

POOR DOCUMENT

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Address by Rev. Dr. Young,
OF TORONTO, ON
"Missions Work in Manitoba and the North-West."
DELIVERED IN THE METHODIST CHURCH, FREDERICTON,
(Photographically Reported for THE HERALD BY
W. A. LEVINGS.)

Mr. President, before I address myself to the task allotted me, I wish an understanding with you, Sir, that is if you find me diverging from the path which I ought to pursue, you will remind me of it. The subject of the address, which I am expected to deliver, is the mission fields of the Methodist Church, in the Great North West of this Dominion, and the work which we have been enabled to do, or are purposing to do within these fields. The mission fields of the Methodist Church of Canada are both numerous and diverse; but as I take it these are none which excel in importance or promise, those which are to be found in that great land, I do not know that I can do better than attempt a description of that field as I found it in 1868, and as I left it in 1882. In 1868, at the call of the church, I left my charge in Toronto, and proceeded with other missionaries to that far off land. At that time, it was known as the Red River Settlement, sometimes as the Hudson Bay Company's Territory, at others as Rupert's Land, and the Province of Assiniboia, and so forth. We left Toronto with our horses and wagons for St. Katherine's thence by steamer to Milwaukee, and thence by rail to the Mississippi and up the River to St. Pauls and thence to Red River Settlement. I shall never forget our journey across the prairies from Saint Paul to Winnipeg. Now we make a quick run of it; but it was not such a delightful journey then. We found many rivers unbridged, and many difficult swamps to pass. We were a whole month making our way across that stretch of country. A considerable portion of it was without a single house and to add to discomfort, the season was a wet one and moreover, we frequently met settlers in Minnesota, who were disposed to dissuade us from presenting our journey. Our neighbors have a great desire to induce our emigrants to settle within their boundaries; and so it was that they saw proper to tell us some very startling stories about Indians, about people being scalped, and about locusts, which were then abundant in Red River Settlement, and which had destroyed the crops, which, by the way, we found too true. We were told that we would not be left alive by the grasshoppers. A story was told of two half breeds, who went to saw logs, and while they were away the grasshoppers ate up their coats, and while they were at dinner they ate up their saw (laughter). Just before we reached Winnipeg, we encountered one of those terrible tornadoes, which you read of in connection with the western country. During fourteen years, or since that date, I have not known a tornado to trouble Manitoba. I have read of them in connection with Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, and Kansas; and one recently which destroyed some millions of dollars of property and one hundred and thirty lives; but our country has not been visited since the date to which I refer, but that was a very troublesome one. We were in the midst of a very small grove and so escaped. A little church had been erected handy by, but it was demolished, and an unfortunate man killed. The whole country seemed to suffer terribly from that storm. Where the city of Winnipeg is to-day, there was a little village with a few houses and people, and everything worse a very discouraging aspect. I found three churches represented. The Roman Catholics had been for a long period, the Church of England fifty years, and the Presbyterian eighteen. It was not an easy place to organize a church. We had not more than three persons who had ever been methodists. There were but few persons in the country to welcome us, not a person whom we could apply for council or help. Furthermore there was not a house that we could rent. We went to a small tavern and were permitted to stay there three months, and then we secured a house the lower part of which we used as a hall, and there we continued to live and preach and labor until the next summer, when we built our mission house. The settlement extended down the river to the lake, thirty miles, and up the Assiniboia to the White Mud river, eighty miles and up the Red River, thirty miles. Along this settlement, lived a population of about twelve thousand. The great majority were of mixed blood. There were French half-breeds and Scotch and English half-breeds, a few old pensioners, and a few other persons—American citizens who went there for the purpose of making money. I believe one half were Roman Catholics, and the other Protestants, so called. Well, I at once struck out my field. Beginning at Winnipeg, it reached to the White Mud River, then coming back to Winnipeg, and down the Red River, some twenty-five miles. All the different parts of this long circuit, we did not attempt to visit, but they were all under my eye.

In 1869, a young brother was sent out to help me. He took the northwesterly part and I took the centre. In connection with the erection of our mission house, I found very great benefit from what perhaps, I did not appreciate till then, and that was the fact that I had learned to handle a team, to plough, and use a hand spike, to use an axe, to roll logs, and do all sorts of work on the farm, and although I had spent years in city work it came back to me, and I thanked God that I had learned to do these things (applause). Self help is the best help. With a good deal of hard work, we got our mission house erected, reserving the lower flat for a church, we lived up stairs. Here we had some hard work. Just then an interruption to our prospects took place. A strange upheaval among the people. You know, that up to that date the country was not part of Canada. We were looked upon as foreigners, and were treated as such. A man one day said to me, "I do not see why you came here, for we have ministers enough." "Well," I said to him, "Our church have had missionaries since 1840 among the Indians. As a church, we have done our fair share of the work; but as a church we are not represented; and I have come to stay here"—and I stayed accordingly. (Applause). A petition had been circulated prior to that date among the people, and addressed to the government of Canada, asking that they might be brought into closer relationship with that country; that an effort should be put forth to secure the transfer of that territory to Canada. Yet, notwithstanding this, when the Government did really negotiate, and when a certain sum had been agreed upon as a consideration and when our Government appointed a Governor and certain officers, and when these had well nigh reached the land, suddenly there was a disposition to resist their entrance to the country; and the very first thing that was that the half breeds began to organize in companies, and to make ready for an armed resistance; and you know what the history was—the Governor was ordered to retreat his steps, and has, I believe, never settled in that land to this day. Now, to some the question will occur, How do you account for this? Well, let me say that I believe the idea was an importation. I cannot think that the half-breeds would have thought of insurrection if they had not been prompted. There was a young man there who had come from Quebec, Louis Bled, he had been educated for the church, and had developed into an eloquent speaker and political agitator. But he lost his head. He was filled with the idea that he was the Napoleon of the North. He became so vain that there was no reasoning with him. He organized these people into companies, and after a little time Fort Gary was taken by them. The fort was at that time a depot for provisions, ammunition, arms, etc., to a very considerable extent. Here were rifles, bayonets, cannon and food for almost any length of time, with quarters for several hundred men. There was a large store containing great quantities of dry goods and groceries, rum, brandy and wine, which, by the way, they were all very fond of. (Laughter). They took possession of the place. Just then the loyal Canadians thought they ought to express themselves; and they organized somewhat; but they were all captured and run into prison. Now, Sir, let me say a word in regard to that imprisonment. It was most cruel. The weather was very cold, and they had no stoves, and were fed on the poorest food and cold water. They were treated as pirates; this I know from actual observation. I visited them regularly during the week and read the Bible to them, although I was told not to do so. I was, however, disobedient in that matter. I also gave them copies of the Scriptures; and let me here diverge a little, in order that I might relate an incident illustrative of the force of truth. When I visited the prisoners they always sent an armed man to watch me, one who understood the English language, and could therefore report everything I said. He used to stand by me when I prayed with his gun and fixed bayonet. After this rebellion was put down, one of these men who had been with me, I was told by a reliable party, who had been visiting a distant neighborhood where this man lived, and suffering from consumption, wasted. In his last days his friends earnestly requested him to allow them to send for a priest. He refused. "Well, whatever is come over him?" said they; and as he approached the hour of his departure, he said, "If you will bring Mr. Young I will be thankful." "Well, whatever has put that into your head?" they replied. "I have heard him read the Bible, and I have listened to his prayers." Of course they did not send; but I would have gone on horse-back two hundred miles to see that man if I had known it. (Applause). I relate that as an illustration of the power of prayer and the sword of God. That darkened mind was enlightened; and I trust he was received into the presence of his blessed Master.

The prisoners were liberated after a time, one by one. But there came up a name of which you have heard often—the name of Thomas Scott. He was a young Irishman, a Presbyterian, and a communicant and Sunday-school scholar of that church in the old country—a young man who feared no one, full of loyalty. He held that it was his duty to stand by the old flag and be true to his country, no matter how many were on the other side. Thomas Scott became a prisoner unjustly; for he was not under arms when he was surrounded by these ragamuffins, but had gone with a flag of truce for the release of women and children. He was not released with the other prisoners, but escaped and then was treacherously arrested again. I was requested by a man to go and see poor Scott, and found him with iron on his wrists and ankles sitting shivering in the cold. I said to him, "What does this mean?" "They came and put iron on me, and that is all I know about it," he replied. I told him that he should be very careful of what he said and he declared that he was careful. After this one of those armed men came and told me I was wanted at the fort. There was a man he said sentenced to be shot tomorrow, and he was told that he might bring in a clergyman. "Well," I said, "what has he done?" I visited Scott and prayed with him, and interceded with Bled in his behalf, but they would not delay the execution even for twenty-four hours. He was led out with his arms tied. They waited for prayer. He charged me to give a true statement of the case, and that charge I have never forgotten. I would not have said anything about it tonight had I not believed it to be my duty. Thomas Scott was very soon numbered among the dead. Well, now, the rebellion was in due course put down. Troops came and the insurrectionists were scattered, and the country was quiet and there is no fear of anything of that kind, occurring again. Immediately after our field extended very rapidly. The settlement began to reach westward. In one of my visits I had to drive sixty miles, and across a prairie thirty-five miles where there was no house. I have often seen this sixty miles perhaps to meet six or eight persons. The country opened further west and further south, Pembina mountain country and south-east, it reached Crystal city and Turtle Mountain and to the south-west. Our mission multiplied. We had a mission at the south, taken up missions at Little Saskatchewan, Birdie, Brandon, Prince Albert and Q'Appelle, where our dear brethren in the spirit of truth and christianity preach the way of salvation. When I passed this region in 1874, there was not a house to be seen anywhere. Then we struck away north-west to Fort Gary, which was taken by them. A number of small rivers passing through a grand country of rolling prairies, now there are five settlements and good farmers; and we have had a mission there for three years, and that field will prove to be one of the most interesting fields, so far as agriculture is concerned, of the whole western region.

