at which they always eat together, the nursery for the children and the yard or court, with its flowers, figs and vines. When the husband desires the company of his lady in his apartments he writes an invitation in terms of the most formal and lofty politeness, encloses it in a perfumed envelope, seals it, and sends it on a silver tray in the hands of a servant. The lady acknowledges the invitation in the same way, and if she accepts, which she is most likely to do, she appears at the door of his apartments at the appointed hour, in brilliant costume, escorted by one or more of her ladies in waiting. These then retire. The husband receives her at the door, leads her to a little table, where he treats her to chocolate or tea, cakes, fruits, etc. In the midst of the apartments he has a room furnished in the most exquisite way; he is capable of which he holds sacred to his lady and never occupies unless she is present. This room is his pride. He spares no expense to make it as unique and charming as possible. When the gentleman has received his lady into his apartments it is not proper to leave her until they have breakfasted, which does not usually occur until nine o'clock. After the lapse of some days—I did not know how many—quite requires that the lady shall return the husband's compliments by a similar invitation nicely sealed in a perfumed envelope on a silver tray. He acknowledges the invitation with many thanks, and if he accepts, which it is presumed he is quite sure to do, he first indulges in the bath, prigs himself up in his best array, patronizes his perfume bottles and his pomades, and at the appointed hour is received by the queen of his affections who is dressed like a bride to do honor to the occasion. She has also, in the midst of her apartments, a room which she holds sacred to her husband and which she never occupies unless he is present. It may be supposed that this sacred room is her pride above all things, and to adorn and watch over it, the chief occupation and joy of her life. They remain together in the lady's apartments till breakfast, after which they again separate. Thus there is a continual interchange of courtesies and a perpetual courtship. They tell me that this pretty way of doing continues as long as they live, ever if it be a hundred or more years.

Five years ago Wilhelmian Rousseau arrived in this country from the little Belgian town of Roubais. A bright face, a pair of crutches and a blasphemous parrot constituted the sole capital with which she began business in a strange land. She is about returning to her parents and her old home with \$40,000, which the mute appeals of her winning countenance have extracted from the pockets of the benevolent people of New York and Philadelphia.

The position of high constable for the Algoma district has been rendered vacant by the resignation of John Dawson. The Expositor is of opinion that the necessity for such an officer has passed away, and that the salary attached to the office might be more judiciously spent in paying rangers in connection with the Crown Land offices, to show people through the Crown Lands and assist them in locating lands.

Mr. Geo. Wright, an old and respected resident on the Windmill road near Halifax, has been forced to flee from the place with his family to avoid the villainous persecution of unknown persons. The last outrage perpetrated was the burning of his barn just after he had finished storing the season's crop of hay. He had previously appealed to the authorities for protection, but without success.

Some of the Edmonton merchants are finding it cheaper to bring in their Canadian goods by way of the Missouri River and Benton than by way of Winnipeg. This, the *Battleford Herald* thinks, ought not to be the case, for a rail and water route with a few transfers ought to be able to compete successfully with the Missouri route, with cart freight from that point to Edmonton.

A recent controversy over the post-mastership at Penn Yan recalls an old explanation of how the place got its outlandish name. The story goes that two colonies, one of Pennsylvanians and one of Yankees, settled there, that each colony wanted to name the settlement after its old home, and that they finally agreed upon Penn Yan as a compromise.

WAR IN EGYPT.

DeLesseps has just arrived at Paris. In an interview he said the first fact that should be known regarding the Egyptian matter is that the movement is a national one. He was convinced that Arabi has the whole nation at his back. His force is probably between 25,000 and 30,000 Arabs, and he has arms for 200,000, and when he needs men he can get them. He had every reason to be satisfied with the manner that Arabi had behaved toward the canal.

The English had no need of the canal for their operations. DeLesseps said Arabi had not placed a price on his head, but after the English had landed at Suez he had received a letter from Arabi, saying that he knew it was not his fault, and giving him notice that the sweet water canal would be cut. English sailors had behaved very badly, firing right and left in the streets and killing many Arab women and children, and one of DeLesseps' own employees. The English army is very well organized. He thinks the war will be long one, and the final results cannot yet be forecasted. No serious operations could be undertaken unless the bad weather and the overflow of the Nile waxes at an end—that would be in October. The war would be no military promenade. It was not true that Arabi had mutilated the English dead and wounded; he had heard nothing of that from officers in Egypt. England had been long intending to get her finger into Egypt on some pretext or another. The whole Egyptian trouble has been caused by the intrigues of Edward Mallet and for the purpose of giving England this opportunity. He had not seen any actual fighting but there had been many more killed and wounded among the English than they had reported; also many cases of sunstroke and a little cholera. When he had been in Egypt before, when troubles had begun, he had found some opposition to Arabi among the Bedouin chiefs, but now they were, he believed, all for Arabi, even those who before had opposed him. Arabi had said to him (DeLesseps) that they were Egyptians before they were anything else. Even if Arabi were killed or captured, the war would not on that account come to an end. The English might help some chiefs, but that would not help them much. The Khedive was a man who would never be able to govern the country. Even if the English succeeded in re-establishing his authority, it would end, if the English were successful, in his either being deposed by them or in his being a merely nominal ruler. At present he was a prisoner and nothing that he did had any weight with the English people. DeLesseps said that the Suez canal trouble could not occur with the Panama canal, because the Americans never interfered in matters that did not concern them, while it has been the invariable practice of England to be always meddling in other peoples' affairs. He had no apprehension that Panama would ever be cannon fired. Work on the Panama Canal was progressing favorably and was being pushed forward with the utmost activity. He leaves Paris on Monday.

KASSASSIN, SEPT. 3.
One Indian 7 pound mountain battery has arrived here. Stores are being brought up and the Engineers are busy entrenching the camp. A forward movement is daily expected.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.—Gen. Wolsley telegraphs from Ismailia to-day as follows: "All quiet at the front. The Highland Brigade will remain aloft at present to furnish working parties here. I am clearing out the hospitals and sending away the wounded and serious cases of sickness in the troopship Malabar."

A despatch to the *Times* from Kassassin dated yesterday, says the enemy keeps a close watch all about our camp, and numerous Bedouin horsemen are prowling in the vicinity, rendering it unsafe to venture far out. Last night one of the Life Guards was killed. His body was recovered and found to be mutilated. Arabi Pasha has an excellent position here, and is in direct communication by railway with DeGazary and Salthiyeh, and water for his forces is brought up by rail and canal. His active cavalry succeed in masking his movements and keeping them secret.

An Indian cavalry detachment and the Royal Irish Dragon Guards scoured the country between the camp and this point and Maxima and returned without seeing any marauding Bedouins.

Unpleasantness among the Europeans continues unabated. Sensational rumors of every kind are circulating to-night and it was reported that the French consul general had asked for transports to remove French subjects, but it is proved to be entirely groundless. The British military authorities have mapped the town into districts which are connected by telegraph lines. They feel satisfied that this will enable them to quell any unforeseen outbreak.

At 5 o'clock this evening the English heavy guns near the Cairo railway began shelling Arabi Pasha's camp. The enemy replied, there shells falling within ten yards of Fleming depot, Ramleh lines. Two more British guns joined in the fire, whereupon a lively cannonade ensued. The enemy continued to make excellent practice, all their shells falling close to the British camp. The water in the canal broke through the dam to-day and is one and a half meters high. A Greek who recently arrived here from Cairo gives a gloomy account of the situation there. He fears that when Arabi Pasha is defeated, he will destroy the city. He estimates that there are at Cairo only 1500 troops left in pillaging the city as the first opportunity. He says that Christians are maltreated if seen on the streets in Cairo.

Lord Dufferin, yesterday informed the Sultan that England would assent to landing of 2,000 or 3,000 Turkish troops at Port Said. It is understood that Dervish Pasha will command the expedition and Baker Pasha will be chief of staff.

Paris, Sept. 5.—A despatch from Constantinople to-day states that the Anglo-Turkish military convention has been signed. The *Times*' Port Said despatch reports that large numbers of Bedouins have again been seen on the banks of the canal between Port Said and Ismailia. The enemy has apparently been reinforced. Some rebel officers from Salthiyeh arrived at Ismailia to tender their submission. Over 8,000 Arabs are now reported to be fortifying Salthiyeh. The enemy are embarking their baggage and military stores from Port Ghemileh. Salthiyeh has been abandoned by Arabi. It is not expected that we shall be ready to advance for a week. Mahmoud Ishmy has written a report addressed to the Khedive with plans revealing the positions and strength of the enemy. The translation will be sent to General Wolsley. From internal evidence it is believed its statements are correct. The substance of Mahmoud Ishmy's information has been telegraphed to Gen. Wolsley. It is believed that the influence of Mahmoud Ishmy will be useful in bringing over rebels.

M. Victor Lesseps, in a report to the Suez Canal Company, says General Wolsley informed him that the English Government accepted the responsibility for damage and obstruction to the traffic of the canal. A body of 100 marines made a raid to-day on the villages between Alexandria and Meks and arrested all persons who were unable to give a good account of themselves. The authorities are taking stringent measures to prevent the indiscriminate land of persons without means or employment. One hundred and fifty such persons who landed here yesterday have been sent to the Arsenal pending a decision as to whether or not they shall be compelled to return on board the vessels from which they disembarked. Four Bedouins who were caught looting in Pawlah were sentenced to death. A despatch from Port Said to the *Daily News* says the fresh water canal at Ismailia is falling rapidly. The water company has reduced the supply at Ismailia and Port Said.

Arabi Pasha has established a line of defence from El Karara to Salthiyeh. Gen. Wolsley is making every effort to organize a complete system of field supply for the force. The task is much more serious than the foreign element in Egypt is willing to admit. Meanwhile the enemy is content to be pavel, on the defensive. It is rumored that Arabi Pasha has brought heavy guns from Cairo to Tel El Kebir to silence the British 40 pounders on the armel train. Matters are proceeding smoothly at Kassassin. Food is abundant at present, but the daily consumption is so great that it will not be easy to provide supplies for further use.

The Sultan's proclamation to the Egyptians has been issued. It declares Arabi Pasha a rebel for disobeying the orders of the Khedive and of Dervish Pasha, thereby provoking the intervention of England.

It states that the declaration conferred upon Arabi Pasha was bestowed at the instance of Dervish Pasha, in consequence of Arabi Pasha's protestations of fidelity. In conclusion the proclamation exhorts all Egyptians to obey the Khedive.

Mr. and Mrs. Col. Bates of Ohio—the latter formerly Miss Anna Swan, the Nova Scotia giantess—were passengers on the St. John express Thursday morning. They come to visit her parents and relatives at New Annan, Colchester County. It has been nine years since Mrs. Bates was in Nova Scotia. After travelling through America and Europe—the latter tour occupying three years—and amassing a snug fortune in exhibitions, they settled in Ohio, 30 miles south of Cleveland, and cultivate an extensive farm. Mr. B. is a Kentuckian, and quite capable of being the hupnate of Nova Scotia's largest daughter.

"Are you feeling very ill?" asked the physician. "Let me see your tongue, please!" "It is no use, doctor," replied the patient, "no tongue can tell how bad I feel."

This is the way that the London "World" puts it: "The Bostonians, who consider their Court House the 'hub' or axle-box of the universe."

In addressing an assembly of ladies and gentlemen it is only necessary to say, gentlemen, as they embrace the ladies.

In France fanciful libbed aprons, fashion borrowed from England, are worn in country houses this season.

A Horrible Death.

The schooner *Benson*, of which Capt. James Anderson was commander, had gone to Lake Superior for a cargo of timber, she and two or three other craft being towed by the tug *Metamora*. The tow arrived safely at the camp on Serpent River, and the work of loading commenced. On the second day after arrival, while the timber was being put aboard the *Benson*, an accident occurred, and the horrible death of Capt. Anderson was the result. Great iron grips are used to draw the huge, heavy slippery sticks of timber into the vessel. In some way these grips slipped when Captain Anderson was standing by, and flying up, caught the captain by the head and literally tore his head off. The sight was a sickening and horrible one, and the accident cast a gloom over the entire camp, and especially over the crew of the *Benson*. The hardy sailors, some of whom had been through war, ashore and afloat, said they never witnessed anything so terrible before, and certainly hoped they never would again. What made it more terrible was that a second before the captain was in robust health, a whole-souled, large-hearted, good-natured fellow, talking in his jocular way with the men. When the latter heard the grip slip, saw the body slung twenty or thirty feet, and the head remain in strings in the fearful death of the horrible tool, it was more than they could stand. The decapitated body and the head and fragments were dressed as well as possible by an undertaker and forwarded by boat and rail to the family at Port Dalhousie. Capt. Anderson had hosts of friends, and was highly esteemed generally.

