

POOR DOCUMENT

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A SERMON

By Rev. J. W. Wadman.

PREACHED IN THE METHODIST CHURCH, FREDERICTON, SUNDAY EVENING, AUG. 27th.

[Abridged from a Photographic report by W. A. Levine.]

In the young man Abalom Safe?—2 Sam. 18 chap., 36 verse.

If I should ask this congregation the question to-night, what is man's most valuable possession? few persons would doubtless reply without giving the question any consideration whatever. I will supply an answer to the question by affirming that man's most valuable possession is himself, his being, his soul, for unquestionably, there is nothing so much more important to a man as himself, whatever his endowments or position may be.

It is also certain that these are always associated with immortality. In this world we are placed for some special object, for some definite purpose, whether we fulfill it or not; but we must leave this world, our immortality is associated with our existence, since we cannot escape from it. It therefore behooves us to consider what are our relations and position to eternity.

As heretofore we have remarked, this life is one of probation and trial. In it we are surrounded by circumstances which influence us for good and evil; and between these two forces there is a constant struggle. Either the one or the other must prevail. It, therefore, remains for us to determine what part we are to take in the contest. We are, therefore, moral agents. Our probationary existence implies this; and this moral condition with its involved responsibility, brings us into relationship with God. Remembering this, and recollecting that we are placed in a world where we are surrounded by temptation; and remembering we are privileged to secure our reconciliation with God, we see our position has involved with it, a tremendous dignity. As a consciousness of this dignity many have never asserted; on the contrary, they are swayed by the impulse of the moment; their characters are formed through the influence of custom, and thus they are open to every temptation.

Men of the olden time were men of like passions with ourselves—assaulted by temptation, beset by affliction, or disciplined by adversity, and schooled by the vicissitudes, which make up our life; but they were virtuous men, and acted virtuously. In the great historical fragments, these characters are shining as stars of the first magnitude, and they will continue to shine through the circles of time.

Friends, while we have had virtue personified in living character, we have had vice incarnated. If I stand here and speak of Enoch's holy life, you might tell me of Noah's miserable drunkenness; if I tell you of Joshua's heroism, of the righteousness of Moses, of Daniel's temperance, of Christ's sinlessness, you may point to Absalom's devilishness, and to Peter's lie; but these are given for our instruction. We are to regard these characters as silent teachers.

I shall not confine my remarks to-night to the history of Absalom, he who had the beautiful hair, and who plunged into such open wrong doing. I would call your attention to those critical periods in a young man's history, when he is surrounded by circumstances which lead him into temptation, which assail his virtue, his truthfulness, his honour and his manhood. At the period when a young man leaves home, he has many temptations to shun.

I speak to many here to-night, perhaps, from whom the pleasures of boyhood days have passed away. We have chosen a profession, trade, or business by which we mean to earn a respectable, if not a successful livelihood; the realities of life have already broken in on us; perhaps temptations, have already cast their insidious net over us. All our early home training, our early home influences are to be tested, or if we are at home, we do not feel its influence as when we were smaller and younger; or it may be our home is not here. Away on some distant hill, or in some distant valley; we have left it to go forth in our early days to battle with life. How innocent were we then. We came to the city, entered ourselves into a store; or bound ourselves into apprenticeship. We make the acquaintance of persons we did not heretofore know; temptations of different kinds present themselves. We find temptations making an insidious attack upon our virtue; evils omnipresent; the emissaries of the devil are always at their posts, doing their hellish work. Friends I ask you, is not this a crisis, a momentous period in every young man's history.

Furthermore, look at a young man in relation to Christian truth. He may have forgotten the lessons taught him by his parents, and in the sanctuary. He needs

with a great deal of false religion, religious hypocrisy, false profession of religion,—people who promise to do what they never do. He next meets with the sceptic, whose arguments strike hard against the foundation of moral belief; his faith gives away, and he is thrown on the troubled sea of unbelief where there is nothing but tempest. Furthermore, look at his relations as a servant. At first he knows nothing about business; but does what he is told, and at last his eyes are opened to see the monstrous deception in which he and others are engaged; that if he is placed where business is not carried on upon righteous principles.

Is not this a crisis in a young man's history? Friends, I am not dissatisfied with this present world, forbid that I should advise myself a "grumbler." I believe there is more Christianity in the world, in the present day, than there ever has been.

I have anxiety for the maintenance of virtue among our young men. What a small percentage of young men appear to take any interest in our Church, I am referring to the young men of our own Church in Fredericton, as well as to those of other Churches.

Religious books are discarded, while those of an immoral character are easily circulated. No one must conclude from what I have said that I think Fredericton is more immoral than any other city. No—a thousand times no.

I would like to see an effort put forth for the suppression of vice, and for the exertion of those places in Fredericton which are more destructive than the most miser run shops. I appeal to the churches of Fredericton, and to the Young Men's Christian Association, which does not deserve the name of Young Men's Christian Association. What is it doing for the salvation of our young men?

What places have we for our young men in this city which they may go during their leisure hours? We require a public reading room or parlour. I call the attention of this congregation to this great question. The young men need sympathy; they need help and encouragement. Can we not sympathize with them? Can we not pray for them? Can we not be more practical still, by erecting a reading room or parlour, where young men may spend their time profitably? At the present we have no such places; and I appeal to you in behalf of the young men, that there should be some self-denying effort made to provide such a place for such a purpose.

There are pugilistic as well as genial dispositions, and a young man sometimes requires the former. There are times when a young man needs to say "No" right out, like the man of the frothy ale; and there are times when he needs to say "Yes" and make it ring like the blast of a trumpet. We need help, encouragement, prayers. Dear friends, christian friends, fathers, mothers, sisters! In the interests of the young men of this city, I appeal to your kind sympathy, your christian benevolence. Help us, encourage us in this good work. Time alone, if nothing else, will prove to you the wisdom and sincerity of this request, as well as I trust prove to you the truth of that good old Bible, in which it has been declared, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.—The Victoria (B. C.) *Colonist* says: The constituencies have done their duty. They have returned a majority of members to the House to oppose the Local Government. At the very best the Government can count but four members who were elected to support them. The names of the quartette are Messrs. Beaven, Helgesen, Hett and Galbraith. All the rest are Oppositionists or Independents—most of the latter possessing strong leadings towards the Opposition. Under these circumstances how can Mr. Beaven and his associates have the assurance to ask His Honor to longer accept their advice? How ask him to sanction the continuance of a policy which there is every reason to believe the members will reverse at the earliest possible moment? How expect him to take their counsel at this supreme moment when the dry-dock languishes, and a horde of Chinese are preparing to rush in and colonize the public lands? A writer in the *Post* of Tuesday, who said that Mr. Beaven had lowered himself in the eyes of his friends by the pertinacity with which he held on to his portfolio in the face of defeat, spoke with earnestness and truth. The *Post*, it appears, supported Mr. Beaven in the belief that he was an honorable politician. The scales have now fallen from its eyes and it holds in him an officer who retains his grasp on the public purse in opposition to constitutional law and precedent for the sake of his salary—the mere last of gain. Mr. Beaven may not be aware of the fact, but the constitution stands in the way of the successful consummation of his plans, and places large powers in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor.

PORT SAID.

Port Said is distant by sea from Alexandria about one hundred and forty miles. The port is purely the recent creation of human ingenuity and labor; and the town which has sprung up behind it, though numbering now at least ten thousand inhabitants, is not less the creation of the Port. As M. le Masson, the French engineer, observed, it is a port "contre nature."

At this Mediterranean extremity of the canal, indeed, the prospect might well have daunted the heart of the most courageous of projectors. The problem was to get depth upon a comparatively shallow, sandy coast; and this was practically attained by commencing the work on a sand bank twenty-six miles from the mainland. The long bank or belt of sand, extending from the mouth of the Damietta branch of the Nile to the Gulf of Peshunim, is described in Mr. Wylie's map as being of fine grey sand, five feet only above low water mark, and varying from 109 to 164 yards in length. Behind this irregular barrier is the shallow lake of Menzah, through which it was, of course, necessary to make an artificial channel for the canal. The first thing to be accomplished, however, was to construct the foundations for the future lock to be named after the then Viceroy, and then to project into the sea the two enormous breakwaters or mole which form the outer port and protect it against the constant tendency to the accumulation of sand, which, as it is, demands constant dredging. The spot chosen on the sand bank or strip of what is locally known as "sabb," is described as little more than five hundred feet wide.

The plan of the engineers was simple! At first a light framing of piles was run out, on which a crane and trucks laden with loose stones travelled, and in a short time a fairly substantial pier that served as a landing stage for materials and machinery was constructed. Here was, in fact, the great workshop of the undertaking throughout the ten years of its construction. Encouraged by this success (says Mr. Fitzgerald) a bolder work was ventured on. Out in the bay, at nearly a mile distant, long piles were screwed into the sands, and an oblong island was then formed with stones, the space between this island and the wooden shore pier being gradually filled in. Every day the piles settled firmly in their places in spite of the storms of the bay. This temporary structure was carried out to a distance of about three hundred feet, and it was not till three years before the canal was complete and ready for opening that the work was seriously resumed and the breakwater joined to the pier. Two officers employed by the British government to examine the port describe it as formed by two rough, narrow and low breakwaters, enclosing an area of some four hundred and fifty acres, with an average depth of only thirteen or fourteen feet of water, except in the ship channel (about three hundred feet wide) leading to the inner basin, where the depth is from twenty-five to twenty-eight feet. The western breakwater which extends for 1,940 feet at right angles to the shore and is slightly curved to the eastward towards its extremity, was commenced in 1860 and carried out about 1,300 feet; beyond which point and at short distance from it was deposited a heap of stones that was surrounded by iron piles, and from its detached position was called "the island." The work was then left untouched till 1866, when the breakwater was joined to the island, and it was continued to its present length and finished in 1868.

From the mainland to the island the breakwater is formed on its inner side of a bank of rubble stones, surmounted by a promenade, over which the spray breaks with a very moderate north-west wind and on the outer or sea front of concrete blocks; but beyond the island to its termination it is entirely constructed of large blocks of artificial stone, composed of one part of French hydraulic lime with two parts of sand, and some of which were transferred to it from the breakwater. The latter, which is also constructed of large masses of concrete, is of more recent construction, extending to about 6,200 feet, and converging towards the western harbor. Such is the harbor of Port Said. It cannot, according to these authorities, be considered as a harbor either in respect of extent or depth of vessels of large tonnage and great draught; but, slightly improved and well maintained, it has, as we have seen, nobly served its purpose. Near the commencement of the West Mole is the lighthouse, the tower of which, composed of a solid mass of concrete, is 160 feet high, lighted by an electric light flashing every twenty seconds, and visible at a distance of twenty miles. Three other light houses of the same height, though differing in construction, have been erected along the coast between the fort and Alexandria. It is interesting to know that the solid blocks of concrete or artificial stone so extensively used here, and more trustworthily become firmer and least laboriously by

reason of the seaweed upon them. Port Said is described in the latest edition of Murray's invaluable "Handbook of Lower and Upper Egypt" as now regularly laid out in streets and squares, with docks, quays, churches, hospitals, mosques and hotels and all the adjuncts of a seaport, and with the most easily approached and safest harbor along the coast. Fresh water is supplied to it from Ismailia, that now famous half-way house of the canal voyage. The town no longer presents the same busy appearance it did when it was the headquarters of the engineering work; but the increasing traffic through the isthmus always imparts a certain activity to the place.

How Caesar Found Water in Egypt.

The painful interest now attaching to the water supply of Alexandria has led Dr. Samuel Crompton to call attention to a passage in the writings of Lord Bacon bearing upon that subject. "Dig a pit," says the author of the "Novum Organum," "upon the sea-shore somewhat above the high-water mark, and as the tide comes in it will fill with water fresh and potable. This is commonly practised upon the coast of Barbary, where other fresh water is wanting." Lord Bacon refers briefly in confirmation to the experience of Caesar during the Alexandrian war. The incident is told with more detail in the "Commentaries" attributed to Hirtius. The General of the Egyptian troops was Ganymedes, who made great exertions to deprive the Roman troops of their water supply by the introduction of salt into the canals supplying the cisterns of the quarter of the town held by them. When the brackishness of the water became insupportable to the Roman soldiers, Caesar, like a panic, some blamed Caesar for not at once retreating to the ships, while others were afraid that such a step would lead to further mischief, since the retrograde movement could not be concealed from the Alexandrian troops. Moreover, the station where the Roman troops were parted were many inhabitants charitably supposed to be favorable to Caesar and his fortunes, but whose fidelity was not too much assured. "All who knew them," in effect says Anus Hirtius, "will be convinced that they are the most suitable instrument in the world for treason." To allay the fears of the soldiers Caesar assured them that they could easily find fresh water by digging wells, since sea coasts naturally abound in fresh springs, and that even if the soil of Egypt differed from all others in that respect, there was the open sea and access by it to Parosium on the left, and Pharos on the right, whence they could obtain supplies. He counselled them to abandon all thought of retreat, and to seek safety in victory alone. The soldiers were reassured by the words of their great leader. The centurions, having aided all their other works, devoted themselves to the digging of wells, and the labor was continued by day and night. So vigorously, we are told, was the undertaking prosecuted, that during the first night abundance of fresh water was discovered. "Thus," said Hirtius, "the mighty projects of the Alexandrians were entirely defeated, and that without any great effort on our side."

It is probable that before many more years have elapsed an entirely new and more literal meaning will be given to the phrase "turning night into day." Geologists tell us that the coal beds are stored up sunshine of past ages, and if we could only retain the superfluous sunshine of day to use as light at night we would have a more immediate use for the sun's rays in lighting up our nights, than in providing us with fuel. Certain guard posts about the walks of the Michigan Agricultural College have been coated with luminous paint, whose sulphide of calcium absorbs light by day to radiate by night with a purplish phosphorescent glow which becomes more visible as the darkness deepens. The same material is used for illuminating clock faces, harbor buoys, etc., and is much used on English railways. There is no dearth of practical applications. Suffering humanity has often experienced difficulty in finding its boots at the midnight hour for the purpose of quelling the unsoftened serenade of vagrant felines, but the application of this luminous paint to the uppers, all will be easy in the future. The paint is as yet too dear to bring it into common use.

Judge Wylie, who is conducting the Star Route trial, has a high sense of the dignity of the Court, and will brook no breach of decorum. But his strict discipline was forced to yield a little the other day—one of those blistering hot days that parboiled all Washington in its own precipitation. A sturdy Omaha Granger appeared in the box as a witness in his shirt sleeves. Bending his brows into a severe judicial frown, Judge Wylie demanded, "Sir, do you think the weather is unbecomingly warm?" "Yaas, sir," responded the prince of the prairie, perfectly unabashed, "it's purty warm;" and the Judge relaxed into indignation and disgustful silence.

WAR IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The "Standard's" Ismailia despatch says that the first shell of the enemy's guns on Thursday passed a few feet over Gen. Wolsley's head, and took the leg off a horse ten yards behind him. The enemy throughout the night declined to come to close quarters. Two gunners killed were struck down by shrapnel near Wolsley's position. The troops behaved well; they were all day without water or food, after marching ten miles through a heavy sand. The enemy's cavalry swept around the British right flank, but did not come within striking distance. The Egyptian fire was too hot for the life Guards to cross the open towards them. The British passed the day lying down behind banks and in ditches. After the engagement Wolsley rode into Ismailia and returned later in the evening. Reinforcements arrived during the night, but the guns did not until early next morning, having had great difficulty to get through the sand. At daylight it was found, to the great disappointment of our men, that the main body of the enemy had withdrawn. The Egyptian artillery fought well and fired more accurately than at Kafr el Dwar. The infantry were contemptible and the cavalry *plus* better. Many of both those arms were observed breaking from the ranks and dispersing under our fire of shell.

The enemy's loss in the fight of Thursday with Gen. Wolsley is by some estimated as high as 400.

Lord Dufferin firmly maintains that the Turkish troops shall only be allowed to disembark at Rosetta, Damietta or Ayouk; and categorically refuses to permit their landing at Alexandria, Port Said or Suez. Arabi Pasha's armored train left the position of enemy, at King Osman, at five o'clock Saturday evening, and advanced about 300 yards, when two heavy guns on the water works hill fired five rounds against the train. The shell fell in the enemy's trenches. The train retired without replying to the fire.

Ramses and Birket El Mahameh were occupied yesterday by the British. The losses were small on both sides. The enemy retreated to Lake Maxama. Large numbers of Egyptians are in tranching southward of Meke; apparently with the object of preventing a flank movement by the British. A small reconnaissance was made last evening in that direction, when the enemy withdrew through the shallow parts of Lake Maxame.

A despatch dated Alexandria, Sunday evening, says: About 3 o'clock this afternoon, two heavy guns, recently placed beyond Waterworks hill, opened fire on the enemy on the left bank of Mahmoudieh Canal. About 20 rounds were fired. Several shells exploded in the midst of the enemy's entrenchment, causing considerably damage. The enemy replied feebly. At about 5 o'clock a conflagration was observed in the rear of the enemy's camp, about ten miles beyond Ramleh. The British man-of-war *Minotour* shelled the enemy's outposts in the direction of Aboukir.

This afternoon shells appeared to burst in the trenches of the enemy's position. The *Minotour* fired with increased rapidity until sunset. The enemy's reply was weak. There was altogether very little activity in the rebel lines. The impression gains ground that the bulk of Arabi Pasha's men has been withdrawn from Kafr el Dwar.

It is reported that several staff officers have deserted Arabi Pasha and have given General Wolsley important information. Said Pasha went to Therapia on Sunday evening and informed Lord Dufferin that the Turkish Council of Ministers had resolved to publish a proclamation against Arabi Pasha and accept military convention with England, conformably to Lord Dufferin's proposal.

A despatch dated Alexandria, Sunday evening, says: A' Meke, p. m., the Bedouins appeared in large force, within a short distance of the fort, where the Malta volunteers had been relieved by the Derbyshire regiment. After considerable firing on both sides the Bedouins retired. It is believed that many Bedouins were killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was one killed and one wounded. It is rumored that the Bedouins will attempt to enter the town to-night at Gabari gades. The barracks have been prepared accordingly.

Captain Baynes, of the Gordon Highlanders, died to-day of dysentery. The *Times'* Port Said despatch says the steamer *Calyse* arrived on Saturday with 150 Turkish troops and moved inside the inner harbor, when the *Monarch* at once sent two armed boats, covered with a Gatling gun from the *Monarch*, to learn their errand. The Turks stated that they were the annual relief for a Turkish garrison at some port on the Red Sea. During the night armed boats from the British fleet cruised round with orders to prevent the Turks from landing. The *Calyse* entered the Canal on Sunday morning, a steam pinnace from the Hecla accompanying her with orders to prevent disembarkation of the troops.

The *Times'* Alexandria, correspondent telegraphs: Abdel Ruscak and four other staff officers escaped from Arabi. They were well received by the Khedive. It appears they have been some time in communication with the Khedive, though members of General Stone's army. They were entrusted by Arabi with the defence of Tel El Kibir, but abstained from making earthworks. They escaped and went to DeLessops and asked of his assistance to get away. DeLessops tried to dissuade them, accusing them of want of patriotism. They finally sought Rear Admiral Heskine, who forwarded them to Alexandria.

When the mounted infantry charged to Mahameh, Sir Henry Havelock Allen showing the way, the enemy dashed into the lake and swam for safety. They were killed with our rifle bullets as they dived and floundered.

A despatch from Ismailia says that Ehad Teheony examined at headquarters reports that much suffering and insubordination prevail in the Egyptian army. The difficulty of dragging supplies over deep sand is very great; but few miles can be made daily. The weather is somewhat cooler and the health of the troops excellent. The glare on the sands at noon is terrible.

A despatch to the *Times* from Ismailia says an officer has arrived here from the Governor of the district between Sunkia and Masowah, on his way to the Khedive to declare his loyalty.

The Mohammedan High Priests held a meeting here at which several influential natives were present. The Priests abjured them to remain loyal to Arabi Pasha. The native Governor has ordered their arrest.

It is stated that the British intend to cut two dykes near Meke, so as to flood a portion of the dry bed of Lake Maxame and prevent any attack from that side. The garrison at Meke was re-inforced to-day, in consequence of the Bedouins having formed a camp on the opposite shore of Lake Maxame.

The latest despatch Tuesday from Egypt was to the effect that Arabi had attacked the British position at Kassasi; but had been repulsed with heavy loss. The British lost 120 men.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—General Wolsley telegraphs from Ismailia: I have just received news from the front that General Graham was heavily besieged last evening by a large force of Egyptians. The British cavalry from Mahameh went to his assistance and he had a brilliant success, taking 11 guns. Only a few British were killed; over 100 were wounded. I am about to go to the front.

General Wolsley telegraphs from Kassasin Lock: Major Gen. Graham, commanding this post, was attacked yesterday evening by about 12 guns and eight battalions. Our men behaved extremely well and inflicted severe loss on the enemy. At first Graham had but five guns, two and a half battalions and a small detachment of cavalry and mounted infantry. Being reinforced by another battalion he attacked the enemy in front whilst the 1st cavalry brigade, under Col. Sir Baker Russell, charged them in the back, sabering a considerable number. The cavalry were handled by Major Gen. Drury Lowe. General Graham's dispositions were all that they should have been. His operations were carried out with the coolness for which he has always been well known. Arabi Pasha was on the field during the action. The cavalry charges were by moonlight, but were unable to secure the rebel guns, which the enemy withdrew during the night. They left, however, all their ammunition. Our killed are: Surgeon-Major Shaw, six marine artillerymen, one infantry sergeant; wounded, one major, two captains, two lieutenants and 50 men.