During this part of my address, I want to say that, whereas in 1868, I stood alone and was the only representative of the Methodist Church in that country, I have now some fifty-six or fifty-eight ministers of the Methodist Church of Canada in the West, including Indian missions. We have some fifty-four or fifty-five churches. Now I think that is a very good showing for fourteen years. I think so. I think there has been some misapprehension as to our position in this field, as compared with other churches. Shall I let the outset that the Roman Catholic, English and Presbyterian Churches were there long before us, and had their ministers and congregations. Well, now to-day, there is not a Protestant church, let me tell you, in existence, that has a greater number of charges or missionaries there than we have. I thank God for the great work other churches are doing in the North-West for Christ. The Presbyterians have given a good example to the Wesleyans, in that they have placed their hands on their strongest man, and made him Superintendent of their missions there. He is a most energetic man of God, working nobly for the cause which he seeks to promote. But, in an admirable address which he delivered at Halifax, there is a misstatement, which I am confident is not his. He is represented as saying that they had one hundred and forty-six missionaries in that field. The misstatement consists just in this, that on the left hand of the figure "46" the figure "1" was inserted by mistake. The correct statement was forty-six. That makes a great difference. They have some forty-three charges, and a few ministers in connection with their colleagues. Still, if you accept these numbers as correct, viz. forty-six missionaries and forty-three charges, you will see the ground we occupy is considerably more extended, for our missionaries extend their labors over a much greater portion of the territory, as we have larger missions as well

as more men. It is a country of magnificent distances. Then we have our church property. In 1868 I applied for a plot of ground in Winnipeg. I asked with some doubtfulness, I am afraid, but soon received a favorable answer and my request was granted. I received one acre of ground, and now that acre is of immense value. I think we have 240 feet of frontage, worth about \$700 or \$800 a foot. It is nearly all built upon, and the buildings are fetching high rents. We have two large blocks, and over the stores we have our great "Wesley Hall," capable of holding 800 people. Between 1868 and 1875 we built two churches, Grace church, which was a very nice little building, and Zion church. Zion church has been rebuilt, and now they propose to enlarge it so that it will accommodate 1,000 hearers. There is a large membership in Grace church congregation. They raised some \$2,300 for our mission fund. They estimate the value of the property at \$400,000, and I do not know any city in the west that exceeds that figure. Well, then, leaving that aspect, we go in another direction, to Portage La Prairie. We secured a gift there of an acre, and purchased two acres more for \$50 an acre. Well, these have been sold at a very high figure, and we have property worth over \$30,000. At Emerson we enlarged our tabernacle and there is a membership of over one hundred. At West Lynn we built another church and have three fine lots, and there they have a membership of perhaps a dozen or more. At the mission, ten miles away, we have a membership of thirty or forty. We have in three different places church property in value of over \$12,000. I have met in different parts people from all the Eastern Provinces. I found a whole settlement from Prince Edward county across the boundary line in the N. B. Territory, where I have visited them. I found others that had come from Nova Scotia; and last year there came a family from the neighborhood of Windsor by the name of Allison. I found all over the country persons from the east and west settled down there. Across the line in Dakota (I am sorry to say they are becoming American citizens) I found in another place a gentleman who had come out, a year or so before, from the City of Edinburgh—a man of culture, who had been wealthy, but owing to the failure of banks there, he had been impoverished. He came to the North-West with his lady. He bought a wagon and a team of oxen and started for the mountain country; and that lady who would be accustomed to move in the very choicest circles in Edinburgh walked that 300 miles, 12 or 15 miles a day. When I was there last summer they came a good way to hear me, and conducted the singing for me; and the man was evidently making headway. He was returned as representative to the Local House. I found people who had been in good circumstances, who had become poor; but with a little attention to their work were recovering their lost position. Well, now, perhaps I need not say any more about that, but I want to say something about our Indian work. In 1840 our missionaries began work with the poor Indians. They taught them by the syllabic characters, and those Indians can read very well. I was twenty-two nights sleeping out in the open air with the Indians, and found them very hospitable. One day as we were resting a chief came along, who seemed a little lame. His name, when interpreted, was "Thickfoot." I asked him if he was satisfied with his present state. He said, "No, I am in the dark. If you give me a good book I will come into the light. I was promised one twenty years ago, but they have never given it to me yet." "Well," I said, "if you will promise to pray to the Good Spirit that he may send you light, I will also; so we shook hands. After this, he went to the missionary and asked for baptism. He came into our church, and is a member of it to-day. Well, some people say, "These lazy, filthy Indians can't be Christianized. Give them bibles instead of Bibles; that is the only way to settle Indians." Well, you know the United States Government have tried that sort of thing. They have had an Indian war for long years, which cost millions of dollars and many lives. The memory of Mr. McDougall will be long held in esteem in connection with his labors among the Indians. When last I saw him he said he was going on a dangerous mission to the Indians, and that we should never meet again. He said that it would be too late, when he returned to get buffalo meat for his family. On his return he went out, and you know it was then that he was captured from amongst us; and we will find it a long

time before we meet another like George McDougall as a missionary among the Indians. We always found the Indians ready to receive us. They are hospitable, and if they find a white man in need, they are glad to help him. Once, when on a visit to the Indians I met an old man with a Bible. It was one of those Bibles in the syllabic character. It had been in his possession forty years. And what was the history of that man? With the knowledge of the true God, there came a change over him which transformed him into a new man. He had murdered his wife before he became a Christian, and yet so thoroughly was he converted that he lived a Christian life in unfeigned circumstances. The small-pox came soon after and swept him into heaven. The North-West will be very speedily occupied. Settlers are coming in from all parts of the eastern Provinces from the Old World. We must reach these people with the Gospel, in order to save them from deterioration and scepticism. I maintain that the Methodists of these eastern Provinces are able to occupy places in that goodly land, and to occupy them for Christ with such missionaries as are there now, and such as these brethren who are going to start in a few weeks. (Applause.) I rejoice to meet you here. I am thankful to God that I was enabled to make this journey. I never felt so much at home amongst strangers before. I would not have consented to give this address in the Toronto Conference, before I left Toronto. I looked up my notes that I might have an excuse; but your kindness completely disarmed me. I wish to thank you for your courtesy and consideration. With regard to our work in the North West, I wish to add that we must not say the soil is so fertile that they will be able to be self-sustaining in a year or two they must get on their feet first. Sometimes agriculturists say—"tell us about the country, the crops, the climate, the mosquitoes etc." I want to speak, not so much of the fertility of the soil as of the humanity journeying into the country. I speak from that stand point, and not from any other. What is it to me if they have grand harvests. What over humanity is gathering, the church of Christ must follow and claim it for the Saviour. Borrowed Himself Out. It often happens that the loan of some household necessity may be of very great convenience to a neighbor—such as flour, eggs, matches, tea, etc., but how often these things are paid back by an inferior article, or else entirely forgotten, or perhaps the show of making payments is gone through when a less quantity than was given is returned. I remember hearing a story which is so apt to this last point that I cannot help but relate it. A plain friend had for a neighbor one who was a constant borrower, and as she saw the articles when returned were less in quantity than she had given, she resolved to put the following plan into execution: She bought a pound of the very best tea and put it into a separate box, and when the neighbor borrowed a cupful it was taken out of this box; when she returned it, it was put back in the same place, but as she always returned a much less quantity than she borrowed, the result was in time the box became empty. So one morning when she came for the usual cupful of tea which she would return after she came back from the store, the following conversation took place—"Dost thou see that tea box, Sarah Ann?" "Yes!" "Well, some time ago I filled it with a pound of the very best tea, and kept it specially for thy use. I took from it only what I loaned thee, and I put back into it what thou returnedst. Now it is empty; therefore I say unto thee, thou hast borrowed thyself out, and I have no more to lend thee. Farewell!" MONEY ORDER CHANGES.—Some important changes in the post office money order system went into operation July 1st. Orders on all countries are to be drawn in dollars and cents. For instance, persons remitting money to, or receiving money from, the United Kingdom will pay and be paid in our currency, while the recipients of remittances from here will be paid the equivalent in sterling money. The rates of commission charged for money orders issued in Canada will remain as at present, but a decided reduction has been made in the commission on money orders payable in the United Kingdom, the United States, and Newfoundland. The rates will be—On orders up to \$10, 10 cents; over \$10 and up to \$20, 20 cents; over \$20 and up to \$30, 30 cents; over \$30 and up to \$40, 40 cents; over \$40 and up to \$50, 50 cents. There will be no change in the charges for orders on British India, save that the commission will be regulated by the sum of the orders in dollars instead of in sterling money as at present. The following will be the scale of commission on orders on British India.—On orders up to \$10, 30 cents; over \$10 and up to \$25, 60 cents; over \$25 and up to \$35, 90 cents; over \$35 and up to \$45, \$1.20.

Says the London World.—"Dukes for the most part are the sport of a malignant destiny. Born to position and to power, they are too often overwhelmed by their own greatness and eclipsed by their own grandeur. Either they feel themselves so much above the common herd of their fellow creatures that they will condescend to no sort of exertion; or, planning their efforts after fame upon a scale which they conceive worthy of a duke, they commit blunders that would discredit a prince. It is a question whether they simply qualify themselves to sit as models for Mr. du Maurier, or whether in their wild strivings after an immortality of renown, they plunge into a series of eccentricities and escapades which give the enemies of the aristocracy occasion to blaspheme. To me there is nothing more interesting and pathetic than the social department of such a peer as the Duke of Northumberland. Here is a solemn and dignified old man who is positively oppressed by a sense of his own magnificence. It haunts him like a shadow of black care. It is with him as he sits down to table; in company as, I doubt not, in solitude; in London as in Alnwick. The head of the house of Smithson must do something to show that he is not as other mortals are; or if he cannot do something, he must do nothing with a funeral parade of pompous vanity. I do not know whether it is inordinate water-greul or an awful consciousness of his inextinguishable responsibilities which have given to his Grace of Northumberland an air of the profoundest melancholy. It is melancholy, indeed, of more or less melodramatic taint, but to a sympathetic spectator it is exceedingly painful to watch."

THE DIVIDED SKIRT IN LONDON.—From a small pamphlet entitled "Rational Dress," I learn that all women who do not adjust petticoats in favor of trousers are devoid of sense and refinement, and are dominated by the instincts of the savage. All these moral defects, as well as several physical ones, may be cured, according to the authoress, by the adoption of the divided skirts invented by Lady Harborton. Petticoats, it seems, have robbed woman of her "proper equilibrium and healthy tone of mind," and those who have adopted the so-called national dress, i. e., trousers, feel the benefit of the change in their "growing mental and physical activity." From certain rather mysterious phrases in the pamphlet I gather that the donning of the divided garment is but a preliminary step to the subjugation of man. That inferior creature may well tremble when he sees symptoms of growing activity in the shape of lace and bagle trimmed trousers. The note of revolt is struck in the dictum that it is "degrading for a woman to seek to make herself attractive." I was talking recently to a lady about those divided dresses. She told me that she had been shown one by her dressmaker, and that so far as she could make it out, it divided the legs from each other and yet had an undivided skirt over this "arrangement" so that in reality amounted to trousers worn under a skirt.—London Truth.

A COMSTOCK BARBER'S CURIOUS ACCOUNT.—"No, sir," said a Comstock barber to a suspicious-looking transient customer who slyly remarked as the latter was being laid on that he supposed there were a good many men who failed to pay their shaving scores. "No, sir, I used to give credit, but I never do now—in fact nobody ever asks for tick any more."

"How's that?" "Well, you see," said the barber, trying the edge of the razor on his thumb nail, "I had a set of stiffs who used to ask me to chalk it down. I got tired of keeping books and I adopted a new system. When I shaved one of these stand-bys I put a nick in his nose with my razor and kept tally in that way. They got so they didn't want to run a bill."

There was a tremor in the customer's voice as he asked from beneath the latter: "Do you object to being paid in advance?"

HOW ALLIGATORS EAT.—An alligator's throat is an animated sewer. Everything which lodges in his open mouth goes down. He is a lazy dog, and, instead of hunting for something to eat, he lets his victims hunt for him; that is, he lies with his great mouth open, apparently dead like the possum. Soon a bug crawls into it, then a fly, then several gnats, and a colony of mosquitoes. The alligator don't close his mouth yet. He is waiting for a whole drove of things. He does his eating by wholesale. A little later a lizard will cool himself under the shade of the upper jaw. Then a few frogs will hop up to catch the mosquitoes. Then more mosquitoes—and gnats light on the frogs. Finally a whole village of insects and reptiles settles down for an afternoon picnic. Then, all at once there is an earthquake. The big jaw falls, the alligator blinks one eye, gulps the entire menagerie, and opens his great front door again for more visitors.