THE DUBLIN TRAGEDY.—Westgate, alias O'Brien, one of the alleged murderers of Cavendish and Burke, is in jail at Spanish-town. He adheres to his confession and several times threatened suicide. When asleep he is troubled with fearful dreams and raves excitedly. He has revealed the names of his alleged accomplices to the authorities, but they are kept secret. The general belief is that he had something to do with the tragedy. No one is permitted to see him in prison.

The manganese mine recently discovered in Maslow, Colchester County, promises to do well for its owners. Several small seams have been partly traced, and the main seam where they all converge is being looked for with good prospects of success. A few barrels of the ore were sent to Boston a short time since, and the result was, it is reported, satisfactory to the owners.

It is stated by the *Gateway Express* that the poorest paid civil service official in Manitoba, in proportion to the amount of work he has to perform, is the postmaster at Emerson. His salary amounts to \$1,200 per year. The business of the office has increased three hundred per cent. during the past twelve months.

A few days ago while Mrs. R. P. Irwin of Aurora, was engaged picking currants, her arm became poisoned, it is supposed, with belladonna which had been sprinkled on the bushes to kill worms. Her arm became badly swollen, and was exceedingly painful, and at one time it was feared that a surgical operation would be necessary to save her life.

At Italian Bar, Fraser River, British Columbia, on the 17th of July, while P. O. Charlebois and three others were making a canoe, a sudden squall blew down a tree, which fell down on Charlebois and caused his death in less than an hour. The unfortunate man was a native of Coteau Landing, Quebec, and aged 44 years.

A meeting was held in Minnedosa last week to discuss the liquor question. At the close a petition asking the Local Government not to interfere with the present liquor law of the North-West was circulated, and all in the audience, excepting three persons, willingly placed their names to the document.

A deputation from the Toronto Corn Exchange recently waited on Mr. Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, to take into consideration the advisability of erecting grain markets in Canada and of concentrating the grain at certain points.

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POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882.

ADMINISTRATION OF CROWN LANDS

The *Sum* referring to the recent land sales says:

There was scarcely any complaint among the operators because of the one year limit. This is an extraordinary statement even for the *Sum* to make, and indicates either a surprising ignorance of the facts, or a wilful disregard of them. We grant that a few friends of the Surveyor General, who feared competition if the licences were for a term of years, speak in favor of the present arrangement, but the large majority of those present at the land sale, we may say nineteen out of every twenty, condemned the one year system. A few would say that it did not particularly affect them individually, but that the principal was wrong. The condemnation was almost universal. How any person who professes to know anything about lumbering, can pretend that a license for one year only is as valuable as one for five years, passes our comprehension, and why this retrograde step should have been taken is equally inexplicable, unless rumor gives the true explanation, when it says that certain operators, warm personal friends and political supporters of the Surveyor General, finding themselves likely to be financially unable to secure the blocks of land they desired for a term of years, had sufficient influence to bring about the change.

But it is not only of the stumpage regulations that the lumbermen complain. Frequent complaints are made of the unfortunate characteristics of the head of the department, which were conspicuous during and after the land sale. We do not care to discuss such matters, and would make no reference to them if it were not that they were obtruded upon public notice, as though to challenge criticism. We do not think that the gentleman who is charged with the administration of Crown Lands, would pay a little more regard to—will say, the dignity of his official position.

We regret also to say that complaints were made that the Surveyor General has employed his official powers to the disadvantage of persons who happen to be politically opposed to him, and the instances which could be cited in support of the statement are numerous and convincing.

In the administration of the routine Crown Land business and the settlement of disputes between applicants for grants the Surveyor General has gained almost universal condemnation. His reputation throughout the country is that of a man who is thoroughly unreliable, while he is dilatory in the extreme.

It was an open secret that one of Mr. Fraser's chief troubles, in the last year of his premiership, was how best to get rid of the Surveyor General; and at the close of the last session, when Mr. Adams made such an extraordinary exhibition of himself over the Act relating to constables, it was freely stated that Mr. Fraser's unwonted firmness was inspired by a hope that he could expatriate the Surveyor General up to the point of resignation. But he did not do so, and the Department is still presided over by a man whose name to-day in Fredericton is associated with expressions of sympathy and support for two of the worst criminals in this city who ever produced. It is impossible that outraged public opinion can much longer submit to these things.

WESPEAK AT LAST.

Although we refused to answer the *Sum's* catechism, we cannot resist the following from the *Capital*:

When the Woodstock and Harvey branch is built—*Telegraph*, Aug. 31st.

Very important results, especially to Woodstock and St. John's, may be looked for to follow closely upon the new departure—*Woodstock Sentinel*, Sept. 2.

Perhaps the *HERALD* will rise and explain all it knows about the above. It must not forget that it is published in Fredericton, and ought to work in the interests of this city. Beating about the bush, on its part, will not answer any longer, neither will silence. What are the company's intentions about the bridge? Important results to Woodstock and St. John's. This is a decidedly good way of putting it. Is Fredericton to be ignored? Is it to continue to be the jumping-off place of the New Brunswick Railway?

We have not yet decided whether we shall buy the N.B. Railway or not. When we have we will say what we are going to do. Until then our answer is "we don't know." The gentleman who is managing the road, pending the purchase of it by the *HERALD*, said the other day that the company had no further information for the press than had already been made public. No doubt it is very wrong on their part not to tell all their plans; but we cannot help it. When the *HERALD* takes charge things will be different.

A report is in circulation, and it originated with a member of the government, that the Solicitor Generalship would be offered to Mr. Mitchell of St. Stephen. Another report gave it to Mr. Morton of Sussex. In point of fact it is probable that both these gentlemen have been soundly by the government, and neither have given a favorable answer.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere the New Brunswick Railway Company have assumed the management of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad. The St. Stephen Branch and the Houlton Branch, and the whole system will be known as the New Brunswick Railway. For the information of that phenominally ridiculous journal, the *Sum*, we desire to say that this is the only statement which the *HERALD* has been "instructed" to make concerning the late railway deal, and for making this announcement we will receive \$100 per inch for the first insertion, and fifty cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. No discount for cash.

The *Sum* has worked itself up into a fifth rate fury over a paragraph in which we wished to intimate our belief that we had not seen the last of the railway combinations which would be formed, and it has discovered a new pet name for the *HERALD*. This time we are the oracle of the Ring. We propose to avert ourselves of the privilege of an oracle and to give the *Sum* a little of the information it pines for. The probability is that a strong effort will be made to make St. Andrews the winter port of the Dominion. No less an authority than Sir Charles Tupper has said that "St. Andrews must be the winter port of Canada." Mark the expression, not simply may be, but must be. In proof of his faith in this prediction Sir Charles Tupper has purchased twelve hundred acres of land near St. Andrews, and is now in England, it is said, principally to organize a company to purchase his estate and convert it into cattle yards, and also to make arrangements for the construction of wharves for ocean going vessels at St. Andrews. In this effort he will be seconded by Sir Leonard Tilley, formerly of St. John, but now of St. Andrews; who besides is the owner of property there, and as financial Minister of Canada has no doubt great influence if he chooses to exercise it. We are not aware whether "the Ring" of which the *Sum* says we are the oracle includes the two valiant knights; but we refer our contemporary in its search for knowledge to those gentlemen for answers to the questions which he showers upon us. It is a question however if the Minister of Finance will feel called upon to answer any enquiries from a St. John newspaper, as it is long since he has ceased to take any interest in that city, and can scarcely manage to exist in its foggy atmosphere. The brightness of his knightly ornaments may perhaps be dimmed by the dampness.

The *Reporter* favors the building of the Miramichi Valley Railway, but seems to feel very badly about somebody whose motives have been "impugned" and whose actions have been "misrepresented" by a certain portion of the press. It is certainly very naughty for any portion of the press to impugn or misrepresent. We are not quite sure what is meant by this, but we are really quite certain that it is something very wrong. Perhaps it means insinuations that writers, who are endeavoring to do good in a humble way, are endeavoring to do harm; perhaps it means gratuitous insults to persons who have been lucky enough to get hold of money without working for it. We have ourselves had an experience of what it means to be maligned by "a certain portion of the press" in every possible way financially, intellectually, socially and even in family relations, if it is against such things as this that the *Reporter* raises its voice, we congratulate it, even although we may think it tardy in its recognition of the impropriety of such conduct. We do not wish to be understood as intimating that our contemporary has offended in the manner above indicated. It is very much to be regretted that it is impossible apparently to discuss public questions in Fredericton without laying ourselves open to all manner of personal charges. We may mention the editors of our contemporaries and converse agreeably upon such subjects; but if we venture to make a suggestion in print, at once there comes an avalanche of abuse and misrepresentation. Let us have an end of such things, and discuss public matters without dragging in selfish considerations.

THE INLAND FISHERIES.
It is reported that it is contemplated in certain official quarters to hand over to the Dominion Government all the ungranted land on the streams within this Province, which are suitable for salmon fishing stations. We do not know that the view is entertained by the whole Government, and we hope it is not, because it would be a great error to hand over to the Dominion authorities lands which with a little care would prove a source of considerable revenue to the Province. It has been established after considerable litigation, which had to be carried on by private individuals at their own cost, that the right to the fisheries on the inland streams is vested in the riparian owners, and the Province yet holds the title to many fishing stations, which, if offered at public competition for short terms of years, would bring a good price. It is argued by those who favor handing the land over to the Dominion that the streams would thereby be protected; but it is well known that the protection which is afforded under the present system amounts to very little, while the fishing privileges were leased to private individuals they would be interested in bearing a large part of the expense of an efficient system of protection. The people will hardly submit to the handing of these lands over to the Dominion Government. That body has already sufficient of a hold upon this Province. As we have said, reports do not assign to all the members of the Government opinions favorable to such a transfer, and it is probable that in the end wise councils will prevail and nothing of the kind be done.

THE WAR.

It cannot be objected that Wolsley's method of conducting a campaign is dilatory. Since he landed at Ismailia, there has been a constant succession of collisions with the enemy, and although on one occasion the day's fighting resulted in at least no advantage to the British, on the whole the advance has been successful, and the position of Arabi has been greatly weakened. We note the Egyptian forces are more effective in artillery than in any other arm. The boasted Bedouin cavalry, of which so much was foretold, has proved itself to be little else than an ill-conditioned rabble which keeps out of danger, and reserves its ardor for the pillaging of frightened fellahs and assaults on defenceless women. Their artillery is proving itself formidable, clearly establishing that it is upon an effective service of field artillery that the greatest dependence can be placed in warlike operations. This is the lesson of the Franco Prussian war repeated. Fortunately the British are more than able to compete with their opponents in heavy guns. The brilliant charge made by the British cavalry on Monday's battle, which is more particularly described elsewhere above, the pluck and daring of the army is unimpaired. The campaign will no doubt be very severe; but it cannot be very protracted, because the Egyptians cannot be in a position to keep the field very long against a foe which is able to cut them off from a supply of ammunition suitable for use in the improved weapons.

BY-LAW NEEDED.
Now that we have a pavement on a part of Queen street, through which the dust and other matter which collects upon it will not pass, it is necessary that a by-law should be enacted, requiring the occupiers of the premises in front of which the pavement is, to sweep it thoroughly every morning, and after water works have been introduced, to wash it off at least once a day, as is done in large cities. In this way the pavement will be kept in a proper state.

We wish to urge upon Mr. Collier not to allow the session to pass without making the needed improvements on the "Normal School grounds." The present condition is not at all creditable to the city or the government, and we do not think the public will begrudge the small outlay necessary to put them in proper shape.

THE COUNTY GAOL.—The *HERALD* having directed attention to the state of the goal, we thought it well to send a representative to see the gaoler and ascertain if any steps had been taken to make it secure. Mr. Long was very emphatic in his condemnation of the condition of the building. He said that it was by no means a safe place for the confinement of desperate criminals, or indeed of any man, who is charged with a crime sufficiently serious to make him willing to run some risk to secure his liberty. At present Mr. Long keeps a watch upon the prisoners up to midnight, and after that hour one of the policemen takes charge of the outside of the goal. In this way any attempt at escape will be readily detected, but it is absurd that such precautions should have to be taken, and a question whether it is cheaper in the end to pay for the alterations necessary to make the prison secure, or for the services of the men who have to watch it. In the basement of the building there is a cell, in which a condition that to keep a man confined in them for any length of time is to place his life in danger. An expenditure, and by no means a large one, is needed to provide sewerage. Surely the members of the County Council, which is charged with this matter does not propose for the sake of saving a few dollars to allow this very objectionable state of things to continue.

