

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). We 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 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 settlements 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 brother 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 incalculable 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 baggie 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 WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOBBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 13, 1882.

OTTAWA SUPREMACY.

The supremacy of the Central Government can alone protect Canada against absorption by a foreign power, or internal strife. This is from the Toronto Mail. We have yet to learn that the integrity of Canada is threatened by any foreign power, or, if it was, in what way it can be guarded by a disregard of the constitutional rights of the Provinces. In all things in which the Confederation Act makes the Central Government supreme it is supreme, and about its supremacy no one has ever pretended to raise a question. It is only when the extreme Toryism of the premier leads him to attack those rights which, by the original compact, are reserved to the Local Legislatures, that all Liberal and progressive men cry out against the encroachment. It is an historical axiom that only those who know how to preserve their citizenship from home tyranny are able to defend themselves from foreign aggression; and the strongest guarantee which can be given that the people of Canada will maintain their rights against strangers is their determination to preserve them unimpaired by domestic tyranny. But while we are not threatened with absorption by a foreign power, we are suffering from the domination of an element which is foreign to the best traditions and aspirations of the country, and it is to preserve its hold upon the reins of power that this same element now seeks to raise a false alarm about foreign interference. It hopes to perpetuate its own tyranny by exciting the apprehensions of the public. This is the old Tory notion, "After us the deluge." The times will be out of joint, the foundations of the state be shattered, if the divine right of Toryism is impaired. The people of Canada will hardly be deluded by such fossilized pretensions.

As to danger from "internal strife," we venture to say that nothing will precipitate internal strife more quickly than this so-called "Ottawa supremacy." The policy of Sir John Macdonald has almost, and may yet, bring about an armed collision with Ontario. The people of that Province owe it to themselves and to their fellow Canadians to stand firmly, and, if need be, prepare to resist aggression with force. Sooner or later it must be settled who is to rule Canada—the whole people or the Quebec Tories. Appearances indicate that upon Ontario, the task of deciding this is likely to fall. In the Great West Ottawa Supremacy has already sown the seeds of discord. We mistake the lessons which Western civilization teaches, if the people who settle the prairies submit to the burdens laid upon them.

MR. PICKARD'S MAJORITY.

We are sorry to deprive the News of any small degree of comfort it may derive from the thought that Mr. Pickard's large majority was a surprise to him and his friends; but we cannot allow the statement to pass uncontradicted. Mr. Pickard's election by a large majority was never doubted by his friends. Their calculations were made with care. Take for example the city vote. Even as late as the night before the election Mr. Fraser's committee claimed a majority of one hundred and fifty in the city. On the other hand, from the reports of the Ward Committees, Mr. Pickard's General Committee were satisfied that their candidate would have a small majority, and the Herald, on the morning of the election, on the faith of these reports, said that Mr. Pickard would have a majority in the city. The country majority was never put at less than three hundred, and on the day before the election Mr. Pickard himself stated to many of his friends that unless something unexpected occurred he would have nearly a thousand of a majority. This was the conclusion which he had formed after visiting every section of the country. The News makes the same error as some of its contemporaries here did. It mistakes an earnest determination to make success certain for fear of defeat.

Mr. W. E. PEBLEY says that he did say that the new appointees to the Legislative Council are pledged to vote for its abolition. Then according to this, the Government, of which the saviour of Fredericton is the nominal head, stands pledged to the "policy of destruction" and the "dismantling of our fair city," as the Capital puts it. How cruel it was in Mr. Hanington to save Fredericton only to destroy it! We are glad to know that in his nefarious attempt he will be opposed by such powerful journals as the Capital, the Reporter, and the Farmer, and so redoubtable a politician as Mr. Westmore. We see on the horizon a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, but which may indicate the formation of a new party. We have the Government with its three pledged supporters, the Opposition with its twenty-three, and Mr. Westmore who will oppose both Government and Opposition on this Legislative Council question. How many of the members who cannot yet be placed, he can succeed in attracting to his standard the future alone can disclose. As matters now stand, the Opposition and the Government are in union in the "policy of destruction" and the "dismantling of Fredericton."

THE SECT ACT.