POOR DOCUMENT

The Future of Canadian Commerce.

The American Consul at Quebec, writes a brief account of what he pronounces an extraordinary development in the Dominion "under the national policy," to wit, manufacture of cotton fabrics. At the time the protective tariff was adopted, he says, Canada had 170,000 spindles, and had been many years in growing up to that small number, but in less than three years there had been such an increase that the end of 1882 will see over 400,000. The free admission of raw cotton, and heavy duties on the finished fabrics, combined, have made cotton working so immensely lucrative that some of the factories earned 82 per cent net profit in 1881. The immense profit will continue to stimulate the industry, and in view of the fact that Canada, compared with the United States, is only a small consumer of cotton goods, the time is not far off when an over-production must occur, first in plain cottons, and this has already formed the attention of capitalists to a neglected branch, that of textiles, there not being as yet a single maker of these in the entire Dominion. A company has been organized at Magog, in the writer's consular district, for erecting and operating large print works, which will soon commence.

The Consul then emphatically puts the question how Canada is going into the markets of the world to compete with the established trade of Great Britain and the United States? The former has never devoted, and never will devote, much energy to build up manufacturing industries in her Provinces, as she prefers to supply them with the goods instead of having them do the production; and both have commercial representatives everywhere at work promoting the export trade of their own country. Canada has no such representatives—no Ministers, Consuls, or commercial agents—and in her present condition lacks both power and authority to appoint or maintain them. As it is perfectly correct that she must have such representatives, her statements will be forced to realize and grapple with the difficulties in their way. Commercial representation in other countries can be secured in one of two ways, between which Canada must choose—the British Government must grant Canada authority to appoint and maintain commercial agents in all places where Great Britain now has her own, or else the entire independence of the Dominion must be attained this end. The first would not be expected, says the Consul, "as it would naturally bring the Dominion agents in conflict with the agents of England, and the English manufacturers would not be willing to yield any portion of the trade that they now control; the second is being seriously discussed in all sections of the country, and what the final outcome will be remains to be seen."—Free Press.

The Seizure of Arms in London.

The London World says: Although the task of forming a detective police for Ireland is by no means complete, and will, no doubt, take some time to accomplish, the appointment of Colonel Brockington as chief of the department has already borne good fruit. The discovery of some four hundred muskets, fifty or sixty revolvers, and several thousand rounds of ball cartridge, which took the town by surprise on Saturday last, is due to the measures which the above-mentioned officer, and the few subordinates he has gathered around him as yet, have taken. The first "clue" to the affair was given from New York by Fenians, who, it seems, are not above "peaching" on their fellow traitors for a "consideration." The arms and ammunition were landed at Bristol from the United States, and were packed in crates so as to avoid suspicion. For the same reason they were sent by driftnets to London, whence they were exported in like manner to Ireland. So soon as the Chief of the Irish Detective Department had good information on which he could act, he left Dublin at an hour's notice, hurried over to London, and arrived here on Tuesday evening. He at once put himself in connection with Scotland Yard, and hence the "clue" for which the London police will, no doubt, take credit to themselves. But although the district where the arms were concealed was known, the exact street and house were only discovered after an enquiry and careful search, which lasted two days. It is but fair to say that in this part of the affair the Scotland Yard detectives did really good work although the "information received" did not originate with them. The discovery of the hiding place was made late on Thursday; the stable was watched all Friday, and on Saturday morning very early the seizure was made. The police seem to have committed one blunder—which was that they did not wait and watch a few days longer, in which case it is probable that some of the miscreants connected with the affair would have been found out and seized. As it is, however, there is no small satisfaction in the fact that the Irish Detective Department has already done well—if not in the actual detection, certainly in the prevention of crime.

A lady engaging a page, explained to him that she wanted her servants to have plenty to eat, but she didn't like anything wasted. "Lor, no, ma'am," said the lad; "I've just such feelings myself. I'd eat till I bust, rather than have anything wasted."

Extraordinary Nihilist Story.

AN OMINOUS WARNING.

Another remarkable story has to be added to the long list of curious and exciting narratives connected with the Nihilist cause. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris *Voltaire* guarantees the authenticity of the following facts which are said to have materially increased the anxiety felt in the Russian capital for the Czar's safety. Shortly after the opening of the Moscow Exhibition, which was recently inaugurated by the Grand Duke Vladimir, a young man demanded an audience of the chief of police at St. Petersburg. He refused to state his errand to any of the subordinate officials, so after being carefully searched he was admitted to the presence of the general. Here he stated at once that he was sent by the Revolutionary party, and explained his mission in the following terms:—"The Emperor is prevented from going to Moscow by his fear of our scheme. His dread will cease to be justified whenever he grants a constitution. It has fallen to my lot to inform you that if the Emperor persists in his reactionary policy nothing can save him. Neither my friends nor myself wish to murder treacherously. Alexander III. is warned, as was Alexander II. We do not assassinate, but we render justice." At this point of the interview the police officer seemed anxious to call in assistance, but the young Nihilist stopped him, and added: "I do not wish to be subjected to the indignity of torture. In coming here I have sacrificed my life. I could have killed you, but we do not commit murders uselessly." With these words the youth stepped back a few paces, and knocked two large buttons, with which his cuffs were fastened, against his forehead. The buttons, being full of an explosive substance, burst, and inflicted such wounds on the young man that he expired in a few moments, leaving no trace as to his identity. This sensational incident has reminded the public that the murder of Alexander II. was preceded by similar warnings.

The Finn's Boston.—A little boy applied to Clinton B. Fisk for capital to go into business. Amount wanted, seventy-five cents; business, blacking boots; station, near Fulton Ferry, New York; profits to be divided at the end of six months. The arrangement was made, and the firm began business. One Monday morning, however, the "working" partner came into the general's office wearing a very lugubrious countenance. "What's the matter?" asked the general. "Oh! it's all up," said the boy. "All up," said the general, "what do you mean?" "Oh!" replied the urchin, "the firm's busted."

"How is that?" was the inquiry? "Well," said the boy, "I had four dollars and ninety-two cents on hand, but yesterday a man came into our Sunday school and said we must give all our money to the Missionary Society, and I put it all in—couldn't help it—and now it's all up with us."

We have no doubt that the firm immediately "resumed" business again, but it is the first partnership that we ever have heard of that has been "busted" in that way. Hence our extreme sympathy.

Mocha Coffee.—It is probable that before the lapse of any very long period the famous Mocha coffee will cease to appear in the European markets. The imports from Mocha itself have been on the decline for some time past. Twenty-five years ago Mocha and its entire Arabian neighborhood could only send out 800 tons, while South America was sending out 160,000. Java 55,000 and India and Ceylon 38,000. We learn from an Italian consular report that the once world-renowned and flourishing Mocha is now reduced to a group of sixty-eight poor huts with about 400 inhabitants who have hard work to keep body and soul together. The coffee plantations are lying waste and uncultivated, and its once busy harbor is sanded up. All the European merchants have forsaken Mocha. One only, at least, remains, an Italian, but he does not occupy himself with the export of coffee, but with the import of European wares for the Amharas. Hence we may say with assurance that the best cup of coffee now to be had is not likely to contain a single particle of real Mocha.

An interesting feature of "bonanza" farming in California is that a regular corps of riflemen is required to be attached to each farm to protect the wheat from the depredations of wild geese. Dr. Glenn, of Colusa, who has 75,000 acres under cultivation, keeps 40 men constantly shooting geese. The men use about 8,000 cartridges a day, and as their shooting is done principally at long range they expend more than a goose's weight in lead for every goose shot. Telescopes are used with which to detect the geese. When found a bullet is sent in among them, and as they rise they are pursued with bullets as far as the bullets will reach. In foggy weather and on dark nights, when the herders cannot shoot for fear of hitting each other, it is the festival time of the geese. Why does not Dr. Glenn import and train a few falcons? The sport would be just royal, only the geese would soon vacate the county.

Golden Fleece.

New Fall Goods

87 Packages now Opened,

COVERING IN PART
WHITE AND GRAY BLANKETS,
CAMP BLANKETING,
GRAY AND WHITE FLANNELS,
LADIES' MANTLES,
LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHES,
LADIES' FURS,
LINEN GOODS,
(In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels.)
BERLIN GOODS,
(In Cloaks, Jackets, &c., &c.)
MOURNING GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS, CASHMERE,
COBURGS AND LUSTRES,
LARGE STOCK OF WINGEYS,
(Good value.)
COLORED DRESS GOODS
3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS
and a general assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRICES MODERATE.

John McDonald

George C. Hunt, Druggist & Apothecary.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A Full Line of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A Full Line of GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

A Full Line of DYE STUFFS AND DRY-SALTENES.

A Full Line of TOOTH, HAIR, NAIL AND CLATHES BRUSHES.

A Full Line of CHOICE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMES.

A Full Line of CHEAP PERFUMERY for Peddlers and Country Stores.

A Full Line of GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS.

A Full Line of CHEAP CIGARS for Peddlers and Country Stores.

A Full Line of CIGAR CASES, MEEBESHAUM & BRIAR PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS and Tobacconists' Goods Generally.

A Full Line of WALLET, POCKET BOOKS & Purses.

A Full Line of FANCY and SEASONABLE GOODS for the Holidays.

A Full Line of XMAS GOODS.

The stock is at present very complete, and is being constantly renewed in wholesale and retail quantities at Lower Cash Prices.

GEORGE C. HUNT,
Sterling's Brick Building,
Queen Street,
Fredericton.

dec5

GROUND BONES.

Just Received and for sale Low.

3 Tons Fine Ground Bones.

GEORGE T. WHELPLEY.

may 22, 1882.

Before buying your Milk Pans

Come to Lemont's.

He is retailing them at wholesale Prices.

May 8

3 WALNUT SIDEBOARDS;

1 NICE Walnut Rook Case;

1 EBONIZED Lady's Secretary;

A LARGE lot of Walnut Centre Tables;

210 BEDSTEADS, various kinds, for sale at

LEMONT'S House Furnishing Store.

June 25

BABY SWINGS, BABY SWINGS.

Very nice at LEMONT'S Variety Store.

May 8

TEA. TEA.

FORTY packages CHOICE TEAS. Large assortment. First Class Groceries.

G. T. WHELPLEY,
Under the Barker House.

May 10

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

CHINGHILLA BEAVERS,

In Blue, Brown and Black.

PLAIN BEAVERS,

In Black, Blue and Brown.

PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND

PILOT CLOTHS,

ALL GRADES.

A Superior Line of GERMAN OVER

COATINGS; also a well assorted

stock of SPRING AND FALL

OVERCOATINGS.

IN SUITINGS:

English Suitings, Scotch Suitings, Irish Suitings,

French Suitings, German Suitings,

Canadian Suitings and

Domestic Suitings.