It is reported that an officer of the Guards, who participated in the fight at Kassasin, is missing. Sultan Pasha has arrived at Port Said. It is understood that he will install the representatives of the Khedive in districts successfully occupied by the British, as his influence with the natives is great. Hopes are entertained that this will do much to wards the pacification of the country.

Says the *Athenaeum*—The trick of amity and good breeding has been lost; the charms of an excellence that is unobtrusive are charms no more. We write as men pain for the exhibitions; with the consciousness that we must pass without notice if we do not give way to excesses in the matter of color and subject and tone. The need exists, and the world flows to it. This little volume of "Eighteenth Century Essays" might easily be described as a protest against the necessity and the submission. It contains ample proof that it is possible to be eloquent without adjectives, and elegant without adjectives; but to be brilliant you need not necessarily be extravagant and conceited; that without being maudlin and sentimental it is possible to be pathetic; and that once upon a time a writer, to prove himself a humorist, had no occasion to be a jacking likewise.

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEGG, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1882.

OH MY PROPHECY SOUL!

Lest it should be again said that a prophet is not without honor, we propose today to give a striking instance of the fulfillment of a short prophecy made by a modest gentleman, whom we know to be so incapable of blowing his own trumpet, that if we or anybody else do not sound forth his praises, he is in danger of going down to his political grave, unwept, unhonored, and unnamed. The prophecy, or rather prophecies, for there were several of them, were made in the year of grace 1880. That to which we refer to-day, was given to the world on the 12th day of April in that year. On that day, the prophet said, "Nothing is clearer than that the Government has lost the confidence of the electors. No supporter of the Government could be elected in St. John." Two years and two months and ten days glided away, and behold an election was held in St. John, and although the prophet took up his pen, and labored each night till the break of day for the Government, and foretold for it unbounded success, when sunset and the returns from the poll booths came, behold it appeared that the prophecy had been fulfilled almost to the letter, one supporter of the Government alone being returned, and he had to buy his election. We note here that the prophet seemed to possess a sort of unconscious veracity, a sort of veracity which philosophers tell us is unaccompanied by any other kind. Being intimately acquainted with himself, he refused to believe what he himself had uttered, and therefore did not trust his own prophecy, which was so signally fulfilled.

And when the prophet had spoken these words on the 12th of April, behold "he got up on his ear" and delivered himself as follows: "The Government is at a discount in York and all the river counties above." "Numerous evidences of Governmental imbecility are to be seen on every hand." "The country is in opposition to the Fraser Government to the core. A general election would establish the fact beyond the shadow of a shade of doubt, as Governmental interpreters of 'Pinaroff' would say. We need not go so far to secure the overthrow of a Government detested from end to end of the Province."

And when we had read these things, we said surely this is the *Freeman* which we are perusing, and behold it was not; and again we said peradventure it is that dialog sheet, the *Globe*, and we examined the title and behold it was not, and again we said, let us examine diligently for perchance this may be the *Herald*, and the compositor and the proof reader have combined to place a wrong date upon the paper. And we examined carefully, and behold it was not the *Standard*, neither was it a Liberal paper, or as the heathens say, a grit sheet, at all, but in truth and verity it was the *Sun*, wherein those things were printed, and we marvelled and said within ourselves, "there must for a surety be an Ethiopian concealed in the wood pile!" and we marvelled also whether any part of the "extent of corruption," through the *Sun* said they would have to wade who upset this government, had enphorised the prophet, and the more we marvelled the more we did not know; and we now ask, with all humility, to be told how it came about that the *Sun* supports what on April 12th, 1882 pronounced "a weak demoralized government, the prey of rings and 'promoters,' and base influences of various kinds."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A special cable says—"The *Standard* to-day published an editorial on the contemplated visit of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. Princess Louise to the Province of British Columbia in September next. The *Standard* predicts a loyal welcome to the visitors, who could not desire to see a country or land wilder or more picturesque than the Far West of the Dominion. After describing the features of the Province, the *Standard* points out that in spite of its many and varied resources it has not prospered. For many years it suffered for political experiments in governing the island and mainland, which, being separated from each other, were as two rival colonies, not always actuated by the kindest feeling towards each other. As a province of the Dominion it has not proved a much greater success, but with its great mineral wealth of timber, fish, land fit for the cultivation of wheat, cattle, hops, its good climate, abundant harbors and peaceful Indian population, its close proximity to the United States, it will go hard with the province if before long a new and better era in its history is not begun."

A ST. JOHN PAPER is very anxious that the New Brunswick Railway Company should "explain its future policy." It will probably be quite time enough for them to do so when the negotiations with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company are closed. We may add that there is no foundation for the report which was circulated during the last few days that these negotiations were broken off.

THE JOYALIST CENTENNIAL.

There does not seem to be much enthusiasm among the descendants of the Loyalists over the approaching Centennial. It is not altogether to be wondered at, for however much we may esteem our over-loyal ancestors, there is not in the present condition of the Province that buoyancy of public sentiment, that hopefulness for the future, that consciousness of great achievements, and of greater possibilities, which alone can lend the necessary ardor to make a centennial celebration a success. The "loyal list idea" was a mistake, and the people of this part of the nineteenth century, are not inclined to throw up their hats over the blunders of 1783. It is safe to say that there are not a hundred people in Canada, outside of those who might hope to make money out of it, who would act upon such an idea, and while we give the men of 1783 all the credit they deserve, not for coming here, but for what they accomplished after they came, we cannot grow enthusiastic over them. The Loyalists of New Brunswick can be divided into three classes; namely, those who were in the King's pay, either in the army or navy; those who looked for positions of prominence in the new colony; and those who found their homes in the new States uncomfortable, because they had made themselves conspicuous in opposing the true principles of government. Candidly, we don't see much in the principles which governed the conduct of either of these classes to awaken public sentiment to-day. The world recognizes that the Loyalists were mistaken, that is those of them who espoused the Royal cause in the conflict with the colonies, and if proof were needed, we have it in the echoes of the British guns at the Yorktown celebration, sounding across the farms which the ancestors of many of our people left for homes on these then inhospitable shores. But some may ask, do you oppose a Loyalist Memorial? We answer that we do not. It is desirable in some way to perpetuate the history of the early settlement of the Province, and as Centennials are the order of the day, it is altogether right and proper to mark in some way the close of the first hundred years since the landing of the Loyalists. The historical fact is worthy of some memorial. If it is attempted to make the memorial commemorative of anything else, we will make ourselves the laughing-stock of the world. When all men agree that the revolution was justifiable, it will be supremely ridiculous for a few thousand people in New Brunswick to pretend to glory in the fact that their ancestors were on the side which not only was defeated, but deserved to be so. If the projectors of the proposed Memorial will appeal to the public on the ground simply that the landing of the Loyalists is an historical event, the centennial of which is worthy of being marked in some appropriate way, they may accomplish something; but they will do very little if they attempt to glorify the most gigantic blunder of the last century—the attempt of Great Britain to tax her colonies.

THE VICE-REGAL TOUR.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have gone to British Columbia. First and last, it has cost the people of Canada a good deal of money to pay for the perigrations of the very distinguished figure-heads to the ship of State; and a good many people are beginning to ask if it pays. We take it for granted that the expense of this tour to British Columbia will be paid out of the Dominion exchequer; and a question arises whether it is worth while to pay for these Vice-Regal progresses through the country. Perhaps as the British Columbians want to see the Princess, it is cheaper to send her to them than to bring them all to Ottawa, although the matter may be open to question, since the whole white population of the Province would not make a good-sized town; but when they have been gratified, it would be just as well to cry a halt, and since it has come to be understood that a Governor General is only an appendage to the Great Seal, that whoever may succeed him will be allowed to go about the country as nearly after the fashion of an ordinary mortal as possible for a person clothed with so much dignity and drawing so large a salary. The administration of the Marquis has been conspicuous for the absence of anything noticeable, and this is not to be wondered at, considering the severe snubbing he got in the Letellier case. The residence of the Princess amongst us has not added to the attachment of the people to the Throne and the Royal family. Royal personages, divested of their surroundings, are very much like other people. If all the princes, and as many beggars were sewed up in sacks, with their heads only exposed, he would be a clever man who could pick out the potentates from the paupers. In monarchical countries, an atmosphere surrounds royalty, which does not accompany it abroad. In a new country like Canada, we have not learned to respect things simply because they are old, and nearly everything is judged of by a rough standard of practical utility. For these, and other reasons, Canadians do not feel much reverence for royalty, and would, probably, never experience a regret if they were told that the Vice-Regal tour now being made is to be the last with which the Dominion will be honored.

EGYPT.

Mohammed Achmet, the so-called El Mehdi, or the Messiah of the Mahometans, looms up again in Egyptian affairs. Arabi is alleged to have stated that he was able to hold the field until the prophet joined him. The forces of the latter are said to consist of 60,000 men, and to be receiving constant accessions, so that if a union can be effected with Arabi's army, there would be a total army of fully 100,000 men to confront the British. It is to be remembered that this great army would, for the most part, be undisciplined and poorly armed, and even if it was inspired with religious enthusiasm, it would probably make a poor stand against the well-trained soldiers from Great Britain, or the equally well-instructed Indian contingent, while the difficulty of successfully maintaining so large an army in the field, in a country like Egypt, will be very great. The great object of Sir Garnet Wolseley must be to crush Arabi before his ally can come to his aid, and this appears to be in a fair way of being accomplished; but it does not seem to be settled that the rout of the rebel forces will end the work of the British army. Something will have to be done with the Prophet, whether he is a true prophet or a false one. His 60,000 followers will not be a bad substitute for inspiration, and if he intends to give trouble, he can do so. Since the British Government has felt compelled, by reason of her Asiatic interests, to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt, the army cannot be withdrawn until a settled government is established, without jeopardizing all the results which may be achieved in a successful campaign. There is little sympathy between Lower Egypt and Soudan, the rule of the Khedive, as administered by his deputies in the remote provinces, being the worst possible despotism. The rebellion of Arabi represents the ambition of one man; the advance of Achmet is the protest of a down-trodden people. The former must be crushed, to deal successfully with the latter will require more than artillery and breech-loading rifles; and it is satisfactory to know that Mr. Gladstone's administration will seek every possible means of securing a recognition of the claims made by the millions of Soudan, that they should be relieved from a system of government, the chief features of which are legalized plunder and outrageous oppression.

UP TO HIS OLD TRICKS.

We are never surprised when the *Sun* has the hardihood to attribute statements to its contemporaries which it never made. This is the *Sun's* chief stock-in-trade, this calling names; but we were rather astounded when we took up its issue of Thursday and found that it deliberately misrepresented what it had published a few days before. Having misrepresnted its own assertions, it calls on some one to contradict it. Nobody takes the trouble to contradict the *Sun*. The fact that the *Sun* says anything is itself a sufficient badge of improbability to render a contradiction unnecessary. It is particular in its invitation Thursday. It is Mr. Blair who must contradict it. No one else will do, and Mr. Blair does not, our delightful contemporary will be forever satisfied that he can not. Then to-morrow the *Sun* will say that the moon is made of green cheese, and will call on Herbert Spencer to deny it if he dares, and when he does not, he will publish him to the world as a believer in this soul-destroying heresy that the rats may eat the satellite up. The possibilities which are involved in this method of discommodating an illiberal, unfortunately for the professors of this sort of logic the public take very little stock in it. They know just what it is worth; but more particularly does every one understand to a hair just what value to put upon any statement in the *Sun*.

In respect to the statement of our contemporary that Mr. Blair will have to "wade through an indefinite extent of competition" to get in power, we have to say that the *Sun* probably knows better than we do the character of the defences with which the Dorchester Corner combination has surrounded itself. But we can inform it that, be the extent of corruption immeasurable, it will avail nothing. The verdict of the people was against the "mythical" government. A majority of the people's representatives have determined upon a change, and although the government may use all the arts of corruption the verdict of the people will prevail.

If the *Sun* can make no better reply than that it pretends to make to the *Herald* yesterday, it may as well abandon any further attempts at controversial journalism. It has three ideas only, one is that every one is like itself, the bond-slave of some politician; another is that calling names and abusing an opponent, and the third is that larger the type used the stronger the argument. It is phenomenally weak in anything like conversational ability; but it carries off the palm easily for low abuse and wilful misrepresentation.

The crinoline continues to gain favor in England, and cool weather mantles will be designed to give room to it.

A GREAT EVIL.

A clergyman recently felt called upon to remark upon the laxity of effort made in this city to prevent young men from going astray. Unquestionably the subject is one which calls for prompt action. There is entirely too much immorality in Frederickton, and much of it can be prevented by legal means. The subject is an unpleasant one to write about, but something must be done, or else the city will become uncomfortable for respectable people. To put it plainly, the houses of ill-fame must be suppressed and the daily parade of shameless women in the streets stopped. It is a disgrace to the fair name of Frederickton that several such houses are in full blast, and that women parade through the streets in attire intended as advertisement of their abandoned calling. If an entertainment takes place in a public hall the best seats are purchased by prostitutes, and respectable people now hesitate about purchasing reserve seats for fear that they may be brought in contact with these people. Surely there is some law for the suppression of this great evil. It may be said that the subject is a delicate one to refer to, but it has become so offensive that it is the duty of the press to speak out. In Winnipeg, we are told that such women are not allowed to promenade the streets or drive about the city in open carriages. Here as every one knows the reverse is the case and they prove the most conspicuous part of the population. It is the duty of all good citizens to insist upon a rigid enforcement of the laws against the social evil. The manifestations of this moral disease are undisputed, and we regret to say that it does not end in moral disease. We shall only call attention to the subject to-day, and we hope that it will not be necessary to refer to it again, but if it is not prevented any false notions of propriety to allow us from speaking out very plainly. We ask the co-operation of the city clergy in removing this pestilence from the city, or if necessary to refer to it again, but it is to such limits as will prevent it offending itself upon respectable people.

A GRAND NATIONAL PARTY.

The telegram from Quebec the other day announcing that it was reported in the ancient capital that Messrs. Mercier and Langelier would shortly enter the cabinet, was regarded here as a *canard*, but few politicians paid any attention to it. This morning, however, it leaked out here that there is at present under discussion by the *clique* of the two great parties in the Province, a move fraught with the greatest importance not only to this Province, but to the Dominion as well, and which is nothing more nor less than the formation of a grand national party in Quebec, the chief plank in its political platform being to see that Quebec gets better terms than she at present enjoys at Ottawa. The most important and initiatory step taken by the party, if the present negotiations are successfully consummated, will be to ask that the Federal subsidy be increased from eighty cents to one dollar per *capite*, on the basis of the census of 1881; the abolition of the Legislative Council, or a modification thereof tantamount to abolition; the entire reconstruction of the Administration of Justice of the Province so as each district may meet its own current expenditure; reductions in the general expenditure of the Province to such an extent that the revenue will meet all expenses under all and every circumstance.

Another suggestion and one which is made by L. O. David is that the excise duties which are now handed over to the Federal Government be awarded to the Province. The ground urged in support of this demand is that the Province at Confederation gave more by \$30,000,000 than she has ever been compensated for by the Dominion Government.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Privileges are becoming a burning question with many Canadians in this Province, belonging to both parties. Already it is stated openly that one of Mr. Chapleau's first moves will be to have a French-Canadian on the directorate of the great Pacific road. A number of

FOUR PARLERS.

have been recently held between Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and Mercier, and it is stated on the best authority that a programme of the new regime is in writing in the possession of these gentlemen. Tuesday numerous interviews have taken place between the Prime Minister and leaders of the Liberal party, and a *modus vivendi* was expected to be arrived at within twenty-four hours, by which means the Liberals would vote for Mr. Mosseau in Jacques Cartier, and thereby secure his election. Messrs. Starnes and Dionne are the two Ministers spoken of who are to make way for Messrs. Mercier and Langelier.—*Montreal Star*.

The theory that lightning never strikes twice in one place is fallacious.

WAR IN EGYPT.

The Austrian gunboat *Nautilus*, bound from Port Said to Alexandria, passed Aboukir on Monday. The Commander seeing a white flag flying on the Aboukir forts, supposed they were in possession of the British, and sent a boat ashore with an officer and 12 men, who were made prisoners by the Egyptians. A despatch from Ismailia dated Aug. 22 says that since the engagement at Shalouf the enemy have left every position they held between Suez and Ismailia and are retreating in disorder towards Saquzig. The Indian cavalry will come on here. The *Times* Alexandria correspondent says fires were observed last evening in the neighborhood of Aboukir and Kafr El Dwar. It is believed that a part of the Egyptian force is burning villages either during or preparatory to retreat. In consequence of the representation made by Lord Dufferin, British ambassador, the Porte has authorized exportation of mules from Smyrna for British service in Egypt. The Austrian admiral has sent the *Nautilus* back to Aboukir. There are increased signs that Arabi Pasha is retiring from Kafr-el-Dwar. According to authentic information Arabi Pasha has 2,500 men at Kafr-Dwar. Large numbers of men are constantly entrenched at Tel El Kebir, and there is little doubt that the big fight of the war will occur there. The prisoners taken at Serapeum, on Monday, report that many of the enemy's wounded died during the retreat across the desert to Tel El Kebir. A despatch from Ismailia says the troops now at Nefieh, with the addition of three squadrons of household cavalry, two guns, a detachment of Hussars and mounted infantry will march in the morning to Magfar, on the fresh water canal, about four miles west of Nefeha, leaving one regiment there to guard the bridge over the canal. The water in the fresh water canal is falling perceptibly at Ismailia. It is feared that Arabi Pasha has diverted its course. The canal company has issued notices requesting economy in the use of water. The Arabs have reoccupied Fort Ghemilek, and are erecting entrenchments in the vicinity. The enemy have thrown up entrenchments in their extreme right across sands towards Lake Aboukir, probably on account of a movement of the Highlanders on Sunday, which threatened to outflank them. It is reported that large bodies of Bedouins have crossed the desert from Tripoli to Arabi Pasha. Several more of Arabi Pasha's officers have arrived at Kantara from the Egyptian camp at Salahik to make submission to the British. A letter from the commandant at Fort Ghemilek has been received by Sheiks in the Arab quarter of Port Said charging them to warn the inhabitants to flee in consequence of a rumor that a "black regiment" was advancing on Fort Said from Damietta. A British force with some artillery has been sent beyond the native quarter. Intelligence received at the Palace states that the Baulak-El Dakur Railway has been cut at short distance south of El Kith. It is supposed by Bedouins, with the object of cutting off Arabi Pasha's retreat to Upper Egypt. Sultan Pasha has received information from Upper Egypt that a strong feeling against Arabi exists among the people because of his exactions. While Arabi Pasha's generals know exactly our movements, we are ignorant of theirs. The absence of balloons is much felt here. The troops at Fort Ghemilek, near Port Said, are reported to be wavering in their allegiance to Arabi. Many of them are deserting. The 26th company of the Royal Engineers to-day proceeded to Ramleh. The Porte has addressed a protest to Lord Dufferin, British ambassador, in regard to the interruption of telegraphic communication with Egypt, the Porte being unable to communicate with its officers at the Khedive's palace.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Nees* telegraphs that general confidence is expressed in diplomatic circles and by the press, that the moderate party has triumphed and that a military convention will be concluded. Lord Dufferin's essential demands are already conceded, and the question of form only waits despatch. A despatch from Vienna to the *Nees* says it is reported from Constantinople that the Sultan has consulted Germany in regard to a military convention, and that Germany has advised him to come to an understanding with England, as cooperation with that nation was the only means of defeating Russia's plans.

Yesterday the following was received in London: "The enemy are reported in force ten miles off from Ismailia. Occasionally the attack on pickets, but retire directly we advance. Our line extends over a mile and a half beyond Ismailia. The water supply continues to diminish. What we have is very bad. Our cavalry is moving towards Maghanah. The railway to Nefeha is completed. Prince Tock will move with General Wolseley. General Wolseley and cavalry are now at Nefeha. There is no sign of the enemy. Gen. Wolseley, telegraphing to the war office from Ismailia, on Thursday, says: The water in the fresh-water canal having been falling the last three days I thought it necessary, although I had possession of Serapeum, to push forward and occupy a point on the canal 7 miles west of Ismailia, where I had been warned the canal could be used in possession of the British, and sent a boat ashore with an officer and 12 men, who were made prisoners by the Egyptians."

Gen. Wolseley, in his despatch to the war office, recounts an engagement at Magfar on Thursday in which he held his ground the whole day against 10,000 Egyptians; his forces numbered about 2,000 men. General Wolseley says: I advanced this morning before daybreak with the household cavalry, two horse-artillery guns, 30 mounted infantry, and 1,000 men from the York and Lancaster regiments and marines. After some further skirmishing I took possession of the dam, which the enemy had constructed across the canal and between the villages of Magfar and Mohutma. During the operation two squadrons of the household cavalry charged the enemy's broken infantry very gallantly. I soon found that the enemy were being largely reinforced from Tel El Kibir. I thought it inconsistent with tradition for the Queen's army to retire before any number of Egyptian troops, and so I decided to hold ground until reinforcements arrived. All day long I had an Egyptian force of 10,000 men with 10 guns in my front and on my right flank. The precision of the enemy's artillery-fire was very good, but fortunately they fired with common shell nearly all day and when they did fire sharpshooters were badly adorned. The enemy had their cavalry regiments in line. Our horses, having been recently on board the ship, were not in condition to gallop much. The two horse-artillery guns were served with pluck and ability. Our casualties were being slight. Capt. Hellam Parr was wounded through the leg. Lord Melgund received a wound through the hand. Capt. Parr's mounted infantry distinguished itself. All the troops engaged did well. To-morrow (Friday) I shall attack the enemy's position at Halenke and hope to take possession of the dam (which they constructed) there this morning."

