

POOR DOCUMENT

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A SERMON

BY THE REV. MR. MCKENZIE, OF TORONTO. PUBLISHED IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FREDERICTON, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1882.

(Photographically Reported for THE HERALD by W. A. LeVing.)

I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.—Rom. 12 chap. 1 v.

I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service, or your rational service, or, as the American revisors have suggested, which is your spiritual service. Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God, which is your spiritual or rational service or worship.

Now, let us look at this appeal, and then at the grounds on which it is made. The appeal is to beseech you to present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God. The words used here are sacrificial terms, and would be understood by those to whom Paul was writing, whether they were Jews or Gentiles. Those who read this Epistle were familiar with sacrifices. The Old Testament Scriptures are full of legislation with regard to sacrifices; and we know that the altars of the heathen nations reeked with the blood of their victims. It is a remarkable fact, and one to which reference has been frequently made by writers, that there were no such things as human sacrifices among the Jews; but among other nations the anger of the heathen deities were thought to be appeased by the offering up of the life of one dear to the worshipper; and it is not so long ago that in British India we find the Hindoo mother flinging her babe into the Ganges; or the widow burning herself upon the funeral pyre; men torturing themselves for weeks and months, or living in some constrained position; men flinging themselves under the wheels of Juggernaut's car. All these were sacrifices for sins—living sacrifices, in a very striking way—sacrifices involving loss of life. Now it is nothing of this kind that St. Paul means by living sacrifices. But an element in common with those sacrifices we have referred to, those mistaken sacrifices, is the sacrifice which Paul calls upon Christians to make, that is devotion to what is supposed to be the will of God; that which is opposed to self-indulgence and forgetfulness of God, with which we are so familiar in our own day, and even amongst those who call themselves Christians. This is the mistaken devotion of mind and ignorant worshippers, who think they please God by offering such sacrifices, rather than by the loving, simple offering of self, which characterizes many in our own time. But we come back again to the question of what it is that Paul means by the living sacrifice, when he calls on his readers to present their bodies a living sacrifice; he answers the question in the rest of the chapter. He tells his readers to be members one of another, and to do good to one another to be kindly affectioned; rejoicing in hope, rendering no man evil for evil; but to repay evil with good; for in so doing they would heap coals of fire upon the heads of their enemies. Again he tells his readers to be no more angry, but to love one another, for love is the fulfilling of the Law. Now I say that this is the kind of service Paul has in view when he writes, "present your bodies a living sacrifice." Hence the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews says: "To do good and to communicate, forget not; for with such sacrifice, God is well pleased. You have heard the spirit of the word 'sacrifice.' And have we not the very language of Paul to define what he means, when he says, 'to do good and to communicate, forget not'—doing good in the homeliest and most trifling things, as well as on the grandest scale. These are the sacrifices with which God is well pleased. We are to present, Paul says, our bodies—our bodies; that is to say, our sacrifices are to take external form; not to be displayed in mere sentiment, as may be noticed in some quarters, in our own day, which delights in certain states of feeling, because they are pleasant and indulgent. Now Paul says that we are to present our bodies a living sacrifice; he does not say that there is to be any feeling of heart; not that there is to be any thought in the mind. This is implied in the next phrase, where Paul writes, 'be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your minds, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God; for I say through the grace given me, to every one that is among you, not to think of himself more highly than he ought.' Unless there is a renewing of the mind there will not be a presenting of the body; but what we want to make sure of is, that our bodies which are the organs with which our spirits work, with which our thoughts and purposes are carried into effect, are presented to God, to render Him pleasing service. We are to use ourselves as

instruments of righteousness. What do we mean by presenting our bodies, by offering our members as instruments of righteousness? Let us think of it. I am more and more convinced that Christian people and writers are inclined to take certain phrases as characteristic of Christian life, of Christian experience. We must present our hands, so that they shall touch no unclean thing, always be ready to stretch forth to help the needy, ready for every good work to which God calls us. It does not mean simply that we should be ready for what is called Christian work, such as church organization, Sabbath Schools, and so forth. This is but a small fraction of the Christian man's work. The commonest manual labor, as well as the greatest triumphs of artistic skill, are to be offered to the Lord as offerings to His honor. All our work is to be done, that it may be fit for God's eye to see; that there shall be no shame, no cheating your neighbor by half doing our work, however common-place it be. Then our feet, our eyes and our ears must be presented to the Lord, not looking at foolishness, but seeing the beauty of God's works, and listening to the voice of God, speaking as it is speaking to us every day, in Heaven and earth, as well as in His word.