A LARGE SNAKE.—A gentleman from the rural districts called at this office on Tuesday afternoon to give us a paragraph, he said, about a large spotted snake which he had noticed several times on the McLaughlin Road, in Dundas parish, about 16 miles from here. Although our informant says he did not see the reptile, he vouches for the truthfulness of the story. It was first noticed about two years ago, and since then by another party about six months ago. There was great excitement raised over the matter, and it was proposed to go in search of the monster but the incredulous scouted the idea, and it was finally abandoned. On Sunday last a young man coming through the woods "for a short cut," met the snake, and he is said, became greatly alarmed. (As his blanched features too intelligently told when he reached the village) and began to tell his experience. He described the snake as measuring about 15 feet long, about as large round as a six-inch stove-pipe, and spotted on the back. As the adventurer is regarded as very truthful many who were loth to listen to the story at first have now given credence to it and are discussing the propriety of going out in search of the venomous creature to, if possible, secure it for a curiosity.—*Moncton Transcript*.

OFFICIAL.—A Post Office order received from Fredericton Friday, payable to the Government of New Brunswick. The City Postmaster, with admirable appreciation of the political situation, declined to recognize the existence of such a body.

WAR IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Telegraph* has the following:

Ismailia, Aug. 28.—When morning came, great excitement prevailed in our camps, at Kassassin, in consequence of the Egyptians showing themselves in considerable force in various directions. Gen. Graham presently sent Major Hartt with an escort of mounted infantry under Lieut. Pigott to ascertain their strength and exact position. Major Hartt proceeded two miles towards Tel El Kebir, when the enemy opened fire with two guns. Pigott dismounted his men and returned the fire briskly, his men holding their ground well for some time, though eventually they were obliged to retire upon our camps. At 10 o'clock, 4,000 Bedouins appeared on our right and front two miles but on our guns opening fire they retired. About three o'clock their infantry advanced in open order upon our left, bringing up several guns which they placed at short distances from each other, and presently showed several pieces of artillery on our right. Our guns opened fire and our men turned out to face the attack. The fight now was warm, and during the whole afternoon the little garrison made a good defence. Meanwhile the cavalry, which was five miles in our rear, had been twice signalled by Gen. Graham to support him, and had advanced almost to our position without encountering the enemy. By 7.30 p.m. the whole force, consisting of the first and second Life Guards, the Horse Guards, 7th Dragoons, part of 4th Dragoons and 19th Hussars, with four guns, set out to succor the troops at Kassassin. Col. Stewart, who directed the course of the rearguard, disposed the men so excellently that he was able to pilot them safely to the point of contact without coming under the fire of guns, which were then pounding the Kassassin camp. He led the way along the ridge to out flank the enemy and turn his position. Col. Russell brought his men over four miles of heavy ground so that by nine o'clock, when they halted on the way line, they found themselves so close to the Egyptians that shells went over their heads in quick succession, landing nearly half a mile in their rear. From the position the cavalry had gained they could see the enemy close on the horizon in very large numbers, whereupon Russell dismounted the cavalry and ordered a sharp musketry fire, but they found that the enemy was clear of the anticipated. Just then Gen. Lowe dashed up and gave the command to mount and form in line and charge. Scarcely had the words been uttered when the Household Cavalry and Dragoons swept on to meet the foe. In a very few moments the horsemen had charged the enemy with great bravery, and the outer guns having ceased firing, mingled with the Egyptians and cut them up seriously. A general rout thereupon followed, Arabi's artillerymen getting their guns away, while his infantry fell into a disordered mass upon the banks of the canal, a few dashing into the water to save themselves. It would be difficult to imagine a more complete success than was now seen. The bravery of the cavalry in charging a blind pistol, the strength of which it was impossible to tell, rendered the enemy almost panic-stricken. Russell's horse fell dead, but he seized another and before the enemy's position was gained he was well in front once more. The enemy fell back rapidly. We now command the country leading to Tel El Kebir. Great pertinacity and bravery were shown during the day by the mounted infantry and the detachment of the 4th Dragoons with them. Lieut. Pigott was wounded. All along the line the greatest care had been taken to provide for emergencies, which shows how judicious are the arrangements of Gen. Wolsley. The men who took part in this gallant achievement had worked for nearly twenty-four hours on empty stomachs but never dreamt of grumbling. The British cavalry charged straight at the guns, shoving them and flying infantry beyond them. The battle was ended at a stroke. A scene of wild confusion ensued. Some of the guns were still firing and bodies of infantry kept up a fusillade. Our infantry at Kassassin had a hot time. Hundreds of shells burst in the confined space. The shelter trenches afforded but insufficient protection. The Egyptians came on and in spite of the heavy fire of our men rapidly gained ground, and would soon have rushed on our entrenchments when the roar of our guns on the left followed by the rush of our cavalry proved too much for them and from that moment they thought only of flight.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—An important order was received at Woolwich, to-day, to forward to Egypt at once a formidable light sledge train. It will weigh, with equipments, 2,000 tons, and will require 1,136 officers and men. The ordnance will consist of 35 pieces of artillery of various calibres, including 10 forty-pounders and 10 twenty-five-pounders. Additional troops have been ordered to the frontier where the Government has determined to concentrate 4,000 men immediately. The *Hera* (newspaper) says that this number will be sufficient if a movement of Turks is only instigated by the Turkish local commander, but if the impulse emanates from Constantinople the struggle will prove serious.

Despatches from the frontier chain that

the Turkish troops were repulsed on Monday and Tuesday with considerable loss. The Greeks occupy a strong position at Vigna, which is exactly on the new frontier, to the north of Scarbes. The Bishop of Latamona, with eighty peasants, has joined the Greeks.

Gen. Hawley and a brigade of Highlanders under Gen. Alison, have embarked in four transports, including the Iberia, France and Lucania. The British authorities state that their destination is Ismailia.

Sir Evelyn Wood has assumed command of troops in Alexandria and vicinity. A correspondent of the *West* telegraphs from Ismailia—

I rode over the scene of the cavalry charge at Kassassin Lock. I found two acres thickly strewn with corpses of the enemy. Some of our cavalry were still seeking our dead and wounded. Two dead Life Guards men were so mutilated that they were quite unrecognizable. The enemy's loss must have been at least 400.

A despatch from Alexandria says that 250 marines from the *Invincible* and *Invicta* will land there on Thursday to assist the garrison.

Mahmoud Feny will arrive at Alexandria and will be handed over to the Khedive's Government, to be dealt with as the ministers may decide.

A despatch from Ismailia to Reuters' Telegram Co. says the British are advancing in full force toward Kassassin.

The *News* has the following from Ismailia—

The British did not anticipate the recent attack. The result shows we are ready for anything. It is reported that the enemy had to Tel-el-Labir. Our positions remained much as they were, but the cavalry advanced a few miles on the extreme right.

The steamer *Siam*, with 10 officers and 475 men, for Egypt, sailed from London to-day.

M. Coundourioti, Greek Minister, has had another conference with Said Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is understood that orders will be sent by the Porte to the commander of the Turkish troops on the Greek frontier to cease hostilities. A detachment of Turkish troops has left Salonica for the Greek frontier to restore order.

The official report of Gen. Howe, regarding the action of the cavalry at Kassassin, confirms the details already published. He says after the charge the ground was strewn with bodies of dead Egyptian infantry. He states that the enemy are now throwing up work in front of Kassassin.

The *Times'* Alexandria correspondent says: News has been received from Cairo that at the meeting of Notables, August 29th, at which the Governor of Ismailia was present, speeches were made recognizing Arabi as the sole ruler of Egypt. The Prefect of Police, on hearing this, declared against Arabi, and ordered the arrest of all persons present at the meeting. He is organizing a Turkish police for the protection of the Khedive's interests. The Governor of El Arish has declared for Arabi Pasha, and has influenced two tribes of Bedouins in his favor.

A wounded Egyptian officer who has been lying upon the field since Monday's fight, says the Bedouins killed all the wounded they found on the field who were not Mussulmans. The affair of the 29th caused much depression at Tel el Kebir, but Arabi, upon arriving there, personally sent troops forward to attack Kassassin. Before despatching them upon their mission he made a short speech, saying that our movement in the rear had thrown the Egyptian plans of defence into complete confusion, and that it was absolutely necessary to defeat the enemy.

On Thursday morning Gen. Wilkinson, in command of the Indian cavalry, conducted a reconnaissance on the right and Col. Tulloch on the left. We got within sight of the enemy's lines, his pickets falling back, and sketches were made of his position, which was not considered to be so strong as reported.

Forty seamen from the ironclad *Minotaur* and a company of the 53rd regiment quietly approached the enemy's position opposite Ramleh, last evening, and blew up with gun cotton a house on the canal which had long been a point of vantage to the enemy's sharpshooters. The operations were not interrupted by the Egyptians.

A fresh reconnaissance shows that Tel el Kebir is strongly entrenched, the fresh water canal forming a natural defence.

There is reason to suppose that Arabi Pasha has forced many of his men to work on the trenches, even in chains. Two manacles covered with blood were found on the field.

Sixty-nine dead Egyptians still remain on the scene of the cavalry charge. News has been received from the interior that Arabi Pasha is selling European properties to natives. Several well-known properties belonging to Europeans have been confiscated and sold and the names of native purchasers given.

Gen. Wood has contracted his lines to Ramleh, thus strengthening his position. Arabi Pasha publishes in Cairo daily reports of English defeats with immense losses.

History of the Gardens of Fredericton.

Mr. Editor,—In the August number of the *Gardener's Monthly*, published in Philadelphia, U.S., the editor in his reasonable hints, says: "So far, this season, we have had this rapid glance at northern and north-eastern Pennsylvania, southern, central and western New York, and over a hundred miles into southern Canada, and it has given great pleasure to note how gardening is prospering in the remote villages, the contrast between now and, say, a dozen years ago is remarkable. Flowers are everywhere. Choice fruits abound. The plots around the humblest houses show some desire for taste. Choice trees and shrubs are not uncommon, but above all this there is an evident attempt at neatness and cleanliness everywhere. It interested the writer of this very much to know the views of leading horticulturists how all this has come about. One said it was through the introduction of lawn mowers. Another, the influence of Magazines, like the *Gardener's Monthly*, and an enlightened agricultural press. Another thought the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia deserved the credit. Another praised the tree agent, who brought nice things to the most impossible places. Still another thought of James Vick, Peter Henderson, and a score of other names, etc." Now, Mr. Editor, as most of your readers are interested, more or less, in gardening or horticulture, it may be interesting to retrospect the last dozen years in Fredericton, I purpose giving you a few facts, as my own knowledge extends no further, in reference to personal observation, than the last twelve years in this city, so that your readers may judge if the people's tastes are growing in this direction, or otherwise. In some respects they are not, but generally they are, as the esteemed editor of the *Gardener's Monthly* finds them in the States and southern Canada. In the year 1870, I left England, my native country, engaged myself as gardener for one year with a gentleman in this city. At that time, or that year, there were five British gardeners employed, about Fredericton, as follows: A. Ross, gardener, Gov. Wilnot, Government House. Mr. Ross came from Edinburgh, a Scotchman, who thought quite as much of himself as others did, yet a good gardener, and had three or more good men under him. Both vegetable and flower gardens were, during Gov. Wilnot's stay, a credit to the city and Province. My own impression has been that Judge Wilnot infused as much or more life and taste in this direction than any other person by example both at Government House and his private place, Regent St. There was no conservatory at that time at Government House, the extent of the glass was two small greenhouses, with hot beds, etc. But these small houses contained some rich and rare plants, which were exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition in Fredericton last year.

Mr. Randolph also employed an English gardener that year, one Wm. Hood, from Carter & Co., Seelms, London, England. Mr. Hood was a very good gardener, but had rather an unamiable member of a tongue, which often hurt him. Nevertheless, Hood made great improvements about Mr. Randolph's residence, made as nice a croquet ground as any in the Province; also planted Tulars and other trees and improved the carriage drive. These improvements are to be seen to-day.

J. V. Brayley, Esq., Druggist, also imported John Babbington from Carter & Co., the Royal Seedmen, from their nursery, at the Crystal Palace, London, England, a single young gardener, industrious and persevering, yet far from being perfect, either in knowledge or temper. John made quite a display at the Provincial Exhibition that year, with Mr. Brayley's plants and hot house grapes. Mr. B. had a very nice collection of Exotic Plants at that time, and a flower and small vegetable garden, with several glass houses for plants and grapes, which were afterwards destroyed by fire.