In his telegram, Gen. Wolseley asks I omitted to say that I had with me, yesterday, 2 Gatling guns, worked by seamen, who did their duty admirably.

Damietta has been captured, and the sanitary agent of the English government, post office official and two priests were found there. They had been loaded with chains for the last six weeks and subjected to the most terrible cruelties.

The Baptist Church.

Notwithstanding the fact that he has been granted an extension of time, Mr. Milten is constructing the New Baptist Church in this city with a great deal of vigor. The walls of the lecture room are nearly completed and before very long one will be able to form a good idea of the effect of employing the Frederickton Sandstone in connection with Dorchester Freestone. The greater part of the stone used in the construction of this church is from a quarry two miles below town on the railway line. It is a dark bluish grey stone of good sharp grit and very durable. It is a little harder to work than the Dorchester stone, but when roughly dressed makes so handsome a wall, that the hardness of the stone is really no objection to its use for building purposes. The Baptist church walls will be laid in what is technically known as "shoddy." This is a most unfortunate term, as it is usually employed to signify something insubstantial. In this case it means that the stone are simply squared at the edges, the face of each block being left rough as it is broken by the hammer. The trimmings will be of Dorchester freestone, the same as the Parliament building are constructed of. The work of procuring this stone and preparing it, has been subcontracted to John Moore who has a schooner loaded upon the ground, and the stone is understood to be the best ever brought to the city. Judging from the effect of the combination of the two varieties of stone, as it can be seen on portions of the lecture room wall, we think that the church when completed, will compare favorably with any stone structure in point of color; and as its proportions are good and the detail of ornamental elegant, though not elaborate, we must congratulate the committee upon the very excellent taste they have shown, and the citizens upon the prospect of having an edifice so creditable to the city.

The utilization of the stone from the quarries near this city is a capital idea. It keeps so much more money amongst us, which would otherwise be sent to Dorchester. We hope that this is only the beginning of the uses to which this stone will be put. It compares very favorably with much of the best varieties of stone used in constructing public buildings in the United States, and is particularly well adapted for the building of churches.

The time for the completion of this church is September 1883, and it is altogether likely that before that time our Baptist friends will be able to occupy, if they wish, a building which in external appearance and the internal appointments will compare favorably with any structure of the kind in the Province.

BOXES OUT OF THE LOCKUP.—Saturday night drunkenness and rookery-fism reigned supreme. The police succeeded in running in an old offender, but the quarters assigned him in the lockup were not in keeping with his views. His friends viewed the situation in the same light, and in a short time had the prisoner out. They removed a large stone in the corner of the lockup and tearing away two feet square, through which the prisoner escaped.

POOR DOCUMENT

Story of a Silver Mine.

An old Colorado miner says:—While I was yet at Leadville a man came up there from Denver named Dexter—Jim Dexter they called him—and he was full of life and hope, and had some money. Dexter looked about him for a while and finally bought a claim on Carbonate Hill, which had at that time not been prospected very well. He paid, I think, about 15,000 dol. for it, and set to work putting in machinery and sinking the shaft, which was already down some hundred feet or more. He worked away on the mine, people laughed at him a good deal, but he never once lost heart. The mine had not shown up a single thing in the way of mineral, and the shaft had been sunk by that time several hundred feet. Dexter did not know what to do. He had now spent nearly all the money he had and nothing was coming in. One day in the early part of the year of 1876 a party came to him and asked him what he would take for his mine. Dexter told him, and a bargain was made between them. The price paid was, I think, \$30,000, some \$5,000 more than Dexter had spent on it altogether. He was mighty glad to get the \$30,000, and thought himself well out of a bad bargain. He rushed out to Carbonate Hill and ordered the miners to drop their tools and quit work. This was about three o'clock in the afternoon. He said, "Boys, I have sold this d—d hole, and I don't want you to work another minute in it for me, I will pay you off right now, and you can quit." Well, the miners had just finished a drill and were going to place a blast and uncover, some rock, and they asked to be allowed to finish it before they quit work. "No," said Dexter; "come out; I don't want you to work any more; there's nothing in the d—d old hole." The men reluctantly quit and departed. Dexter got his money and was happy. Well, the mine had been bought by a stock company, and in a short time they began work on it. Now, young man, what I am going to tell you is the solemn truth," said the miner. "Those fellows went up there to that mine and laid a fuse to the blast left by Dexter's men and touched it off." After the smoke cleared away they went to see how much rock had been loosened, when what do you think? There before their eyes they saw the richest body of silver ore which has ever been seen since the world began. At that time hundreds of thousands of dollars met the gaze of the delighted owners of the richest kind of ore. Well, young fellow," continued Mr. Knowles, "that mine was the celebrated Robert E. Lee, which made everybody rich who has anything to do with it since Jimmy Dexter sold it. Millions of dollars have been turned out of it and it is the greatest silver mine in the world." The reporter asked the miner how Dexter took the misfortune. "Well," he replied, "they say Dexter would cry for a long time after when he would hear the name of the mine mentioned, and is now a rich man, living in Denver in fine style. He has the reputation of having the most elegantly furnished house in Denver, and it surely is a beautiful place.

Who is Arabi Pasha.

Says the Chicago Times.—It has been discovered that Arabi Pasha is not an Arab but a Frenchman, who used to deal in confectionery in New Orleans, and subsequently fought in the Franco-Prussian war, after which he went to Egypt, and rapidly ingratiated himself with the people. It is a pretty story, and there is just enough improbability about it to make it take well. It is, however, a protean anecdote, which has appeared in so many shapes that there is some lack of confidence in it. Some years ago it was discovered that Sitting Bull was not an Indian, but a graduate of the National Military Academy, who had resigned from the army and adopted savagery. This story was told with great circumstantiality, the American name of the Sioux chief was given, and various witnesses were called upon to identify him, which they all did. Five years ago Osman Pasha the "ghazi," had barely loomed up conspicuously at Havana before he was at once thoroughly identified as a Yankee who had disappeared several years ago, gone to Turkey, and done as the Turks did until he had become just like one of them. except that he, of course, retained his American superiority over Turks and Russians and perhaps Italians. Now there are a few slight changes in that pretty romance, and it is made to fit the Egyptian leader. The fiction is older than Sitting Bull. During the Indian mutiny in England that some of the sepoys leaders, who made the most determined resistance, were renegade English officers. The fact that a good many Europeans have adopted Mohammedanism and Turkish manners, and have risen to eminence in the Turkish military service, gives a certain air of probability to these stories. Omar Pasha, the Turkish general in the Crimean war, and Mehemet Ali Pasha, one of the most important generals in the late Russian war, were Europeans. But the stories grow for the most part out of a little love of mystery and a good deal of belief on the part of Europeans and Americans that Orientals are so far inferior that any one of their leaders who really distinguishes himself must belong to some of the western nations.

A Prodigy and Monster.

Nature often gives such curious twists to her productions which afford hope of being rare and valuable pieces of human clay, that she only provokes by tantalizing us with her hints of what, if she has chosen, she might have done. She turns out a child, who, if she will finish us carefully as she begins him, promises to be a Shakespeare, a Macaulay, or a Webster; but, suddenly as if impatient of her workmanship, or as if governed by a mere caprice, she warps and perverts him, and throws him away, battered and useless. Several years ago a boy was born, in Paterson, New Jersey, whose head on the day of his birth attracted attention, and which, when he had reached the age of four, had grown so large as to make other people shake their heads and predict a fatal and speedy ending of his life. But he lived on until he wore a hat of seven and a half size, while his body ceased to grow after the age of 5. His intelligence was marvellous. He could learn anything by heart, had wonderfully quick perception, great logical faculties, mathematical talents and a love of music and poetry. He could recite Milton and Shakspeare, and render some of the passages after the manner of the best actors whom he had seen. He became the wonder of the city, and even attracted scientific and other prominent men to read this enigma of juvenile genius. With all the amusement and pleasure he found in life he had moments of profound sadness in which he would speak of his early death in terms and tones that touched his friends and hearers to tears. His father died before the boy had attained celebrity, and his mother earned a living by working in the mills, leaving him during the day to the care of his chance friends and acquaintances. His gifts proved his ruin. He fell in with those who began to pervert his wonderful mind. They taught him slang phrases, profanity and obscenity. A mere midget, he became famous in vicious ranks for his vileness and precocious vulgarity of speech as he had previously for his cultured and refined intellect. He became self-willed and incorrigible. The doors of respectable people were closed against him. He learned to smoke, chew, curse and swear, and spent his time in dancing jigs and singing ribald songs. Before he was eight years of age he was in the habit of coming home intoxicated, or not coming home at all. He was shunned by those who once courted and flattered him. Ladies who had petted him, passed him in fear of an insult. His temper became ungovernable, his insolence intolerable. He would stop strangers in the street, demanding a chew of tobacco, and would return either an acquiescence or a denial with blood-curling profanity. It was not that he was so vile and loathsome, for boys of that age and character are not uncommon, but the sight of the creature, with his big head and baby frame, conducting himself like a candidate for the State prison, made him monstrous and repulsive creature.

Duel of a Cat and a Snake.

Garter snakes abound in Tremont. A gentleman who recently took a house near 17th street and Third avenue said to a reporter the other day: "On Wednesday morning as I was dressing I looked out of the window and saw the cat acting oddly. She was springing from side to side, and evidently trying at times to avoid something, and then to seize it. I hurried into the garden, and found the cat engaged in a fight with a garter snake. The reptile was so intent on keeping its enemy before it, its only hope for life, that it did not see me; but the cat noticed my approach, though she lost none of her vigilance in doing so. She is a small animal, a capital mouser, but certainly inexperienced as a snake killer. She seemed at first to be a little frightened, but seeing me she gained courage, and her attacks upon the snake became fiercer and more frequent. "It was like a sparring match. Every effort of the cat to seize the snake was foiled by the rapid movement of the reptile, which repeatedly struck fiercely at its assailant, beating her back, but apparently not injuring her. Finally the cat adopted curious tactics. She walked round and round the snake, forcing the latter, with its head raised high above the grass, to twist in one direction in order to face her, until its body assumed a spiral form. Of course it could not continue this movement indefinitely, and when it could go no farther, and the cat still moved round it, the reptile, with lightning like rapidity, twisted the other way. For the infinitesimal part of a second its eyes were not turned towards its enemy; but it was enough. The cat had been watching for the opportunity thus offered, and quick as was the snake's movement, her own was quicker. Before it could face her she had seized it about four inches below the head. In vain the snake writhed and coiled around her. It could not shake off the cruel hold, which was only relinquished when the reptile's head was entirely severed from its body. "The cat then made an attempt to feed upon her victim's flesh, but apparently not liking the meal, turned and walked away. I examined her, but as far as I could see, the snake's teeth had not penetrated her fur. The snake was a little more than three feet long."

Who is Arabi Pasha.

Says the Chicago Times.—It has been discovered that Arabi Pasha is not an Arab but a Frenchman, who used to deal in confectionery in New Orleans, and subsequently fought in the Franco-Prussian war, after which he went to Egypt, and rapidly ingratiated himself with the people. It is a pretty story, and there is just enough improbability about it to make it take well. It is, however, a protean anecdote, which has appeared in so many shapes that there is some lack of confidence in it. Some years ago it was discovered that Sitting Bull was not an Indian, but a graduate of the National Military Academy, who had resigned from the army and adopted savagery. This story was told with great circumstantiality, the American name of the Sioux chief was given, and various witnesses were called upon to identify him, which they all did. Five years ago Osman Pasha the "ghazi," had barely loomed up conspicuously at Havana before he was at once thoroughly identified as a Yankee who had disappeared several years ago, gone to Turkey, and done as the Turks did until he had become just like one of them. except that he, of course, retained his American superiority over Turks and Russians and perhaps Italians. Now there are a few slight changes in that pretty romance, and it is made to fit the Egyptian leader. The fiction is older than Sitting Bull. During the Indian mutiny in England that some of the sepoys leaders, who made the most determined resistance, were renegade English officers. The fact that a good many Europeans have adopted Mohammedanism and Turkish manners, and have risen to eminence in the Turkish military service, gives a certain air of probability to these stories. Omar Pasha, the Turkish general in the Crimean war, and Mehemet Ali Pasha, one of the most important generals in the late Russian war, were Europeans. But the stories grow for the most part out of a little love of mystery and a good deal of belief on the part of Europeans and Americans that Orientals are so far inferior that any one of their leaders who really distinguishes himself must belong to some of the western nations.

Just Received. 1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combs; 5 gross Tooth Brushes (English manufacture); 5 gross Davidson's Rubber Nipples; 5 gross Alcock's and Seabury & Johnson's Porous Plasters; 18 dozen Wade & Butcher's Razors; 1 gross Packer's Tar Soap; 1 barrel Peppermint Lozenges; For sale low. Wholesale and Retail at

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

McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON are now manufacturing and have for sale at their Foundry, KING ST. FREDERICTON. TUBS CELEBRATED First Prize Hay Presses, COOKING STOVES, in all sizes. CYLINDER STOVES, with Russia and Common Iron Tops, for wood burning. WROUGHT IRON WOOD FURNACES MADE TO ORDER.

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

NEW RICH BLOOD! PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health. If such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. & JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Make Hens Lay! An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Feeders said here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Boxes one to ten sent free by mail for each letter stamps. I. & JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

FREDERICTON Marble Works. MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES—Granite and FreeStone, In all its branches, at cheap as anywhere in the Province. Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

JUST BELOW NORMAL SCHOOL, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON. JOHN MOORE. 2-12-81

COAL. TO ARRIVE TO-DAY: 200 TONS EGG COAL. FOR SALE LOW. John Richards & Son. June 23

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.

Clothing Department A LARGE LINE OF CHINCHILLA BEAVERS, In Blue, Brown and Black. PLAIN BEAVERS, In Black, Blue and Brown.

PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND PILOT CLOTHS, ALL SHADES. A Superior Line of GERMAN OVERCOATINGS, also a well assorted stock of SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATINGS.

IN SUITINGS: English Suits, Scotch Suits, Irish Suits, French Suits, German Suits, Canadian Suits, Domestic Suits.

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

IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT BEST COMPETITION DEPIED

READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers, Suits, Rubber-Treed Water-Proof Overcoats, Cardigan Jackets, in new and snobby patterns.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, VERY LOW. HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, &c., in great abundance.

NEW DEPARTMENT. Our Boot & Shoe DEPARTMENT

is now fitted up. In Ready-made we have an immense assortment, from the leading Canadian houses. Men's Fine Boots, Cassock and Mellum Boots, Low Shoes, Congress Boots and other English Walking Boots.

A JOB LINE OF RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES now on hand. In our Custom Boot and Shoe Department, our foreman, MR. WILLIAM TUPTS, will endeavor to meet the wants of all with good workmanship and a first-class fit. Our stock is now open for public inspection. Drop in and see us.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON. F. Ton, Dec. 4, 1881.

Golden Fleece. New Fall Goods 87 Packages now Opened.

COMPRESSED IN PAINT WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS. CAMP BLANKETING. GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS. LADIES' MANTLES. LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS. (A very large stock, all colors and qualities.) LADIES' FURS. LINEN GOODS. (In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels.) BERLIN GOODS. (In Clouds, Jackets, &c., &c.) BURNING GOODS: FRENCH MERINOES, CASHMERE, COTTONS AND LUSTRES. LARGE STOCK OF WINGCRETS. (Good value.) COLORED DRESS GOODS

3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS and a general assortment. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PRICES MODERATE.

John McDonald Before buying your Milk Pans Come to Lemont's. He is retailing them at wholesale Prices. June 23



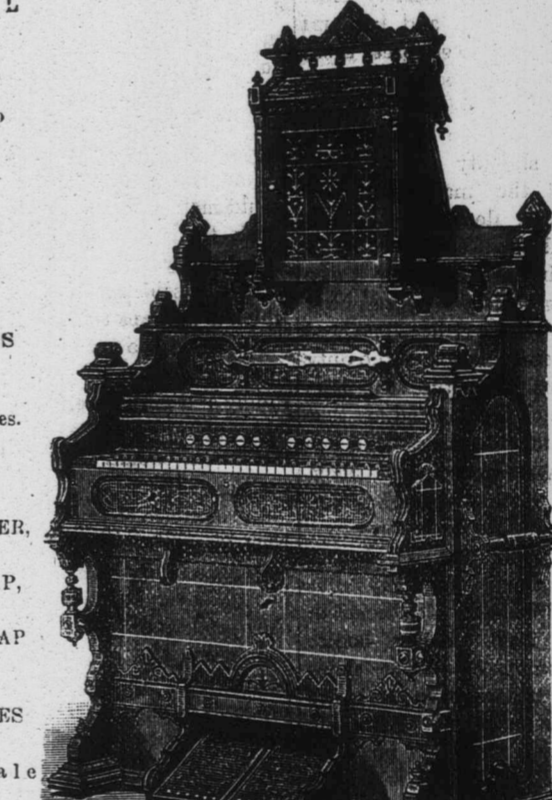
CHEAPEST ORGANS

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.

Table with columns: SCHOOL, BOOKS, Very Cheap, MAPS, GLOBES, NOTE PAPER, FOOISCAP, LEGAL CAP, ENVELOPES, Wholesale or Retail, JUST RECEIVED, 22 Bales, ROOM PA, Direct from the Manufactory, DESIGNS, HANDSOME PATTERNS, will be sold low, Call and see THEM.



ORGANS

For Sale or Hire on easy terms. Any one wishing an Organ would do well to call and see our Organs and Prices. Terms, etc., before purchasing. We have sold a large number of the above patterns, which have given the best of satisfaction, as our testimonials will show.

McMURRAY & FENETY. IRON. OAKUM. BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX. BIRQUE "PARAMATTA" AND S. S. "HERBERT" AND "CASPIAN"—17 1/2 Bars Hotbed and Spoke Iron; 500 Bundles of Plate and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 210 Bundles Navy and Iron-plate OAKUM; 225 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25; 510 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO. Sled Shoe steel.

Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron. CARRIAGE BOLTS, &c. Just received: 1 CASE Carriage Bolts; Drill and Drill Axle Clips; Tufting Buttons and Nail; March 15. Z. R. EVERETT.

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

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

Milk Pans, Crocks. 4,680 PIECES Milk Pans, Butter Crocks, Preserver Jars and Flower Pots, very low, at wholesale and retail. LEMONT'S Variety Store. May 8

WASH BOARDS. Just received: 10 DOZEN Zinc Wash Boards. For sale wholesale or retail. Z. R. EVERETT. May 23

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

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHASLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1882.

DOUBTFUL L.W.S.

In a short article, with the above caption, the *Globe* refers to a recent article in the *Herald*, relating to the social evil, and intimates that there are some laws the enforcement of which is undesirable. It refers especially to the laws against selling intoxicating liquor and Sunday shaving. It seems to us to be making matters up very considerably to bring the question of Sunday shaving into a discussion of the statutory provisions for the suppression of vice. There is nothing vicious in the act of shaving or getting shaved on Sunday morning, and it is open to doubt where more immorality results from getting shaved by a barber or shaving one's self particularly, as is apt to be the case, if the domestic razor be better fitted for cutting tobacco, than removing the superfluous hair from the human face divine. The enactment and enforcement of Sunday laws admits of some discussion, all men being by no means agreed how far it is advisable to carry such legislation; but about the subject to which we have referred there can be no two opinions. We do not suggest that the social evil, as it is called, can be legislated out of existence; but we do say that respectable people ought not to be annoyed by the public parade of prostitutes. We also say that when houses of ill-fame are allowed to become established institutions, and the inmates frequent the streets and most public places, more injury to young men is likely to result than when these places are shown to be under the ban of the law. We are glad to know that the remarks of the *Herald* have been thoroughly appreciated by our citizens, many of whom have called to thank us for having directed public attention to the matter. The position which the *Globe* seems inclined to take in reference to Sunday laws is scarcely correct in principle. It is no objection to a law that it is difficult to prevent its violation. Society must not be overrun by vicious and immoral people merely because to suppress them constant effort is required. We agree fully with the idea that it is well to allow people the largest possible liberty, consistent with the stability of our social institutions and the maintenance of public health and decency. No one should be treated as a criminal whose conduct is not inconsistent with these things; but if it is, as represented by the Legislature has a right to interfere to protect itself, and it becomes the duty of all good citizens to see that the laws are enforced, which are enacted for that purpose. We remember that it is not very long ago that a representative body, claiming to be distinctively Christian, made a powerful and we believe successful effort to prevent the running of Sunday trains on a road not many miles from St. John. We have also heard of existing protests from similar bodies against the opening of barber shops Sunday morning; but we have yet to see one of these bodies attempt to grapple with the social evil. They are powerful in their efforts to suppress what may be necessary, and is scarcely to be called morally wrong, but they make no effort to put down what may be called the greatest evil of the day. Nobody is injured by the fact that a railway train is run on Sunday, but thousands of people may be benefited by it. We fully agree with our contemporary above referred to, that it may be inexpedient to enforce some of the laws for the prevention of so-called offences against religion and morality; but we think it will agree with us that the laws which we had especial reference should be rigidly adhered to, and that good would result therefrom.

THE RAILWAY DEAL COMPLETED.