We do not know what result is attending the Bill which is before the Legislature in this city, but this we do know that it would be a mistake to have the matter voted upon at present. Although strongly in favor of temperance legislation, and satisfied that the Canada Temperance Act rightly enforced will be productive of much good, the Herald would not advocate the continuance of any law which fails to produce any good result. Therefore if after a fair trial, this Act proves a failure, we would join hands with those who advocate the rescinding of the Order-in-Council bringing it in force in Fredericton. But it has not had a fair trial, and even under all the disadvantages which those who are charged with its enforcement have labored, it is far from having proved a failure. The records of the Police Court during the first few months the law was in operation, and before its constitutionality was questioned, and during the last few weeks since the validity of the law has been affirmed, will show a great falling off in arrests for drunkenness. Liquor is still sold, and we presume some men would take the risk of selling if the penalty were hanging, but the sale is not nearly so extensive as it was under the license law, and there are not more violations of the Canada Temperance Act reported than there were of the license law. If you bring the license system into operation you will not shut up the groggeries. You will simply cause respectable drinking places to become common. The low "shebeens," as they are called, will still flourish, and nearly as extensively as they do now. It may not be very much advantage to the present generation of men to have open bars prohibited; but it must be of benefit to the young people who are growing up. Men will run themselves with rum; boys will be led astray by those who ought to set them a better example. This no law can prevent. The extent of the evil can only be lessened, and we think that, even as it has been administered, the Canada Temperance Act has lessened it somewhat. Properly enforced, as it can be now, it will produce much good.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

The Toronto Telegram favors the idea of holding political conventions just before general elections, for the purpose of defining the platform of each party. This course is acted upon in the United States and seems to me, with general approval. It is worthy of consideration whether it would not work well in Canada. At present one or two prominent individuals, by their public declarations, are supposed to shape the policy of their party, although some of their views may not be acceptable to the great body of their supporters. In consequence both parties go to the polls without any very well defined lines of separation. An idea is sometimes propounded in Canada that an Opposition is not bound to have a policy; but this surely is an error. That the Opposition is not to be supposed to have fled away ready for use a number of perfected measures ready to be made into laws the moment there is a change in administration will of course be admitted; but upon all the chief questions of public policy its position ought to be certain and unmistakable. The holding of a convention by the Opposition would necessitate similar action on the part of the Government, although the reasons why the latter should lay down a specific platform are not as cogent as those which make such a course a desirable one to be pursued by the Opposition. A Government must always be judged largely by what it has done, an Opposition by what it promises to do. The policy of a Government is crystallized in Acts of Parliament, and is known to all men. There are difficulties in the way of working out the Convention plan and it is open to some objections; but it would not be difficult to devise something better than the very loose way in which party platforms are made at present.

One View of It.

The New York World thus discusses the effects of the late Parliamentary elections: "The immediate result of the Dominion elections will be the continuance in power of the Conservatives for four or five years longer. The World ventures to make four predictions in this connection: Sir John A. Macdonald will shortly retire from active life in Canada; the United States will gain a very large immigration, notably from the English-speaking population of Quebec; the annexation movement will be revived, and our Canadian friends will have a pinch before the general election which will leave more sufferers than did the crash of '75." These predictions will be found, we fancy, to be not very far astray, excepting that in reference to the annexation movement. There never was an annexation "movement" in Canada, although there are a great many people who favor annexation. If we substantiate for this prediction "the independence movement will gain strength," we should be disposed to think the prophecy would fully come to pass.

The Reporter cannot see where "the justice comes in" in the counting out of Mr. Rogers in Albert. Our country is the first Government paper to acknowledge that an injustice has been done the people of Albert.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The policy pursued by the British Government in reference to Egypt has been prudent, firm and dignified. There has been an entire absence of anything like bluster, or of a disposition to proceed unnecessarily to extreme measures. We are so far removed from the scene of the disturbance, and it is so very difficult to learn what are the real causes of it, that we are unable to do anything more than merely chronicle the course of events. Arabi Bey claims to represent the aspirations of the Egyptians for independent self-government; but it is alleged on the other hand, that there is really no such thing as intelligent public opinion in Egypt. The people are said to be divided into two classes, those who have property and those who have not. These will unite in favor of any leader who happens to be in the ascendant, the former being actuated by a desire to preserve what they have, the latter prompted by the hope of getting what they have not.

To-day Arabi Bey seems to represent the one class security and to the other possible pillage, so he receives the united support of the people. Tomorrow it may be Dervish Pasha or the Khedive. If this is a correct exposition of the internal state of Egypt, but foreign, and especially British, interests in Egypt are to be accorded to any other ambitious man who would subvert the existing order of things for the advancement of his own ends. If he really represented the national idea in Egypt and sought to establish a strong and progressive government, he would be entitled to receive the sympathy of all self-governing people; but foreign, and especially British, interests in Egypt are too great to permit Europe to stand quietly by while he works out his revolutionary schemes.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

There is a great deal of force in the following article which we take from the St. Croix Courier. We are not convinced that it is necessary to divide the Assembly into the same lines as Parliament is divided; but probably, sooner or later, such a course will be adopted. There are, we believe, twenty-five Liberals in the Legislature, only one of whom occupies a seat in the Government. It will, therefore, readily appear that if party lines were drawn, as the Courier speaks of, the Government could not possibly stand.