—We run a Staff of FIRST-CLASS CUT

TERS, and warrant an A. No. 1 fit every time, or no trade.

IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT COMPETITION DEFIED

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in Ulsters, Overcoats, Hose, Suits, Rubber-Tweed Water-Proof Overcoats, Canadian

Jackets, in new and snobby 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, on

Freeman, MR. WILLIAM TUTTLE will endeavor

to meet the wants of all with good workmanship

and a first-class fit. Our stock is now open for

his inspection. Drop in and see us.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON.

Fredericton, Dec. 4, 1881.

GREGORY & BLAIR,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS

AT LAW.

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

FREDERICTON.

Geo. F. GREGG ANDREW G. BLAIR

JUST OPENED

AT

S. F. SHUTE'S,

2 cases containing the following:

GERMAN WORK AND LUNCH BASKETS,

Japanese Bamboo Baskets,

PHILADON'S RAZORS,

Scissors, Pocket Knives,

Nickle Paper Weights,

Ash Pans, Nut Picks

Fruit Knives, Cigar Lighters and Ventilated Armlets

A Nice Lot of

WALKING STICKS.

Long Handled JAPANESE FANS for

Covering.

Also, a splendid line of

BRIAR PIPES.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

S. F. SHUTE'S,

Sharky's Block, Queen Street.

Fredericton, March 25.

BABY'S CHAIR ROCKERS & DEXTER

HORSES

at LEMONT'S Variety Store.

May 8



CHEAPEST
ORGANS
For the Money in Fredericton or
New Brunswick.

Fredericton, June 12, 1882.

NEW BOOK STORE.

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

McMURRAY & FENETY.

SCHOOL JUST

BOOKS RECEIVE

Very Cheap 22 Bales

ROOM PAI

Direct

from the

Manufactory

at

Lowest Rates.

NEW

DESIGNS

Handsome

PATTERNS

and

will be sold low

Wholesale

or

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 "PARAMATTI," AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND

"GASTAN"—7 1/2 Bars Rods and Spikes Iron: 500 Handles Pitting and Hoops, various sizes and

gauge; 210 Bundles Navy and Hand-nicked OAKUM, 318 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25; 310 Sheets,

Nov. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON, 9 Cases IRON ANGLE SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

200 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B. B. B. and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets: 51 Bbls. Sled

Shoe Steel: 121 Steel Plow Plates: 47 Bbls. Tee Calk Steel: 57 Bbls. and 15 Bars Mounted Machine Steel.

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

S ed Shoeteel.

Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

GIBSON LEATHER CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

Patent & Enamelled Leathers

FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.

—ALSO—

WAXED SPLITS

HARNESS AND UPHOLSTERING LEATHER.

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

TAR, PITCH and OAKUM for sale by

JAMES S. NEILL

April 21

Lobsters. Lobsters.

LION BRAND.

I will receive to-day, ex I. C. Railway, from John

Windsor, Peck, Boston, Gloucester Co.,

20 CASES LOBSTERS

LION BRAND.

For sale in lots at Market Prices.

GEORGE E. SNIDER,

83 Prince William Street, - - - St. John

St. John, June 22, 1882—2w

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LORING, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 12, 1882.

A FLAG OF TRUCE

The British fleet appears to have made short work of the Alexandria fortifications. A few hours' cannonading seems to have been sufficient to demolish their structures and to place the city completely at the mercy of the British forces. A flag of truce has been hoisted. This result is very satisfactory. The power of England and her determination to act having been made manifest, Arabi Bey and his followers will probably prove amenable to reason. If, as is claimed, Arabi represents the National idea there is no doubt that a Liberal Government in England will feel bound to throw no obstacles in the way of the consummation of it, so far as is consistent with her obligations to the Sultan and the Porte.

The speedy success of the bombardment seems to establish the fact that the British fleet is able to maintain the prestige of the nation abroad. It is many years since the fleet has been called into action. During the Crimean war the part played by it was very unimportant, owing either to the timidity of the commanders or of the war office. In a few engagements even then the navy proved itself to have lost none of its power. At Alexandria they were confronted with armaments which were called formidable, but have been proved of very little value as against the heavy ordnance of the British ships and the superior skill of the gunners.

PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE.

The Professional Educational Institute, which is in session in this city, ought, and we suppose does, play an important part in the educational affairs of New Brunswick. In its discussions a great many ideas of value ought to be elicited, and in the interchange of experience which it renders possible, the teachers should be able to improve, in a very high degree, their system of teaching. In common with other similar institutions, this labors under a serious disadvantage. The discussions are apt to be monopolized by a few, not because those who speak do not desire the others to take part, but on account of the diffidence of many who are well able to make suggestions of value. If we may be allowed to tender advice we would say to the teachers that they will never fully derive all the benefit they ought to from the institute, which indeed will not reach its highest degree of usefulness, unless all take part in the consideration of the various questions which come up during a session. Properly worked, such a gathering of teachers should do a vast deal of good, and it ought not to be forgotten that however earnest the Chief Superintendent or Principal Crockett or the other officers may be, his full purpose can only be accomplished by the personal co-operation of all the members.

PARTIES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The experience of a good many centuries has been crystallized into an adage, and we are advised never to bid a certain personage good morning until we meet him. The news ought to bear this in mind when it sits down to discuss a Liberal, or as it calls it "gilt," Local Government. No one yet has proposed to form a Local Government on strict Liberal lines; and until something of the kind is intended, to argue against it would appear to be to lose the labor lost. It would not, however, as our contemporary says, be impossible to form a Liberal Government in a House, the majority of whose members are Liberals; but it would be inexpedient to do so, seeing that other issues than those usually understood as dividing the Liberal from the Tory party, present themselves for the consideration of the local Legislature, and that upon these issues many persons sympathize with the Opposition, although in Dominion politics they are supporters of Sir John Macdonald. The Government which will be formed when the Westmoreland combination goes to pieces, will, we have no doubt, be one which both in policy and person will commend itself to progressive men in both of the great parties, as calculated to secure an honest administration of affairs and the inauguration of those reforms which the condition of the Province so urgently demands. Until everything has been done in local politics which needs to be done, it is time enough to divide parties in the Assembly by the same line as they are divided in Parliament. The Tories themselves may force the adoption of another course, and if they do, nothing remains but for the Liberals to meet them upon their own ground; but it is in every way advisable to keep the affairs of the two Legislatures as distinct as possible. No surer barrier can be set up against centralization than the division of parties in the Assembly upon local issues only.

TIMBER LICENSES.—By law all timber licenses in the Province expired on the first day of the present month. No provision having been made for their renewal all the timber which is being cut on Crown Lands now is being cut by trespassers. The operators are very justly annoyed at this extraordinary neglect on the part of the Government, and complaints are many and loud. It will no doubt interest the public to know that the Surveyor General, in the meanwhile, is enjoying himself salmon fishing with a party of friends.

THE REPRESSION LAW.

The counting out of Mr. Rogers in Albert, and similar wrongs in other constituencies resulting from errors made by the returning officers, is attracting considerable attention to the Dominion election law. We have reason to think that a careful examination of the returns in many other Counties would show that the blunders of officers have not been confined to those localities in which recounts have taken place. It is apparent that the stupidity or the wilful negligence of a returning officer may entirely defeat the expression of public opinion at the polls, and is quite possible for an unscrupulous administration to abuse the powers given them by the law and by the selection of partisan returning officers, secure the defeat of such candidates as they may desire to see left out of Parliament. In the County of York it appears that only fifty ballots were spoiled by the voters or rejected for irregularity. This small number out of an aggregate vote of nearly four thousand shows that the electors themselves do not find the law difficult of comprehension. Perhaps it is impossible to devise any system of voting by ballot which would secure a smaller per centage of errors than one and one quarter per cent. The fault of the law would seem not to be in those provisions which apply to the voters. It is folly to try to do, as some Ontario journals do, against the ballot because of the misarranges of justice which have resulted from the blunders of the returning officers. There is a remedy for the evil, and it would seem to consist in a provision that a disregard of those provisions of the Act, which are merely directory to the returning officer, should not invalidate the election of a candidate who had a majority of the votes polled.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

This officer is giving a great deal of dissatisfaction to persons having business with him by reason of the extraordinary manner in which he attends, or rather does not attend, to the public business. He is a terrible man to procrastinate, and many matters which ought to have been decided long ago are still in abeyance. This causes a great deal of complaint, and people naturally ask what the Surveyor General is for. He gets a salary and a pretty good one, about a hundred dollars a day for every day he spends in his office. The Legislature, in creating the office and attaching a salary to it, intended that the incumbent should remain a reasonable part of the time in his office and discharge some of its duties. Mr. Adams, however, seems to consider that nothing of this kind is called for from him.

THE SHERIFFS.

A correspondent draws attention to the fact that the Sheriffs have not yet been gazetted for 1882 and asks whose axe is being ground by the delay. The law says that the Sheriff shall be appointed in April and the fact that this has not been done this year is certainly a matter calculated to give rise to some comment. There can be no good reason for departing from the plain provisions of the Statute, that is no reason which will bear investigation. It is possible that the Government has overlooked the law, just as they did the provision in respect to vacancies in the Legislative Council.

It is stated on good authority that petitions will be at once filed against the four members elect for Westmorland and the two members elect for Albert. The evidence against these gentlemen is very strong and it is said that one or more of them will certainly be disqualified.

It appears from a London despatch that the Canadian Parliament has been, or is to be, rapped over the knuckles, for speaking its mind in reference to home rule for Ireland. Probably the representatives of the Home Government will not greatly disturb our people.

As will be observed from a paragraph elsewhere, the Madawaska election is to be protested. Mr. Theriault claims the seat. Although we are in possession of a very full statement of the case we deem it advisable to express no opinion at present.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The midsummer examination of the Collegiate School was held Thursday afternoon. Among the visitors were Dr. Harrison, Dr. Bailey, Prof. Rivet, the Secretary of the School Trustees, Mr. Foster, of the Park Barrack School, Principal Crockett and others, including a number of former pupils and ladies. The classes were examined in classics by Mr. Parkins, in geography, history and arithmetic by Mr. Horseman, in English grammar, analysis and composition by Miss Gregory, and in geometry by Mr. Parkin. Mr. Parkin, in referring to the work of the school, said that the pupils of this school had taken during the past year, high positions at different schools and colleges in Canada, among them being three gold medalists besides a number of other prize winners. The prizes awarded were as follows: Lorne Silver Medal and mathematical prize, the latter given by the University, Frank Jarvis, of St. John; Douglas Silver Medal to William Anderson, of Fredericton. Dr. Harrison made a few remarks, praising the efficiency of the school, after which the examination closed.

HONORED.—Judge Steadman was honored with an address at the Victoria County Court.

WAR IN EGYPT.

A rumor spread that the Khedive was going abroad. There was great excitement in consequence. Arabi Bey is now commencing operations against the Suez canal. Barges laden with stone have been sent down to be sunk when necessary. Explosives are also being hurried down. England is most dilatory in not sending gunboats to guard the canal. Arabi is now at Damietta looking after the coast defenses. Gen. Stone, it is feared, is throwing in his lot with Arabi and endeavoring to do his utmost to hamper English action. His conduct, generally inscrutable, is universally blamed.