A special despatch to the *Herald* announces that the lease of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway to the New Brunswick Railway has been completed. We understand that under the arrangement, the New Brunswick Company has the carriage of the leased road since July 1st. Under the new management both roads can be run much more economically than formerly. The trains which leave Vancouver will probably run without any change to Presque, and other changes will, no doubt, be made, which will secure greater efficiency of service without adding to the expense. Every effort will be made by the New Brunswick Company to meet the public wishes in the management of their largely increased railway system.

It seems to be definitely settled that the local elections in Ontario will not be brought on this fall, although every power which the Tories can bring to bear, is being used against Mr. Mowatt, that gentleman holds the fort with remarkable equanimity and seems likely to continue to hold it. He has administered the government of Ontario with remarkable success and there is little doubt that he will be continued in power. 1882 has been a bad year for local governments; but we do not imagine that Mr. Mowatt would have any cause to fear an appeal to the people this year. There seems to be no good reason why he should dissolve the Legislature a year ahead of time, unless it be that he may desire to emulate the example of the Tory premier of Canada.

OUR RAILWAY CONNECTIONS.

Our city contemporaries seem very much exercised over the railway connections of Fredericton, and perhaps not without reason. We are glad to see that so much interest is taken, even if the agitation does not appear to have any practical result. There has, first and last, been a good deal said and written about the railway enterprises in which Fredericton is interested; but that very little has come of it. There are plenty of people who will talk, but very few who will invest a dollar in any enterprises of this kind. Let us take for example one project in which our city ought to be interested, the Miramichi Valley Railway. How much stock would be taken in that road here; how much would the city and county give as a bonus or would they lend their credit to any, and, if so, what amount, to a company taking hold of the railway? Another question arises. Is it necessary to do anything more than has already been done by the Legislature? Let us examine how the matter stands. The Miramichi Valley road is a little over one hundred miles. For the purposes of calculation, let us say it is 100 miles long. This length of road, as there are no heavy bridges, could be built and fairly equipped for \$900,000. Of this, \$300,000 would be given by the government. Now, supposing this subsidy is not drawn, but is left in the hands of the government as a guarantee of interest; it would be a sum large enough, with interest, to meet the interest at 5 per cent, on the cost of the road for at least ten years. The government would therefore be safe in undertaking to guarantee the interest on the cost of the railway for ten years. It is a question for our people to consider if they could, with such a guarantee, float the bonds necessary to build the road. This is a matter not to be talked over in the papers and let drop at that; but is worthy the serious consideration of the business men of Fredericton and Miramichi. We need not make any argument in favor of the road. We simply wish to show the way the financial view of the question suggests itself to our mind. Probably it would be very difficult to raise the cost of the road over and above the subsidy, in stock subscriptions or bonds, secured merely upon the road and its earnings; but a ten years guarantee by the government would put another face upon the matter entirely. If any of the citizens of Fredericton would make a move in this matter, we think their efforts would be seconded promptly by our neighbors at the north. It may be said that we cannot do much; which is perhaps true in the sense that our people have not much money to put into a railway; but we can set the ball rolling and perhaps enlist the aid of men whose standing in the money centres of the world would be a guarantee of success.

In reference to the future plans of the New Brunswick Railway Company, it by no means follows that, because they do not take everybody into their confidences, they propose to give their Fredericton connection the cold shoulder. It may be taken for granted that this company proposes to extend its business in every possible way and will make every combination within its power to control the carrying trade of this section of the province. While we look upon the leasing of the N. B. & C. Railway as important to this section in many respects we are not prepared to give up all anticipation of seeing Fredericton connected ultimately with a line of through railway to the St. Lawrence.

A LOYALIST MONUMENT IN FREDERICTON.

Some of our city papers favor the erection of a loyalist monument in Fredericton. This is very well; but as yet the subject excites little interest. It is, perhaps, desirable that the centennial of the settlement of Fredericton should be the occasion of some celebration, and it is natural that the descendants of the founders of the city should feel some desire to erect a memorial to them. The only place in the province where a memorial to the Loyalists, as such, ought to be erected, is in St. John, and Frederictonians should throw no obstacles in the way of the erection of some suitable memento of the pioneers of the province there.

Our suggestion for Fredericton is, that a memorial tablet should be erected in some place, say near the Parliament Buildings, commemorative of the founders of Fredericton, many of who he buried in unknown graves. But while we talk about the Loyalists, why should we forget the real founders of New Brunswick, the Maurierville settlers, the centennial of who arrival was allowed to pass unnoticed? We think that if the Legislature desires to mark in an appropriate way its appreciation of the worthies of the latter part of the last century, it can do so in no better way than by a grant to pay for the collection and publication of the history of the Province from its earliest days. This, as it would reach all classes and familiarize the people with events long forgotten, and perhaps, by showing what had been done, stimulate efforts to make one Province a happy and prosperous land, is the best loyalist memorial we can have. Nevertheless we have not a word to say against a suitable monument being erected in St. John.

A NEW PARTY.

A convention has been held at Chicago, which was largely attended from all parts of the United States, and an attempt has been made to organize a new political party upon the following platform.

The prohibition, as public crimes, of the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and supply and taxation of all alcoholic beverages.

The prohibition of tax, license, regulation or legal sanction in any form of them or any other public crimes.

Civil and political equality and enfranchisement of women. This, so far as it concerns the States generally, is remitted to the party in those States.

The abolition of polygamy.

The abolition of executive, judicial and legislative patronage: the selection of all officers by the people as far as practicable, and civil service reform in other appointments.

The abolition of sinecures and unnecessary offices.

The universal and enforced education of the youth of the nation, including instruction in regard to the effect of alcohol upon the human system, with ample provision for the support of an adequate and efficient system of free public schools in all the States and Territories.

The preservation of public lands for home for the people and their division in limited portions to actual settlers only.

The abolition of monopolies, class legislation and special privileges from the government as injurious to the equal rights of citizens.

The control of railroads and other corporations to prevent abuses of power and protect the interests of labor and commerce.

All observers admit this—the time has arrived in the United States for the organization of a new party, and the only question which can be raised concerning the success of the new departure arises from the platform upon which it is based. It is very significant if the tendency of opinion that the first public effort to the desire to give shape to the demand for a political organization in which the objectionable features of the Democrat and Republican parties shall not be continued, is that the prohibition of the liquor traffic and woman suffrage should be given the most prominent position. The world will watch with interest the success which will attend an effort to incorporate these questions into the practical politics of fifty millions of people. It will be noted also that the new party aims at breaking the power of railways and other monopolies. It is natural that the West should be determined to assert the rights of the people in these matters, for nowhere has the oppression of monopolies been felt to so great a degree as in the great agricultural States. We see in this an indication of what may be expected to come about in our own West. If any man believes that the Canada Pacific Company will be allowed to exist for that term of years, he does not grasp the full significance of western sentiment on the monopoly question.

The new party will gain many adherents, and if it is to be a success will destroy one or the other, and perhaps both of the existing parties. Its organization now will enable it to gain great strength before the next Presidential election. The co-operation of women is asked, and women delegates are admitted to its conventions. This is no unimportant consideration. The elections on prohibition in Kansas, Ohio and Iowa show that the women, when they take hold of a political question, are almost irresistible, and we shall not be surprised if the new organization presents so strong a front that much that the demands will have to be conceded by the party which will secure the control of the Executive at the next Presidential campaign.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

One of the most important items connected with the progress of work on the Canadian Pacific is contained in the following—Engineer Major A. B. Rogers telegraphs to President Hill, of the Manitoba line, that he has succeeded in finding a feasible pass through Selkirk, or Gold Range, in British Columbia. This discovery has immense value, for it determines the route which the Pacific Railway, locating it about fifteen miles north of the boundary line, directly opposite Kamloops. The line will be about 100 miles south of Yellow Head Pass, thus doing away with the necessity of the far north-western detour as laid out by the Government party. This is the second summer that Major Rogers has spent in British Columbia. Everybody said he could not find the pass, but he has done it, and the Canadian Pacific authorities are happy.

A rumor was started at Spring Lake, N. J., last Thursday, presumably by the keepers of the bathing houses, that Oscar Wild would bathe in the surf at 11 a. m. The announcement brought an immense crowd to the beach. Eleven o'clock passed and the throng showed signs of disappointment. The keepers of the bathing houses then prepared a stuffed image of Wilde, robed it in a second best bathing suit, with knee breeches, and fastened a huge sunflower on the breast. Amid great applause they attached the figure to a rope and ran it up to the top of a flag pole where, Japanese parasol in hand, it swayed back and forth in the breeze.

A correspondent pays his respects to the Dominion and Local Governments in another column. We publish the letter, without desiring to be understood as endorsing it.

WOLESELEY'S SUCCESS.

The advance of General Wolesley in Egypt seems to be very successful. He moves with great rapidity, and follows up one blow by another. The indications of a speedy collapse of Arabi are very numerous, and we suppose the "inevitable Sir Garnet" will soon have another laurel wreath to adorn his brow. He has proved himself on several occasions to be a born leader of men, and his success in Egypt takes no man by surprise.

BUNSEN'S DEFEAT.

Referring to the result of the contest, Gordon 452, Bunster 222, the *Victoria Colonist* remarks:—The election of Mr. Gordon to the Commons in Vancouver district by a very large majority is assured. The district has every reason to rejoice at the change. Mr. Gordon has already made his mark as a local legislator. He has always been distinguished for his independence of character, straightforward business habits and entire respectability. As a debater he is concise, clear, and effective. When in the Local Parliament he supported the Elliott Government; and when that Ministry succumbed before a storm of abuse and calumny, Mr. Gordon went down with it. He has lived long enough to see the people reverse their former verdict by placing him in a higher, if not more honorable, position than that which he occupied before. The Island enjoys now, for the first time in its history since Confederation, a delegation to Ottawa in which it may show preference. With Baker and Shakespeare for Victoria, and Gordon for Vancouver at the Federal Capital, that justice which has so long withheld from this section will be certain to be accorded.

THE IRISH TROUBLES.

Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived today. The Mayor presented him with an address of welcome and expressed a desire that the residents would strengthen Mr. Trevelyan's hand in his onerous duties. Mr. Trevelyan said:—It would be idle to deny the existence of personal danger in the task of governing Ireland. The remedy against outrages was to have a tribunal which could be trusted to do justice without fear. When the Irish people were convinced that they have a tribunal which will give a verdict according to the evidence, it will have an important effect. Those who expected that agrarian murders would suddenly cease were expecting an impossibility. The fixed policy of the Government is to distinguish between criminal and political acts; they did not care to concern themselves with political meetings, but against outrages they were determined to wage an undying, unrelenting war. The remarks of Mr. Trevelyan were received with cheers. Mr. Trevelyan subsequently visited the iron works. Flags were displayed from the houses and from vessels in the harbor.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S MISTAKE.

During the absence of Dr. H. B. Palmer from his resort at Chicago, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Palmer, a student in the doctor's office, came to this city. Yesterday Palmer found them at a boarding house here and tried to shoot them. A lively struggle ensued. Admire knocked Palmer down and held him until assistance came. Palmer was arrested, but was subsequently released. He had admire arrested on a charge of larceny, and then returning to the house he beat his wife shockingly, and would have killed her had not the police arrived. She claims that admire, who is several years her junior, accompanied her as a protector only. The boarding house people say the relations of the pair had been perfectly honorable, and no effort was made to deceive any one as to their relationship. Mrs. Palmer is in a dangerous condition.—*Ottawa Press*.

Everybody recalls the romantic story of Madlle. Blanche d'Incourt, who ran away with Musurus Bey, and after going through a marriage ceremony with him, and residing for some time under the same roof in England with her youthful husband, was enticed away by Paris by the Countess, her mother, and immured in a convent. Poor Musurus Bey in vain endeavored to gain possession of his bride again. The marriage was pronounced illegal, it had taken place without the consent of the young lady's parents; and Madlle. Blanche, notwithstanding all her supplications, could not manage to make her mother relent. At length the lady seems to have forgotten all her love passages with Musurus Bey, as she is about to be married to Count de Solms, Madame Rattazzi's son.

THE TIMBER REGULATIONS.

The almost universal opinion expressed by the lumbermen in Fredericton attending the land sale was to the effect that the new timber regulation, restricting licenses to the year, is very ill-advised. Most of the lumbermen were loud in their condemnation of it, and we heard several persons who had previously been favorably disposed to the administration, express their determination hereafter to give it their strongest opposition.

The value of timber in Manitoba, the *Times* says, is rising with a rapidity unprecedented in its history. Farm laborers are in big demand at from 45 to \$30 a month and their board and washing. They are scarce at that, and farmers are securing Winnipeg in a vain attempt to get men.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A beautiful Methodist parsonage has been built at Jacksonville, Carleton Co., Geo. C. Lincoln, of Pomeroy's Ridge, Charlotte Co., was drowned last week while bathing in the St. Croix, at Clarke's Point.

While Mr. Sturgess Marvin was moving at Springfield, King's County, his horses stepped on a hornets' nest. The stings of the hornets so maddened the horses that they ran away, breaking the machine to pieces and seriously injuring Mr. Marvin.

A sad case of drowning at Clarke's Point, on the St. Croix, occurred on Thursday. A young man named George C. Sinclair, of Pomeroy Ridge, was in bathing with some companions, when he was seized with cramps, and sank before assistance could reach him. His body was recovered after about two hours' search. The young man was the only support of his parents, who will feel his loss very deeply.

The parishes along the line of the Intercolonial, in Quebec, are just now overrun by horse buyers, who purchase all the animals the *habitans* will sell at prices ranging from \$60 to \$180.

On Thursday, Joseph Raymond, a switchman on the North Shore Railway, was accidentally killed while coupling cars at the station, Quebec. Deceased was a native of Rimouski, but resided in Three Rivers, where he leaves a widow and one child.

On Tuesday, a carpenter named Moran and another named Larrain, were working in the new wing of the cotton factory Montreal, beneath a number of beams supported by iron pillars. One of the beams fell, and toppled over all the rest. One of the men was killed. Larrain had his back broken, and Moran his skull cut open.

An attempt was made to wreck a passenger train on the Kingston & Pembroke Railway outward bound on Monday, at the junction with the Grand Trunk Railway, a block of iron driven into the frog of the track, dislodging the locomotive and six cars, and causing the blockade of the road for five hours, but doing little damage. The obstruction must have been deliberately done. The company will offer a large reward for the perpetrators of the atrocious work.

The Rev. A. Smith, of Manchester, the Clinton *New Era* says, has been the subject of a peculiar, yet painless affliction. Some time ago small spots appeared in the palm of his hands, somewhat resembling blood blisters, and he kept letting them out, a watery substance exuding therefrom; at the same time the skin of the hands kept coming off, until now he has but one or two patches of the old skin remaining on his hands.

Dr. Harkins, of the Academy of Science of San Francisco, has lately made some interesting discoveries in the city of Carson in Nevada. In excavating for the foundation of a new State prison a ledge of sandstone was struck, in which were found some mammoth remains of surprising portions, as may be judged from the assertion that there are amongst other things footprints, which are magnificent *jac similes* of the human foot, and which measures twenty-two inches in length. (Casts of the bones are to be taken, and slabs of the sandstone with the footprints to be carefully preserved. The region seems too remote to admit of the explanation that has been maliciously suggested that some of the Chicago women have been down there barefoot.

"Kiss Me Good-by, Dear."

The *Transcript* man had better come home. Somebody has got hold of the editorial pen, and while the editor is sojourning in Winnipeg, has taken to writing editorials about kisses and things. He has jammed up into about eight inches of space such incoherent sense as the following:—*"Make the air vocal with kisses,"* "the time to kiss is the present," and he raves over "unkissed kisses." This is awful. Westminster Doctrines is a wonderful place, a noble country, but we are astonished that such monstrous doctrine should be preached from Moncton. *"Make the air vocal with kisses,"* Yes, and have the old man come in to ask what all that noise is about. *"Make the air vocal with kisses,"* and have half the people on the sidewalk look at the gate and tell all around town the next morning what they heard. *"The time to kiss is the present." Pretty advice this, when perchance the old lady is just waking out of her nap in the rocking chair, or *pater familias* is just coming in to wind the clock. Yes, the *Transcript* man had better come home as soon as possible. Then to talk of "unkissed kisses." What are they? What are they made of? What is a kiss that is not kissed. We sent out our ironclad brass-bound copper-fastened special to interview some of the young ladies on the subject. He went up to one and asked:—"If she had any un-kissed kisses?" She said:—"No, but my brother has any amount of un-kissed kisses." As the brother weighs 210 lbs. and is pretty spry, our reporter moved on. Next he met a young miss, and said:—"Have you any un-kissed kisses about—I mean have you any?" She just looked at him, that was all, she did not speak a word, and that man of brass, iron and copper turned all colors of the rainbow and made some unwise remarks about the *Transcript* man, whom we repeat had better come home, before his deputy in charge sets the community in a blaze by his fearful suggestions. *"Make the air vocal with kisses,"* Brothyr, you never have been there, or you would not talk such rubbish.*

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

Don't forget the laying of the corner stone of the new Baptist Church to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The following is the programme of exercises:—
Chant—Psalm lxxxvii.
Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. F. D. Crawley.
Prayer by Rev. Jos. McLeod.
Address by Rev. F. D. Crawley.
Historical Sketch by H. C. Creed, Esq.
Laying of the corner stone by Mrs. Charles Spurgeon.
Hymn—"Our God, our Help in ages past."
Addresses by Clergymen present.
Doxology.
Benediction.
The silver trowel to be used on the occasion was presented by the contractors Messrs. Bond & Milton, and bears the following inscription:—
BY MASONRY.
Corner Stone Frederick Baptist Church, September 1st, 1882.
POTATOES.—There is a very active demand for potatoes in the United States.

Our Business Houses.

It is our intention to publish an account of the leading business houses in the city, with the view of bringing before the people of the province the advantages which the city offers to persons desiring to purchase goods either imported or manufactured at home. We decided to begin at the dry goods trade, and having heard that

TERREST, DAVIES & CO. had made an addition to their already spacious premises, a *Herald* representative was despatched to call upon them, and make some enquiries as to their present and past business, and what they had to say as to their ability to supply wholesale purchasers. He found that they had added twenty feet in length to their main saleroom, which is now eighty feet long, and is no doubt the most capacious in the city. The firm occupy four flats in the premises, they are in. The basement is used for the storing of bales of reserve stock, and for cottages for the wholesale trade, the ground floor is the general retail store, the second story is devoted to carpets and wholesale small wares, and the top story is used chiefly for lumbermen's dry goods. The large room over the new addition will be used for storing trunks.

In reply to the remark from the *Herald* representative that what he particularly wanted to ascertain was the ability of Fredericton merchants to do a wholesale trade, Mr. Tennant replied:

"That's just what we want people to understand. We are prepared to do a jobbing business, and now carry it on quite extensively." He went on to explain that as they purchased almost exclusively for cash, and were, comparatively speaking, under light running expenses, they were in a position to give their wholesale customers just as favorable rates as any of the St. John houses. In the line of lumbermen's dry goods, Mr. Tennant claims that they stand at the head of the trade, in the variety and excellence of their assortment. He did not say that no one else could do as well; but he is quite sure that nobody can do better. They already sell largely to such lumbermen as W. E. Richards, T. Lynch, G. W. Bevan & Co. These parties buy their dry goods almost entirely from the city, and Mr. Tennant thinks he can say to the lumbermen of Queen's and Sandby that they would find it to their advantage to examine the quality of the goods now in stock and the prices. He is satisfied that Fredericton merchants will be able greatly to increase their trade connections, especially in the jobbing line.

Messrs. Tennant, Davies & Co. manufacture jumpers, trousers, shirts and overalls for use in the lumber woods, and use the best material in so doing. The work is also done in a superior fashion, and the articles produced are much stronger and more durable than those made in the Upper Provinces.

In reply to a question as to whether their wholesale trade was increasing, Mr. Tennant said that it is, and the same is true also of the retail trade. In every respect they find their business better than when they took charge upon the death of the late A. A. Miller. It is important to the people of the river counties to know that our Fredericton dry goods men are prepared to do a jobbing business upon as good terms as any other dealers in the Province. This enables purchasers from the interior to save time and expense in travel and freight.

STROCK SUSPICION OF MURDER.—The drowning of the girl, Sparrow, at Souris, P. E. I., on Sunday night, 20th inst., is the topic of conversation in that village. Various rumors are afloat, and the conclusions generally arrived at are that she came to her death by foul means. Witnesses who saw the young woman previous to her melancholy end, agree that she never committed suicide, and that some one other than herself, must have had a hand in her death. She left the house of Dr. Cox in company with another servant, and when they separated, she walked towards Mr. Mayo's—where, it will be remembered, she intended to leave a book—she made a remark that if they returned home from church together, their mistress might allow them to go for a walk. During the conversation in Mr. Mayo's it was noticed a man passed the window, and the deceased immediately left the house and it is supposed joined him—instead of going to church—and walked towards Souris beach. A lady who was with the strand at the time, reports meeting a young man and woman. Shortly afterwards cries were heard close to the beach, the place where the drowning is supposed to have taken place. These reports, together with the fact that the woman, when found, was dressed in Sunday attire, not a particle of clothing displayed—suggests that the unfortunate girl was lured across the lonely beach and at the bridge met her death at the hands of some miscreant. A suspicious mark on the head of the deceased, and the evidence regarding her condition given by the medical gentlemen who performed the post mortem examination strengthen this belief, and we hope the legal authorities of Souris will leave no stone unturned to discover the real cause of this unfortunate young woman's death. That a searching and unbiassed investigation be made.—*Examiner*.

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

GLIMAN'S HEARSE will go to Woodstock to-day.