There appears to be an effort on the part of the St. John papers to run the Local Government on Dominion party lines. We have always been opposed to such a movement; but the Grit papers in St. John claim that the result of the local election there was a great Grit victory, and the election here a great victory on the part of our opposition friends to vote a straight Liberal ticket.

If more definite issues than that presented in the County can be obtained, and if the wiles of each Dominion party endeavor to make a general one, in so far as it can be done without the knowledge of supporters of the opposite party, the sooner it is understood that electors must vote on the principles they hold as Conservatives or Liberals, without particular reference to men or to any mere local matter outside of ordinary matters of legislation, the better it appears to us that a strong constituency, such as St. John, cannot run a Conservative and Liberal ticket for the Assembly without the other Counties following suit, and, while not approving of the principle, still stand time must come when local elections will be run on Dominion party lines, then we say most emphatically, let it come quickly.

A SENSATIONAL FACT.—The success of the Liberal candidates in Manitoba is a very significant circumstance. If the land and railway policy of the Dominion Government is such as should commend itself to the people, one would suppose that in the prairie Province, where the full effects of this policy are felt in actual experience, there would scarcely be a difference of opinion, but the whole electorate would unite in returning candidates pledged to support the administration. Instead of this out of five contested seats the Liberals secured three, and that too after it had already been established that the Tories were to be continued in power, and after the personal exertions of the Premier and at least two other Ministers. The Government has been condemned in a Province where it ought, if there is any truth in what the Tories have claimed for their policy, to be stronger than anywhere else.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.—The Rev. Mr. Evans on Wednesday brought under the notice of the Conference the report to which currency was given by the Herald, that a Professor of Sackville had taken the stump at the late Dominion election. Mr. Evans pointed out that this was a very objectionable course for a person connected with a denominational institution to pursue. His remarks seemed to meet with general approval; but upon an assurance being given to the Conference that the Professor in question would not give similar cause for complaint in future, the matter was allowed to drop. We are glad to see this sort of thing nipped in the bud.

Mr. Elder, M. P. P. and Senator Boyd are paying each other doubtful compliments in the press. The former has much the best of the discussion, and is only doing right to protect himself when assailed; but it is a pity that such things cannot be avoided altogether.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

Now that urgency has been voted and the obstructionists suspended, the Repeal Bill will no doubt be immediately passed in the Commons. It is to be regretted that the Ministry and Parliament should have been forced to have recourse to strong measures in order to secure its passage. It is perhaps still more unfortunate that it should have been found necessary to pass a measure so stringent that there is danger lest its enforcement should go far to counteract the policy of justice and liberality of which it is to be the prelude. But in each case the lesser of two evils had to be chosen. Under Parnell's leadership, the little band of irreconcilables threatened to delay matters to such an extent as would imperil the Repeal Bill and all other pressing legislation for the session. This was not to be thought of. The Ministry, the Commons, and the country were almost unanimous on the point that a strong measure for the prevention of outrage and intimidation must precede all remedial legislation. As the proved friends of Ireland, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were the right men to pass and enforce such a measure. Nor is it at all unlikely that Mr. Parnell himself, and the shrewder of his followers, will be glad to have the matter disposed of. We can well understand that they may have felt themselves bound in consistency and loyalty to resist the passage of the bill to the uttermost, and at the same time may be glad to have the way cleared for the Repeal Bill.

That the powers entrusted to the Government by the Repeal Bill are extremely, we might say dangerously, large cannot be denied. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. This and the Arrears Bill are both entirely exceptional measures, and cannot be correctly judged by ordinary standards.

Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are grappling with one of the most difficult questions ever presented to British statesmen. It is to their infinite credit that they are looking it fairly in the face, and are determined to stone for the hardness and injustice of their predecessors through long centuries so far as right and generous action can now make amends. This must be borne in mind in judging the Repeal Bill. It is but a painful preliminary to a wise and liberal course of treatment, a preliminary rendered necessary by the state of public feeling throughout the Empire, as well as by the baneful influence of Fenian agents and emissaries in Ireland.