The New York Herald says: "The massacre of all the inhabitants of a little village on a railroad line in Dakota Territory by a band of Indians is reported by Gen. Terry, the commander of the military department. It will largely depend upon his vigor and discretion whether the murderers shall be reached and punished without the repetition of a costly Indian war in that region, and we are glad to believe that he is entitled to confidence as one of the most energetic and prudent officers the army possesses for such an exigency."

London, July 11.—The British Government has taken a decided stand on the Egyptian question. It is expected that the army reserves will be called out at once, and a force of 1,000 European and 3,000 native troops is being organized at Bombay to proceed to Egypt.

The following is a summary of the news from Egypt.—A despatch to the Times from Alexandria states that Admiral Seymour has sent an ultimatum to the authorities demanding the instant stoppage of the construction of earthworks under threat of opening fire. The work has ceased for the moment.

Despite all denials to the contrary, work on the fortifications continues. Admiral Seymour delays for many days the cessation of work until all British residents are on board the vessels in the harbor. They are now hastily embarking.

The French Cabinet has considered instructions to be given to Admiral Conrad, commander of the French fleet, in view of the possibility of the English fleet bombarding the defenses at Alexandria. It is understood that they decided to remain passive, and only participate if provoked by some act or incident.

Sir Herbert Macpherson will have chief command of the forces sent from India to Egypt.

The Spanish Government has received a despatch from Alexandria asserting that Egyptian bands have attempted to cut the Suez Canal.—Admiral Seymour has received a reply to his ultimatum, stating that the report as to work upon the batteries and forts is not true.

London, July 7.—A telegram from a correspondent at Alexandria, says that the answer of Arabi Pasha, who has sent out a call on all English war ships. The French encampment Arabi Pasha to resist.

Alexandria. The Channel fleet, with the 8th and 9th regiments, and a company of engineers, will leave for Cyprus on Saturday.

Five hundred fresh placards offering £20,000 reward for the discovery of the murderers of Cavendish and Burck were posted on Friday.

Abou Bahamini Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, has resigned. Radji Pasha has been summoned from Adrianople.

In the Commons, on Friday, the report on the repression bill was finished. At 11 p. m., Trevelyan moved the third reading, which was carried, Messrs. Collins, Lyden, Lambourne and Story being the only dissentients. In the House of Lords, on Friday, the repression bill passed its first reading.

The Powers intended yesterday morning to ask the Sultan to intervene in the affairs of Egypt and he was to be given until Wednesday to decide upon his course. If the Porte refuses or seems afraid to take action, 25,000 men with 15,000 in reserve will be concentrated in the interior of Egypt.

The action of the Powers in this matter does not govern the course which England will take in reference to the projection of the Egyptian question. The latest information on this point is as follows:—Admiral Seymour is preparing a proclamation to be placarded all over the city, charging the authorities with a breach of faith in continuing work on the fortifications. Those who remain loyal to the British cause will be ordered to embark for Egypt.

A portion of the Grenadier Guards and Household Cavalry have undergone medical inspection, with a view of foreign service, and the Reserve have been called out.

Arabi Pasha yesterday was formally summoned to Constantinople by the Sultan, but refused to obey.

July 8.—Midnight. All the Consuls are now on board vessels in the harbor. The English Consul has sent notice to other Consuls, advising them to notify their constituents to quit Alexandria within 24 hours.

The London Daily Telegraph has the following dated Alexandria, June 10th:—Admiral Seymour declines to allow newspaper correspondents to go aboard his warships, and says, "I shall be able to take refuge on board the American ship."

London, July 11.—The bombardment continues. The forts are suffering severely from the heavy and disastrous fire of the ships Alexandria, Sappur and Tamerlan.

A despatch just received from Alexandria says the magazine at Fort Ada has been blown up.

Alexandria, July 11.—Admiral Seymour recommenced the attack on the forts in the morning. The small effect of the 81-ton and other heavy guns on the earthworks caused some disappointment in the fleet. The Invincible had four men wounded. The Inflexible was hit five times.

A British naval officer states that the bombardment commenced at 7.45 this morning. The Ironclads Superb, Sultan, and Alexandria were engaged and totally destroyed Fort Pharos and the Light-house batteries at the entrance of New Port, and intend to dominate the approach to the new harbor. The flagships Invincible, Monarch and Penelope took up commanding positions inside the reefs and, assisted from the outside by the Tenebrae, attacked with destructive effect the strong position of Fort Alex with the light-house and shore batteries. The Inflexible was stationed so as to command the lighthouse batteries, Fort Pharos and Fort Mex, at the same time, and was thus in a position to cooperate both with the division outside and that inside the reefs. The gun vessels Bittern, Condor, Beacon, Decoy, and Cygnet attacked Marabout batteries at the entrance to the harbor and, taking a close destructive range, soon silenced them, after which they ran in and shelled Fort Mex on the southern side of the entrance to the anchorage or outer harbor. The Invincible, under cover of her own guns and those of the Bittern, then landed a party of blue jackets and marines, who entered Fort Mex and blew up the heavy guns.

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

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

A SENSATION IN PARIS—ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Paris, July 11.—The news that Admiral Seymour had bombarded Alexandria this morning created a great sensation. The belief gains ground that England all along had a secret understanding with Turkey. It is said that Defreyndt knows of a secret treaty between the two powers.

The popular feeling in Alexandria grows more hostile to Arabi.

FEELING IN VIENNA.

Paris, July 11.—Despatches from Vienna say it is admitted in Government circles that England is perfectly justified in her vigorous action against Arabi Pasha's attitude of provocation, and as long as England pursues this line of conduct she will meet no opposition from the powers.

A despatch from Alexandria reports that the Egyptian Ministers were not aware, yesterday, of Admiral Seymour's ultimatum, because Arabi intercepted it.

THE PORTS WANT THE FIRING TO STOP.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—The Porte has telegraphed the following to the Turkish Ambassador, London:—The British Government has learned that Admiral Seymour has opened fire. It is superfluous to dilate upon the extreme gravity of this fact. In view of the urgency of this matter, the British Government requests you, without loss of time, to make pressing representations to Earl Granville to issue orders to cease firing immediately, in order to avert still greater misfortunes.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

London, July 11.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Secretary of the War Office read the following:—ALEXANDRIA, July 11, 7.50 p. m.—The total number of killed is 5; wounded 27; distributed as follows: Killed on the Alexandria, 1; Superb, 1; Sultan, 2; Inflexible, 1; Wounded on Alexandria, 3; Superb, 1; Sultan, 7; Invincible, 6; Inflexible, 2; Penelope, 8.

Twelve officers and men landed from the Inflexible under cover of the fire from the Condor and Bittern, and destroyed with dynamite the heavy guns of Fort Mex. One shot went clear through the Inflexible.

London, July 12.—The "Standard's" correspondent on the Invincible telegraphs that the forts and batteries on the sea face are a heap of ruins. The Egyptians stuck to their guns until the forts were crumbling. The aim of the Egyptian gunners was chiefly directed against the Penelope and Inflexible, and they fired principally round shot. Their elevation was bad. The Invincible was seldom hit.

The Egyptian officers set a good example to their men, often jumping up on the parapets to see the effect of the fire.

The party which landed from the Invincible to blow up Fort Mex, saw several dead lying inside the fort. The Egyptians had no shells, which accounts for the very small number of casualties on the British vessels.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE.

At 5.15 on Tuesday evening the Helian approached the Invincible with an official from Derwish Pasha, who was trying to find the flag ship in order to deliver a letter from the ministry to Admiral Seymour offering to dismount guns. Ad-

miral Seymour replied that the time for negotiations had passed.

Ros El Sin Palace took fire during the bombardment and was still burning at the time this despatch was sent. The men were called for on board the Invincible at 1 p. m., to go ashore and spike the guns of Fort Mex. Although the work was dangerous

THERE WAS PLENTY OF VOLUNTEERS.

Twelve men were chosen and placed in charge of these officers. The landing party was obliged to swim through the surf. They landed unopposed, and after burning the guns with gun cotton, returned without any casualty. After the action was over the whole fleet drew off from shore and the vessels approached each other.

London, July 12.—Despatch from a ship off Alexandria, says: At 12.40 o'clock a. m., Inflexible and Tenebrae opened fire on Moncrieff fort, which had been repaired during the night. The first three shots greatly damaged the batteries. A signal has just been made to cease firing.

OF ALEXANDRIA, July 12, 1.30 p. m.—A flag of truce is displayed from the town. A steamer with a flag of truce is approaching the fleet.

London, July 12.—The Turkish Ambassador, yesterday, demanded that firing should cease, but Earl Granville replied that could not now be done.

Recruiting is actively going on throughout England.

The gunboats did effective work yesterday. The Condor ran within 1200 yards of Marabout fort, a single shot from which would have sunk her, and before the signal had been given to cease firing, she had completely silenced three heavy guns on the fort. Admiral Seymour signalled "Well done Condor!" The Superb had two holes knocked in her sides.

London, July 12.—Admiral Seymour telegraphs that the party from the Invincible, which landed to destroy Fort Mex, burst three and spiked six of the guns on the fort.

FIRE INVESTIGATION.

An investigation was held yesterday by the Police Magistrate into the origin of the fire in the Brayley House barn. Only one witness was examined, namely William H. Vanward who being sworn said: I am a merchant of the city; have a store on Queen street; I remember Monday the third day of July instant; I heard an alarm of fire; I was standing at my store door; I went down street towards the Brayley House; they were bringing horses and carriages out of the alleyway. I know Sheldon McNally; did not see him at that time; just before the alarm was given I was in the Brayley House street and I was coming out; Sheldon McNally ran past me out of the alley; he made some remarks about seeing some boy, or words to that effect, which I do not remember, as he passed me; I went straight to my store and just as I arrived there the alarm of fire was given; my store is in the fifth building above the Brayley House; I went to the fire; I found the Brayley House barn on fire; could not say what part of the barn the fire was in; I was not in the barn; was in the harness room up stairs in a shed attached to the barn; it was all on fire inside of the room attached to the barn; before the fire was subdued the barn was all burnt inside and destroyed to a great extent.

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

THE SCHOOLS.—The vacations in the public schools began Friday.

C. O. E. SYNOD.—The Church of England Synod closed its session on Friday.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—The excavations for the new Baptist Church have been begun.

STRAWBERRIES.—A few pails of wild strawberries were brought in Thursday.

DENIED.—It is denied that Mr. W. S. Butler has been appointed sheriff of Queen's.

MONK COAL.—John Richards & Son are now laying in another schooner load of coal.

CONGRATULATION.—We congratulate brother Anslow upon the happy event chronicled in another column.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—There seems good reason to expect a large influx of visitors to Fredericton this summer.

MACADAMIZED ROADS.—Stores has now been put on Waterloo Row from below Street to lower end of Queen street.

HORSE SALE.—Mr. John Gunn has purchased the Coleman grey colt. This is a four year animal and is thought likely to be valuable.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M., will have a moonlight excursion the latter part of the month. A committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

ENGINE REPAIRED.—The hand engine, No. 4, which was damaged at the late fire, has been overhauled by Mr. John Taylor, and was put to a thorough test on Thursday evening last, giving every satisfaction.