TEA MEETING.—Remember the Tea Meeting at Lincoln to-night.

INTERESTED crowd watched the laying of the asphalt Tuesday evening.

PICNIC.—The Baptists and Free Baptists will hold a joint picnic to-day at the Hermitage.

NEW SEWER.—Tenders for construction of a wooden sewer on Smith street will be received by the Board committee up to Sept. 9th.

TEA MEETING.—The Methodist of Central Kingsclear advertise a grand tea meeting to be held on the grounds of W. McKay, on the 3rd of September.

APPOINTMENT.—It is currently reported that Mr. B. R. Stevens will be appointed Judge of Probates, for Charlotte county, in place of the late George D. Street, Esq.

YOUNG OFFENDERS.—Two young lads, named respectively Kellher and Murphy, the former 13 and the latter 12 years of age, were arrested for drunkenness.

ON DUTY.—That to-night at eight o'clock St. Ann's Church will be in an interesting event. If we had not promised to say nothing about it we would be more explicit.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—North Sydney, G. B., has had his first marriage under the "Deceased Wife's Sister Bill." The couple came from Newfoundland to take advantage of the Dominion Act.

TEA MEETING.—The Free Baptist congregation at the Mouth of the Penic will hold a tea meeting on Thursday, September 21st. There will be a lecture in the evening. Tea will be served at 2.30 p. m.

MATRIMONIAL.—The air is full of rumors of impending matrimony. The medical profession, the banking business, the railways, and the insurance interest, will, if reports are true, be represented at the altar within a few days.

HORSER.—A good many horses are being shipped from Prince Edward Island to the United States. The constantly increasing demand for good horses should stimulate our farmers to give more attention to raising the best possible animals.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.—Mr. Woodbridge is now in Chatham and held a meeting there in the Masonic Hall on Monday last presided over by Rev. E. Wallace Waites. He has a meeting in Newcastle Tuesday when the Rev. Wm. Aitken occupied the chair.

PERSONAL.—Kennedy F. Burns, M. P., elect for Gloucester, is in the city.

Ex-Speaker Anglin and family are also here.

Messrs. Gregory and Wetmore have gone to Anderson on professional business.

OBITUARY.—We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Alexander Gibson, Jr., which occurred at her residence in Marysville, on Tuesday evening. The deceased has been in full health for some time. The funeral will take place this afternoon at two o'clock.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—Any person who desires to purchase a well built commodious cottage in Gibson, with 1 1/2 acres of land attached, and a good barn and outbuildings. Should enquire at the Herald office. Terms reasonable and possession given immediately.

FROST.—Along the line of the Intercolonial between St. John and Shediac great damage has been done to the buckwheat crop in the low lands one half at least has been destroyed, while in some places the potatoes have been damaged through its effects.

FOR THE ASYLUM.—James Douglas, Sr., who was recently discharged from the Lunatic Asylum, has become so deranged in his mind that it is deemed best to send him back again, and he was accordingly arrested Monday and taken to the gaol for safe keeping. He submitted quietly to the police.

THE LAND SALES.—The land sales were concluded yesterday at noon, about one thousand and lots being disposed of. We are unable to give any totals to-day, the officers of the department being too busy engaged setting with the purchasers to furnish any information. The highest price which any land sold for was \$87.00.

THE LEE CASES.—Nothing has been done as yet towards procuring bail for the prisoners, except that three names were submitted to Mr. Richards on Saturday but not accepted by him. Judge Weldon, yesterday on the application of Mr. Rainford, deputy clerk of the Crown, rescinded his order admitting the Lees to bail.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the new Baptist church in this city will be laid with appropriate services on Friday, September 1st, at 10 o'clock, a fine weather permitting. There will, no doubt, be a large gathering of our citizens on the occasion, as this is an event that does not often occur in Fredericton.

CONCERT AND TEA MEETING.—What will probably be the last of the Lincoln Methodist concerts and tea meetings will be held at Mr. Stephen Glasier's, on Thursday evening. Ample provision will be made for the carriage of visitors down and back. Large scores will be fitted with seats and towels and down by tags. A good time may be looked for if the weather is fine.

THE GIBSON LEATHER CO. PICNIC.—All the picnic people are lucky this year in point of weather, and the Gibson Leather Company were the luckiest of all. The steamer May Queen was crowded yesterday morning to her utmost capacity, very many persons who wished to go, having to remain at home for lack of accommodations. An unsuccessful effort was made to charter the Florenceville.

REWAYAY.—The horse attached to A. A. Sterling's delivery wagon took fright while standing in the alley next Mr. Sterling's store, yesterday. He contrived to detach the hind wheels from the wagon before reaching the street. Then he upset a wagon belonging to Mr. Ingraham, and cut the horse harnessed to it; then he turned around and smashed the rest of the delivery wagon by bringing it in contact with a tree.

A MODEL BUILDING.—Walter McFarlane's new factory at St. Mary's Ferry will be a model in its way. The walls are of brick, the roof will be of iron, the floor of flat stones or brick, the partitions of brick and the window shutters of iron. The building will be absolutely fire proof for the reason that there will be nothing in it to burn. Mr. McFarlane expects to be at work again in full blast by the 1st of October at the latest.

RAILWAY MATTERS.—At a meeting of ratepayers in the town of Pictou on Thursday, it was resolved to grant a bonus of \$50,000 to the Great American & European Short Line Railway Company, in consideration of their running the line into the town and constructing a draw-bridge from Norway Point across Point across Pictou harbor to Abercrombie Point, the amount to be paid on the completion of the road from Oxford to New Glasgow.

CAPTAIN BELL.—Monday we referred to the grave of James Bell in the Protestant graveyard, and spoke of it as "Colonel" Bell. In this we were incorrect. The person who lies buried there is Captain James Bell, for whom a ship was built in Kingsclear in 1811. He died before the vessel was finished. The ship afterwards sailed to Ireland, and subsequently came out to St. John, where she ran ashore and was broken up. The ship was built opposite B. Kilburn's, and was built by Joseph Dow.

THE CODFISHERY.—Vessels which have arrived at this port during the week from the Western shore of Newfoundland report this season's cod fishery on the Newfoundland coast almost a total failure. The failures in such an important industry will seriously affect the poor people of Yel Ancient Colony. We hope this fishery may turn out better towards the end of the season. From some sections of this island we hear of few catches being made, while in other sections fish are reported scarce.—*North Sydney Herald.*

A RARE TREAT.—We are glad to be able to announce a rare musical entertainment in store for our citizens. The celebrated Spanish Students, assisted by the equally celebrated Weber Quartette and accompanied by the pleasing soprano, Miss Jessie A. Rand, are to give a concert in the City Hall on Monday evening the 11th inst. No such musical combination ever visited the city, and the house should be filled to overflowing. Remember the date and let every preparer go to go. So excellent an entertainment deserves the largest patronage which the city can give.

UNION BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.—For two days past rumors regarding the solvency of the Union Bank have been floating about town. For the purpose of settling the rumors, the bank, a *Telegraph* reporter called at the office of Messrs. Macellan & Co., bankers, and at the agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia here, and at both places was assured that they had received no intimation that there was anything wrong with the bank, and were still taking its bills. It is impossible to trace the rumor, but well informed persons assured the reporter that the bank was perfectly sound and that the rumors were silly.—*Telegraph.*

BANKING.—John Sivewright, Esq., the Secretary-Treasurer for Gloucester, has been appointed agent of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Bathurst. This appointment, we feel assured, will give general satisfaction, as the gentleman named possesses excellent qualifications for the position, his knowledge of the mercantile and industrial business of Gloucester, and his acknowledged energy in the performance of his work. We congratulate friend Sivewright on his appointment to the position. The Branch of the Merchants' Bank, although established but a short time is already doing a large business there.—*Advocate.*

PICTURESQUE CANADA.—Fredericton and the St. John River will be pretty well represented in "Picturesque Canada," the publishers having nearly all of Taylor's photographs to select from, as well as having several new city views taken expressly for their use. Among the new pictures are a view of the Parliament Building, a view of Queen street showing the Normal School, City Hall and Randolph's Block, several views of the Officers Square and others of interesting points. Mr. Taylor has duplicate copies for sale, and as they are finished in his usual good style of art, they ought to be readily disposed of.

AN INCIDENT.—An honest, homespun-clad gentleman came to town to attend the land sale. His pockets were well lined with the wherewithal to purchase permits of Her Majesty, as represented by our jovial friend Adams, and he was sojourning at a certain hostelry in this city. Now this honest man had had the papers, and after he had eaten his dinner he thus spoke to a friend, "Silver or cents have I none, nothing have I but a load of bills, and I dare not pull it out here for I have heard of people who displayed large rolls of bills in public and were never seen again. I don't like to mean; but I would rather look to make more new rich money" and he went away sorrowing for he had lots of cash.

OUR SINGLE BOX.—There is no much real absolute merit as *Johnson's Liniment*. It is both for internal and external use and is worth more in a family than a seraph son.

BRACE UP.—You're stem for work. *Zovessa*, the new Druggist and Liniment, is a remedy strictly to business by correcting the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. Sample bottles, 10 cents; large bottles, 25 cents.

The Land Sale.
The attendance at the land sales was very large and all respects a representative gathering. This being the first sale for five years, and all the old licenses having fallen in the number of applications was very large being in all 1185, and covering about five thousand square miles in or a little less than one fifth the area of the province. Adding to this the New Brunswick Railway lands and the private lands under permit this year we have probably nearly a third of the area of the province will be operated upon this year. The north shore was of course more largely represented than any other part of the province. Among those present were B. H. Polley and John Gosses of Richibucto; J. W. Wright of Kingston; Alex. Morrison, and P. S. S. Miller, of Morimore, Kent; J. M. Donaldson, of Newcastle; J. D. Lowery, of Campbellton; Geo. Moffatt, of Dalhousie; J. A. Mowatt, of Campbellton; Alex. Morrison, and P. S. S. Miller, of Chatham; Allison Chesley, of Salisbury; B. C. Cushing, of St. John; Scott Fairlay, of Bolstown; W. Williams, of Gagetown; D. J. McLaughlin, of Peticodiac; C. A. Hallett, of Elgin; J. T. Doyle, and Geo. Duth, of Restigouche; F. Woods, of Welford; C. B. Beckett, of Faquet River, A. A. Robinson, of Milltown; T. L. Beaven, of St. John; W. J. Brant, of Kingston; J. B. Russ, of Nelson; William Richards of Newswalk; W. H. Murray, of Kingsclear; Alex. Long, of Boiestown; E. A. Phillips, of Cole's Island; W. Harper, of Salmon River; M. P. Gies, and G. Gale of Welford; J. McAllister, of Salmon River; T. Lynch, of Miramichi; J. B. Snowball, of Chatham; Geo. McLeod, of St. John; G. G. King, M. P. of Chipman; Geo. J. Vaughan, of St. Martin's; R. Hutchison, of Miramichi; C. D. Cormier, of Canaan Station; J. Barnes, of Cocagne; K. F. Burns, M. P. of Bathurst; Theo. Desbrisay, of Chatham; E. J. Hilgard, of St. John; E. J. Smith, of Shediac; A. Dunn, of Welford; Donald Buckley, of Chatham; J. F. Atkinson, of Kent; J. D. McKay of Bathurst; J. A. McDonald, of Miramichi; J. McLaggan, of Peticodiac; J. A. Snowball, of Chatham; R. S. Dunn, of Lincoln; W. B. West, of Grand Falls; R. D. Richardson, of Chipman; George Clarke, of St. John; Robt. Dunn, of Chipman; John McNeil, of Restigouche; Hugh McLean, of Salmon River; C. H. G. King, of Chatham; Geo. J. Vaughan, of St. Martin's; R. Hutchison, of Miramichi; C. D. Cormier, of Canaan Station; John Wallace, of Albert; J. S. Leighton, of Woodstock.

There was not much competition at the sales. In fact, the highest price paid for any lot being three square miles, which was sold by James Miller for three square miles south of Lake Stepan, Queens county. There was some lively competition between D. McLaughlin and W. Milne, which resulted in Milne getting \$84 a acre for three square miles south of Rensou River, and McLaughlin paying \$65 per mile for a similar track in the same locality.

The following lots were also contested, and were purchased by the persons named, for the prices specified below:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Lot 307, Jacob Corey, 2 miles | 516 |
| " 326, Justice Fairley, 6 " | 500 |
| " 331, C. B. Parker, 3 " | 14 |
| " 350, R. P. Whitney, 6 " | 10 |
| " 354, R. P. Whitney, 2 " | 41 |
| " 251, Wm. Fairhead, 7 1/2 " | 61 |
| " 298, C. F. Todd, 6 " | 9 |
| " 270, Donald Buckley, 7 1/2 " | 60 |
| " 280, M. T. Glenn, 2 " | 15 |
| " 283, Hugh McLean, 6 " | 19 |
| " 425, L. Langley, 2 " | 20 |
| " 453, C. F. Clinch, 2 " | 20 |
| " 456, E. Walker, 2 " | 36 |
| " 470, R. N. Doherty, 6 " | 37 |
| " 471, R. P. Whitney, 3 " | 31 |

It was proposed to continue the sale in the evening and the Assembly corridor were lighted for the purpose. Everybody assembled and was ready for work, but the Surveyor General decided to postpone the sale. The postponement was not satisfactory to the most of those present, but the excuse, "a meeting of the Council," was unanswerable as a young lady's "I am engaged," and so the postponement was made until Wednesday morning.

SIXTY OR SEVENTY YEARS AGO.—Things have changed since then. At that time passengers from Fredericton to St. John made the journey by means of sloops. During the year of 1812 many of these were captured by the British and sold in St. John, and afterwards fitted up as passenger boats. There were several of these on the route at that time. The first steamboat for passengers was placed on the river in 1816, and made one trip a week up and down. She had no cabin on deck, whatever accommodation that was provided being below deck. During the next year or so, a novelty in river navigation followed that of steamboating. This was what a native of the Emerald Isle might call "a steamboat propelled by horse power—a boat fitted up with a capstan, to which about a dozen horses were tacked; so that motion could be communicated to the side paddle-wheels; these horses were engineered by a man with a long whip and about as much consequence as an admiral nowadays.

THE NEW SIDEWALK.—The working of completing the new pavement has been begun by G. S. Fisher & Co., of St. John. A layer of coarse gravel, coated with tar, will be first laid, and this will be put a layer of fine gravel, similarly coated, and upon this a layer of fine sand, mixed with the tar and tar. This will give a smooth even and solid surface. The gravel and sand have to be dried either in the sunlight or by artificial heat. The warm dry weather has materially assisted operations. Our citizens will have within the next fortnight as fine a piece of pavement as can be found anywhere. It is important that all the buildings along the new pavement, not only provided with gutters in the eaves, should have them put on without delay.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.—There is nothing more pleasing in the external appearance of woman or man than a beautiful head of hair. It is possible to make every person possess it by using the long and well known Gingleaze Hair Restorer. Sold at 25 cents a bottle.

A Tough Race.
There dwelt on the classic banks of the Nashwakasis a bay pony, rugged and strong, who shook his head at all his fellow equines, as though he would have them know that in truth and verity he is "the oldest inhabitant" of his tribe. Thirty-five are his years, and he looks good enough to last all the more and ten. What he is made of is not generally known, but he is probably composed of equal parts of cast iron and whalebone; but whatever are his constituent parts he is a good horse yet. This is the only animal comes of an ancient stock. His mother was an Irish Hunter, and she a French Canadian. Wherever any of the progeny of this old mare can be found, you will get a speedy, tough animal. Several then have been fast trotters, considering their chance, or training. One of the old mare's progeny, the McCloskey Mare, when fifteen years old, trotted and won a race at Presque, Maine, without previous training, except ordinary driving on the road. Her time was 2:25, which, considering that she was only two days off grass and driven by a man who never saw her before, was somewhat remarkable. The youngest of the eighteen was a magnificent looking grey horse, which could draw a road wagon a mile in three minutes. He never was trained for speed. He was sold for \$250 to St. Stephen gentleman. Another member of the family made a good running record at the opening of the Fredericton race course, Dr. Coulthard, of this city, owns one of the family, the fifteenth colt of the old Carran Mare. But of them all none have been so useful as the old pony of the Nashwakasis, and doubters may ask his owner, Alexander Thompson, for proof of what we say.

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The grand opening of the second Annual Exhibition—Fair of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute is announced to take place in their sumptuous Exhibition Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston, on Wednesday, September 6th. The Exhibition promises to far surpass the brilliant display of last fall. Exhibits from twenty-seven States of the Union; and from three foreign countries will completely fill the immense building. The genius of the inventor and the skill of the mechanic will be displayed in a thousand forms. Illuminated water displays, cascades and fountains will add a charm to the busy exterior. The great Southern Railroad exhibits a repetition of the Atlanta Exhibition, will undoubtedly prove of much interest to our agricultural readers. The arts, minerals, woods, and field products of the South will be fully represented. Another attractive feature of the exhibition will be the electric light display by Prof. Edison and others. One thousand incandescent lights of Prof. Edison's system, and one thousand gas lights of other companies will illuminate the vast interior at night. As before stated, the opening ceremonies will take place on Wednesday, September 6th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Governor Long, presiding, assisted by the Governor-elect, a repetition of the Atlanta Exhibition, by extensive exhibits. Mr. Edward Atkinson will deliver an address, and Reeves' American Band of Providence will enliven the occasion with choice musical selections. Exhibits will be modified to have exhibits in complete order on the evening of September 5th, as no work on exhibits will be permitted on the day of opening. A grand gala day is expected on the 5th, and a large enthusiastic attendance is anticipated.

We would suggest that the Fredericton Railway Co. issue excursion return tickets at one fare to enable our citizens to go to Boston and see the above.

Needed Improvements.
The condition of the ferry landings have already been referred to in the Herald, and our remarks have met with the warm approval of persons whose business or pleasure requires that they use these means of crossing the river.

On an average, fully four hundred teams and twelve hundred people cross by the three ferries opposite the city every day, and it will be difficult to find many highways in the Province which are as largely used by the public, yet we venture to say that there is not a highway which receives less attention in the way of public money. It has become a matter of necessity that these ferries should receive attention at the hands of some one. The boats themselves are safe, speedy, and reasonably comfortable; the owners and crews courteous and obliging; but the land approaches are execrable, and the water approaches to the shore very much in need of attention.

THE GIBSON FERRY.
This important ferry, connecting with the New Brunswick railway, and used by the people of the Lower Nashwaak, has long been a matter of public concern. It is situated at the mouth of the river, and is the only one of its kind in the Province, by all means, the worst land approach. It is about as bad as it could be, without being actually impassable. The approach on the Gibson side is considerably better. On the city side there is a deep water cut, which makes the landing dangerous at low water. The rock ought to be blasted away, and some dredging done, which, with a few improvements to the Fredericton landing, would make this ferry all that could be desired.

ST. MARY'S FERRY.
The St. Mary's ferry landings on both sides of the river are in a very bad condition. After the winter's work and spring drives have been over the party took their way to St. John by the Intercolonial Railroad. One of them had purchased himself a new suit of clothes, and having \$35 left, put it in his pocket book, which he placed in his pocket. A short while having clasped, on feeling for his book he found it was gone. He looked everywhere that he could think of for it, but to no purpose. A man in the car just then stepped up to the foreman of the party, and said, "I saw one of your men take that young man's pocket book as he slept on the seat. I will swear that I saw him, and there is the man," pointing to Lee. The foreman stepped up to Lee, and treating the matter as a joke, said, "Come, Newt, give the man his money; the joke has gone far enough." "Money," said Lee; "I never got my money." "But here is a man who saw you take it," said the foreman. "It's a—d—d lie!" said the unblushing Lee. The foreman kept his eyes on Lee all the while, and as soon as the station at St. John was reached he pointed out the offender to a policeman, who took him out of a drinking den, and told him he would either give up the money or go to jail. After some hesitation Lee put his hand in his pocket and handed out the money to the policeman, who gave it back to his owner.

"Say what you will about him," remarked a citizen of a seeking looking neighbor who had seated himself in the shadow of a fence to rest, "he is always true to his sense of duty."

"What duty?"

"The duty of getting drunk."

THE ASTONISHINGLY—Short time it takes Zovessa to act upon the Digestive organs and the Liver, proves its wonderful affinity to the stomach. The first dose relieves. A sample bottle convinces a large bottle cures.

DAISIES—Now-a-days not to use "Tea-Berry," the new requisite for the Teeth and Breath, argues not to be Recheche; take a look at it at your drug store. 5 cent comles.

YORK COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The following is the programme for the evening session, which will be held at Fredericton, September 7 and 8, 1882.

First Session, Thursday, 9.30, a. m.—Address by the president. Enrolment. Election of officers and Executive Committee. Paper on Health Lessons in Primary Grades, by Miss Duffy, of Regent Street School, District.

Second Session, Thursday, 2.30 p. m.—Paper on Minerals, adapted to the requirements of the Prescribed Course, by G. E. Gregory, A. B., Principal of Model School, District. Discussion on Health Lessons in advanced Grades, to be opened by a member of the Institute.

Third Session, Thursday, 8 p. m.—Paper on Teaching of Lights and Shades, by J. Mearns, Principal of Regent Street School. It is expected that Dr. Rand, and Mr. Parkin, Principal of the High School, will address the Institute at this Session.

Fourth Session, Friday, 9.30 a. m.—Paper by A. Kelly on Oral Lessons in Country Schools. Paper on Model Lesson on Animals, in Grades III and IV, by Miss Jennie Lyle, of the Model School. Discussions will follow each of these papers in order.