It cannot be doubted that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Trevelyan will administer the Act in a cautious and kindly spirit. Its passage will no doubt be a terror to evil-doers, and will, it is hoped, lead to a speedy evacuation of Ireland by many of its worst enemies. This itself will be an incalculable boon to the country, and it is to be hoped that all the better classes of Irishmen will see that the Bill is directed not against them, but against those who are working them only evil, and that continually.

No doubt the Arrears Bill will now be passed rapidly forward. It is to be hoped that Mr. Parnell and his followers will on their re-admission act the part of true patriots by aiding honestly to perfect the measure and to promote its passage. When it has once become law it will undoubtedly take its place in history as one of the most liberal acts of legislation ever placed on the statute book of any nation. If so passed with its best features intact, it is scarcely too much to say that it will be the fault of the Irish themselves if it does not work them great and permanent good.—Toronto Globe.

MR. COSTIGAN'S MANIFESTO.

As a political manifesto the following was sent by Hon. Mr. Costigan to Charlotte County "takes the cake": "State to the Priests and all the Catholic People that I trust they will lend their aid to return Stevenson in support of a Government that has done and will do the fullest justice to them, and support a National Policy that is a blessing to us all. You have my fullest authority to represent me in Charlotte County, which I hope like the rest of the Province and Dominion, will do a duty and support a Policy that has raised us from poverty to prosperity. Surely the Political Party that voted One Hundred Thousand Dollars to relieve the distress in Ireland, that carried Resolutions of sympathy with Ireland, measure and to promote its passage. When it has once become law it will undoubtedly take its place in history as one of the most liberal acts of legislation ever placed on the statute book of any nation. If so passed with its best features intact, it is scarcely too much to say that it will be the fault of the Irish themselves if it does not work them great and permanent good.—Toronto Globe.

It is difficult to find words to properly characterize this astonishing appeal. Mr. Costigan has insulted his fellow-Catholics, and all the rest of us. It is a shame and a disgrace that I may be so strengthened as to be of use to them.

The Minister of Beers was somewhat annoyed at being called "iconoclastic." Having consulted the dictionary he became dormant again.

For a Government with a superfluous majority, Messrs. Hanington & Co. are the most doleful looking lot we have seen in a twelvemonth.

The Ottawa Free Press is very severe upon Mr. Fraser.

The Liberals carried a majority of the contested seats in Manitoba.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

The Globe says Mr. Young is the brains, Mr. Landry the bones and Mr. Hanington the spleen of the Government. A large spleen means a bad temper and, judging of Mr. Hanington by his own estimate, we must conclude, if the Globe's diagnosis is correct, that this is the worst tempered Government which ever existed.

A new expedition to the North Pole is to be undertaken. It is to be attacked from ten different points. It is singular that the disastrous failures which have attended expeditions of this nature do not prevent new ones. In the new effort ten nations will participate.

Some of the Tory sheets rejoice because Mr. Rogers has been counted out in Albert. He had a clear majority of the votes and his seat is taken from him only because of a mistake made by the returning officer in initialling the ballots. The decision will be appealed.

It is intimated that the Westmorland local election will be protested.

Now that Guitaux has been hanged, and his brain analysed, and all the disgusting things he ever said or wrote published, it is to be hoped that he will be forgotten totally and absolutely. A perpetual injunction ought to be issued to prevent any one from publishing his life.

A very much higher authority on United States politics than either the World or the Herald is authority for saying that the office holders of the United States can control the Presidential election.

The Christian Visitor published a list dividing the Local Legislature as follows: Government, 23; Opposition, 10; Independent, 3. Evidently some one, Christian visitor has been stuffing our contemporary.

A rumor is circulated that Sir John Macdonald means to introduce a bill extending the term of Parliament to seven years. We fancy that the Imperial Parliament would have something to say about that.

The Transcript says "It is stated that at least one member of the Government, as now constituted, has signified his intention of leaving his colleagues to their fate."

Why is it that everybody speaks of the "Egyptian muddle"? On rare occasions a daring paragrapher writes "Egyptian embroglio," but "muddle" holds the fort by a large majority. The only word we can suggest for parallelity to this word is that some of those who write about this subject really know nothing of it.

A noble act—the Capital's rebuke of the Herald for its remarks on Dr. Douglas. Does the Capital know what Dr. Douglas did?

A Mania for Incendiarism.

Several incendiary fires have recently occurred in this city, and in each instance boys have been suspected of being the originators. On Friday evening an event occurred, which seems to throw some light upon the matter.