Hon. Judge Fisher employed a Scotch gardener, one James Tait. Mr. Tait found a piece of wilderness ground behind the Judge's residence, converted it into a flower garden, and made it blossom as the rose. Mr. T. understands the business in all its branches; is a very well informed man; does not believe in sounding his own trumpet; is very reserved and discreet, and will do justice to whoever employs him.

A. Gibson, Esq., Marystown, that same year, employed John Coulson, from Yorkshire, England. John was a very upright kind, and industrious young man; loved his business, we believe better than anything, save his family; yet Coulson did not like his employer to find fault with him. He had been in Mr. Gibson's employ several years previous to this, and had laid out, if I do not err, Mr. Gibson's grounds. Mr. Coulson left that year for Boston and obtained employment from a florist in Worcester Mass., for a year or so and afterwards secured a private place where he is at present with a number of hands under him, at a large salary. I am informed Mr. Coulson obtains from one to two hundred dollars yearly for prizes at the Exhibitions for plants, flowers, fruits or vegetables, which goes into his pocket. John is a good faithful man; his employer, for his own interest, wishes to keep him. Several years later Mr. Penety engaged Thomas Barrows, a native of Halifax. Thomas had his faults like most men but was a tasty fellow in a garden. Having put up glass for raising flowers and the surroundings being very favorable with the addition of these floral treasures beautiful vases of different forms and sizes and colors, in other words art and nature combined; Mr. Penety's garden for a number of years obtained a reputation to surpass anything then here and Halifax.

WEDDING BELLS.—Thursday night there was a large and fashionable gathering present at St. Ann's Church to witness the marriage of Miss Hunter and Dr. G. E. Coulthard. The bride's sister was bridesmaid and Mr. Byron Courtenay was the best man. After the ceremony they were driven to the residence, Carleton street. On the return of the Lincoln tea meeting party, with the Fredericton Brass Band at their lead, they marched to the Dr.'s residence and gave him and his bride a long serenade to which the interested parties present themselves and were loudly cheered. Wedding cake was distributed.

POOR DOCUMENT

London's Fire Chief.

CAPTAIN SHAW'S DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM USED IN THE DOUBLE CITY ON THE THAMES.

(From N. Y. World.)

Capt. Eyrn M. Shaw, Chief of the London Fire Department, arrived in this city yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star steamer "Baltic." He was met at the wharf by his son, Mr. Robert C. Shaw, and went to the Victoria Hotel, where he will remain while he is in New York. Captain Shaw said yesterday: "I cannot say how long I shall stay in the city, what I shall do while here or where I will go to when I leave here. I contemplate trips to all the large cities. I must go to Cincinnati for the Firemen's Convention, which will, I believe, take place in that city on or about the 12th of September."

"How does your force compare with that of New York, Captain?"

"I cannot say as yet that I am aware of what number of men you have. In London we have about 119 men on day duty and I should say about 143 during the night, each set working twelve hours. They cover 121 square miles."

When told that New York had 750 men to cover forty-two square miles, Captain Shaw expressed some surprise, and said: "I suppose they must be necessary. I have found in the course of my travels that different cities require different systems of protection. For instance, London's system would not do for either New York or Paris, while neither of the latter would suit one or the other, and neither would prove of any service in London."

The reporter asked him how many engine companies there are in London. Captain Shaw replied: "We have fifty-three land fire engines, 121 fire escape engines, three floating steam fire engines. The force all told numbers 536 men, that number including the chief officer, the superintendents and other officers."

"What other equipments have you?"

"We have eleven movable land stations four floating stations, three large land fire engines, thirty-five small steam land fire engines, two steam tugs, four barges, twenty-nine hose-carts, fifteen vans and two trullies."

"What are movable land stations?"

"They are large vans that are taken to a designated spot every night at eight o'clock, each one drawn by four horses. The horses are then returned to the engine-house to which they belong. They are sent the next morning at eight o'clock to fetch the vans back. In each van is an engine and a number of men, who are always ready to attend a fire in the immediate neighborhood where the van is stationed. We are forced to use those stations on account of the cost of building permanent stations. The engine does not leave the station, but depends upon its length of hose to reach a fire."

"Do you use the same system of telegraphing alarms as is used in New York?"

"No. You see, London is divided into four parts or sections, each having a number of engines. Each section has a central office to which alarms are sent. They are then wired to me. We have in all fifty-three telegraph lines under our control, with forty-four call points, or as they are called in this city, 'alarm boxes.' Several engines that remain near the central office are drawn by horses. But," he continued, "we have seven telephone lines in operation, and I hope by this time next year to do away entirely with the telegraph system and use only the telephones."

"Have you any difficulty in using the telephones?"

"Yes, a little; but that comes from having the wires under ground, imperfectly insulated. This I hope to obviate. Our fire alarm circuits are seven in number. They have been of great service during the past year, and have undoubtedly helped us to save a great number of lives and a deal of valuable property; but we are occasionally annoyed by occasional false alarms. Just before I left we had three from one box."

Captain Shaw asked who supervised the building and care of theatres. When told that a Building Bureau had charge of the erection of all buildings in the city, he said: "I know your building laws are superior to ours. In fact I have studied them and cannot see how they can be improved upon, providing, of course, that they are properly carried out."

"What protection against fire have the theatres in New York?" the Captain asked.

When told that two firemen were placed upon the stage at every performance he was surprised and said, "that if he would do that in London the managers would resent it. I might as well put a man in every citizen's house."

The captain asked why it was that there are so few chimney fires in America in comparison to those of London? He was told that it was probably owing to the general use of hard coal instead of soft. He next wanted to know what was done with the owner of a chimney that had caught fire. He was told that usually they were fined \$5.

"Well," he said, "our laws are queer in that respect. If a chimney catches fire and the fire is put out before it does further damage the owner is fined a sum not exceeding \$1, and costs, but if he does not discover it, or from any other cause it does any damage to the building itself, he is not only exempt from the fine,

but is free to collect the insurance if his premises are covered."

During the day Captain Shaw called at the Fire Department building and spent some time in conversation with President Gorman, Commissioner Purroy, Chief Eli Bates and Secretary Carl Jussen. A comparison of the equipment of the London and New York departments followed, in the course of which it appeared that the hose used by the London fire brigade was a third of the weight of that used by the New York firemen. The London fire hose costs about a third that used in New York and it lasts about twice as long. Captain Shaw said that he had discarded rubber hose altogether and used in its stead a fabric hose manufactured by Macgregor, of Dundee.

Unpublished Page from the Life of Geo. Washington.

It is the merry summer time. To him the mother of the father of his country:

"George, dear, where have you been since school was dismissed?"

"Hain't been nowhere, ma."

"Did you come straight home from school, George?"

"Yes, ma'am!"

"But school is dismissed at 3 o'clock, and it is half past 6. How does that come?"

"Got kep'in."

"What for?"

"Missed m' joggraty less'n."

"But your teacher was here only an hour ago, and said you hadn't been at school to-day?"

"Got kep't in yestiddy, then."

"George why were you not at school to-day?"

"Forgot. Thought all the time it was Saturday."

"Don't stand on one side of your foot in that manner. Come near to me, George, you have been swimming."

"No ma."

"Yes, you have, George. Haven't you?"

"No o a, p."

"Tell your mother, George?"

"N u o k."

"Then what makes your hair so wet, my son?"

"Sweat. I run so fast comin' from school."

"But your shirt is wrong side out."

"Put it on that way when I got up this morning for good luck. Always win when you play for keeps if your shirt's on wrong side out."

"And you haven't the right sleeve of your shirt on your arm at all, George, and there is a hard knot tied in it. How did that come there?"

"Bill Fairfax tied it in when I wasn't looking."

"But what were you doing with your shirt off?"

"Didin't have it off. He just took'n tied that knot in there when it was on me."

"George?"

"That's honest truth, he did."

About that time noble Bushrod came along with a skate strap and we draw a veil over the dreadful scene, merely remarking that boys do not seem to change so much as men.

Martin Luther's Ring.

A correspondent in Louisville, Ky., writes that he has in his possession a curious ring which formerly belonged to his great grandmother, who lived in Germany, and that he is inclined to think it was Martin Luther's wedding or engagement ring. On the inner surface is engraved "D. Martino Luthro—Catharina W. Boun, 13 Juni, 1525." The owner describes his treasure as follows: "On one side is carved a representation of the crucifixion, the cross is carved through the gold, and the outlines of the figure stretched upon it are very fine. In the centre of the cross piece of the cross is a fine ruby around which are carved these letters, I. N. R. I. Just at the foot of the cross on the right is carved a head with a bishop's hat on it, and on the left side of the cross is a palm; on the other side of the ring are carved a ladder and spear, and between these is an anchor around which is twisted a rope. The gold in the ring is very fine and of a pale hue, and has not the appearance of being so old. I can trace it back about one hundred and fifty years. How the ring was obtained by my great grandmother, I do not know, but the family were ardent Lutherans and I think they may have gotten possession of the ring in this manner." Martin Luther was undoubtedly married on the 13th of June, 1525, but his wife's name was Catharina von Bora, not Catharina W. Boun, and the present owner of the heirloom will probably do well to take reasonable pride in the possession of a ring which once belonged to his great grandmother without attempting to identify it with the hero of the German reformation.—Second Century.

The Oka Indians on the Gibson reserve have as yet no minister, but through the kindness of Rev. Mr. W. A. Strongman, B. A., they have had occasional services and the Sacraments administered. A minister will be very welcome and useful. They have on several occasions walked ten miles to Sabbath morning services.

The Methodists of Portage la Prairie instead of building a \$40,000 church as was at first intended, are building a three-story block on Saskatchewan avenue, in which they intend to have three stores for rental in the first story, and the second and third stories to be used as a church.

Just Received.

1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combs;

5 gross Tooth Brushes (English manufacture);

5 gross Davidson's Rubber Nipples;

5 gross Alcock's and Seabury & Johnson's Porous Plasters;

18 dozen Wade & Butcher's Razors;

4 gross Packer's Tar Soap;

1 barrel Peppermint Lozenges;

For sale low, Wholesale and Retail at

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

NEW BRUNSWICK

FOUNDRY.

McFARLANE,

THOMPSON & ANDERSON

are now manufacturing and have for sale at their Foundry,

KING ST. FREDERICTON

THEIR CELEBRATED

First Prize Hay Presses,

ALSO

COOKING STOVES,

in all sizes.

CYLINDER STOVES, with Russia and Common Iron Tops, for wood burning.

WROUGHT IRON

WOOD FURNACES

MADE TO ORDER.

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively arrest this terrible disease, and will relieve all the agonizing pains, and will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Make Hens Lay!

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Feeders and sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder is absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder. Does not contain any poisonous or deleterious ingredients. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Marble Works.

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES—Granite and Freestone.

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

Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

JUST BELOW NORMAL SCHOOL, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

JOHN MOORE.

2-12-81

COAL.

TO ARRIVE TO-DAY:

200 TONS EGG COAL

FOR SALE LOW.

John Richards & Son.

June 25

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 4, 1881

Fall & Winter IMPORTATIONS.

NEW GOODS.

FRESH STOCK. LOW PRICES.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON are now prepared to meet the wants of their numerous customers.

IN OUR Clothing Department

A LARGE LINE OF CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,

In Blue, Brown and Black.

PLAIN BEAVERS,

In Black, Blue and Brown.

PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND

PILOT CLOTHS,

ALL SHADES.

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

IN SUITINGS:

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

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

IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT COMPETITION DEFIED.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Men's Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers, Suits, Rubber-Tweed Water-Proof Overcoats, Cardigan Jackets, in new and noble patterns.

A FULL STOCK OF

Gents' FURNISHING GOODS,

VERY LOW.

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

NEW DEPARTMENT.

Our Boot & Shoe DEPARTMENT

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

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

A JOB LINE OF RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES now on hand.

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

THOS. W. SMITH & SON.

770n, Dec. 4, 1881.

Golden Fleece.

New Fall Goods

87 Packages now Opened.

COMPRESSING IN PART

WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS,

CAMP BLANKETING,

GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS,

LADIES' MANTLES,

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHES,

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

LADIES' FURS,

LINEN GOODS,

(In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels.)

BERLIN GOODS,

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

QUINING GOODS,

FRENCH MERINOES, CASHMERES,

COBURGS AND LUSTERS,

LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS.