Fifth Session, Friday, 3.30 p. m.—Paper on Grammatical Analysis, by Miss Jennie Gregory, of the High School. Discussion to follow. Miscellaneous matters of interest will be taken up at the close of the discussion. It is understood that Principal Crockett will read a paper or deliver an address at one or other of the sessions.

ELDON MULLIN, A. B. Pres't;
Miss E. J. Ross, Vice-Pres't; Executive
H. Mearns, Sec. Treas.
G. E. CROSSCOP, A. B. Committee.
W. E. EVERTT,

AN UNLUCKY BRIDGE.—It will be remembered that the railway bridge at Currie's Mountain has been twice nearly destroyed by fire, and, in addition, has been on fire several times. A reason has been assigned for these conflagrations, which we give without endorsing it. When the cutting was made through the mountain, a grave of an Indian was disturbed. He was closed up in a copper casket. No one knew why, but it is now suggested that he was an incendiary sort of chap, and his friends thought it best to put him in something fire proof. When the navies dug him out, they very unceremoniously replanted him in the filling which approaches the bridge; and it is suggested that he is pursuing his incendiary proclivities, now that he has escaped the restraint of the copper casket. Be this as it may, one thing is very sure that the bridge is unlucky—and

Gents' Tweed and Rubber WATERPROOF COATS, LADIES' GOSSAMER WATERPROOF Mantles, Etc.,

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO'S,
Importers of Dry Goods,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
Fredericton, June 9, 1882.

GROUND BONES,
Just Received and for sale Low,
3 Tons Fine Ground Bones.
GEORGE T. WHELPLEY,
MAY 22, 1882.
BABY SWINGS. BABY SWINGS.
Very nice at LEMONT'S Variety Store.
May 8

POOR DOCUMENT

Cetewayo.

HIS MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.
The St. James' Gazette says that on his arrival in London Cetewayo received no visitors, but retired shortly after midnight. On the party reaching their bedrooms, however, it was found that the apartments, which had been arranged according to English notions of comfort, were unsuited to native requirements, and a rearranging reducing the sleeping accommodation to the level of the Zulu idea of comfort was realized. Cetewayo and his party were conveyed from Southampton in a special train, which proceeded at a rate which completely astonished Cetewayo and his companions. They placed their fingers in their ears and gazed stupidly if not with alarm. The beauty of the country exceeded Cetewayo's expectations. "If," he said, "I could only live in a country like this I should want for nothing more on earth." The cattle attracted attention, and he frequently expressed his surprise that after feeding on such soil our herds did not become so fat as to be unable to rise. Later, he exclaimed that we were like ants—we swarmed; and he added: "Why ever did a nation so grand, a people so numerous, make a war upon a man so little as the Zulu? Why did you not ask me to run away—to get out of Zululand? That would have been noble of you and kind to me."

HIS VOYAGE FROM THE CAPE.
A correspondent who was on board the vessel with Cetewayo from Madeira to Plymouth, gives the following narrative of the voyage: Although the weather was fine during the journey from Cape Town to Madeira, Cetewayo and his attendants suffered for a short time from sea sickness. The first to board the Arad in Funchal Bay were the Portuguese customs officials. The chief official inspected His Majesty gravely and in silence. Cetewayo gazed at the official somewhat disdainfully and muttered something to Ungcongwanu which drove him into a paroxysm of laughter, and this ran through the entire Zulu group. Grapes, cigars, peaches and invitations to smooche and drink were among the peace offerings made to Cetewayo by the main visitors; but while the grapes and peaches were accepted by a bow or a smile, the cigars and liquor were declined. The accommodations assigned to the King and suite on board the Arab was sufficient, and in every sense admirable. The ex-King, his cousin, and two counsellors dined together in the saloon, and they occupied a table which at their own request was set apart exclusively for their use. The Zulus had peculiarities in their diet. At breakfast they began with their beefsteaks, and finished with porridge. They have learned the use of the knife and fork, but they have not quite accustomed themselves to walking up stairs.

Cetewayo enjoyed strict observance of etiquette, a breach of which by his suite he would not suffer. During the run from Madeira he invariably entered first at meal times. The same rule was observed when the party left the table. The ex-King chatted pleasantly to all and inquired after their bodily condition. When Cetewayo declined to receive a visitor his pleasure was conveyed in the brief exclamation, "The King sleeps." Cetewayo occasionally attended divine service during the voyage. On one occasion he arose in the midst of the service and muttering "Let us go," walked from the saloon, followed, of course, by his faithful chiefs. The ex-King believes that his visit to England is merely preliminary to his restoration to Zululand.

The Kenwood Convent, near the Hudson River, about two miles below Albany, has recently been supplied with the telephone. One of the sisters invited the Superioress to test it. After persuasion the Superioress consented, and was told by the sisters to say "Hello," and put the handpiece to her ear. Turning to the sister she remarked:—"I am surprised to hear you make use of such a word." "But it is necessary, mother; it is the one used in calling up the central office." No sooner had the Superioress uttered the word than she turned to the sister with fear and said: "Why a man is talking with me." The young fellow in the central office heard the exclamation, and was ready with the reply: "Yes, madam, it is a man, but he is two miles away." The answer was too good to keep, and the Superioress told it to the sisters, who all joined in a hearty laugh.

The Zulu King Cetewayo, and companions, could not adapt themselves to the luxurious sleeping apartments provided for them on their arrival in London, and made up their couches on the floor. The beauty of the country excited Cetewayo's expectations. "If," he said, "I could only live in a country like this I should want for nothing more on this earth." The cattle attracted his attention and he frequently expressed his surprise that after feeding on such soil the herds did not become so fat as to be unable to rise. Later, he exclaimed that the English were like ants—they swarmed; and he added: "Why ever did a nation so grand, a people so numerous, make war upon a man so little as the Zulu? Why did you not ask me to run away—to get out of Zululand? That would have been noble of you and kind to me."

Mohammed's Success.

The causes which led to Mohammed's success will be best understood by taking a rapid glance at the condition of Arabia about the time of his birth. It must be borne in mind that a vague belief in one God existed among the Arab tribes long before that event. Nor must it be forgotten that the Arabs and Jews were kindred races, speaking kindred languages and having kindred customs, practices, and prejudices. Driven out of their own land at successive epochs by Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, many Jewish tribes settled in Arabia; and when the Roman Empire became Christianized, colonies of Christians also scattered everywhere, found their way into the Arabian peninsula, causing much mutual attraction and interchange of thought between Jews, Christians, and Arabs. Occasionally Arab tribes were thus converted to the faith of the colonists. Unhappily, both the Judaism and Christianity imported in this way into the country were of a debased character. They were not very much better than the forms of religion already prevalent among the Arab tribes. Even the doctrine of God's unity had been tampered with and corrupted. No creed worthy of the name of religion existed anywhere in Arabia. Trithemism, polythems, sun-worship, adoration of the sun and planets, idolatry, fetishism, animal worship, plant worship, stone worship, superstitions of the grossest kind, were rife in various parts among various tribes. Nowhere, except in the heart of a few of the more intelligent and thoughtful, were any true ideas of God still cherished. It was under such circumstances, and amid such surroundings, that Mohammed, "the praised one" (as his name signifies), was born at Mecca about A. D. 570. His father, Abdullah, died before his birth, and his mother, Aminah, when he was six years old. Yet he enjoyed one great advantage, notwithstanding his orphaned condition. He had not to waste time and energy in pushing his way upward from obscurity. His grandfather, Abd-ul-Muttalib, who adopted him, belonged to the Arabian aristocracy. He was of the noble family of Hashim, of the Kureish tribe, and was the appointed guardian of the Kaaba or sacred temple at Mecca, a small cube-shaped stone building which had existed as a sacred edifice for more centuries previously. The guardianship of this temple was regarded as the highest honor to which any family could aspire, the belief being that it was originally erected by Abraham over the spot where he was about to sacrifice Isaac. On the death of the grandfather of Mohammed, while he was still a boy, his uncle, Abu Talib, became his guardian, and during all his difficulties never deserted him. His family, though noble, was poor, and the boy Mohammed was obliged to earn his livelihood by tending sheep in the wilderness. Thus from his earliest years he resembled his great prototype, Moses, who had to act as shepherd to his father-in-law Jethro. It was not until Mohammed was twenty-five years of age that he married the rich kinswoman Khadijah. His family, though noble, was poor, and the boy Mohammed was obliged to earn his livelihood by tending sheep in the wilderness. Thus from his earliest years he resembled his great prototype, Moses, who had to act as shepherd to his father-in-law Jethro. It was not until Mohammed was twenty-five years of age that he married the rich kinswoman Khadijah.

OFFICIAL LIFE IN IRELAND.—Lord Spencer must lead a terrible life at the Viceregal Lodge. He is, in fact, very much in the position of the Czar of Russia. All visitors are watched closely from the moment they enter the Phoenix Park gates until they arrive at the Viceregal Lodge door. Mounted policemen patrol the avenues, and roads of the park, detectives lurk in the bushes, soldiers who had acquired glee. Not long ago there was a cricket match on the Viceregal ground. In times gone by the public were freely admitted inside the fence, but not a soul was permitted to follow the coach; and—really it is rather absurd—all who have the honor of accompanying the Lord Lieutenant are warned not to start without their revolvers. Surely His Excellency would be an easy shot in his elevated position, though the rest of the party could take very good aim.—London World.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, who is in command of the British army at Alexandria, and who is the most successful English soldier of recent times, was remarkable as a boy for an iron will and a bulldog tenacity of purpose. One day he climbed a tree to get at an especially tempting apple, but the branch breaking, he fell and broke his arm. Setting his teeth, he started up the tree again, with the broken limb dangling by his side; he got the apple and fainted from pain on reaching the ground.

THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, on Charlotte street. For particulars enquire of R. H. PHILLIPS. F'oon, Aug. 23.—Sms.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated on the Pennine Stream, eight miles from Fredrickton, consisting of 250 acres, of which 120 acres are cultivated and in good condition. A house in fair condition and a good barn on the premises. Excellent pasturage and good water facilities will be disposed of at a bargain. For further particulars apply to Alex. McSorley, Gibson, or to the undersigned, on the premises. JAMES MCSORLEY. Pennine, Aug 17—w 3ms

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration in the Estate of Leonard G. Nixon, late of Lincoln, Sanbury County, farmer, have been granted to Messrs. Gregory & Blair, Solicitors, and all claims against the Estate may be presented, duly attested, three months from date. Dated August 2nd, A. D. 1882. ANDREW G. BLAIR, Administrator. Fredrickton, August 3, 1882.

MUSIC.
SEND for our new catalogue of recent music and a wholesale price list, which is the lowest. HADLEY & CO'S Washington St., Boston, Mass. August 15.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
Passioner given immediately. The house lately occupied by the subscriber, on Charlotte street. For particulars enquire of R. H. PHILLIPS. F'oon, Aug. 23.—Sms.

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Servant Wanted.
A PROTESTANT GIRL for General Household Work, in a New Hampshire village, on the Railroad. A clean, willing to work, who can furnish satisfactory references, and who will remain a year at least and work for \$20 per month, where there are children, and where she will be kindly treated. Address RIV. & L. GEROULD, Godstown, N. H., United States. July 2, 1882.

FREDERICTON Water Works.
TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the City Clerk, Fredrickton, until 12 o'clock noon of the 4TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1882, for furnishing labor and materials and constructing:
1. A PUMP-WELL.
2. A CRIB-WELL & GUARD-CRIB.
Tenders for the Pump Well may be made independent of the other work, but divided tenders for the Crib-Well and Guard-Crib will not be received. Parties tendering for the entire work will enclose their Tenders.
"TENDERS FOR PUMP-WELL, CRIB-WELL AND GUARD-CRIB."
Parties tendering for Pump Well alone will enclose their Tenders.
"TENDERS FOR PUMP WELL."
Parties tendering for Crib-Well and Guard-Crib will enclose their Tenders:—"TENDERS FOR CRIB-WELL AND GUARD-CRIB."
Plans and Specifications for the above Works may be seen at the City Clerk's Office, Fredrickton, and Specifications at the offices of the Sea and Globe St. John.
Work to commence immediately, and to be completed on or before the 1st day of November next, and parties will be required to furnish good security for the faithful performance of the work.
ALEX. BURCHILL, W. WILSON, JOHN W. PETERSON, Committee. Fredrickton, Aug. 25, 1882.

FREDERICTON Water Works.
To Iron Founders, and to Manufacturers of Stop-gates and Hydrants.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the City Clerk of Fredrickton until 12 noon, of the first day of September, 1882, for furnishing Cast-Iron Pipes and Special Castings, indicated "Tenders for Cast-Iron Pipes and Special Castings." Also, for furnishing Stop-gates and Hydrants to be indicated.
Specifications may be obtained upon application at the office of the City Clerk of Fredrickton.
ALEXANDER BURCHILL, W. WILSON, JOHN W. PETERSON, Committee. Fredrickton, N. B., Aug. 8, 1882.—22 dtd

OATS, FEED, LIME & PLASTER.
For Sale Low.
W. E. MILLER & CO'S Feed and Seed House, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, July 3, 1882.

Haying Tools!
NOW IN STOCK: A Fine Lot of Scythes, Consisting of American & Canadian Clippers, Tip Top, Razor Blade, Griffin, Black Snake and Fillet.
Scythe Smiths, Wood & Iron, Hay Rakes, American or Canadian.
HAY FORKS, HAY FORK HANDLES, SCYPHE STONES, BUSH SCYPHEES, REAPING HOOKS, &c.
The above goods I will sell, either Wholesale or Retail, at prices that cannot be beaten in this city. Write the attention of W. H. BAYNE, Customers. Z. R. EVERETT. P. S.—I would call special notice to my new Scythe, the "FIFTH," which is the best Scythe for sale in the city.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
Passioner given immediately. The house lately occupied by the subscriber, on Charlotte street. For particulars enquire of R. H. PHILLIPS. F'oon, Aug. 23.—Sms.

CHAS. H. STERLING, (Successor to C. L. Estabrook, Esq.) DEALER IN FLOUR, MEAL, TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES. CONFECTIONERIES, SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY. HARDWARE, GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE in great variety, TINWARE, &c. CHAS. H. STERLING, ST. MARY'S FERRY, YORK CO. St. Mary's Ferry, June 1

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against George H. Hallett, Trader, late of Millville, York County, New Brunswick, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within three calendar months, and all parties indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to, JOHN HADLET, JOHN HADLET, G. F. KNOX, Executors. Millville, June 1—w 7f

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE, ST. JOHN, N. B. We have added to our stock during April: 354 Packages Hardware, &c. 227 Bundles Hardware, &c. And offer to Wholesale Buyers a most complete assortment of English, American, Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c. Merchants visiting St. John are cordially invited to inspect our "SAMPLE ROOM."

We are prepared to give satisfaction to all who patronize us. Clarke, Kerr & Thorne, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. St. John, May 4—w 2ms

British House, WILMOT'S BLOCK
CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Brusels, Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats and Sheepskin Mats. JOHN McDONALD QUEEN STREET. WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY Boots and Shoes in Fredrickton, don't forget that A. LOTTIMER Has Removed HIS CELEBRATED SHOE STORE to the Store in Machum's Brick Building, Next door below Dever Bros.' Dry Goods Establishment. And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON F'oon, May 4, 1882.

COAL COAL.
Landing per Rail this week another cargo of SUPERIOR SOF COAL. For sale cheap from cars or shed. JOHN RICHARDS & SON. E-27-41

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
Passioner given immediately. The house lately occupied by the subscriber, on Charlotte street. For particulars enquire of R. H. PHILLIPS. F'oon, Aug. 23.—Sms.

40 CASES Rubber Boots and Shoes
Lately received at LOTTIMER'S Fashionable Shoe Store. In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boy's and Children's sizes. Fredrickton, March 20, 1882.
Seeds and Fertilizers.
The Subscriber has on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices:
Lime, Land Plaster, Bradley's Superphosphates, Timothy Seed, Clover Seed, Alaska Seed, White Fife Seed Wheat, Seed Peas, Silver Hull Seed Buckwheat, Buckwheat Rough Seed, Black P. E. L. Seed Oats, White Russian Seed Oats, English, Portland and Newark Cements, Hay, Straw, Oats, Heavy Feed, Bran and Feeding Oats. Office and Warehouse Campbell Street, above City Hall. JAMES TIBBITS, May 4, 1882.

SEEDS, SEEDS.
CABBAGE, CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, CARROT, BEET, RADISH, SAGE, SWEET MARJORAM, PUMPKIN, SQUASH, TURNIP, ONION. Of all varieties, put up by JARDINE & CO. TIMOTHY, RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED. SUPERPHOSPHATE. 18 Tons Cumberland, Bradley and Neely's Superphosphates at G. T. WHEBLEY'S, Under the Barker House, May 10—Farmer 3ms.

ORGAN, ORGANS.
Just received direct from the Manufactory TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS. WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS. Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper. JOHN RICHARDS & SON. 12-17-81

Gray's Specific Medicine.
TRADE MARK: THE GREAT NON-TRADE MARK. L. S. H. REMEDY. GUARANTY FOR SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCY, NEURALGIA, MATURINA, IMPOTENCY, GONORRHOEA, DYSURIA, DISSEMINATED GONORRHOEA, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, SORE EARS, SORE NOSE, SORE MOUTH, SORE TONGUE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, SORE EARS, SORE NOSE, SORE MOUTH, SORE TONGUE. BEFORE TAKING Universal Laxative: AFTER TAKING, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Pruritus, Pains Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Debility or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

NAILS, NAILS.
JUST RECEIVED AND IN STOCK 500 Kegs Nails. For sale at less than factory prices. Z. R. EVERETT. A. L. BLYEA, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. CORNER QUEEN & CARLETON STREETS, FREDERICTON, N. B. May 11—w 3ms

GREGORY & BLAIR, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT-LAW. NOTARIES PUBLIC. FREDERICTON. GEO. P. GERGO, ANDREW G. BLAIR. GIBSON LEATHER CO., Manufacturers of all descriptions of Patent & Enamelled Leathers FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES. ALSO—WAXED SPLITS HARNESS AND UPHOLSTERING LEATHER. GIBSON, N. B. (Opposite Fredrickton.) A. F. RANDOLPH, IMPORTEUR & WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR, CORNMEAL, PORK, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, &c. CORNER QUEEN STREET & PEARSON SQUARE, FREDERICTON, N. B. dec

3 WALNUT SIDEBOARDS; **1** NICE Walnut Book Case; **1** EBONIZED Lady's Secretary; **1** LARGE lot of Walnut Centre Tables; **210** BEDSTEADS, various kinds, for sale at LEBON'S House Furnishing Store. June 25

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
Passioner given immediately. The house lately occupied by the subscriber, on Charlotte street. For particulars enquire of R. H. PHILLIPS. F'oon, Aug. 23.—Sms.

New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.
BEGINNING MONDAY, July 24th, Trains will run as follows:
9.15 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson.
1.50 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock, Port Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.
3.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Port Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.
5.30 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock, Gibson, Grand Falls and Edmundston.
1.00 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Edmundston for Woodstock, Presque Isle and Gibson.
6.00 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Grand Falls for Woodstock and points North.
7.20 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock and points North.
1.10 P. M. Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson.
Train going north of Aroostook arrives at Grand Falls 8.30 p. m., where passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain until 9.00 a. m. next morning. Passengers from Edmundston for points south of Aroostook remain at Grand Falls until 6.00 a. m. next morning.
Freight Trains will run daily between all stations, leaving Gibson 7.20 a. m., Woodstock 11.15 a. m., Presque Isle 6.00 a. m.
Immediate connection is made at Woodstock with trains of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway to and from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. John and all points East, West and South, and at Fredrickton with trains to and from St. John, and with Union Line Steamboats.
Freight to be forwarded from Gibson by the 6.00 a. m. Train must be delivered at the Freight House at or before 4.00 a. m. the previous day.
Return Tickets for one and one-half of the regular fares for sale at all Ticket Offices.
Tickets for sale in St. John at St. John & Maine Railway Ticket Office; by H. C. B. & Co., and by the Union Line Steamboats at their Office and on the boats.
A. J. MILLS, Asst. Superintendent. Gibson, July 24, 1882.

HAYING TOOLS FOR 1882.
JUST RECEIVED AND IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF HAYING Tools from the American and Canadian Manufacturers direct, and for sale Wholesale and Retail by JAMES S. NEILL. 100 doz Canadian and American Scythe Stubs: 50 doz " " " Scythes 40 " " " Hay Forks; 40 " Hay Fork Handles; 85 boxes Scythe Stones; 10 tons Gridstones daily expected; 2 doz Bush Scythes; 12 " Reaping Hooks.
Wholesale customers solicited, as I can compete with any house in the Maritime Provinces. June 30

Cooper & Pinder, Carriage & Sleigh Makers, KING STREET, NEAR YORK FREDERICTON N. B. This is the best place in the city to buy SLEIGHS, PUNGS and SLEDS. REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. If you want a "1st Class Sleigh this winter leave in your order early. First Come First Served. We guarantee to give satisfaction in all cases. deos

FISH.
JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF SUPERIOR Salt Shad and Herrings. In half barrels. For sale low. ALSO ALWAYS ON HAND A good assortment of FRESH SMOOKED PICKLED, AND DRY AND CANNED FISH. Orders promptly attended to and delivered in the city free of charge. THEODOR P. NOBLE, Basement City Hall. F'oon, Aug 31, 1882.—dkw

August 22, '82.

Received at **DEVER BROS'S** Underwear, Ladies' and Children's sizes.