About half-past eight o'clock a man named Williams, employed by Mr. William Aiken, observed a bright light in the hay loft of the barn annexed to his employer's premises, on the corner of Brunswick and Northumberland streets. He at once went to look for the cause, and found a young lad leaning back and straw upon a fire which he had just kindled. He extinguished the fire, but did not take charge of the boy, who, however, was subsequently found and taken to his father's place of business, where he was questioned by his parents and the Chief of Police of the Fire Department. He could give no reason for what he did, except that a young lad named Winn had told him to set the barn on fire. He was then taken home.

This is not the only incendiarism with which this lad has been charged. In fact he seems to have a mania for setting buildings on fire. On Friday afternoon he went into Henry Mackey's store, on King street, and, having bought some candy, asked for, and was given, a match. He went immediately to E. B. Segee's shoemaker's shop, and seeing Mr. Segee at the door, asked him what he generally did when the fire bell rang. Segee said he generally went down to the engine house. The lad then went into the barn behind Segee's premises, and came out shortly after. Segee, going in the back premises soon after, found that the lad had started a fire in the water closet, which, however, had gone out after burning a small portion of the woodwork.

Mr. W. H. Vanwart says that he saw this boy running out of the Brayley House yard just before the fire was discovered which destroyed the barn there last week, and Mr. George Todd attributes the fire which destroyed his premises on Brunswick street to this lad.

The boy's name is Sheldon McNally, and he is the second son of James G. McNally, of this city. He is at times a bright, intelligent lad; but is subject to fits, and is believed scarcely to be responsible for his conduct.

The Chief Engineer has made a complaint against him; and Mr. McNally has undertaken to have his son present for examination. The lad is only twelve years of age.

"Dissenters"—A city paper in a late issue spoke of the Church of England in Canada taking steps to prevent its members going "into dissent," and the Metropolitan recently used a similar expression when speaking of the Mission Chapel in St. John. The expression is not a proper one. There are no dissenters in Canada, for the very good reason that there is no church establishment. All denominations stand upon the same footing here, and the use of terms which imply an inferior status for any one of them ought to be strictly avoided.

Water Supply.

As the question of Water Supply is now the most prominent matter engaging the attention of our citizens, we present a number of facts bearing upon the Holly, or direct pumping system. The facts are taken from the report of the Engineer of the Town of Waterbury, Massachusetts.

From Binghamton, New York, the Superintendent of Water works, writes as follows: "Our water works were established in 1858, and have been a constant and successful operation since, and are known as the Holly Water Works. * * * We are running to-day (1874) the same engine pumps and machinery put in by this company, and we are now supplying over three thousand water lakers from over twenty-two miles of water mains. Included in this number, as one water taker, is the entire fire department of the city, having for its use over one hundred and fifty fire hydrants, some of which are over two miles from the pumping house." He also says they supply six railway companies and various factories, some of which employ hundreds of men. * * * Having had charge of the water works since the engines started in October 1858, I can truthfully say there never has been the slightest failure of any portion of the work furnished by the Holly Company, and it is working to-day with the same case and smoothness, and is in as good order as when first put in motion, and to this date has performed over sixteen years constant service, of ten hours per day, with less than fifty dollars expense in the engine, pumps and machinery. * * * From my experience as Superintendent of the Holly system of water works here and from witnessing the same in other places, I am fully satisfied that it is the cheapest in first cost, most economical in maintaining, and more reliable than any other system of public water works now in use or known. * * * With our mode we maintain simply domestic pressure and put up to fire pressure when told to do so by our alarm telegraph, extending to all our hose depots. The water is always forced promptly and in abundance. Our steam and hand engines are never called into use, and our loss by fire has been of little account since our works were established.

The report from Bangor is to the same effect, but speaks even more highly of this system, which has been improved extensively since the Binghamton works were set up. An account is given of a test of the Bangor works, made at the instance of the Newburyport Commissioners, and the verdict of the Commission is "the Holly system is the system." The town of Taunton, Mass., sent circulars to a number of towns and cities asking for information as to this system. From the replies we learn much of value. Columbus, Ohio, has a supply of 9,000,000 gallons a day, distributed through 333 miles of pipes by this system. In reply to the question, "Has the Holly system proved entirely satisfactory and would you recommend it for a city of twenty thousand inhabitants?" twenty six replies were received all of which are favorable except two. In one of these the reply is that "Our works are too tight for our city," the other says that "An engineer would do himself an injustice to recommend any system without a personal knowledge of the locality where it was proposed to introduce it," but the other replies are as follows, Allegan, Mich., "It has more than met our expectations," and so on.