(Good values.)

COLORED DRESS GOODS

3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS

and a general assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

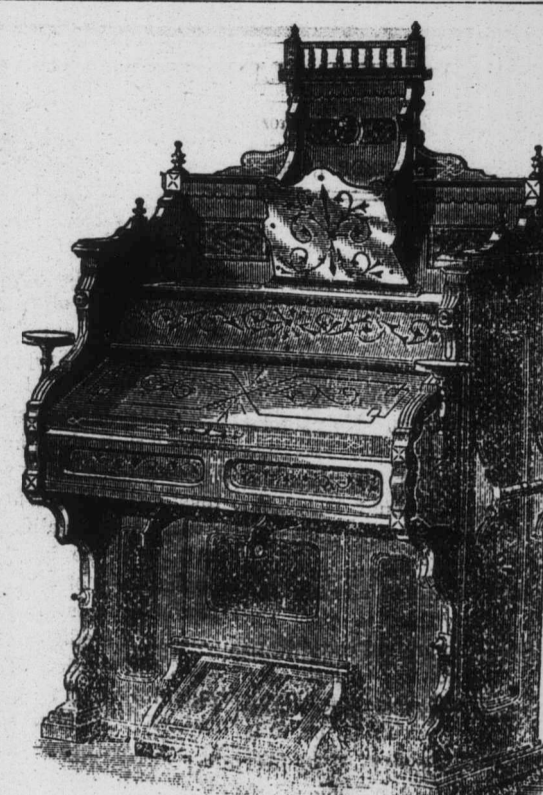
PRICES MODERATE.

John M'Donald

Before buying your Milk Pans Come to Lemont's.

He is retailing them at wholesale Prices.

June 25



CHEAPEST ORGANS
For the Money in Fredericton or New Brunswick.

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, June 12, 1882.

NEW BOOK STORE.

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

McMURRAY & FENETY.

SCHOOL BOOKS	JUST RECEIVED
Very Cheap	23 Bales
M A P S	ROOM PAI
and	Direct
GLOBES	from the
at	Manufactory
Lowest Rates.	—
NOTE PAPER,	New
FOOLSCAP,	DESIGNS
LEGAL CAP	Handsome
and	PATTERNS
ENVELOPES	and
Wholesale	will be sold low
or	Call and see
Retail.	THEM.

ORGANS

For Sale or Hire on easy terms. Any one wishing an Organ would do well to call and see our Organs and Prices, Terms, etc., before purchasing.

We have sold a large number of the above patterns,

which have given the best of satisfaction,

as our testimonials will show.

McMURRAY & FENETY.

IRON. OAKUM.

BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA," AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASHAN"—172 Bars Rolled and Spoke Iron; 500 Bundles Flat-iron and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 20 Bundles Navy and Hand-staked OAKUM; 218 Bundles Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, 30 Sheet, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

200 BOILER PLATES, Best B. R. B. and Lowmoss; Boiler Tubes and Hoops; 47 Bales, Steel Shoe Steel; 13 Steel Flat Plates; 47 Bales, Toe Calk Steel; 57 Bales, and 15 Bars Mounted Machine Steel, 15 to 3 inch.

TO ARRIVE PER "PHOENIX," FROM ANTHWERP: 15 Cases SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

Sled Shoe steel.

Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

CARRIAGE BOLTS, &c.

Just received 1 CASE Carriage Bolts; Duck and Drill Axle Pins; Twisting Buttons and Nails.

March 15 Z. R. EVERETT.

FILES. FILES.

Just received direct from the Manufacturer: ONE case Files and Horse Shoe Rasp. For sale July 7 Z. R. EVERETT.

FLY TRAPS. FLY TRAPS.

Just received ONE gross FLY TRAPS. For sale low. June 5 Z. R. EVERETT.

Milk Pans. Crocks.

4680 PIECES Milk Pans, Butter Crocks, Preserving Jars and Flower Pots, very low, at wholesale and retail.

May 8 LEMONT'S Variety Store.

WASH BOARDS.

Just received: 10 DOZEN Zinc Wash Boards. For sale, whole sale or retail.

May 28 Z. R. EVERETT

Cabinet Organs.

2 MORE magnificent Cabinet Organs received 10-day at LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Sell for cash or on installment. may 12

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

HONEST—The *Capital* admits that not even the Leader of the Opposition can find the Government.

THE MANK—Joshua Limerick has the contract for repainting the Manse of St. Paul's Church. He receives \$812.

WOODSTOCK FAIR—The Carleton County Agricultural Society hold their exhibition at Woodstock on the 14th of October next.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—The Carleton Co. Teachers' Institute holds its annual session in Woodstock on the 7th and 8th of September.

HUMERAL—The Albion House flag waved Tuesday in token of an interesting ceremony in which a brother of the proprietor participated.

KING'S COUNTY—The *Sun* announces that G. Hudson Flevelling, of Clifton, will be a candidate for the vacant seat in King's County.

A KIND OFFER—Mr. and Mrs. Steven Glazier kindly offered the use of their beautiful grounds to the Methodist Sunday School for a picnic.

ISAACS—Wellington Nash, a native of New Brunswick, 34 years of age, was committed to the Napa Insane Asylum.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

LAND SALE—At the Crown Land Office yesterday afternoon fifty-two square miles of land was bid in by Robert Connor at the upset price.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT—Miss Bateman, formerly of the Model School in this city, is now an assistant teacher in the deaf and dumb school, Halifax.

SHERRILL—The custom authorities at Georgetown, P. E. I., made a seizure of two cases of Kerosene, a large quantity of tea and other merchandise.

VERY INDIGNANT—The *Capital* is very indignant because we replied to its nonsense with chaff. We refer our contemporary to Proverbs 26th chapter and 5th verse for our justification.

HIDES—The last two boats from St. John have brought together five hundred hides of the Gibson Leather Company. They are Western hides and were ordered by the company from Montreal.

AFTER MANY DAYS—The new pavement from Carleton to York street is finished at last, and is pronounced by everyone to be complete success. We may say further, a long farewell to plank sidewalks in Fredericton.

TOV BOATS—There are two tow boats at the wharf below the City Hall at present. One is used for bringing the production of Shaw's Tannery down river and the other is loading with freight for the upper St. John.

DEBENTED—Alexandria, when taken recently by the English, could not have shown fewer, of Arabi Pacha's followers; than would this place have shown of its inhabitants, had there been two more excursions from the city yesterday.

REMOVAL—Every one will regret the removal of Rev. Carl Prellius from Fredericton. He is to take charge of a parish at Salmon River. No clergyman is more highly esteemed in the city than Father Prellius. His sterling manliness commands the respect of every one.

KNOCKED OUT OF TIME—As Tuesday night's train from St. John was approaching Wolford, the engineer noticed one of the cattle on the track, where one of them remained until removed by the cow catcher of the engine. After the train was stopped it was found that the cow had not been killed.

COMMITTEE MEETING—The committee appointed by the congregation of St. Paul's Church to make arrangements for celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Presbyterian Church in this city, met in the vestry of St. Paul's Church, this evening, to make further arrangements with regard to the celebration.

FREDERICTON RURAL CEMETERY—At the annual meeting of the Fredericton Rural Cemetery Company, held Monday, the following officers were elected: G. E. Penney, President; J. S. Beck, Secretary; G. N. Balbit, Treasurer; Hon. D. Wark, W. C. Man, Dr. Harrison, John J. Fraser and Jas. A. Vanart, Directors.

FREDERICTON DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL—Prof. Woodbridge is in Montreal holding meetings in aid of the deaf and dumb school to be started in this city. In the several towns he visited he met with good success. He is accompanied with two deaf and dumb pupils who illustrate the method of teaching and exhibit specimens of their work.

MUSICAL—The people of Gibson are very much pleased with the singing given in the Methodist church under the leadership of Mr. Perkins. Last Sunday evening the quartette, "God is a Spirit," was beautifully rendered by Miss Perkins, W. Adams, Jas. McAdam, and T. M. Grevell; and on the previous Sunday, the anthem, "Rest in the Lord," was well sung, the solo being taken by Mrs. Perkins.

PERSONAL—Mr. Morton came to the city Tuesday, accompanied by Messrs. W. E. Perley and E. McLeod, and was sworn in Solicitor General.

MR. C. G. HILDRETH, Secretary of the Holy Manufacturing Co., of Lockport, N. Y., has been in town for a few days, in the interest of the above company. Although the Holy system of water works is used in many cities of the United States, it has been but recently that Canadian cities have awakened to the fact of this system being equal to any and superior to most systems in every respect. Mr. Hildreth feels confident that, as a start has been made, the introduction of this system in many cities of the Dominion will rapidly take place.

THE LATE W. H. FRIEL—William H. Friel, one of our most widely known citizens, died on Saturday, a little after noon. The deceased was about 48 years of age. He was the son of the late James Friel. Mr. W. H. Friel was for many years Deputy Sheriff of York County. His health failed him some time ago. He has been practically confined to his house ever since last January, only having been out twice since that time.

OFF FOR EUROPE—Henry I. Taylor and John R. McIntosh, both of the graduating class '02 of the New Brunswick Veterinary School, left by steamer for New York, yesterday morning whence they will sail for Edinburgh, where they expect to take a course in the Edinburgh University. Mr. Taylor intends taking a medical course. Mr. McIntosh an arts course. They will make seven graduates of the University, now attending that place.

F. G. B. DISTRICT MEETING—The Free Christian Baptists of the Fredericton District opened their annual meeting at Lower Queensbury yesterday. The chief business is the preparation of the reports of the condition of the various churches for the general conference which will convene at Woodstock this year during the first of October. The district meeting will last about two days. A number of the members of that denomination of this city started early yesterday morning for Queensbury.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED—The *Moncton Times* says that "Hon. Mr. Hanington is in town to day." Now as the O. T. A. is supposed to be in force in Moncton we can understand how any thirty soul might feel to dry there; but this will hardly apply to our esteemed premier who, with all his faults, is a square temperance man. We hope the *Times* will tell us when and where Mr. H. got wet. A little drying won't hurt him.

THE OLD PLAYHOUSE, referred to in Mr. Creed's interesting paper, used to stand just on the upper side of Mr. Bliss's residence. The building was erected by Mr. Ackerman for a store, hotel and public hall, and was at one time used as a barracks. It was subsequently pulled down and the cottage on Sanbury Street, next the engine house, in part erected from the materials. The cottage in question now belongs to Mr. Ackerman's grandson, H. M. Stevens of Somerville, C. C.

POLICE NEWS—Frederick Chase was fined \$20 Monday for selling liquor. The evidence against him was his own admission on the Macdonald perjury trial.

A complaint is made against Mr. P. Clements for keeping a cross dog. The animal on Saturday severely bit a lad named McIntosh, who is now under medical treatment. The dog will tell us when and where Mr. H. got wet. A little drying won't hurt him.

RATHER THIN—An unsigned letter, addressed on the envelope to the *Herald*, but on the inside to the "capital," dated at New York and bearing the New York postmark, was received at this office on Saturday. The letter is clearly the production of a person accustomed to writing, but has been copied by some one in a cramped hand, and the words are misspelled. The style of composition betrays the authorship. It is an appeal to the public against certain witnesses in the Lee case. We shall not publish it.

A SENSATION—A story comes from Woodstock to the effect that a railroad employe there, suspecting his wife's improper relations with a fellow employe, informed the partner of his joys and sorrows that he was going west for a few days. Instead of so doing, he hid himself in a room commanding a view of a stove-pipe hole of his wife's bedroom. After waiting two days and a night without anything to eat, he discovered his wife and the suspected party, who is a married man, in flagrant delicto. Calling a witness, he exposed the guilty pair.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF PROF. FOSTER—The preliminary examination of Prof. Foster M. P. for Kings, which has been conducted before G. B. Seelye Esq., was concluded Tuesday evening. As commissioners, Messrs. C. W. Weldon, G. Gilbert and J. R. Armstrong appeared for the petitioners, and Messrs. F. C. Barker, W. H. Tuck and A. C. Fairweather for Mr. Foster. The case occupied two days and it is difficult to tell how much longer it would have taken, had Prof. Foster's counsel cross-examined him. The expenses to which the Professor was placed during the campaign amounted to \$161.30.