One Case of **DARK HOSIERY,** 20 DOZEN HOOP SKIRTS, from 25 cents up. 25DOZ. RUBBER APRONS, in all sizes. At our usually low prices. **DEVER BROS** Fredrickton, August 23

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

THE RIVER.—The water is falling.

SALMON.—The frozen salmon for sale at Noble's are excellent.

THE MOOREST FLOWERS has almost disappeared from the streets.

CRICKET.—The Truro cricketers decline the Fredericton club's challenge.

COAL.—The output of coal from the Spring Hill mine, for the last quarter, is 50,000 tons, which is a record.

NEW HOTEL.—Mr. J. C. Miller went to Van Buren, Saturday, to take charge of the hotel there.

NEW WHARF.—The proposed improvements to the city wharf at West End will be almost a complete renovation.

CATTLE DISEASE.—Forty-five head of cattle belonging to one farmer in Picton, died this season from cattle disease.

COAL DISCOVERY.—A vein of bituminous coal, two feet in thickness, has been discovered at St. Martin's, N. B.

SALMON CATCH.—The Miramichi salmon this year is calculated at 50 per cent. above the average of the last few years.

THE PLATFORM.—The platform on the upper side of Regent street is shabby. People who use it hope its turn will come soon.

REMOVED.—Mr. C. Lee, discount clerk in the People's Bank, has resigned to accept a situation in McLehlan's Banking House, St. John.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—The teller of the Halifax Banking Co., here, paid out \$100 Saturday by mistake. He was paid, no one received it.—*Post.*

MR. J. M. SPENCER, of the Londonberry Store Works was in the city Friday. He has been attending a convention of the Maritime stevedealers in St. John.

AN EXHIBITION BUILDING.—I. H. R. says we are to have a new one. That settles it, says the Government and everybody else as well "pony up" without delay.

BRIDGE BURNED.—The bridge at Curry's Mountain, on the N. B. Railway, was burned on Thursday night. About twenty-five feet of space in the centre was destroyed.

THE CAPE RAILWAY.—A gang of men broke ground last week, on the Cape Railway, on the farm of Sackville to Cape Tormentine, to run from the farm of Titus Hicks, at Morice's Mills.

POSTAL ACCOMMODATION.—The residents of Gordon Vale, Stanley, which is now a thriving settlement, think they ought to have a post office, and a mail at least once a week.

FALL RACES AT MONCTON.—At a meeting recently of the Directors of the Moncton park it was decided to have a grand meeting of both trotting and running on the 20th September next.

EXCURSION.—The New Brunswick Railway will give an excursion to Woodstock on the 8th September, to the races, if any number of people desire to go. The more who will go, the cheaper the rate will be.

LOBSTER SUPPLY.—The bark Island, of the Carville Line, which cleared at Halifax on Wednesday last week, for London, Eng., took a cargo consisting of 10,270 cases of canned lobsters, valued at \$49,350.

ABOUT THE POTATO BUG.—A gentleman of this city, who, a day or two ago, was on a visit to Bristol, Sunbury County, heard the following story related by Mr. L. Mersereau, of that place:

About five miles distant from human habitation, and far into the deep recesses of the woods, where the virgin soil was never decriated by contact with cultivated plant or herb, Mr. Mersereau, by way of experiment, planted five hills of potatoes. During the maple sugar season, last spring, he had sent to the spot for the purpose of collecting the sap, and converting it into sugar, and on the patch of ground which had been cleared for a camp, he planted the bulbs, perhaps a dozen, with the intention of raising them during the summer, in order to raise the result. He did so, and to his great surprise, found that the hated potato bug had preceded him, for on examining the plants, he discovered one of the bugs together with a number of its eggs.

By what instinct the little insect is led to human habitation; but certain it is that he arrives at the potato before it is ready for the spade of the planter.

A BLACK BUTLE.—On Friday afternoon last, 18th inst., says the St. Thomas Times, a burly negro named William Bush, living at Gesto, township of Colchester, attacked two married women named Doan, who were engaged at the time picking berries in the woods near Sweetman's mill, and attempted to outrage them. Bush first attacked Mrs. Doan, Jr., throwing her down. Her mother-in-law seized a club and beat the brute over the head, causing Bush to direct his attention to herself. She was too much for him however, and succeeded in keeping him off. She then started for Sweetman's mill, selling lustily for help. Bush then again attacked Mrs. Doan, Jr., and succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. When Mrs. Doan arrived at Sweetman's mill she presented a horrible spectacle, her clothes being torn and covered with mud. She related her story to Mr. Watt, of St. Thomas, and others, who were at the mill at the time, and a posse of men started in pursuit of the scoundrel, and had Bush been caught a trial would have been dispensed with. He was captured at his house near Gesto on Saturday morning, and brought before Squires Milne and Dunstan in the afternoon, when he was committed to Sandwich jail for trial. Both women were present at his trial. Bush's victim was pregnant, and it is feared she may die from the result of the treatment received at his hands.—*Parade World.*

PERSONAL.—Messrs. Forbes and Crafts, hydraulic engineers, went to Woodstock Thursday.

JUDGE BOTSFOED and Mrs. Botsford left Moncton on Saturday last for Newfoundland to visit their daughter, Mrs. W. J. Crondeau. They took the regular mail packet from Halifax to-day.

DIRECTOR MEETING.—The third district meeting of the P. C. Baptist Conference, meets with the church at Lower Queensbury, on Wednesday 9th Sept. next for the transaction of business. Homes have been provided for delegates and ministers. A large attendance is expected as it is a favourable season of the year for such gatherings.

KIX PICNIC.—The gods were propitious and a finer summer day was never spent than Thursday when the congregation of St. Paul's and a host of their friends went picnicking to Mauge's Island. Some people say that a larger party left Fredericton in a steamer, but be this as it may, the David Weston was loaded to the water's edge with a fair and valuable cargo as ever was about on the St. John. A most enjoyable day was spent and the hours were all so short for the full enjoyment of the holiday. The sports were keenly contested. The Star returned to the grounds, leaving here at 6 o'clock, taking quite a number down. The party arrived home a little after ten. We were unable to obtain the list of sports and prizes.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE.—Seven five-gallon cans of American paraffine oil were confiscated at Halifax on Monday, for infraction of the customs duty, on board of the steamer Canina, lying at Wood & Co.'s wharf. It is stated that one of the firemen on board the steamer was trying to do a little private smuggling, and the captain finding it out informed the authorities.

THE RETIRED POLITICIAN.—The Capital takes it for granted that our remarks about the retired politician were intended to apply to Mr. Fraser, and says they are false. Now, admitting that he do apply to Mr. Fraser, will the Capital deny that Mr. Fraser went to St. Stephen and gave his personal assurance to a representative elect that the Local Government would be sustained, and advise him to support them?

OBITUARY.—In Newcastle, recently, there died one of the oldest settlers of the Miramichi white settlers, named Oliver Willard. The two Willard brothers emigrated from Maine to Newcastle as early as 1822, when the elder was just 20 years old, and were living there at the time of the long remembered Miramichi fire, and at the time of his death Oliver was probably the only man living at Newcastle who could tell the story of that, for the time, terrible event. They were tanners by trade.

THE LEES ADMITTED TO RAIL.—On the appointment of Mr. Wetmore, Judge Weldon has made an order admitting the Lees to bail, as follows: On the charge for shooting Yandine each prisoner is to find bail in the sum of \$4,000 with two sureties, in \$2,000 each; and in each of the other cases bail is to be given for each of the prisoners for \$2,400 each, with two sureties in \$1,200 each. The total amount of the sureties necessary to be found by the prisoners will be \$15,200. The sureties are to be approved by Mr. Richards. Bail has been offered, but not accepted.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—Geo. E. Jackson, Esq., president, and Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, counsel for the Maine Central Railroad, were in Bangor on Thursday, on business in connection with the proposed lease of the European and North American Railway by the Maine Central Railroad Co. The lease has been drawn, and accepted by the directors of the E. & N. A. Railway at a meeting yesterday. A meeting of the stockholders of the E. & N. A. Railway has been called to be held on Saturday, September 9th, for ratification.—*Wig and Courier.*

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.—This widely and favorably known establishment has done a very large business this summer in agricultural implements. The mowing machines, which it turns out, are admitted to be the best in the market, and the demand for them this year exceeded the supply. The same is true of horse rakes. The business of the establishment in these two lines of goods is constantly increasing and is established on the most excellent basis. The chief work now on hand is the manufacture of hay presses of the kind known as the American Ingalls Press. There is a large sale for these in Nova Scotia and in parts of the Province. The press works by hand-power, and is growing in favor among those who used such machinery. The engine and machinery for Walter McFarlane's new maize factory, are also being manufactured here, and some important additions are being made to the appliances of the machine shop. The stove business is being carried along to the usual extent, castings being made daily. This very flourishing business, which has done so much for our city, and which has been a source of pleasure to the public to know that it never was in a more flourishing condition.

A NEW PAROCHIAL.—The Rev. Mr. Mullin, who lately came to Stanley from Ontario to take charge of the Presbyterian church there, is highly esteemed by the people, and is doing very excellent work. The Methodists of Cardigan are keeping pace with their Presbyterian brethren and are erecting at Tay Creek a very commodious church.

NEW CHURCH.—which when completed will make five places of worship within a radius of six miles. It speaks volumes for the people of New Brunswick that on every hand "Templed hills" are seen. You can always judge of the prosperity of a settlement by its church. Our country people have the grand old-fashioned notion that it is a good thing to worship God, and they are not slow in contributing towards the erection of commodious churches.

OTHER SIGNS OF PROGRESS are manifest. In Williamsburg, Mr. Bell is erecting a hotel and blacksmith shop.

Not many years ago, this region was a wilderness, but now the farmers are thriving, and many of them have something laid by for a rainy day. The best argument in favor of settling the wild lands of New Brunswick is to be found in the settlements which have been located on good soil. Their progress is slow, and it is also sure. You cannot find an instance where a settler has worked diligently on good land, and attended to his farm alone, without becoming comfortable in his circumstances, unless ill-health or other misfortune has afflicted him.

In older settlements the people enjoy very many of the luxuries of the residents of the cities. In short a farm on the uplands of New Brunswick, of the locality best selected, so respects the character of the soil is as desirable as any man can desire. Mr. March summed up these observations in Nashwaak and Stanley by saying that all the people appear to be doing well, and he is happy and contented. Wherever he has gone through the province he has found that an industrious settler on good land has done well.

Having given us this budget of news Mr. March took his leave, and we can say, we are sure our readers will endorse it, that we shall be glad to have him call again, or indeed to see any other gentleman, who can tell us about what the people are doing in the country districts.

NOTES FROM THE COUNTRY.—We had the pleasure of a call from J. H. March, who is again Sharp & Sharp's fruit trees, and has just returned from a trip through a portion of York County, accompanied by J. B. Ingraham. Mr. March is a careful observer of things and we are glad to know that his report of the condition of the district through which he passed is, on the whole very favorable.

THE CROPS.—He says the hay crop about Stanley is above the average, but at Bloomfield Ridge and Cardigan it is not quite up to the usual mark. In most of the other sections in the eastern part of the country hay is a good crop, and has been got in in first-class shape. Grain looks well in nearly every locality, particularly oats, which are good everywhere. There are signs of weevil in the wheat, but the crop is generally in a very satisfactory state. On Bloomfield Ridge the grain is not up to the average, but this is about the only locality of which this can be said.

THE GRAVES.—On the night of the 12th inst., there was a slight frost at Stanley. It did very little damage except at Williamsburg and Maple Grove, where it nipped the potatoes and buckwheat. On the 19th and 20th inst., there was a heavy frost on the Miramichi, which injured buckwheat, potatoes and other vegetables very considerably.

THE GRAVES.—The residents of Lincolnton settlement, Stanley, have a complaint to make which is somewhat unusual in this province of many streams and rivers. They are troubled by reason of a secret of water. All the wells have gone dry and water has to be hauled a considerable distance. This is such an unusual occurrence in this province that it is worthy of notice.

IMPROVEMENTS.—William Richards has a chopping of twenty acres on land not far from Bloomfield. It is ready to be burned. There is a large tract of good settling land in the neighborhood, but one of its best pieces is owned by Mr. March, who has been very busy with it. He would think it advisable to offer it to settlers, at a fair price, it would soon be taken up, as the market for produce afforded by the Nashwaak and Miramichi lumber operations is unusually good at present. There is a prospect of a number of settlers going into this district from Kingsclear, and it is altogether likely that all the available land will be taken up in an early day. The soil very much resembles that of Kingsclear. The hardwood trees are tall and the branches begin at a considerable height from the ground. When the soil is first broken it is found to contain a large amount of partially decayed stumps, which owing to the lime it contains crumbles away very rapidly on being exposed to the air; for which reason these upland spots are even more fertile than they have been worked over than when they are first cleared. In Stanley the Presbyterians are erecting

THE OLD PROTESTANT GRAVEYARD.—When the Loyalist founders of Fredericton first settled here they built their rude cabins on the hill side between the foot of the hill called Negro Hill, and a pretty spot on the interval, which lies a little distance from the river was selected as a resting place for those whom the privations and difficulties attending the new settlement hurried to premature graves. A few of the old headstones yet remain, and one or two low mounds which mark the graves of persons whose names are now forgotten. When the grant of the town plot was made, a lot of land was reserved in the centre for a public square. It was bounded in front by the centre line of the blocks between Brunswick and George streets; on the rear by the centre line of the blocks between George and Charlotte streets, and it extended the width of three town lots on either side of Carleton street. This was the highest piece of land in the town plot, and very well adapted for such a purpose. But the good people of those days, who administered affairs were not content with this arrangement and we find that Colonel Hailes obtained a grant of the section and public square above Carleton street, and in the rear of George street, and Surveyor General Sprule obtained a title to the corresponding portion of the square below Carleton street, their grant extending back to the old Carleton street, which was kept closed, as many old citizens will remember, for some years after the necessity of the growing town demanded that it should be opened. The public square being thus the seat of "anarchy" it became necessary, to add to the six lots fronting on Brunswick street, and within three town lots more, one fronting on Brunswick and one on George street, were added. So that the square, or burying ground, as it became, contains eight town lots and the width of Carleton street.

At what time the square was first used as a burying ground no one can now tell, but it probably was probably soon after the settlement of the town. There are monuments erected, which apparently mark graves, bearing dates as early as 1785. The first graves were placed in the south-west corner, and they all face the east. When in 1840 a new fence was erected around the lot, skulls and other bones were dug up from graves, which all traces on the surface were obliterated, and the same was done in 1880, when the fence on George street was removed. There is absolutely no record to tell who these persons were whose bones have been thus disturbed. The late John A. Beckwith, is the writer's authority for the statement that the oldest monument in the ground is a plain marble slab erected at the head of an unusually long grave lying on the left hand side of the main path, and near which lies a Sheriff's office.

WINDSOR.—The stone bears this inscription:

JAMES BELL,
Died July 13, 1811,
25 years.

Mr. Beckwith called the grave of Colonel Bell, and as he would probably have remembered the graveyard as it existed shortly after the death of John Beckwith, a small white birch tree about eighteen inches in diameter grows out of the grave and has slightly displaced the headstone.

As one walks over the grounds and reads the inscriptions upon the stones, many thoughts are awakened. We seem to be taken back into the past, the fullness of the records of the monuments almost picturing to us the people who lie beneath, and the sorrow of their friends who laid them away.

On one tablet we read:

WIFE OF HARRIS WILLIAM HALLIS, ESQ.,
WHO IN THE BLOOM OF BEAUTY,
AND THE FULL POSSESSION OF HEALTH,
WAS SNATCHED IN AN INSTANT
TO THE GREAT PROMISE OF THE DEAD.

Then the stone tells us how her mourning friends were comforted by the recollection of her bright, happy and christian life. How she died we are not told; we only know that it was on the 31st of May, 1808, and died suddenly away, while yet only nineteen years and three months old. At the foot of the young wife's grave stands a monument to the husband, whom we are told was a brave and gallant soldier. He was killed and died in 1810, after having administered the government of the province and filled other important offices.

In the same enclosure is a stone erected within recent years, which is to the memory of the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., first rector of Fredericton, who "in crossing the river St. John to his residence after the discharge of the duties of his office at Fredericton, was unfortunately drowned on the 23rd day of May 1785 in the 72 year of his age"; and beside him rest the remains of his son Michael, "who in his manly and persevering struggles to preserve the life of his venerable parent from drowning, also perished in the full vigor of his health and the 31st year of his age."

There is also here a more modern grave, but it is one of a man who did much to mould the minds of the men of the generation now passing away. It is the grave of James Holbrook, for 24 years master of the collegiate school here, and who passed to his rest in 1845. His monument was erected by his late pupils. The grave of Hannah Winslow, wife of Edward Winslow, late of Plymouth Rock, who died in 1785, is also near at hand. In the next enclosure, the grave of E. W. Winslow, for thirty years Sheriff of York, and also that of his wife, whose "mortal remains lie here, surrounded by the rest of their children, who left this world before them." What are apparently the oldest stones in the ground, are those of Gabriel Van der Sars, and his wife, the former of whom died on the 2nd of March, 1815, and the latter on the 22nd of the same month; but the quality of the stones probably has much to do with the fact that they look older than that to Colonel Bell.

It is a shady corner, so covered with trees as to be almost unnoticed, is a tablet, which tells us that

CHARLES EARLE,
SURGEON,
Died 22nd January, 1814,
Aged 62.

Benevolent, chaste, and mild, he was esteemed by all who knew him.

A good reader to leave, and with the hope that the memory of him will be well preserved in the memorial which loving hands will one day be called upon to erect to him, who reads this article, with the promise that we shall take up the subject again.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE LEES.—The examination of witnesses in the Lee case was closed Thursday morning at 10.30.

JOHN WOODWARD resumed his testimony, giving substantially the same account of the arrest as was given by Policeman Phillips. The few discrepancies between their testimony were such as would naturally occur between the accounts given by any two observers.

CHARLES H. LUDRIS was called and sworn. He said he was driving up King street in company with Mr. Brewer, and arrived in front of the alley just as Vandine came out after being shot. He gave up his place in the carriage to Vandine, and remained on the spot until Mr. Brewer returned from the doctor's; during this time, he went into the alley and yard adjoining, and while there saw a man whom he did not know, looking out of the loft window in Lee's barn; he saw him sufficiently near to be more than five or six minutes after the shooting, but it may have been longer; he thought the man was back from the window and near the centre, but perhaps a little nearer the Queen street side; he could not describe his dress; he did not remember having seen any part of him except his head.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ludris's testimony, Mr. Richards asked if "anxiety if there were any more witnesses, and receiving a reply in the negative, he said that he would like to read over the evidence before making an adjournment, and as there were several matters to be made out in the event of the prisoners being committed for trial, he would adjourn the matter until to-day at 10.30.

The Lees were brought up Friday morning to hear the judgment of Mr. Richards. After taking his seat the magistrate called on George M. Lee to stand up, and referring to the charge against him for shooting at Policeman Vandine, at the residence of the latter, Mr. Richards said he found no evidence against the prisoner on that complaint, and so far as that complaint went he would discharge him. Newton Lee was then told to stand up. Mr. Richards then read over the charge of shooting Vandine at his residence, and said: "Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge. You are not obliged to say anything, unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you or your trial."

The prisoner made no reply until directed by his counsel, when he replied:

"I have nothing to say."
Mr. Richards then said that under the evidence he found himself compelled to send the prisoner for trial to the next County Court. Both prisoners were then called up, and the charge for shooting Mr. Marsh read, and the usual cautions administered to each. They both said they had nothing to say in answer to the charge, and were both committed for trial. The charge for shooting Policeman Vandine was then read, and the caution administered. Newton Lee seemed inclined to say something, but appeared undecided. Mr. Wetmore said, "They say nothing," and Newton Lee assented, but George M. Lee did not. They were both committed to the County Court for trial.

Mr. Richards then said that while he did not know that it was necessary for him to make any extended remarks, he wished in view of the great amount of talk there had been in the streets, to say that the credit of the arrest of Newton Lee belonged to Policeman Phillips, and for the arrest of George M. Lee to Policeman Phillips and Clerk Roberts.

Mr. Wetmore asked if the depositions would be handed to him, or sent to the Clerk of the Crown, at the earliest possible moment, as he desired to make application upon them. Mr. Richards replied that they would be ready within an hour.

In noticing the close of this lengthy examination, we feel that it is only proper to express our appreciation of the admirable manner in which Mr. Richards discharged his duty as presiding magistrate. His prompt and decisive manner of attending to the business before him excited favorable comment from everyone. Mr. James Vanvar, in the absence of the Clerk of the Peace, conducted the examination with a very great deal of care and patience. The public are greatly indebted to both these gentlemen for the admirable way in which they devoted themselves to these important cases.

CITY AFFAIRS.
To the Editor of the Herald:
SIR,—In last night's Gleaner appears a communication signed "Another Ratepayer," which seems to require a few words in reply. I don't know why "Another Ratepayer" should take the Alderman of Carleton Ward under his special protection, as in my letter I did not mention these gentlemen, but the case fitted, I suppose.

It does not require any great power of calculation to show that stone sewers are cheaper than wooden, they are certainly more durable, notwithstanding an Alderman's assertion to the contrary.

I presume Alderman Macpherson can defend himself when attacked. I am not aware that there was a sewer constructed on the road leading to that gentleman's residence. There was a culvert built there, I believe, which was paid for, and the report published.

I am informed by the chairman of the Road Committee that he has never received any of the city funds, and does not handle them in any way, as "Another Ratepayer" seems to intimate.