LIQUOR FINE.—By a clerical error the other day we represented the Police Magistrate as having paid \$2,000 to the County Treasurer, as fines under the C. T. Act. The money was paid to the City Treasurer.

NEW STREET LAMP.—R. Chestnut & Son have had a new street lamp erected in front of their establishment on Queen Street. It will be an improvement standing as it does on a corner of Phoenix Square.

THE CROPS.—Notwithstanding the very wet season and the prevalence of cool weather, the crop reports from the country continue favorable. A very abundant hay crop is assured, if the hay making season is good.

FISHING.—A few gentlemen of this place made a short but rather successful fishing trip last week. They were away two days to Cross Creek and caught thirty-five dozens of trout, some of which were very nice ones.

HOME NEWS FROM AMBRO.—The Quebec Chronicle announces that fines for violation of the Canada Temperance Act; also that the Brayley House fire originated from a defective pipe.

"WHAT'S HOW THE MONEY GOES."—Fifty dollars to the Alumni Society to pay for dinner tickets for their invited guests. It is said that the retiring Registrar does not consider such an expenditure to be a proper use of the University funds.

THE MARKET.—The market presented a busy appearance on Saturday. Large numbers were in from the country with produce, which this year commands a higher price than the average. Strawberries in abundance could be obtained.

A DIRTY STREET.—The lower part of Queen street is in a condition which is by no means creditable to the City Road service. When the weather is wet the mud is two or three inches deep and very sticky, and when the weather is dry the dust is terrible.

OBSERVATIONS.—The roof of the Joseph Hall is undergoing repair. Mr. Joseph Phillips has commenced repairing the damage caused by the late fire. The patching of planks on the west side of York street has become a necessity that should be attended to.

THAT SERENADE.—The most consummate piece of egotism that we have noticed for some time is the item in Thursday's *Capital* about the band serenade. It forgot to mention the fact that William Toussaint (better known as "Billie Toosant") serenaded the *Capital* office the other day.

MOUNT ALLISON.—The Rev. Mr. Brewer will be in the Male Academy, had gone down to London and was married. Pending further intelligence the presumption is that the lady took advantage of his small stature and carried him off—*Chiquito Post*.

THE NORTHWEST.—We have in hand and will publish in a few days, a full report of Rev. Dr. Young's address on the mission work in the Northwest. Parties wishing extra copies of the *Review* containing this report, which has been revised by Dr. Young, will please leave in their orders to-day.

CLERICAL.—The Rev. Mr. Brewer will not go to the North-West as was at one time expected; but will be stationed at Gibson, with Dr. Sprague and Rev. Mr. Waldman in this city. Rev. Mr. Evans at Marysville and Mr. Brewer at Gibson, the Methodist in this locality ought to be well ministered to.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The following officers were elected by York Division, No. 2, of T for the ensuing quarter, on Friday evening last: Jas S. Beck, W. P.; Wm. Lemont, W. A.; F. Blair, R. S.; John Thompson, A. R.; H. H. Pitts, F. S.; D. S. Blair, Treas.; M. S. Hall, Chap.; S. Mackey, Con.; W. Vradenburg, A. C.; H. Sharp, I. S.; W. Jarvis, O. S.

DROWNED.—A young lad named Barker, son of John Barker, was drowned Sunday afternoon near the upper ferry landing. The little fellow with some other companions were playing on a raft of logs, and Barker slipped into the water. He sank before help could reach him. His body was recovered shortly after and an inquest held.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

William J. Lewis, Esquire, M. D., to be a member of the Executive Council of this Province.

Josephus DesBrisay, Esquire, Q. C., to be Judge of Probates for the County of Gloucester, in the room of Henry W. Baldwin, deceased.

ARRESTED.—Policemen Vandine and Phillips entered George Colwell's house on Saturday night with a search warrant and subsequently arrested him for a third offence under the Canada Temperance Act and took him to jail. When the attempt was made to arrest him Colwell assaulted Vandine and struck him severely over the head with a club.

OBITUARY.—Mr. W. F. Costigan, Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, died suddenly at Ottawa on Tuesday. His remains were taken to Grand Falls where they will be interred to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Lawlor, the latter a sister of the deceased, have gone to attend the funeral. The deceased was a life and we believe one of two young children.

LECTURE.—On Thursday evening 13th July Mrs. Hunt will deliver a lecture in the City Hall. Those who heard Mrs. Hunt last autumn will need no persuasion to enjoy a similar treat on Thursday, but those who missed that opportunity are earnestly requested to avail themselves of this one. Admission free, but a collection will be made to defray the expenses of the Hall.

THE STAGE.—The Fifth Avenue Company is meeting with success in St. John at present. The first performances took place in the Institute, but the stage was found to be too small. The company then went to the Exhibition Building, where, notwithstanding the many drawbacks which that building presented, the company succeeded in gaining the reputation of being the best company that has ever visited St. John. Last week they played "Youth" several times. It is no wonder that groups find fault with the stage in the City Hall, when the one in the Institute is too small even for an average troupe.

LAWRENCE-TOWNEY.—It may be of interest to a large number of persons who claim to be interested in the so-called Lawrence-Townley estates to know that a portrait of Lady Mary Townley and one of her son Jonathan, and a large quantity of the family papers, have been found in Virginia by one of the indefatigable investigators into this matter. It is now nearly sixty years since the heirs to these estates were first advertised for. There has never been a year since that time when some steps have not been taken by some one to establish their heirship. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by claimants.

CELANO'S RACE.—The following is a summary of the trotting on the Calais Driving Park on the 4th instant:

Three minute class—Purse \$100—\$50 to 1st, \$25 to 2nd, \$15 to 3rd.

W. Nevins, Names, b. g. Nellie Brown, 1 11
S. B. Hill, " gr. m. Ironclad, 4 22
E. Colan, " gr. f. Virati, 2 3
J. Keho, " b. m. Dandy, 3 44

Time 2:46, 2:46, 2:46.

Sweepstakes—Purse \$120—\$70 to 1st, 30 to 2nd, 20 to 3rd.

S. B. Hill, Names, b. g. Walter, 1 11
S. B. Hill, " gr. m. Bayard Bright, 2 22
E. Colan, " gr. f. Virati, 2 3
C. Wescott, " b. g. Zulu Chief, 4 4

Time 2:37, 2:38, 2:37.

CAMPING OUT.—A party consisting of Frank and A. W. Stinton, W. Bliss Carman and Fred St. J. Bliss left Friday afternoon for a two weeks pleasure trip. They went by the New Brunswick Railway to Edmundston, whence they will steer their course for the Squawk Lake. Here they will remain a day or two and then come home by way of the Madawaska. They have taken with them canoes and all the requisites for a camping out party, and if the weather proves favorable they no doubt will have an exceedingly pleasant time. From Edmundston home, with the exception of a few days, they will be able to come in their canoes.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John Gregory, son of the late Dr. Gregory, has taken honors in Natural Science at the Guelph Agricultural College, where he has been tending for the past year. Col. Baird is registered at the Barker House.

REV. J. W. WADMAN will spend a fortnight's holidays in P. E. Island.

REV. DR. SPRAGUE has succeeded to the Fredericton Circuit of the Methodist Church, has been granted two months' leave of absence.

THE REV. MR. BREWER has gone to St. Stephen and St. Andrews for a short visit.

CONDUCTOR BOLT, of the N. B. Railway has gone to Manitoba.

TALLY-HO.—Friday morning Orr's largest stage coach, with Mr. John Orr in charge, and four fine horses harnessed to it, drew up before the door of the Queen Hotel, and the following party took seats therein: Geo. B. James, J. H. Farrar and wife, W. Ladd Dodge and wife, J. W. Townsend, Thomas Landers, A. O. Morgan, Mrs. D. Kimball, W. L. Front and wife, Dr. S. F. Stearns, S. Pierce and wife, Miss Susie Pain, all of Boston, and Andre Cushing and Miss Ida Cushing of St. John. The destination of the party was the Brunswick Antimony Mines. Mr. James is the President of the Brunswick Antimony Company and the other gentlemen of the party are interested in it.

THE SCOTT ACT.—Judgment was delivered on Saturday in the case of ex parte Royles, in which was involved the authority of the Council to restrain the recount of the vote on the Canada Temperance Act in St. John. The Chief Justice and Judge King read judgments in which they declared that Judge Weldon's order for a writ of prohibition had been improperly granted. Judge Palmer concurred in the judgments but Judge Weldon dissented, and set forth the grounds of his so doing in a written judgment. Judge Weldon having been engaged in the Divorce Court during the argument, took no part. Judge Duff did not hear the argument, being absent on leave. The recited of the votes will now proceed.

Where to go Fishing.

The season for organizing fishing excursions is upon us, and the question—where shall I go?—is asked by a good many of our citizens. We think it a good idea to tell of some of the localities where the best sport can be had with rod and line, so that they who desire to test "the sports and joys of fishing," may have some guide to direct them in making their choice. By far the best places to go to are those which are reached via the New Brunswick Railway, and many of the fishing trips to which success can be had by this route combine a variety of attractions. In view of the fact that so many places where all the enjoyment of our outdoor life can be had, with enough of good fishing too, lie within two days' journey of Fredericton, it is surprising that more people do not visit them. No more enjoyable holiday can be spent than one upon the banks of some of the tributaries which flow into the St. John in Victoria and Madawaska Counties, yet it is rare that our Fredericton people fish there very often. We shall outline a few excursions which can be taken by parties of ladies and gentlemen.

THE TORBIE.—This stream is deservedly placed first, because it is, beyond any question, the most picturesque of any river in the Maritime Provinces, and in the proportion of one canoe to every two of the party. If the trip is a long one and exclusively for fishing, each person ought to have his canoe and Indian, but for a short trip the proportion above given will be satisfactory. As Indians and his canoe can be hired for about \$1.00 per day. On a four days' trip (that is four days' absence from Fredericton) not very many fish will be caught, so that it will be necessary to provide sufficient provision for the time the party will be on the stream. Make all your arrangements so as to leave Anderson early in the morning and let your canoe and Indian start at the same time. You can make no unnecessary stops, the first day, and back again to Anderson leisurely the next day. These words will give you a very good idea of what you can expect, and will give you a very good idea of what you can expect, and will give you a very good idea of what you can expect.

THE MADAWASKA.—Maxime Martin of Edmundston will furnish canoes, with French canoeists, who will have very good trout fishing on this excursion, and a stranger will take much pleasure from observing the customs of the French people. By prolonging the sail in your canoe down the St. John river to Grand Falls, you will add very materially to the enjoyment.

Another glorious way of spending a holiday, although it takes a little longer than either of the above excursions, is to take horses and carriages from Grand Falls and drive to

SAINTE FRANCOIS.—On our side of the St. John, returning home on the road, the ladies and gentlemen will have six miles each way, and the drive, allowing for stops of sufficient length to examine the beauties of the scenery, will take about four days. There is good hotel accommodation along the road, but the day will pass more pleasantly if the mid-day meal is taken picnic fashion beside some stream, of which there are many all along the way. The portion of the St. John which lies between Grand Falls and France is beyond all question the most interesting in point of natural scenery of any part of this river, so justly famed for the beauty of the landscapes which it intersets.