MARRIAGE—Another of those pleasant events which we record almost daily and always with pleasure, took place in St. Andrew's Church, St. John, early on Tuesday morning, when Mr. Albert Edgcombe, of this city, was married to Miss Minnie Logan, daughter of Mr. William Logan, of St. John. The groom was assisted by Mr. Fred Edgcombe, brother; and the bride by her sister, Miss Annie Logan. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Love. The attendance of friends of the young couple was very large. Mr. and Mrs. Edgcombe, after receiving the congratulations of their friends, were driven to the St. John & Maine depot, where they took passage on the morning express for the United States.

PREVIEW—The Roman Catholics of Oranmore held a Picnic at Oranmore Island Tuesday. The Fredericton Brass Band, was present.

The Methodist Sunday School Picnic will be held at Mr. Stephen Glazier's, on a day shortly to be announced. A capital programme will be prepared.

The picnic of a number of the colored folks of this city was held Tuesday, the picnicers going down in a special car, about ten miles. The day passed off pleasantly, but as the Scotts Ark was not strictly enclosed, a number of the party became a little too glib, and a lively discussion took place on nearing the station which ended in blows. During the excitement, one of the women fainted, and had to be taken home in a cab. Had it not been for this disturbance, the affair would have passed off pleasantly throughout.

DIED IN THE LOCKUP—Yesterday afternoon Daniel Donoho, a truckman, was driving along near the officers square, he was noticed to suddenly fall to the ground. He was placed in the square and while there took a fit from which he soon recovered. The police arrested him for being drunk and lodged him in the lockup. At 11.30 there did not appear to be anything wrong with deceased, but at 1.30 a. m., when the lockup was again visited, he was found dead. A coroner's jury was summoned and after viewing his remains ordered the body to be sent home. It is supposed he was poisoned.

THE FAIR WEST—We have before us a copy of the *Port McLeod Gazette* published away out West. It is not quite half as big as the *Herald*, and published every alternate week at \$3.00 per year. We note the arrival of Major Dowling and 112 men. The Major who is our ex-elderman, is said to be "looking hale and hearty after his trip to Canada." The number before us is dated July 20th. Its latest foreign dates are up to June 30, just a month old. We observe in an advertisement of a Rockie, that "the tables are laid out in the latest Western style (Eastern style being played out)." It is a liberal collection of plants, etc., and has been added to those for starting early tomatoes, etc. Several years ago John A. Morrison put up a greenhouse for raising flowers, etc. for his gardens, engaged J. Bebbington as gardener (at that time in the employ of Hovey & Co., Boston), who extended his pleasure grounds, and made it one of the finest displays in the Province. Then came a Ray, Esq., after the death of Judge Wilnot, and bought the late Judge's place with the fine collection of plants, etc., and has been adding to those for starting early tomatoes, etc. Several years ago John A. Morrison put up a greenhouse for raising flowers, etc. for his gardens, engaged J. Bebbington as gardener (at that time in the employ of Hovey & Co., Boston), who extended his pleasure grounds, and made it one of the finest displays in the Province. Then came a Ray, Esq., after the death of Judge Wilnot, and bought the late Judge's place with the fine collection of plants, etc., and has been adding to those for starting early tomatoes, etc. Several years ago John A. Morrison put up a greenhouse for raising flowers, etc. for his gardens, engaged J. Bebbington as gardener (at that time in the employ of Hovey & Co., Boston), who extended his pleasure grounds, and made it one of the finest displays in the Province. 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POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

POLICE NEWS.—Mrs. Jane R. Mcintosh was fined \$50 Thursday for selling liquor to two boys.

BASKET PICNIC.—The residents of Gibson had a basket picnic on "sunny bank," Saturday, and passed a pleasant afternoon.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Sprague will arrive in the city on Thursday and will preach in the church here on Sunday evening next.

BUILDING NOTE.—D. Babbit has purchased a lot of land at Gibson, adjoining his mill, from Henry Gill, and proposes to erect a dwelling there.

ENLARGED.—The *Gleaner* comes to us enlarged in size. It is now as large as the *Daily Herald*. It will be published weekly for one dollar per year.

FOR ENGLAND.—Serg. W. Robinson, R. M., of this city has been ordered to join his regiment, the Royal Artillery, and will leave here in a few days for England.

PROPERTY SALE.—H. G. Wetmore sold at Auction Thursday, the Kiriln property, Queen street, occupied by Howard & Crangle as a Billiard saloon, to Mr. John Moore, for \$2,000.

SPANISH STUDENTS.—The music-loving citizens of Fredericton will be sorry to learn that the Spanish Students have cancelled their engagement at Fredericton for the present.

BAPTIST SEMINARY.—The *Visitor* in a vigorous article calls on the "whole constituency of the Convention to rally and wipe out our debt and raise the means to equip our Baptist Seminary."

CRICKET.—The *Halifax Chronicle* says the Fredericton cricket club was unable to get a good eleven together to meet the Lorne club, of Halifax, at St. John, and the proposed match is off.

TEA MEETING.—The tea meeting at Lincoln was a complete success. Quite a large party went down from the city. They returned about 10.30 p.m. The Fredericton Brass Band was in attendance.

BAPTIST S. S. PICNIC.—The Baptist Sunday School had a fine day for their picnic at the Hermitage Thursday, and the children enjoyed themselves immensely rambling through that classic locality.

POLITICAL.—G. Rix Price publishes his card for the vacant seat in King's County. He comes out squarely in opposition, and expresses his willingness to submit to the decision of a convention if one is held.

W. C. T. U.—The regular weekly meetings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which have been discontinued during the hot season, was commenced on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 6th, at four o'clock, in club house parlour.

RETURNED.—Messrs. R. Bellamy and W. T. Whitehead, have returned from their exploratory survey of the timberland on the North-west Branch of the St. John River. We understand that they report very favourably upon the country.

BAZAAR.—The ladies of the St. Mary's sewing circle intend holding a bazaar on the 13th inst., on the green fronting Rev. Wm. Jeffrey's residence. The proceeds are to go towards building a public hall midway between St. Mary's and Gibson.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—Any person who desires to purchase a well-built commodious cottage in Gibson, with 1½ acres of land attached, and a good barn and outbuildings, should enquire at the Herald office. Terms reasonable and possession given immediately.

THAT BANGOR SERENATION.—We do not think there is any truth in the report that George Lee Jr., has confessed to the murder of a man near Bangor. His name has however been connected with such a crime, which is probably the foundation of the report.

GIBSON LEATHER CO. PICNIC.—Over two hundred dollars were taken by the Gibson Leather Co. employees at their picnic, over and above expenses. It is intended to appropriate the amount to some purpose in connection with the Gibson Methodist Church.

NOT BAD IN ITS WAY.—There is running through the newspapers an ad. of a certain medicine used by the wife of a certain newspaper man with good effect. This did not strike many people as a joke, until they saw it next above the notice of the marriage of the newspaper man to his second wife.

THE CROPS.—Where the frost has not done damage the crops are excellent. Wheat is said never to have been better. The hay crop has been got in in excellent shape. Oats are above average, and potatoes will give an abundant yield. The season opened up very favourably but has proved on the whole all that can be desired.

FOREST FIRES.—Immense forest fires have been raging on the Miramichi River, near McKel Brook, on the R. R. Co's lands. Great anxiety was felt for the safety of the lumbermen's supplies stored there, and reports for the valuable timber destroyed. The fires were caused by fishermen leaving their camp fires burning.—Ez

NOT MANY CHANGES.—A Herald representative asked a high official of the N. B. Railway Thursday, if he had anything to tell the public respecting the effect of the new arrangements, particularly as respects contemplated changes in the location of officers and works. The reply was "no"; but there will probably not be many changes."

CHURCH NEWS.—Bishop Medley has recently been visiting the churches in St. Stephen, and Mann, Campbell, St. Andrew, St. George, etc., holding confirmations, consecrating churches, and performing other Episcopal functions. Dr. Kingdon has been doing the same in Peterborough, Welford, Oak Point, Placerville, Derby, Chatham, Sussex, Springfield, Gagetown, etc.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE—AN INTERESTING SCENE.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the corner stone of the new Baptist Church in this city was laid. The day was auspicious, the heat of the sun's rays being tempered by light clouds. A large number of persons gathered to participate in the ceremonies, which we may say were carried out with singularly good taste.

There were present upon the platform erected for the occasion the pastor of the church, Rev. F. D. Crawley, Rev. Mr. Mowatt, of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Jos. McLeod, of the Free Baptist Church, and Rev. Mr. Wadman, of the Methodist Church. An efficient choir, led by M. S. Hall, were also present, Miss Guion acting as organist. Punctually at the hour appointed His Honor Judge Steadman announced that the exercises would begin by the choir chanting the 34th Psalm, taken from Benedict's "History of the Baptists." It appears that he visited Fredericton in July of the above named year, and obtained from the Lieutenant-Governor a license, signed by James O'Neil, secretary, granting him permission "to instruct the black people in the knowledge, and exhort them to the practice, of the Christian religion."

Later in the same year he visited this place again for the purpose of baptizing three of the people. He says in his own narrative: "Two brethren took me to Fredericton in a boat. I baptized on the Lord's Day, about 12 o'clock, a great number of people, and the Governor said he was sorry he could not come down and see it; but he had a great deal of company that day which also hindered one of his servants from being baptised."

It was not till 1813 that a movement was made toward the organization of a Baptist Church in Fredericton. In the old record book of "The Baptist Church" at Waterbury, Vermont, which was already mentioned, an entry occurs under date of December 25th, 1813: "Our beloved brothers and sisters in Christ, William Wilcox, Ebenezer Estabrooks, John Marsh, Theophilus Ring, Hannah Crowell, Olive Ring, Deborah Hart (wife of Aline Hart), desired their dismission in order to form a Baptist Church in Fredericton, which was granted." On the 1st of January, 1814, these two persons with their families, and a few others, left their homes in Vermont, and came to Fredericton, where they were met by Rev. Elijah Estabrooks, pastor of the mother church at Cambridge Waterbury, who for some years took the pastoral charge of the new church as well. The first deacons of the church were William Wilcox (father of the late Judge Wilcox), Jarvis Ring and Amasa Coy. A meeting-house was already in existence, erected, several of the brethren just named having boldly undertaken to commence the building, when they had only 27½ in hand for the purpose. They were wrong in faith and earnest in their work, and by the next June (1814), the house was completed, "at a cost of \$265, and all paid but \$50." That building stood on the north side of King street, behind Regent street, where a three-story wooden structure now stands. Here the little church worshipped for more than a quarter of a century, during which time nearly 120 persons were added by baptism, and the actual membership increased to ninety-two.

IN THE DAY TO A VERY GREAT AND IMPROVED STATE.

It is in the day to a very great and improved state, and the total amount paid the contractor, including extras, was about \$1900. The old meeting-house was sold for \$217, after the pulpit and pews had been removed and placed in the basement or vestry of the new one, where they remained in use until 1860.

The new edifice which presented a handsome appearance, was opened for public worship on Sunday the 8th of November, 1840, on which occasion a dedication was preached by Rev. J. E. Hill, from the words in Haggai: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of hosts; and in this place will I give peace, and the Lord of hosts." The house was said to have been crowded, above and below, and a deep impression was made upon the people.

In the early part of that year, Rev. W. H. Beckwith had spent a month or two with the church, and as a result of his labors a religious revival took place, and some twenty-three persons were baptized. In the autumn, Rev. I. E. Hill was engaged as pastor for one year, and commenced his labor in the first of November. The revival, however, continued and increased under his ministry, so that before the month of June following, more than sixty persons had been added to the church by baptism. Mr. Hill remained in Fredericton for a year longer, and had the satisfaction of baptizing nine others, making more than ninety baptisms in two years,—the largest number in an equal time in the history of the church.