The several departments of the city might be overdrawn. Certainly it would be difficult to overdraw London, or self-conceit of "Another Ratepayer," but it is not true that the accounts of the several departments are overdrawn.

If "Another Ratepayer" could only get himself elected to the Council and placed on the Road Committee, wouldn't there be a reformation in that department? What splendid roads we would then have. We would have splendid sidewalks laid to all our doors, and all our paths gravelled. RATEPAYER.

THE CAMP AT SUSSEX.—The following orders have been issued by the Deputy Adjutant General for this military district:—

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John, N. B., 25th Aug. 1885.
District Order—No. 8 District.

No. 1.—General orders of the 27th June last having directed a certain number of the Active Militia to perform Annual Drill for the year 1882-83, the following is the detail for those in this district:—

No. 8 District, New Brunswick—To drill under Regulations for City Corps—N. B. Brigade, G. A. Nos. 1, 2, and 10 Batteries; the 62nd Battalion Fusiliers; the St. John Rifle Company.

Rural corps to drill at Local Headquarters—Newcastle Field Battery; N. B. Brigade, G. A. Nos. 5 and 7 Batteries; St. George Ind. Company; No. 6 Company, 71st Batt., St. Stephen.

To drill at Camp Sussex for 12 days, commencing on Monday, the 2nd October—8th Cavalry, Nos. 1, 2, and 4 troops; Woodstock Field Battery; Brighton Engineers; the 73rd and 74th Battalions.

The following corps are relieved from annual drill this year—8th Cavalry, Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 7 troops; N. B. Brigade, G. A. Nos. 3 and 9 Batteries; 6th Battalion and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Companies 71st Battalion.

No. 2.—The careful attention of all officers particularly of those commanding battalions, corps, and companies, is directed to the regulations for the annual drill laid down in general orders, dated Ottawa, 28th June, 1882; any field officer, staff officer, or captain who has not yet received a copy of the general order above named will be sent one on making application to the staff officer of his district.

No. 3.—Further orders relating to those corps who are to drill in camp will be issued.

J. H. B. TAYLOR, Lt.-Col.,
D. A. G. No. 8.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.—Monday the Barker House was taken charge of by a new proprietor, Mr. Frederick B. Coleman having purchased Mr. Orr's interest. It is to prove a formidable rival to others in the business. He is well known, and possesses many characteristics which will prove invaluable to a landlord.

It is the two Clocpatras needles that knit America and England so closely together on the Egyptian coast.

WILL YOU EXCHANGE?

A case of Dyspepsia or Biliousness for 75 cents? It is awfully unwise to agonize unnecessarily with ailments arising from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Disordered Stomach, Liver, when this offer is made to you in your own home in all its entirety, with an absolute certainty of curing you.

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

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

Cut this out, take it to any dealer in medicines, and get at least one 75 cent bottle of SOPHIA, and tell your neighbor how it acts. Warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

A Day's Sport.
The day's sport last fall passed off so successfully that some of our wide awake citizens feel encouraged to try what they can do this year, and will probably early in October get up a good day's racing and athletic sports. John H. Reed has taken the races in hand, and his efforts will be seconded by the principal horsemen of the city. Just what races will be put on has not been decided, but in any event, a good series may be expected. An effort is being made in Calais to get the horses which will beat the Maine State Fair to come east, and it is likely if a meeting is got up here and at Calais the effort would be successful, in which case our citizens would have the best trotting which they have seen for a long time. Among the horses which would probably take part in races here, under any circumstances are the fine bred Saladin horse Zulu, owned by John Campbell of St. Stephen, with whom D. Stockford is now in correspondence with in view of bringing the horse here. The black gelding Billy Mac would probably enter in the three minute class, and the chestnut gelding John Collins would likely take a place in any class less than 2:40. Bayard Bright, lately sold by a Merrillville gentleman to another in Calais for \$325, would probably be on the ground.

If good races are got up, and some good athletic sports provided, a large excoriation would come from abroad, and the occasion prove profitable to the city in a financial point of view. It is to be remembered that nearly all the money which is paid out for purses is spent in the city, and that very rest deal more funds its way into circulation from the pockets of the visitors. Fredericton has the best track in the Maritime Province, and it might, with the co-operation of those of our citizens who are most interested, be made a source of profit to the city. The promoters of the fall races feel sanguine of success, and we hope they will achieve it.

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District Order—No. 8 District.

No. 1.—General orders of the 27th June last having directed a certain number of the Active Militia to perform Annual Drill for the year 1882-83, the following is the detail for those in this district:—

No. 8 District, New Brunswick—To drill under Regulations for City Corps—N. B. Brigade, G. A. Nos. 1, 2, and 10 Batteries; the 62nd Battalion Fusiliers; the St. John Rifle Company.

Rural corps to drill at Local Headquarters—Newcastle Field Battery; N. B. Brigade, G. A. Nos. 5 and 7 Batteries; St. George Ind. Company; No. 6 Company, 71st Batt., St. Stephen.

To drill at Camp Sussex for 12 days, commencing on Monday, the 2nd October—8th Cavalry, Nos. 1, 2, and 4 troops; Woodstock Field Battery; Brighton Engineers; the 73rd and 74th Battalions.

The following corps are relieved from annual drill this year—8th Cavalry, Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 7 troops; N. B. Brigade, G. A. Nos. 3 and 9 Batteries; 6th Battalion and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Companies 71st Battalion.

No. 2.—The careful attention of all officers particularly of those commanding battalions, corps, and companies, is directed to the regulations for the annual drill laid down in general orders, dated Ottawa, 28th June, 1882; any field officer, staff officer, or captain who has not yet received a copy of the general order above named will be sent one on making application to the staff officer of his district.

No. 3.—Further orders relating to those corps who are to drill in camp will be issued.

J. H. B. TAYLOR, Lt.-Col.,
D. A. G. No. 8.

SELECT STORY.

PRINGLE'S FLAT.

"You will have a beautiful day, my dear," said Mrs. Hope, as she looked admiringly first at her son Dick, who was driving up to the door in his new buggy, and then at her daughter-in-law, Mary Hope, whose honeymoon was at its full.

"I am so glad!" said the young wife. "What lovely weather we have had ever since I came here; not at all like what some of my friends predicted when they said we ought to spend our honeymoon in the East."

"That reminds me, Dick," his father said, "you'd better take the road round by Drake's."

"And lose a good half hour," said Dick, "I'll not do that."

"You take my advice," said his father, "I mean coming back. It doesn't matter going. If it should blow, you'll find it safest."

Dick, who was adjusting a strap, looked off east and west, smiled in a satisfied way, and observed, "I don't see any signs of a storm."

"No!" said his father; "but no one knows anything about the wind here. I'll never forget the swoop I had twenty years ago coming over Pringle's Flat."

"That is where we are going, isn't it, Dick?" Mrs. Dick Hope looked the least trifle anxious as she turned to her husband. "Was it so bad, Mr. Hope?"

"Bad! Bad is no name for it. Why, it blew my wagon as far as from her to the barn, blew the hopes off their feet, tore up trees, and lodged me against a rock and saved my life."

"It must have been terrible," said Mrs. Hope.

"Don't let him frighten you," said Dick smilingly; "lightning never strikes twice in the same place. I'm all right, you see. The only time I was blown away was when I went East for you. Are you all ready now? Basket in, Mother?"

Mrs. Hope nodded gaily. Dick lifted the reins lightly, and away the new buggy with its occupants sped over the prairie.

"There is Pringle's Flat," said Dick suddenly, pointing ahead.

"Surely we have not come seven miles, Dick?"

"Scarcely. How far is that ahead?"

"It is a mile, Dick."

Dick laughed loudly. "It's nearer four." "I don't understand it."

"That's what the smart hunters from the East say when they shoot and miss their game. It's the atmosphere, Mary."

"It's a small place," said his wife, "as little looked forward to Pringle's Flat, lying a little below them. Beyond it there was a ribbon of molten gold, made by the sun's slanting rays falling upon the river."

"And that is the river?"

"Well, there is in twenty minutes," said Dick Hope, "when I want to introduce you to some of the nicest people in this end of the State."

The people Dick referred to received the young people in a manner that made Mrs. Hope's cheek glow with gratification. Her husband was a man universally admired. There was something about Dick and his wife that made people turn to look at them. When they drove away, a score of friends waved good wishes and tossed kisses after them.

"Now for Dan's Rock," said Dick, as he gave his mare the rein and cast a backward glance at Pringle's Flat.

"Pretty, isn't it?"

"Pretty!" said his wife. "Why, Dick, it's lovely! See the light on the church windows; it looks as though it were really on fire. The houses are so pretty, too, the streets so wide, and there is such an air of peace and comfort about it!"

"I'm glad you like it. That reminds me do you see that house above the church, to the left?"

"It looks charming—the prettiest house there."

"Glad you like it."

"Why, Dick?"

"It's yours. I bought it before I went east for you. We'll look inside of it when we return, if we have time."

That was Dick Hope's way. The drive to Dan's Rock occupied an hour.

"Now for a trial of your strength," said Dick, as he tied his horse to a tree at the base of the great rock and assisted his wife to the ground where they were to lunch.

"Must I climb up there, Dick?" said Mrs. Hope.

"That's the programme—what we came out for to-day. You've heard so much of the view from Dan's Rock that you want to see for yourself. Did you know you remind me now of Parthenia fetching water from the spring?"

"Parthenia tamed her husband, didn't she, Dick? I'm glad your mother saved me the trouble."

That was a lunch Mary Hope often recalled in after years.

Then they slowly mounted the massive heap called Dan's Rock. Such a view! A sweep of forty miles in one direction, east, and almost as grand a view to the west.

Dick sat down and handed his wife the glasses as he lit a fresh cigar.

"Do you see that hill away off to the left there?"

"Hain't it a curious shape?"

"That's where the wind comes from. They manufacture it up there."

"What do you mean, Dick?"

"There's a valley back there that extends full forty miles northwest, where you come to prairie-land like ours back of Pringle's Flat, only there is ten times more of it. The wind rolls down the valley and plays the very droll with things on the river about the Point. Sometimes it rains, and then you'd think the heavens were empty; all the water in the valley where it narrows there like the neck of a bottle, and then—look out for trouble. I saw it once; that is all I want to see."

"It is so awful, Dick?"

"And now it looks like—the plains of Egypt. I can't conceive of anything disturbing the perfect peace of this beautiful scene. See that cloud away off there, Dick."

"About the size of a man's hand. Do you know it is time we were going now?"

"It's the grandest day of my life, Dick. I would not have missed it for anything."

He gave her his hand and helped her down the rough places. Once in a while Mary would stop to gather bits of moss and flowers as mementoes of a red-letter day. At least an hour was consumed in the descent. Then they got in the buggy and turned homeward, but not on the road leading past Drake's.

"We want to see all that can be seen, don't we?" said Dick.

"By all means," answered his wife, as she tied her hat loosely and prepared to enjoy the drive home. "But didn't your father tell you to go home by Drake's?"

"The other is the better road."

"You know best, Dick."

Dick's mare went at a snipping pace. "Look at Pringle's Flat, Dick."

"Pretty, isn't it?"

"There is not a leaf stirring, one would think. It looks so peaceful over there."

"It does look unusually quiet, now I notice it. But then this sun is terrible. See if you can see our house over there, Mary."

There was a long silence, then the young wife gleefully pointed out the house, and there was another long silence which was broken by Mrs. Hope saying suddenly.

"What is that curious sound I hear?"

"I hear nothing."

"There! Do you hear it now?"

Dick listened intently. His wife was right; her ears were keener than his. There was something in the air.

At that instant, Mary's hand clutched his arm convulsively as she cried out:—"Oh, Dick, what is that back of us?"

She was looking back with horror-stricken eyes and pale cheeks.

Dick turned. A cloud like a black wall was rushing down on them. It seemed to Dick's eyes as black as ink. An awful fear possessed him. There was a hush, a stillness in the air, as chilling as the terrible cloud behind them.

"Go long!" he exclaimed desperately, cutting the mare fiercely with his whip. But one thought animated Dick Hope, as he clasped his wife with his right arm, while he held fast to the reins with his left hand, shutting his teeth like a vise. That thought was, "Pray God we reach the river bottom."

The earth groaned under their feet. A sound like the rush and roar and scream of a million locomotives deafened them. Dick Hope instinctively turned and clasped his young wife in his arms. He did not see the mare; he saw nothing but his wife's face, and something in it struck terror to his heart. His own was as ashy gray at that moment as his young wife's when she turned her last appealing look upon him and moved her lips. His one prayer was that they might die together. It seemed to them that all the sound in the air and earth was condensed, gathered into one awful shriek. Earth and sky were obliterated. Dick Hope felt himself lifted up and flung like a flake through the air.

When he recovered his senses he was lying where he had prayed to be—in the river bottom, with his wife close beside him. The tornado, like a raging beast, had simply taken them up in its teeth, so to speak, tossed them aside, and pursued its path. Where they were lying the water was so shoal that it scarcely covered them.

Mary Hope slowly opened her eyes and looked at her husband. Then she put her hands slowly up to her face and covered it.

Dick saw the tears coursing down her cheeks.

"Don't!—don't. Mary!" he said.

"I can't help it. I am not crying with pain or grief; it's because you are living—because we are both spared."

"Dick's strength returned to him. He stood up and looked about him. Until that moment he did not know that he was naked. He pressed his eyes with his hand and looked down upon himself like one wandering out of a dream. He looked at his wife, still sitting with her face covered with her hands.

"Mary, we are almost naked. There is nothing on me, and your dress is in ribbons." He looked up and down the river in a helpless way, still pressing a hand to his head. "I don't see—any sign of—the—buggy or horse." Then he cast his glance at the bluff back of them.

"Come let us go up on the bank."

He had to carry her.

"It is the horrible sight, dear Dick. I'll soon get over it," she said, when he set her down gently on the level ground.

"Mary, look over there. Do you see

anything? My eyes are so full of sand, so sore, that I can't make it out quite. Everything looks blurred."

She did not answer him. It was not because her eyes were not clear. As she looked wonderingly, her hand, that had never relinquished her husband's from the moment he seated her on the prairie, clasped him convulsively. Then she uttered a loud cry.

"I—I expected as much," said Dick, speaking more to himself than to his wife. "Nothing man ever made could stand before that storm."

"Oh, Dick," she exclaimed, sobbingly, "there is nothing left of the town—not a house. I can only see a heap here and there—something like fallen chimneys and smoke, and fire."

"That's the end of Pringle's Flat, Mary."

Among all those who witnessed the awe-inspiring tornado that swept Pringle's Flat, until not one stone stood upon another, killing, maiming, all living creatures in his path, none have such vivid recollections as Dick Hope and his wife. When they refer to their experience on that terrible day, they speak in a low tone, reverently as though standing in the presence of the dead.

Coal. Coal.
EASON OF 1882.

We have about 1500 tons of coal on hand, for large shipments of coal during the present season. We shall have arriving immediately on opening of navigation.

150 Chaldrons Jogging Coal.
This coal gave every general satisfaction last season. We have references from many families in this city.

Our Hard Coal has always been of the very best description—**WILKESBORO**.

We will have landing:
200 tons Broken; 200 tons Egg; 150 tons Slove and Chestnut.

All orders will receive prompt attention, good measure and full weight guaranteed.

BLACKSMITH COAL.
We also propose to keep on hand a supply of BLACKSMITH COAL, in both "Jogging" and "Grand Lake."

Our prices will be the very lowest in the market, and terms will be easy to good customers.

Grand Lake House Coal; Hard Coal, in Egg, Slove and Chestnut sizes.

We never advance on prices owing to scarcity.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON.
GRINDSTONES, GRINDSTONES.
JUST received One ton Grindstones. For sale by Z. R. EVERETT, may 25

RUBBER BELTING.
Just received.
A LOT of American Rubber Belting, all sizes from 12 inches down. For sale low by Z. R. EVERETT, may 25

620 CHAIRS, PER FORIATED SEATS
NOW opening, this number of Chairs, all kinds, from Upper Canada. For sale low by JAMES S. NEILL, June 2

MATRESSES.
Just received.
80 WOOL and Excelsior Mattresses; 125 Bed-rod stands; 17 Women Wire Mattresses 24 Ash and Walnut Walnut and Pine Painted Bedroom sets. at LEMONT'S House Furnishing Store, June 15

VARNISH. VARNISH.
JUST received, direct from the manufacturer, 2 cases Varnish, Rubbing, Body and Gearing, 100 lbs each. For sale by Z. R. EVERETT, July 3

HOISE POKES.
A DOZ. Hoise Pokes. A nice article and cheap. For sale by JAMES S. NEILL, July 5

Cook Ranges and Stoves.
Just received from Hamilton, Ontario
24 Cook Ranges and Stoves
1 doz. Tea Kettles, assorted;
6 doz. Pots, assorted;
For sale low by JAMES S. NEILL, Feb 27

MATRESSES.
A LARGE lot of Wool, Excelsior and Husk Mattresses at LEMONT'S Variety Store, August 3

BALLOON FLY TRAPS.
at JAMES S. NEILL'S,
PARIS GREEN AND LONDON PURPLE,
Just received.
200 Square Paris Green; 1 barrel London Purple,
July 8 For sale by JAMES S. NEILL,

JUST OPENED
AT
S. F. SHUTE'S,
2 cases containing the following:
GERMAN WORK AND LUNCH BASKETS,
Japanese Bamboo Baskets,
PHILADONNE'S RAZORS,
Scissors, Pocket Knives,
Nickle Paper Weights,
Ash Pans, Nut Picks
Fruit Knives, Cigar Lighters and Ventilated Armchairs

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 29.

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 2.15 p. m.; and arrive from St. John at 11.45 a. m. and 7.45 p. m., daily, Sunday excepted.
Trains for Fredericton Junction, Saint Stephen, Bangor, and all points West, leave Fredericton at 9.15 a. m., and arrive from the same points at 4.40 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.
NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.—Trains leave Gibson daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 a. m. for Woodstock, Aroostook, Caribou, Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive from those points at 4.30 p. m. Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain over night at Grand Falls.
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Halifax express leaves St. John at 8 a. m. daily (Sunday excepted); and arrives at St. John at 8.25 p. m.
The Halifax and Quebec express leaves St. John at 7.30 p. m.; and arrives at 7.30 a. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

THE POST OFFICE.
The Post Office is situated in the Square on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets. The General Delivery, Stamp, and Registry Offices are open from 7 a. m. until 8.30 p. m. daily (Sundays excepted). Box holders have access to their boxes until 9.30 p. m. The Money Order Office is open from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m. Letter boxes are located as follows:—Near the corner of Waterloo Row and Sunbury streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the 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 12.20; the Auditor's office box at 12.20; Queen Hotel 12.20; Barker House 12.40; Brayley House 12.50; Long's Hotel 12.55; W. U. Telegraph Office 1.00.
The mail for England, via New York, is made up on Tuesday of each week at 8.20 a. m., and via Halifax on every Friday at 1.40 p. m.

SOCIETIES.
Church of England Temperance Society.—Patron, H. Holdship, the Metropolitan. President, Rev. G. G. Roberts; Secretary, G. Douglas Hazen.
St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A., No. 106.—Geo. J. Bliss, President; J. T. Horseman, Secretary.
Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club building, Queen Street.
Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. Stedman, President; Mrs. Sampson, Secretary.
Meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at its rooms in Reform Club building.
St. Dunstan's Total Abstinence Society.—President, James E. Barry; Secretary, F. McArthur.
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, 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. E. Colthard; Cor. Secretary, G. E. Colthard, M. D.
Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.
Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 105.—W. J. Crowdon, Regent; G. E. Colthard, Secretary.
Meets at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms the second and last 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. 274.—Herbert C. Reed, 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.—J. O. J. Feddall, Leader; G. E. Colthard, 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. Feney, President; A. 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, first Thursday in every month.
Fredericton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77, Reg. G. R. A. Chapter of Scotland.—G. D. Lugin, P. M.; K. B. Finley, H.; N. Campbell, J.; A. F. Street, P. P.; Scrie E.
Regular Convocation third Wednesday in every month in Mason Hall, Carleton Street.
Victoria Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F.—J. D. Fowler, N. G.; P. P. Richards, Rec. Secretary.
Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Edgcomb'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. Orman, Master; Geo. S. Parker, Secretary.
Meets in the Orange Hall on the first Monday in every month.

Balloon Fly Traps.
MORE Fly Traps. Just received from the Manufacturer, 5 gross Fly Traps. For sale low, wholesale and retail. JAMES S. NEILL, July 27

Garden Tools.
In Stock and for sale low, Garden Tools of all kinds. Frederickton, May 1, 1882. Z. R. EVERETT.

CROCKERYWARE.
Just received:
17 CRATES full of Crockeryware; 1 case Table China. Cheap wholesale and retail. J. MONTGOMERY'S House Furnishing Store, June 15

IMPERIAL WRINGERS.
JUST received, 2 cases Imperial Wringers. For sale cheaper than the cheapest. Z. R. EVERETT, July 3

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 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 have 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.

IT IS THE ONLY PAPER IN FREDERICTON ESPOUSING THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN POLITICS.

THE WEEKLY HERALD will not be simply a REPRINT, but will contain much matter which will appear in no other paper.

Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 a Year, Postage Free
Or delivered free to Subscribers in the City, Gibson and St. Mary's Ferry.

To Subscribers to the EVENING HERALD, or tri-weekly edition, the weekly edition will be sent for FIFTY CENTS.

All subscriptions before January 1st good until December 1st, 1882.

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