In sixty cities and towns having Holly water works the authorities have sold or offered for sale their steam and hand fire engines, because they have no further use for them, except in some cases where a part are retained to protect the buildings near the corner of Brunswick and Northumberland streets. He at once went to look for the cause, and found a young lad leaning back and straw upon a fire which he had just kindled. He extinguished the fire, but did not take charge of the boy, who, however, was subsequently found and taken to his father's place of business, where he was questioned by his parents and the Chief of Police of the Fire Department. He could give no reason for what he did, except that a young lad named Winn had told him to set the barn on fire. He was then taken home.

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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." 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 turned 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 certain 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 Brackenbury 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 driftings 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'an," 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. Then he need fear no conspiracy, and can go in safety wherever he pleases. 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 herdsmen cannot shoot for fear of hitting each other, it is the festive 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, COMPRISING IN PART:
WHITE AND GRAY BLANKETS,
CAMP BLANKETING,
GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS,
LADIES' MANTLES,
LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHES,
LADIES' FURS,
LINEN GOODS,
(In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels.)
BERLIN GOODS,
(In Cloths, Jackets, &c., &c.)
MOURNING GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS, CASHMERES,
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 CLIPPER BRUSHES.

A Full Line of
CHOICE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PER-
FUMES.

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, MEERSHAUM & BRIAR
PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS and
Tobacconists' Goods Generally.

A Full Line of
WALLETS, POCKET BOOKS & Purses

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 or 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 Book 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 SHADERS.

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 line, 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 nobby patterns.

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

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

NEW DEPARTMENT.

Our Boot & Shoe
DEPARTMENT

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

Men's Fine Boots, 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
Fresno, 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 sub-
mission. Drop in and see us.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON.
F'ron, 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,
Sharkey'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.

LEMONT & SONS.
Fredericton, June 12, 1882.

NEW BOOK STORE.

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

McMURRAY & FENETY.

SCHOOL BOOKS	JUST RECEIVE
Very Cheap	22 Bales
MAPS	ROOM PAI
and	Direct
GLOBES	from the
at	Manufactory
Lowest Rates.	—
NOTE PAPER,	New
FOOLSCAP,	DESIGNS
LEGAL CAP	Handsome
and	PATTERNS
ENVELOPES	and
Wholesale	will be sold low
or	Call and see
Retail.	THEM.

ORGANS

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

We have sold a large number of the above patterns,
which have given the best of satisfaction,
as our testimonials will show.

McMURRAY & FENETY.

IRON. OAKUM. BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STOCK, EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTI," AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND
"GASTAN"—7 1/2 Bars Rods and Spikes from 500 Handles Putting and Hoops, various sizes and
gauge; 210 Bundles Navy and Iron-nipped OAKUM; 318 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25; 310 Sheets,
Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 9 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.
200 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B. R. B. and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets: 51 Bds. Sled
Shoe Steel: 121 Steel Plow Plates: 47 Bds. Tee Calk Steel: 57 Bds. and 15 Bars Mounted Machine Steel.
15, 16 & 17 inch.

TO ARRIVE PER "PHENIX," FROM ANTWERP: 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, Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co.,
20 CASES LOBSTERS
LION BRAND.
For sale in lots at Market Prices.

GEORGE E. SNIDER,

83 Prince William Street,
St. John, June 22, 1882.—2w

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOUGHEE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRIDAY, JULY 15, 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 Provincial 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 systems 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 adage ought to bear this in mind when it sits down to discuss a Liberal, or as it calls it "grit," 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, 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 set comment 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 Alberta, and similar wrongs in other continents 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 it 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 election 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 cry out, as some Ontario journals do, against the ballot because of the miscarriages 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 Sheriff's have not yet been gazetted for 1882 and asks whose axe is being ground by the delay. The law says that the Sheriff's 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.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND.

The Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland have prepared a circular to priests, directing them to discountenance the Ladies' Land League, forbidding females from attending public meetings without the consent of the parish priest. Parnell's party do not intend further to oppose the Repression Bill.

SATURDAY'S NEWS FROM EGYPT.