After Mr. Hill's retirement, in 1842 and 1843, the church enjoyed the occasional ministrations of Rev. Charles Tupper and Rev. Wm. Hall, the latter of whom became their pastor in May, 1845, but removed in September of the next year. Rev. Charles Spurgeon, who had come from England to take charge of the Fredericton Seminary, was engaged to speak once each Sunday, until a regular pastor could be obtained. This was accomplished in November, 1845, when Samuel Elder accepted a call to the pastorate, and was ordained to the ministry of the gospel. After nearly six years of faithful service, interrupted for a time by severe illness, Mr. Elder was obliged to give up his charge, in order to visit the United States for the benefit of his health. It was of no avail, however, for he died within a few weeks, in Philadelphia, May 25, 1852. He was followed the pastorate of Rev. J. D. Caswell, from October, 1852, to March, 1854. After being without a pastor for more than a year, the church engaged Rev. George Seely, who remained one year, during which time about forty persons were received into the church by baptism. Then followed another year during which there was no regular pastor, but Rev. C. Spurgeon, for three persons took the pulpit. In June, 1857, Rev. H. F. Guilford accepted the church's invitation to the pastorate. His labors, assisted by Rev. A. H. Earle, the Evangelist, resulted in the addition about twenty-three persons by baptism. He resigned his position in November, in order to take the editorial charge of the *Christian Visitor*. This left the church again pastorless, and it was not till August, 1859, that the vacancy was filled by the choice of Rev. J. C. Hurd, A. M. In the mean time the church was supplied with preaching by visiting ministers, including Rev. E. N. Harris, E. Dewhurst, P. Todd, J. B. Wainwright, D. Thompson, P. Reese, J. E. Hill, Jos. Rouns and others, and by Brethren C. Spurgeon and G. E. Day of the Seminary. The number of members reported by this church to the association in 1859 was 137. The deacons at that time were Wm. S. Esty (who had then served as such for thirty years, and who continued in the office till his death, twenty-one years later, in 1880), and seven others, namely: J. C. Watson, John P. Smith, John L. Haines, Wm. Sewell and John Gough.

THE CHURCH PREVIOUS TO THE FIRE.

The church, previous to the fire, was in a prosperous condition, and well equipped for Christ's work. A list of the office-bearers is given in a document accompanying this, as well as a complete list of the present members, numbering thirteen hundred and eighty-eight. For the letter carrying on the various forms of effort, there are several subordinate organizations,—besides the Sunday School which is now sixty years old. These include the Women's Missionary Aid Society, organized in 1870, the Sister's Committee on Church Work, the Young People's Mission Band, and the Fredericton Baptist Institute, the last named having for its object the cultivation of the literary and musical talents of the members of the church and congregation. This school would be very incomplete were it to omit to mention the remarkable number of Christian ministers and missionaries whose names have been registered as members of the Fredericton Baptist Church. The list embraces the following names:

Richard E. Barpee the first missionary to the heathen sent from these provinces, who was baptized in 1874, and went out as a missionary to Burmah; Miss Carrie Hammond, missionary to the Telugus, who was baptized by Mr. Porter in 1871, and was a member of this church nearly four years; and Mrs. A. H. Kelly, a missionary among the Indians in the West; and then all those who have labored in the home field,—Jarvis Ring, one of the early members, ordained in 1847; William Hall, licensed and ordained in 1847; Sanford Borey, ordained here as an evangelist in 1842; Samuel Elder, ordained here in 1845; Isaiah Wallace, baptized by Samuel Elder in 1848, and licensed here in 1857; J. H. Hughes, a member of this church for a year or two; C. H. Corey, D. D., a member for two years, now President of the Baptist Institute at Richmond, Virginia; A. H. Munro, a member for three years, and licensed here in 1854; James White, licensed by this church in 1854; B. R. Rattray, a member for some time; J. E. Hopper, a member for several years, and ordained in this city in 1867; E. M. Kierstead, Secretary of the Convention, and now a Professor in Acadia College, baptized by Mr. Porter in 1871, and licensed here in 1874; Joseph Cahill, a member for several years, and licensed here in 1872; Calvin Currie, baptized by Mr. Porter in 1857, and licensed by this church in 1876; B. M. Hughes, W. H. Beckwith and D. P. Harris, at present members of this church. The list, as will be seen, does not include the pastors of the church, who have simply been members while occupying the pastorate.

HERE THIS SKELETON MUST CLOSE, FOR IT HAS EXTENDED ITSELF BEYOND THE LENGTH ORIGINALLY INTENDED.

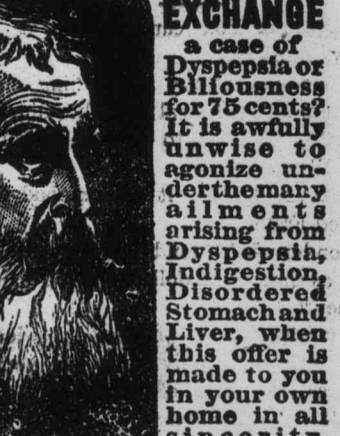
Let us unite hope and pray to-day that the Fredericton Church may, under the blessing of God, be in the future more emphatically than in the past, "a burning and a shining light."

Memo.—The contract price of the new edifice now in course of erection is \$16,000. Work on the ground was begun on the 6th of July last.

Mrs. Charles Spurgeon, widow of the late Rev. Chas. Spurgeon D.D. was then escorted to the Corner Stone by Judge Steadman. The stone is a large block of Dorchester Freestone, and is laid at the corner of the building on the junction of Brunswick and York streets. It contains a copper box in which are deposited:

1. Contemporary record of the day.
2. History of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces, by Rev. I. E. Hill, D. D.
3. Memorial Volume of Acadia College and Horton Academy.
4. Year Book of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces, 1881.
5. Minutes of the Western Baptist Association of New Brunswick, 1881.
6. Calendar of the University of Acadia College, 1882.
7. Calendar of Holton Collegiate Academy and Acadia Seminary, 1882.
8. Historical sketch of the Fredericton Baptist Church, 1814-1882.
9. Complete list of the present members of the Church, former and non-resident, and of present and former pastors and other office-bearers.
10. Photographs of the Church edifice previous to 1881, and as existing when destroyed by fire.
11. Photographs of Revs. Samuel Elder, Charles Spurgeon, D. D., T. H. Porter, A. J. Stevens and F. D. Crawley, Pastors of the Church.
12. Current Canadian coins and notes of the People's Bank of New Brunswick.
13. Copies of the last issues of the "Christian Visitor" and "Christian Messenger."
14. Copies of the latest issues of the *Fredericton*.

WILL YOU EXCHANGE



A case of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, for 75 cents. It is a truly unique medicine to agonize under the most distressing symptoms arising from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Disordered Stomach and Liver, when this offer is made to you in your own home in all six cities.

with an absolute certainty of curing you.

ZOPCA (from Brazil) cures Dyspepsia and Biliousness. A single dose relieves; a sample bottle convinces; a 75 cent bottle cures.

It acts directly upon the Stomach, Liver, and Intestines. Cleansing, Correcting, Regulating, Zopca gives energy and vigor to the Brain, Nerve, and Muscle, simply by working wonders upon the Digestion, and giving activity to the Liver.

Cut this out, take it to any dealer in medicines, and get at least one 75 cent bottle of Zopca, and tell your neighbor how you were cured.

Dr. J. H. Crawford, Fredericton, N. B.

God be merciful unto us, and bless us, and cause His face to shine upon us.

That Thy way may be known upon earth, Thy saving health among all nations. Let the people praise Thee, O God, let all the people praise Thee. O let the nations be glad and sing for joy; for Thou shalt judge the people righteously, and shalt govern the nations upon the earth. Let the people praise Thee, O God, let all the people praise Thee. Then shall the earth yield her increase, and God even our own God, shall bless us. God shall bless us; and all the ends of the earth shall bless His name.

I will sing of the mercies of the Lord forever: with my mouth will I make known Thy faithfulness to all generations. For I have said, mercy shall be built up forever: Thy faithfulness shall Thou establish is the very heavens.

Praise waiteth for Thee, O God, in Sion: and unto Thee, shall the vow be performed. O Thou that hearest prayer, unto Thee shall all flesh come. Blessed is the man whom Thou chooseth, and causest to approach unto Thee, that he may dwell in Thy courts: we shall be satisfied with the goodness of Thy house of prayer. Thy holy men have desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in His temple.

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or even though hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God: O satisfy us early with Thy mercy: that we may rejoice to the glad all our days; make us glad according to the days in which Thou hast afflicted us, and they glory who appear unto Thy servants, and they glory unto their children, and let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us: yes, the work of our hands, establish them.

The large audience remaining with uncovered heads during this and the subsequent proceedings. Rev. Mr. McLeod then engaged in prayer, after which

MR. CRAWLEY

made a short but, very touching address. He spoke of the infrequency of such occasions as the present, and of the general interest which centered around them, which was confined not simply to those present, but was shared in by many who through absent were present in spirit. He referred to the cloud of invisible witnesses which surrounded us, and in well chosen words spoke of those who in years gone by and others who within a few months had passed away from the church militant to the church triumphant. He said that the laying of the Corner Stone of a church was a representative and symbolic act, and he spoke of the future work of the church and the probability that the Gospel of Christ might go forth from the walls, soon to be reared, "seven unto the ends of the earth."

MR. H. C. CRAWLEY, A. M.

then read the following—

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Existing records supply but little information respecting the early history of the Baptist community in this town. The records of the church have been preserved continuously for some fifty-one years past, but previous to that period we have only the briefest memoranda of the monthly Conference meetings, giving the names of members received and dismissed from time to time. A few additional facts have been gleaned from old letters and other sources.

From a letter written by Zebulon Estey, Esq., grandfather of the late William S. Estey, dated at Gagetown, the 10th of March, 1882, a glimpse is obtained of the condition of things eighty years ago. The letter is addressed to the Rev. James Manning, a Baptist minister at Lower Granville, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia. It speaks of the earnest and successful labors of Rev. Theodore S. Harding, (commonly known as Father Harding), "in almost every part of this Province," and narrates the circumstances of an ordination at Long Island, Queen's County, in which "the Rev. Srs. Messrs. Harding, Estabrooks, Crandall and Harris" took part. The writer says: "A good many from the Long Reach, some from St. John and some from St. Ann's were present." He continues as follows: "The Sunday after the ordination, Mr. Elijah Estabrooks held a meeting at Fredericton. The meeting was held in the Play House for Mr. Akerman had converted the Play House into a meeting house for the Baptist ministers to preach in." [The house referred to was situated on Waterloo Row, at or near the residence of George J. Bliss, Esq.] "You may depend, sir, that since Emmanuel's ministers had blown the Gospel trumpet so effectual in Fredericton, that car-gate is open; some of the grandees begin to listen; and others to threaten. Mr. Harding preached

ERICSON "Reporter," "Maritime Farmer," "Capital," and "Herald."

15. Programme of the Exercises of the Day.

The following is the contemporaneous record of the day above referred to:

In the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, in the forty-sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty

QUEEN VICTORIA,

The Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, Premier of the United Kingdom; The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada; The Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion of Canada; The Hon. Robert Duncan Wilson, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; The Hon. Daniel L. Hanington, Leader of the Government of New Brunswick; G. F. Fisher, Esq., Mayor of the City of Fredericton.

on Friday the first day of September,

The Corner Stone of the Baptist Church in Fredericton, was laid with appropriate religious exercises.

The church at this date numbers three hundred and eighteen (318) members,

of whom two hundred and twelve, or just two thirds, are now resident in Fredericton and vicinity.

The office-bearers are as follows:

Pastor:

Rev. Frederick D. Crawley, A. B.

Deacons:

William Sewell, Archibald F. Randolph, David W. Estabrooks, Theo. H. Rand, D. G. L. William Cooper, John W. Spurgeon.

Clerk:

Herbert C. Reed, A. M.

Treasurer:

Allan H. P. Randolph, A. B. Superintendent of Sunday School: John W. Spurgeon.

Organist:

Mrs. J. Z. Currie; Chorister: M. S. Hall; Cantor: Nicholas T. Wheeler; Sexton: Charles Parsons.

BUILDING COMMITTEE:

Judge Steadman, Chairman. A. P. Randolph, D. P. G. Corey, D. C. L., Lewis Grouse, J. G. McNally, George Kitchen, Wm. Wheeler, Jos. Sherwood.

Architect:

D. E. Dunham, St. John.

Contractors:

Messrs Bond & Milden.

(Signed) HERBERT C. REED, Clerk of the Church.

Fredericton, Sept. 1, 1882.

The stone having been placed in position by Mr. Milden, Mrs. Spurgeon placed mortar upon the foundation with the silver trowel and said:

"We lay this Corner Stone to the honor and glory of Jehovah, Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Here may the rich and the poor meet together to worship the Lord, the Maker of us all. From this place may the everlasting Gospel of the Son of God be carried even unto the ends of the earth."

After which the stone was lowered to its place.

The choir and people present then joined in singing "Our God our Help in ages past," after which the Revs. Messrs. Mowatt and Wadman delivered short addresses. The doxology was sung and the assembly dismissed with the benediction.

FUNERALS.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Alexander Gibson, junior, Thursday afternoon was very largely attended not only by persons from the neighborhood but from the city as well. The services at the grave and in the church were conducted by Rev. Mr. Evans. The death of this esteemed lady is a severe loss to a large circle of friends and relations. Thoroughly domestic and womanly in her tastes she was esteemed by all who knew her. Her early death, she was only 51, is rendered doubly sad by the fact that she leaves a little family who will miss the loving care which a mother only can give her children. Mr. Evans preached a very interesting sermon. From the text, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," he made many kind allusions to the woman who had just been buried.