ANOTHER SLANDER.—The statement in the *Capital* that Mr. Lugin received "fifty dollars from the County Council for printing its report, pocketed the money and did not do the work," is false and the editor of the *Capital* knows it is false, and at the time the payment to Mr. Lugin was referred to in the Council, he performed the work, but the proceedings were not published because the publication of the *Colonial Farmer*, in which they were to appear, was discontinued. The editor of the *Capital* knows that these are the facts and that they were satisfactory to the Council. Yet in the face of that knowledge he has twice published the above slander.

POLICE NEWS.—The following cases under the Canada Temperance Act were before the Police Court Saturday. George Colwell, offence proved, fined \$50 and costs. Wm. Russell was charged with a sale on the 7th inst. The evidence proved a sale on June 30th. The Police Magistrate directed the complaint to be amended, and on application of the defendant, who stated he was misled, the case was adjourned until Thursday next. Patrick Bradley was charged with a sale on Friday. Mr. E. L. Wetmore appeared for the defence. There was a good deal of conflicting testimony and the case was adjourned until Tuesday morning. The fine was allowed. Henry McDonald was fined \$5 or ten days jail for being intoxicated. The fine was allowed to stand.

Several other complaints will be proceeded on this week.

Methodist Conference.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.—The first business that occupied the attention of the Conference yesterday was the travelling expenses and the report of the Committee on the same was adopted. The following part of the Committee of the Children's Fund, Revs. Messrs. Duncan Currie, Comden, Johnson and Marshall. The Overseas Fund Committee submitted the following resolutions:

That the Conference be recommended to instruct the district meetings to make definite arrangements for the more efficient working of the fund by public meetings, so as to more largely aid in carrying out the second object of the fund; and secondly—

The Committee also recommended that the whole of the grant from the R. and E. Fund be devoted to the relief of brothers suffering from large unprovided deficiencies and that a small committee be appointed to look into the question and appropriate amounts to several brethren of the Conference.

The report of the Children's Fund Committee was laid on the table.

Rev. Mr. Waddell moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, Financial District Meetings be recommended by the Conference to take into consideration the advisability of providing for such scholarships as to be made available for assisting year.

Leave of absence was granted to Rev. Mr. King for two weeks to visit his friends in Boston; also to Rev. Mr. Pepper to visit England, the latter gentleman to supply a substitute. A vote of thanks was passed in favor of the choice of the Methodist church; also a vote of thanks in favor of Dr. Young for his services during his visit.

Dr. Young made a short reply.

The order of the day was then taken up, and as it was in regard to the Centennial Exhibition, the committee submitted a resolution to the effect that this Conference approve of the resolutions passed by the N. S. Conference, and join them in the celebration of the centennial of the building of a new College Hall at Sackville. After speeches were delivered by Revs. Messrs. Daniel, Pickard, Duke, Currie and others, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

SESSION ADJOURNED AT 12:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The first work of the afternoon was the hearing of Rev. Mr. Daniel's pastoral address. It was adopted and ordered to be printed in printed minutes.

Mr. Chapman read the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the Milltown matter, which report was adopted.

Leave of absence was granted to Rev. Mr. King for two weeks to visit his friends in Boston; also to Rev. Mr. Pepper to visit England, the latter gentleman to supply a substitute. A vote of thanks was passed in favor of the choice of the Methodist church; also a vote of thanks in favor of Dr. Young for his services during his visit.

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40 Shediac—John O. Barrie.
81 Dorchester—R. Ackman.
52 Hopewell—J. S. Johnson.
53 Alma—J. W. Tait.
54 Hillsboro—W. Fisher.
55 Petticoat—W. Lawson.
56 Salisbury—Wm Penna.
57 Elgin—L. Williams.

J. S. PHINNEY, Chairman.
T. J. DIENSTADT, Fin. Secretary.

ST. STEPHEN DISTRICT.
58 St. Stephen—R. Ducas.
59 Milltown—A. Lucas.
60 St. Andrews—W. Dutcher.
61 St. David's—E. Stackford.
62 St. James—C. H. Manaton.
63 Beauce—W. B. Thomas.
64 Deer Island—J. F. Estey.

R. DUCAS, Chairman.
T. J. DIENSTADT, Fin. Secretary.

P. E. ISLAND DISTRICT.
65 Charlottetown—John Burwash, A. M.; W. Tippet; F. Smallwood, J. V. Jost, Supernumeraries.

66 Cornwall—H. P. Gowerthwait, A. M.
67 Little York—Geo. Sidel.
68 Pownal—W. W. Colpitts.
69 Bedeque—Geo. Harrison.
70 Tyron—S. T. Teed.

71 Margate—W. Maggs.
72 Summerside—John S. Allen.
73 Bedford—J. Johnson, A. B.
74 Murray Harbor—Ed. Bell.
75 St. John's—Wm. G. Pease.
76 Souris—J. Colter.

77 Mount Stewart—D. H. Lodge.
78 Alberton—R. B. Baker, A. B.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.
Birdie—John P. Betts.
Beaconsfield—S. Colwell.
Brandon—C. Williams.

Placed at the disposal of General Missionary Committee for the North-West Territories.

L. S. JOHNSON, Secy. of Committee.

Church of England Synod.

The Bishop declined to nominate the committee upon the memorial in reference to the Mission Chapel, but would prefer it to be named by the Synod. Finally, after a great deal of discussion, the following committee was named: Revs. Messrs. Brigotke, Ketchum and Medley, and Messrs. C. W. Weldon, E. B. Chandler, G. S. Grimmer and G. R. Parkin.

The committee is authorized to consider the legality of the licensing of Rev. Mr. Davanport and to see if an amicable settlement of all difficulties arising out of the establishment of the chapel cannot be arrived at.

The reports of the Home and Foreign Missions Boards were presented.

The latter, after a general review of the foreign mission field, says:

"The sums received by the Board for their societies during the year 1881-2, have been as follows:

For the Foreign Mission of the S. P. C. K. \$387.70
For the O. M. S. 80.08
Total \$467.78

The Board gladly notice an increasing interest in the work of Foreign Missions throughout the Diocese, evinced by an increase in the number of the parishes or missions sending contributions, from 24 in 1879-80 and 30 in 1880-81, to 39 in the year now closed."

The Home Missions report, among other things, says:

"By the North-west territories it is to be understood that vast extent of country comprised within the four dioceses of Rupert's Land, Moosehide, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, but the attention of the church is more especially directed to the diocese of Rupert's Land, out of which the others were formed, and in which the Province of Manitoba is situated. All are aware of the great and rapid increase of population in that country, and it is easily seen that except the resources of the church are very largely increased it is quite impossible for her to meet her requirements. To assist in doing so the Church of Canada being called to the work, and she already has made a beginning. In a communication from the Bishop of Rupert's Land which appeared in the *Montreal Gazette*, April 27, it is stated that the sum of \$2000 has been received from the Central Board, \$500 from the Diocese of Quebec, and \$250 from St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. Before the year closes he hoped that many further sums will be added to those received. The idea is prevalent that the settlers have more or less capital

POOR DOCUMENT

SELECT STORY.

CAUGHT BY A GIRL.

I had been brought up in the strictest seclusion in my father's country parsonage, and all my mother's time and care had been bestowed upon me, her only son.

I need hardly say that I had never been from home, and had never contemplated the horrors of such a possibility. My dream, therefore, may be better imagined than described, when one morning after breakfast, just as I was running off to the poultry yard, my mother called me back, saying that she and my father wished to speak to me. I couldn't help feeling very guilty, and very conscious of the fact that "Lalla Rookh" was at that moment hidden under my mattress. Was it possible that mamma had seen its circulating library cover peeping out? My heart beat fast, and my face was very red, while I stood to hear what she had to say.

"My dear Clara (I was 12 years old), your father and I have thought it best to accept for you an invitation to spend a day and night at your good father's, Sir Thomas Bullyon, at Golding Park. How shall you like it?"

I had much rather they should have found "Lalla Rookh." I had a horror of strange faces, even when papa and mamma were present. But the idea of being among strangers, alone in a grand house, for a whole day and night, was insupportable. I wept and entreated in terms such as ought to have melted a heart of stone. But in vain. My parents were, for once, inexorable, and I had to go.

I need not detail all I suffered on my journey, nor during my first day. With all Lady Bullyon's kindness the day dragged wearily on, but I managed to amuse myself tolerably till bedtime, when, after a good-night, I went up to my room, and found, to my horror, that the lady's maid was waiting there to undress me.

"Am I never to be let alone?" I thought.

But I had to submit to her fingers and her tongue, to make up for the silence of mine, I suppose. Among other things she particularly cautioned me not to mistake a rope that hung beside a closet door for a bell-pull. I inquired why?

"Why, miss, the people that lived here before had a raving mad old uncle with a great deal of money, and this was his room, miss, with his keeper. That closet, miss, is a shower bath, with a great big cistern over it, big enough to drown you and me; and when he was more than common fractious his keeper used to lock him in there (you see the key is on the outside) and pull that rope, which let all the water down upon his poor old head till he was half dead. One day when they went to take him out, he was quite dead, and his family got all the money; and it didn't seem to do them much good, seeing that they haven't a penny now, and was obliged to let this house to Sir Thomas, and hide their heads in foreign parts. They do say, miss, that the poor old gentleman may often be seen at night in his shower bath, weeping and bewailing the cruelty of those who killed him. Good night, miss, and I hope you may sleep comfortable."

She had, certainly, not taken the best means to secure that happy result; but though I was so shy, I was not in the least nervous about that sort of thing, and consequently did not trouble myself much about her words. I lay for some time watching the flickering of the fire on the ceiling, thinking of home.

The house had become quiet, everybody must have been to bed, when all at once an odd fancy seized me to look into the shower bath and see what sort of a place it was. I fought against the idea for some time, but finding it kept me awake, I thought it better to indulge it, and after much hesitation, I descended carefully from the bed, and advanced on tip-toe toward the mysterious door.

I had my hand on the handle, when I suddenly heard a slight noise within. My heart stood still. I thought for a moment. What if it should be the old mad man's ghost?

But as quickly dismissing so absurd an idea, I remained perfectly still, holding my breath to listen. There! I heard it again, a low rustling, such as would be caused by a person breathing heavily in rather stiff clothes. I had no longer any doubt that some one was hidden there with an evil design. Quick as thought I turned the key so as to lock the door, and seizing the rope which hung close beside, I pulled it violently, at the same time screaming for help. A gasping, struggling shout came from within the closet, and then no sound was to be heard but my own screams and the steady down-pour of the water from the cistern. Soon footsteps were heard coming from all directions; my door was opened, and a confused troop of servants, with Sir Thomas at their head, rushed in. But I still clung to the rope as if for my dear life, screaming, "Don't let him out! Don't let him out! He'll kill you!"