Work on the fortification has completely stopped. During a recent rain, 96 guns were observed bearing on the harbor. The officials remaining at the British Consulate, and British subjects in the employ of the Egyptian Government will embark to-day. All merchant vessels have gone to the outer harbor, leaving the inner harbor to the squadron.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Three thousand Egyptians, under Gen. Yusuf, attacked a false prophet and have been defeated. They lost 2,000 men, 4 guns and 3,000 rifles. The false prophet with 7,000 men is marching on Senaar.

HONORABLE.—

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

WAR IN EGYPT.

A rumor spread that the Khedive was going adrift. 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."

BOSTON, MASS., JULY 2.—

A despatch from Cairo says that in consequence of the manœuvring of the British fleet Arabi Pasha proposes to send an Egyptian officer on board the flagship to ask for an explanation of the movements of the vessels.

A VIENNA DESPATCH SAYS.

"The Ministry continues to declare their resolve to resist. They have taken precautions to ensure the safety of the Khedive in the event of troops being landed. The Standard's correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the French Admiral has received orders to conform with the English if the latter opens fire."

ALL OFFICERS OF THE 1st BATTALION SCOTS GUARDS.

Are ordered to rejoin their regiments. The 1st Battalion are to embark for Egypt.

A PORTION OF THE GRENADEER GUARDS.

Are ordered to rejoin their regiments. A portion of the Grenadier Guards and the 1st Battalion are to embark for Egypt.

THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH HAS THE FOLLOWING DATED ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 10th.

"Arabi Pasha yesterday was formally summoned to Constantinople by the Sultan, but refused to obey. July 2.—Midnight. All the Consulates 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."

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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.

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 Indeflexible 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 Tenebris, attacked with destructive effect the strong position of Fort Mex, with the light-house and shore batteries. The Indeflexible 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 Cycnet 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 SHOOTING.

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 Helican approached the Invincible with an offer to find the flagship all night, with a letter from the ministry to Admiral Seymour offering to dismount guns. Admiral Seymour replied that the time for negotiations had passed.

ROS EL SIN PALACE TOOK FIRE DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.

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 Alexandria, July 12, 12.40 o'clock a. m. Inflexible and Tenebris 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.

OFF 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 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 Condon!" 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.

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."

CROSS EXAMINED BY MR. E. L. WETMORE, Q. C.—

"I was in the alleyway coming from the privy; I was nearer the street than the yard or the back part of the brick building; I did not observe the boy until he was just passing me; I could not say if he came from the barn or the back part of the building or where he came from; he passed me and went on the street; he was running; I walked at an ordinary rate up to the store; the first cry I heard was fire, and then I heard it was the Brayley House barn; I then went down to the fire; there was a great deal of smoke coming from the barn; judging from the dense volume of smoke coming out, the barn appeared to be all on fire. The roof was flat roofed and would cause the smoke to spread over a larger area than the fire; the first blaze I saw was in the harness room coming from the barn."

DEATH OF HON. A. M. C. SEELY.—

We regret to learn of the death of the Hon. A. M. C. Seely, which occurred at his residence in St. John on Monday last. Mr. Seely was grandson of Seth Seely, a loyalist. He spent most of his life in St. John, where he was engaged in shipbuilding and lumbering. He was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1854 and in 1875 was elected President in the room of the late Hon. J. S. Saunders. He was a member of the University Senate, and a prominent official in connection with various Societies under the auspices of the Baptist Church. For several years he was President of the Commercial Bank in St. John. In all his relations in life Mr. Seely has preserved his career unblemished. He was honorable not only in title but in fact. He was twice married, his second wife surviving him. He leaves five sons and four daughters. His eldest son is Mr. A. Seely, Assistant Superintendent of the N. B. Railway.

MR. SEELY HAS BEEN IN FALING HEALTH FOR SOME TIME AND HIS DEATH IS SCARCELY EXPECTED.

HIS FUNERAL WILL TAKE PLACE TOMORROW AT 3 P. M.

VICTORIA LODGE, I. O. O. F.—The officers of Victoria Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., were installed on Monday evening, July 2nd, by X. A. Cliff, D. D. G. M.—John Palmer, N. G.; H. G. Creed, V. G.; J. F. Richards, Rec. Sec.; S. W. H. Withrow, P. G. Per. Sec.; W. P. Flewelling, P. G. Treas.; James Adams, P. G. W. G.; C. P. Morehouse, P. G. C.; H. Burden, I. G.; J. G. Back, P. G. O. G.; C. A. Sampson, P. G. R. S. N. G.; G. H. Simmons, P. G. L. S. N. G.; H. B. Clark, P. G. S. V. G.; Geo. E. Cressup, L. S. V. G.; Edward Brown, R. S. S.; J. B. Hawthorne, L. S. S.; Rev. J. E. Read, Chaplain; J. Z. Currie, M. D.; Physician; C. H. Hatt, Organist.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR REPLIED THAT THE TIME FOR NEGOTIATIONS HAD PASSED.