The funeral of the Hon. J. H. Crawford, Solicitor-General of New Brunswick, took place Thursday afternoon from his late residence, Hampton, Kings Co. The Provincial Offices in this city were closed as a token of respect for the deceased gentleman.

POOR DOCUMENT

SELECT STORY.

A FIVE-DOLLAR BILL.

"Oh, pshaw! You can manage it if you've a mind to."

"I don't see any way of making one dollar ten, unless I steal the other nine," said Arthur Glenham to his companion, Frank Weed.

"Can't you borrow it of somebody?" persisted Frank.

"I wonder who'd lend me so much money as that? Nine dollars is a big pile of money."

"I know 'twould be just so," growled Frank. "If you'd only save up your money as the rest of us have, you wouldn't have all this trouble."

"I couldn't save what I never had," replied Arthur. "I only get six dollars a week," he continued. "Five of it goes to my mother, and when I have any spending money, it's for little outside jobs. I haven't had any of those lately. If I had, they wouldn't amount to ten dollars."

"I'll tell you what, Arthur," put in Frank again this time as if he had reached the solution of the matter, "don't give your mother any more money this week, and that will be five, and the one you've got six. I guess you can squeeze through on six dollars."

"But my mother depends on the five dollars for her Thanksgiving dinner," replied Arthur.

"Well, what of that? You won't be there to eat it."

This was evidently a very startling proposition, and Arthur flushed to the roots of his hair, but he said simply:

"What excuse would I give for not taking her the money as usual?"

"Oh! tell her that the boss went away; and there was nobody to pay out any money, or you lost it, or something. Why, Ed. Perry does that every once in a while, and his mother always believes it."

"Ed. Perry is going with you, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes, we couldn't get along without Ed. He's the jolliest fellow in the world."

"I am not going home now," said Arthur a moment after, and you had better not wait for me."

"All right. I'll see you to-morrow. We'll get a splendid dinner at the hotel, and enjoy ourselves a thousand times better than if we poked around home. I've engaged the fastest team in Dalton's stable, and we ought to start by eight o'clock sharp."

Now Arthur had not had a vacation for a long time, and in spite of every argument which conscience suggested, he did not want to go with the boys on this trip which they had planned for Thanksgiving Day. No thought of cheating his mother, or failing to produce the regular five dollars ever occurred to him. There was something else in his mind, however, which he had been turning over all through his talk with Frank. There was a way of obtaining five dollars without anyone's ever being the wiser. He could borrow it from the petty cash drawer, of which he had the full charge in the large manufacturing establishment where he was employed. He could return it twenty-five and fifty cents at a time, until it was paid. "That certainly wouldn't be stealing," he argued. "But what would you call it?" enquired conscience. Arthur found it exceedingly hard to give the transaction a satisfactory name and so he sat by his high desk and thought it over. The more he thought the weaker he grew, and finally the young man slipped down from his chair, slipped his hand into the drawer, and took out a five dollar bill. This he slipped into his pocket and the slippery transaction was finished. He had just taken down his hat to leave, when the door opened, and the porter entered to clean up the office.

"What are you doing here so late, Master Arthur?" enquired the old man.

"Oh, seeing that everything was all right," replied Arthur, avoiding the porter's eyes as he spoke.

"It's a grand good thing to leave every-thing all right," said the porter; and it's a grand good thing to know that the Lord always helps us when we try to do right ourselves. Where are you going Thanksgiving, Master Arthur?"

"I had the old man been secreted somewhere and witnessed the thieving transaction?" Arthur asked himself with a very red face. That seemed impossible, but was it so?

John French, the porter, was a very religious man, and was called by the boys in the place "a shouting Methodist." There was usually a little contempt in their manner of speaking of the old man, but let anything be the matter with one of their number, and the "shouting Methodist" was always the first one called upon.

"I was thinking about going away with the boys," replied Arthur, wishing the five dollar bill back in the drawer with all his heart.

"But that'll cost something," replied John; "and I s'pose your mother can't spare you much?"

"No, John."

"Maybe you're calculating on borrowing it of somebody, Master Arthur?"

"Well, what if I am?"

"Only that borrowing, unless you know just how and when you're going to pay it, is pretty nigh as bad as stealing. I'll tell you what to do, Master Arthur. Just ask the Lord! He will tell you. I never pagsants paying five cents a week and getting \$25 if the child dies, 'to cover funeral expenses."

the right one, always the right one, Master Arthur."

Oh! how that five dollar bill burned in Arthur's pocket! His feet seemed glued to the floor, and his heart thumped so hard against his breast that it frightened him. The old man took up his broom and waited respectfully for the young man to leave the room before he began sweeping. Then, as Arthur made no motion to go, he said, "Something's the matter with you, my boy. Can old John do anything for you, or is it the Lord's business, Master Arthur?"

"I meant to pay it back again," said Arthur, taking the bill from his pocket; "but it would have taken me a long time, John; and as the old man drew near to see what his companion held in his hand, he continued: "It's a five dollar bill and I took it from the cash drawer. I suppose you'll hate me now, John; but it's all up, and I can't help it."

"Bless the Lord, O my soul!" said John, "for the work He has done. I hate you, Master Arthur! Give me your hand, my boy, and let us thank the Lord for this great escape."

"Nothing would have saved me, John," said Arthur, with tears in his voice as well as in his eyes, "if you hadn't come in just as you did."

"Proud and happy am I to be the Lord's instrument in such a work," said the old man. "He sent me, Master Arthur, and now let us praise His holy name."

After that prayer Arthur rose strengthened and refreshed, full of thankfulness and a purpose to do right.

"Have you got the money, Arthur?" enquired Frank the morning.

"No, Frank," was the quiet reply; "I have concluded to stay at home on Thanksgiving."

"All right," replied Frank. "After this we boys'll know that you don't want anything of us, and the whole crowd'll steer clear of you."

Nothing could be better than this surely and Arthur Glenham was glad when the boys acted upon their leader's suggestion, and let him alone.—*Zion's Herald.*

Characteristics of the Spider.

The worst thing about this poor insect is, that it is so thoroughly ugly. In its nature has sacrificed everything to the formation of the industrial machine necessary for supplying its wants. Of a circular form, furnished with eight legs, and eight vigilant eyes, it astonishes (and distastes) us by the pre-eminence of an enormous abdomen. Ignoble trait! in which the inattentive and superficial observer will see nothing but a type of gluttony. Alas! it is quite the contrary. This abdomen is its workshop, its magazine, the pocket in which the rope-maker keeps his stock; but as he fills his pocket with nothing but his own substance, he can only increase it at his own expense by means of a rigid sobriety. True type of the artisan! "If I fast to-day," he says, "I shall, perhaps, get something to eat to-morrow; but if my manufacture be stopped, everything is lost and my stomach must fast for ever." In character the spider is watchful and cunning; in disposition timid, uneasy and nervous, and endowed with a more sensitive nature than is possessed by any other insect. These characteristics are the natural result of its miserable condition, which is a state of constant, passive, weary waiting. To be forever watching the ceaseless, joyous, careless dances of the fly, which pays no more attention to the greedy desires of its enemy as the gentle whippers of "Come here, little one, come this way," is to be in a state of constant torment, to be continually undergoing a succession of hopes and mortifications. The fatal question, "Shall I get any dinner?" is continually presenting itself to the dweller in the web, followed by the still more sinister reflection, "If I have no dinner to-day, then no more thread, and still less hope of dining to-morrow." The male spider often makes a meal of his progeny, whilst the female loves them so tenderly that if she cannot save them in circumstances of peril she prefers to perish with them. The love which she bears to her little ones she does not share with her mate. Sometimes, after having attempted in vain to prevent him from devouring their offspring the idea appears suddenly to present itself to her mind that the cannibal is himself good for food, on which she instantly falls upon him and eats him up.—*Michelle.*

A woman bathed in red flannel costume at Rye Beach the other day, and a cow in a neighboring field made a drive for her, and for a time there was more surf than Neptune had provided. They had to kill the cow in order to get the woman safely back to her bath house. That was the alternative of killing the woman to get the cow back to her grass.

A little boy had his long curls cut off the other day, and was annoyingly reminded of the fact by the remarks of all his friends. Going with his family into the country, soon after his arrival he came running into the house in great sorrow, crying, "Mamma, mamma, even the hens laugh at me; they all say, 'Cut-out-cut-your-hair-out!'"

A St. Louis company issues insurance policies on the lives of infants; the parents paying five cents a week and getting \$25 if the child dies, "to cover funeral expenses."

CITY DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

FREDERICTON RAILWAY.—Trains for St. John leave the Station, on York street, daily at 7 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and arrive from St. John at 11.45 a. m. and 7.45 p. m., daily, Sunday excepted.

Trains for Fredericton Junction, Saint Stephen, Bangor, and all points West, leave Fredericton at 8.15 a. m., and arrive from the same points at 4.40 p. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.—Trains leave Gloucester (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 a. m. for Woodstock, Aroostook, Carleton, Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive from those points at 4.30 p. m. Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain over night at Grand Falls.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Halifax express leaves St. John at 8 a. m. daily (Sunday excepted); and arrives at St. John at 8.25 p. m.

The Halifax and Quebec express leaves St. John at 7.30 p. m.; and arrives at 7.35 a. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is situated in the Square on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets. The General Delivery, Stamp, and Registry Offices are open from 7 a. m. until 8.30 p. m. daily (Sundays excepted). Box holders have access to their boxes until 9.30 p. m. The Money Order Office is open from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. Letter Boxes are located as follows:—Near the corner of Waterloo Row and Sunbury streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Backer House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Brayley House, and Long's Hotel. These boxes are served as follows: At 6.30 a. m. and in the afternoon, the Waterloo Row box at 12.30; the Auditor's office box at 12.35; Queen Hotel at 1.35; Backer House at 12.40; Brayley House at 12.50; Long's Hotel at 12.55; W. U. Telegraph Office at 1.00.

The mail for England, via New York, is made up on Tuesday of each week at 8.20 a. m., and via Halifax on every Friday at 4.40 p. m.

THE CITY OFFICES.

are on the ground floor of the City Hall. They are open daily (Sunday excepted) from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.

SOCIETIES.

Church of England Temperance Society.—President, His Lordship the Metropolitan; President, Rev. G. G. Roberts; Secretary, G. Douglas Hazen.

St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A., No. 196.—Geo. J. Bliss, President; J. T. Horsman, Secretary.

Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club Rooms, Queen Street.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. Steadman, President; Mrs. Sampson, Secretary.

Meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at its rooms in Reform Club building.

St. Dunstan's Total Abstinence Society.—President, James E. Barry; Secretary, F. McGoldrick.

Meetings are held weekly in their Hall on Regent Street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

York Division S. of T.—W. P., R. H. Mackey; R. S., A. G. Jarvis.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Reform Club.—President, George J. Bliss; Secretary, Richard H. Phillips.

Meetings are held in their rooms on Queen Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Young Men's Christian Association.—President, G. F. Atherton; Cor. Secretary, G. E. Coulthard, M. D.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 165.—W. J. Crowdon, Regent; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.

Meets at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms the second and last Tuesday in each month, at 8 p. m. Limit of Insurance, \$2,000.

Royal Arcanum, Lorne Council, No. 488.—Regent, G. S. Peters; Secretary, E. S. Woycott.

American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton Council, No. 274.—Herbert C. Creed, Commander; C. A. Sampson, Secretary.

Meets in Fisher's Building, on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 8 p. m. Insures from \$500 to \$5,000.

Home Circle, Maple Leaf Council, No. 28.—John J. Weddall, Leader; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.

Meets on the first and third Thursday in every month, in Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Insures from \$500 to \$5,000.

Fredericton Historical Society.—George E. Peck, President; J. G. Loggie, Secretary.

Regular meetings on the second Thursday in January, April, July and October in each year.

Hiram Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M.—Harry Beckwith, W. M.; J. G. Loggie, Secretary.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Carleton Street, first Thursday in every month.

Fredericton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77, Reg. G. E. A. Archibald, Secretary.

Meets in the Orange Hall, Queen Street, west end, on the first Friday in every month.

Walker Lodge, L. O. O. A., No. 35.—H. S. Carman, Master; Geo. S. Parker, Secretary.

Meets in the Orange Hall on the first Monday in every month.

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CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor.

Fredericton December 5 1881