Sir Thomas, in the whitest of night-shirts, and the most wonderful night-cap, with a tassel at the top, stood motionless with astonishment, grasping in one hand a pair of trousers and in the other an old scabbard without a sword. The servants,

overcome with terror, did not stir beyond the door, and had not the water in the cistern failed at last, I do not know how long we might all have remained in our respective positions. When nothing came of all our tugs at the rope but a few drops, I let go my hold, and gasping out to Sir Thomas: "He's in there; I'm sure of it. But you may open the door now; I don't think he will hurt you."

They did open the door, and sure enough, there lay a half-drowned, fustian-clothed ruffian, whose bunch of skeleton keys and other bugaboo implements sufficiently showed what he had come for. He was thrust into the strong room as soon as he had recovered his consciousness, which was not for some time, thanks to my exertions at the rope.

A guard was placed at the door, and he was left to his own meditations till the nearest magistrate would commit him to the county jail. I was taken to Lady Bullyon's own bed, where, all my sighs having departed in the excitement of the moment, I answered all her questions, returned all her kisses, and fell into a dreamless slumber from which I did not wake until late in the following morning. The hero of the shower bath had already been carried off to prison; but Lady Bullyon told me he had owned to having selected the place on account of the superstitious horror in which it was held by the servants, as was well known. He had been watching his opportunity for some time, and while the servants were at supper, and we in the drawing-room, he quietly walked in at the side-door and went up stairs to the haunted closet.

The arrival of so unimportant a person as myself, and the fact of my occupying that room had not reached his ears, else he might probably have detected the execution of his project till another night. As it was, he felt sure of being uninterrupted, that, without even locking himself in, he merely shut the door, leaving the key outside, and the closet, or rather bath, being very roomy, he sat down on the floor to fill up the time by taking a nap. Thus he never heard me come to bed, nor the maid's conversation, nor indeed anything, till dawn came the water, and roused him with a vengeance, only to deprive him of his breath and consciousness a little after. He was fully committed for trial at the next assizes, where he was condemned for seven years.

Sir Thomas and Lady Bullyon overwhelmed me with praises and thanks. They did not know how to make enough of me, and I was only at their great desire would take the form of inquiring me to stay longer. But I showed such evident uneasiness when they hinted at it, that they kindly let me go at the time agreed upon. I need not tell you of my dear mother's delight at hearing of my exploit. "Who knows what may come of it?" she said; and something did come of it. When Sir Thomas died, some years after, his will was found to contain a bequest of £300 a year, as a mark of gratitude for the important service she rendered me, and admiration of her courage and presence of mind." Upon £300 a year I live, retired and happy.

The Isthmus Canal.

The Isthmus Canal, the work of M. de Lesseps, was begun in 1859, and opened to ships on November 17, 1869, in presence of the Empress Eugenie and representatives of other sovereign Powers. The idea of the canal was not a new one. Scætoris Pharoeh Necho, the Romans and the Arabians always entertained it. Their plan, however, was simply to unite the Nile and the Red Sea, the Mediterranean route being unthought of. In 1799 the line across the Isthmus was surveyed by Napoleon I., but the engineer, La Perre, having reported a difference in level between the two seas, the project fell through, and was not revived till M. Ferdinand de Lesseps took it up, and undaunted by all adverse criticisms obtained a permit from Saïd Pasha to begin operations. A company—La Compagnie Universelle—was formed in 1859 with a capital of £8,000,000—300,000,000 francs—ultimately increased to £18,000,000—450,000,000 francs. The Mediterranean debouchement was at Port Saïd, then a miserable Arab village, in lat. 31 deg. 37 min. 37 sec., built in a dreary, arid waste. The termination of the canal is at Suez, in the Red Sea, in lat. 30 deg. 58 min. 37 sec., twenty years ago a most miserable place, but now a prosperous and populous seaport town, with more than 6,000 inhabitants. The length of the canal is 96 miles; its breadth at the top from about 300 to 325 feet, at the bottom 72 feet, and its depth 25 feet; the banks sloping upwards in the proportion of from 2 feet to 1 foot, up to within five feet of the surface, and thence as 5 to 1, the latter slope allowing the waves of passing vessels as they are towed, or as they steam along at the rate of about six miles an hour, to break on the banks as smoothly as on a sra beach. The engineering difficulties encountered were not few.

The excavation on the canal amounted to 100,000,000 cubic yards. These were chiefly made by the aid of steam dredges of peculiar construction, some of which were of 75 horse power, 110 feet in length, and cost £20,000 each. For the greater part of the distance the dredgings were through a treacherous, dry sandy plain; in some sections, as at El Quir, about one-quarter of the distance eastward, the cuttings were over 80 feet through rock of a peculiarly hard texture. The solid embankments are from

5 feet to 60 in thickness. At Port Saïd have been constructed two enormous jetties, which extend 6,940 feet and 6,020 feet into the Mediterranean, and enclose a harbor of about 450 acres in area, with a depth in the ship channel of from 25 to 28 feet. In the construction of these jetties huge blocks of concrete were used, weighing 22 tons each. At the Suez end, docks on a proportionately large scale, sufficient to float frigates, have been built. About half way across the canal is a completely new town, Ismailia, at the head of Lake Timsah, on the other side of the bank being the Khedive's chalet. About 30 miles above Suez is the Bitter Lakes, a sheet of water some twelve miles long from east to west, from whose eastern limit to Suez the canal runs between high and narrow banks. From Ismailia runs in a north-westerly direction to the end of the old canal at Gassala the fresh water canal 30 miles long and 60 feet deep, which was necessary for supplying the workmen who built the ship canal. This was finished in 1861 at a cost of £28,000. From Ismailia to Suez, a distance of 50 miles, are pumped daily through iron pipes 55,000 cubic feet of water.

THE DISTANCE SAVED.

by the canal in the journey to India is nearly half that by the Cape of Good Hope. That is to say, while from the English Channel to Point de Galle in Ceylon by the latter route was 11,650, by the Suez Canal it is 6,516, the only addition to the passenger fares being 8 4d a head, and the same amount per ton for freight.

THE TRAFFIC.

through the Canal since the opening in 1869, on which occasion 139 vessels passed through free of toll, has vastly increased. In 1870 up to July 21, 402 ships had made use of it, of which only 12 were sailing vessels, and by the end of the first year 496 had traversed its course, with a gross tonnage of 488,000 tons. In 1879 the number of vessels was 1,477, with 3,226,000 tons; in 1880 the number was 2,056 vessels, and 4,554,000 tons; and in 1881 the number was 2,727 vessels, and 5,794 tons, 79 per cent. of which flew the British flag. The result was that the net profits amounted to about 14 or 15 per cent. The official report says that last year's figures showed an increase on those of 1880 of 34 per cent. in the number of vessels and the tonnage, and of 23 per cent. in the amount of the receipts. Seven new permanent services for the canal were inaugurated last year—the British India, the German, the Thames and Mersey, a French one to Mauritius and Reunion, a Dutch one to Java, an English one to the same destination, and a Chinese line, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. Besides this the permanent lines, such as the Peninsula and Oriental, have added 46 new steamers to those already existing. The vessels bound direct for Australia numbered 98, as against 51 in the year 1880. This steady increase has been maintained in spite of the fact that freight to India and the East has been so low as hardly to yield the barest profit to the shippers. The Canal, in fact, tended to become the sole international highway between the East and West as well as between Europe and Australasia.

ENGLAND'S STAKE.

in the Canal, besides its importance to her as a route to India and Australasia, is no small one, when it is remembered that on November 23, 1875, Mr. Disraeli, then Prime Minister, on the part of the Government, acquired by purchase shares to the amount of £4,000,000. Now, though the dividend on the total receipts of £2,187,048 (after deducting working expenses, interest, redemptions of obligations, providing for a net profit of £987,121) is five per cent. per share, England receives nothing from the canal up to 1874, but she receives from the Khedive five per cent. on the purchase money of the shares. She has nominated three competent men on the directorate, and has a thorough controlling interest. Of these members, two watch all financial matters and attend the monthly meetings of the Board; the third is the resident director and a member of the managing committee. These gentlemen report constantly to Her Majesty's Government all matters affecting either the financial or the general interests of England. They have great weight upon the Board and are treated with uniform consideration by the other directors. They report that the traffic can and will easily be doubled, and towards bringing this about the Board requests from the shareholders the necessary powers to enable them to realize at more frequent intervals more successive issues of obligation to extend over a period of twenty-seven years. To show the importance which others attached to England's interest in the Canal, may be quoted a despatch of M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, who said that England furnished nearly all the customs, and that the Canal was the indispensable route which connected her in communication with that incomparable colony of 250,000,000 subjects which she possessed in India.

At a dinner-party, a clumsy footman spills the contents of a gravy-boat over the dress of one of the guests. "How clumsy! What a pity!" says the lady of the house; "how could you do such a thing? As likely as not there won't be enough sauce to go around now."

CITY DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
FREDERICTON RAILWAY.—Trains for St. John leave the Station, on York street, daily at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and arrive from St. John at 11:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., daily, Sundays 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, Sundays excepted.
NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.—Trains leave Gibson daily (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 (Sundays excepted); and arrives at St. John at 8:55 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 6:30 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 Sundry streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Barker House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Brayley House, and Long's Hotel. These boxes are served as follows: At 6:30 A. M., and in the afternoon, the Waterloo Row box at 12:30; the Auditor's office boxes at 2:30; Queen Hotel 12:30; Barker House 12:40; Brayley House 12:50; Long's Hotel 12:55; W. U. Telegraph Office 1:00. The mail for England, via New York, is made up on Tuesday of each week at 8:20 A. M., and via Halifax on every Friday at 9 P. M.

THE CITY OFFICES.

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

SOCIETIES.

Church of England Temperance Society.—Patron, His Majesty the Metropolitan; President, Rev. G. G. Roberts; Secretary, G. Douglas Hays.
St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A. No. 108.—Geo. J. Bliss, President; J. T. Horseman, Secretary.
Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club Rooms, Queen Street.
Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. Steadman, President; Mrs. Sampson, Secretary.
Meets every Wednesday at 4 P. M., at its rooms in Reform Club building.
St. Dunstan's Total Abstinence Society.—President, James E. Barry; Secretary, E. 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 in the Temperance Hall, on York Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Reform Club.—President, George J. Bliss; Secretary, Richard H. Phillips.
Meets 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. Couthard, M. D.
Meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 108.—W. J. Greenwood, Regent; G. E. Couthard, Secretary.
Meets at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms the second and third Tuesday in each month, at 8 P. M. Limit of insurance, \$5,000.

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

American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton Council, No. 214.—Herbert G. Creed, Commander; C. A. Sampson, Secretary. **Meets in Fisher's Building, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 8 P. M. Insures from \$500 to \$5,000.**

Home Circle, Maple Leaf Council, No. 28.—John J. Weddall, Leader; G. E. Couthard, 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. Feeney, President; Archer, Secretary.
Regular meetings on the second Thursday in January, April, July and October in each year.

Hiram Lodge, No. G. F. & A. M.—Harry Beckwith, W. M.; T. G. Loggie, Secretary.
Meets in Masonic Hall, Carleton Street, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor.

Fredericton December 5 1881.