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 Alexandria, July 12, 12.40 o'clock a. m. Inflexible and Tenebris 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.

OFF 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 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 Condon!" 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.

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."

CROSS EXAMINED BY MR. E. L. WETMORE, Q. C.—

"I was in the alleyway coming from the privy; I was nearer the street than the yard or the back part of the brick building; I did not observe the boy until he was just passing me; I could not say if he came from the barn or the back part of the building or where he came from; he passed me and went on the street; he was running; I walked at an ordinary rate up to the store; the first cry I heard was fire, and then I heard it was the Brayley House barn; I then went down to the fire; there was a great deal of smoke coming from the barn; judging from the dense volume of smoke coming out, the barn appeared to be all on fire. The roof was flat roofed and would cause the smoke to spread over a larger area than the fire; the first blaze I saw was in the harness room coming from the barn."

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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 destiny, 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 grandfather's, Sir Thomas Bullion, 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 Bullion'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 comfortably."

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-power 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 wildest of night-shirts, and the most wonderful light-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 Bullion'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 Bullion 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 we well know. 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 deserted 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 Bullion overwhelmed me with praises and thanks. They did not know how to make good 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. Scosotis 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 26 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 Lake, 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 5,516, 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 4,354,000 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 94 per cent. in the number of vessels and the tonnage, and of 281 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, obtained from the Government 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. Bartholomy St. Ellipse, 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 spilled 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 3.15 P. M., and arrive from those 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 (Sunday 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's 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 box at 7.30; Queen Hotel 12.35; Barker House 12.40; Brayley House 12.50; Long's Hotel 12.55; W. U. Telegraph Office 1.05.

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 8.20 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 Hansen.

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. Meetings are held weekly in the Temperance Hall, on York Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Reform Club.—President, George J. Bliss; Secretary, Richard H. Phillips. Meetings are held in their rooms on Queen Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Young Men's Christian Association.—President, G. F. Atherton; Cor. Secretary, G. E. Couthard, M. D. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 102.—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. 216.—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. 6 F. & A. M.—Harry Beckwith, W. M.; T. G. Loggie, Secretary. Meets in Masonic Hall, Carleton Street, on the first Tuesday in every month.

Fredericton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 71. Reg. G. R. A. Chapter of Scotland.—G. D. Lugin, F. Z.; 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.; Edges 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.

Chas. H. Lugin

Barrister-at-Law,
Office - "Herald" Building,
QUEEN ST., BELOW REGENT,
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON
LIVERY & SALE STABLE
Westmoreland Street, near Queen.

First Class Stock.
GUNTER & ATHERTON,
Proprietors.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Edition of the Herald will be issued on

EVERY THURSDAY

at four o'clock in the afternoon. It will be a quarto, that is, an eight page paper, and will be printed upon a sheet 31x46 inches in size. It will be

LARGER THAN ANY OTHER SHEET PUBLISHED IN FREDERICTON,

and the equal in size of any paper published in the Maritime Provinces. It will be emphatically

THE FAMILY PAPER OF THE PROVINCE

Something that every one, rich or poor, wants. It will give all the news of the week, both home and foreign, up to the hour of going to press, in a fresh, readable style. To ensure this the services of competent correspondents have been secured who are to send any late news by telegram.

NO OTHER WEEKLY PAPER IN THE PROVINCE GIVES TELEGRAPHIC NEWS REGULARLY ON THE DAY OF PUBLICATION:

The Herald will do this, because its aim is to be

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

I believe a first-class family paper will pay, and I am going to try the experiment.

The WEEKLY HERALD will always contain a good story, will tell all about the news of the religious world, will give the CHURCH APPOINTMENTS for the next Sunday and the ensuing week, and has an

Agricultural Department,

in which it will endeavor to give its country readers valuable information relating to the Farm. In this latter respect it will aim at being an agricultural newspaper.

New Features will be introduced which Experience may show are Desirable.

REMEMBER THE HERALD is the only paper in Fredericton which has upon its staff

A CITY EDITOR, WHOSE TIME WILL BE EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO LOCAL NEWS.

IT IS THE ONLY PAPER IN FREDERICTON HAVING A CORPS OF CORRESPONDENTS WHO ARE instructed to send in

LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

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