Presenting our bodies involves the presenting of our tongues as living sacrifices, so that they shall thereby be organs of God's praise; for it is written in one of the psalms, "Whoso offereth praise glorifieth me." The presentation of our tongues means, that the power of speech is to be devoted to God. It does not necessarily mean that we are to be always speaking about God, any more than the loving child, who delights in doing what pleases father and mother, is expected to be always talking about them. No more are we expected to be always having the name of God upon our lips. Still less are we expected to be talking continually of ecclesiastical matters, about church cabals and strifes. On the other hand it may be the most emphatically religious conversation to be talking about business or politics, about the things which we are called upon to do in our household offices; and it may be and ought to be daily manifested in talking about the commonest things in a religious spirit, and not as if we had a right to do these things apart from God, on worldly principles, as we believe too many men think they have a right to do; for in words and works all ought to be done as in presence of God, the search of hearts, to whom we are responsible for every word, even when speaking of the commonest relations of life, as well as for every act we perform; for we are not told that for every idle word we must give an account. The presenting of our bodies implies that every power, every sense is to be devoted to God, that they may become temples in God's spiritual dwelling. Such offerings are holy and well pleasing to God in the sense that the offering of lambs could never be; for they are part of man himself—the offering of his words, his acts and his life to God. That I say is eventually a higher service than the offering of animals. This true devotion is called rational, spiritual, worship, or service, as distinguished from the irrational worship of idols—men bowing down to things which their own hands have made, in the vain imagination that these things can hear or help them. Spiritual devotion bears the stamp of the likeness of the Father of the spirit of all flesh, as distinguished from the irrational worship of idols and on the other hand from the worship of mere outward forms, such as the ritualistic form, which attaches too much importance to the external. We should offer pure worship and undefiled. Here is the Apostle James' definition of pure worship "to visit the fatherless and the widow in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." To have a care for the fallen, a care for the ignorant, to engage in the different branches of charitable work, of which this is a specimen, to visit the fatherless and the widows, and to keep himself unspotted from the world; to do his daily business, to go on with his daily tasks, to enter into all the relations with his fellow men, in which he stands from day to day in the spirit of purity uncontaminated by sin. This is James' definition of pure and undefiled worship. But some may say, are we to have no public worship? I answer that such devotion is suitable to the end for which it was instituted, as a means of making a general confession of our obligation to God in public. And yet, my friends, this service offered week by week and day by day will be of very little use, will fail of its really intended result, if it do not help us to offer every hour a pure and undefiled worship, if it do not help us to live a life of love and purity in our homes.

Now the sacrifice of which Paul speaks here involves self-denial. The word sacrifice is associated in our minds with self-denial, and rightly so. We are, however, to remember that we are not called

to extreme self-denial for its own sake. We are not called on to offer our right hands to show how much pain we can bear. We are not called on to go fasting forty days, that men may gaze and wonder, and read of us in the newspapers. There is no Christianity in that sort of self-denial—nothing, but absurd human egotism; but we are called on to exercise self-denial for the sake of principle. Now, the question is, what is the end to be secured by self-denial? You would not put your hand into the fire to save some perishing toy from destruction; but I hope there is not one of you who would not put his right hand into the fire to save a neighbor's child, though that child should be maimed. Life. The question is, what is to be accomplished by self-denial? How are we to serve God by denying ourselves? And here we come upon the great model of sacrifice, that of our Lord Jesus Christ; and it is very striking how insignificant the sacrifices are that we are called on to offer, compared with that great sacrifice of love. In the epistle to the Philippians we have one magnificent statement of the incarnation, where we are told of Him, who being in the form of God thought it not robbery to be equal with God, emptied himself of his glory, of the glory that form, and took the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of man; humbled himself, and became obedient to death, and that death of the cross! Look back at the beginning of the passage and you will find the magnificent statement of the incarnation of Christ is given in order to enforce humility, namely, "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus," the self-denying mind instead of the proud mind, the lowly mind instead of the proud mind. And you will see continually in the New Testament, in verse after verse, concerning Christ's offering of himself, where statements are made, as to how we are to imitate, though it be far off, the spirit and essence of the sacrifice. "Whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant, even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." Thus we have the exhortation given to every disciple—"Whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant." The Son of Man offered himself a living sacrifice. That one great sacrifice is the centre of our hope, the ground of our assurance of forgiveness, and our hope of everlasting life. We need the strength of His grace to be imitators of Him, in the little acts of self-denial, which God calls upon us to perform, in our daily life. There are many things in it which we cannot understand; but it is not because the love, which is at the heart of it, passes knowledge, that we have so little knowledge of it; and it is not because that the more we enter into fellowship with that love which led the Lord "to come from heaven to earth, to minister." Thus we have the meaning of that spontaneous sacrifice? Such, then, is Paul's appeal—"I beseech you, therefore, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."

Now, then, in a word or two, let me call your attention to the ground on which Paul bases this appeal. "By the mercies of God." The words are connected with the previous chapters. We should read the three preceding chapters. Paul speaks of the temporary rejection of the Jews in order that the Gentiles might be gathered in; and by and by, through the mercy shown to the Gentiles, the Jews might obtain mercy; for God hath shut them all up together in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. And then Paul exclaims, "Oh the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways are not found out." And this impresses us with the sense of that marvellous wisdom which God has shown in his wondrous plan of redemption. We are beguiled by the mercies of God; constrained by this marvellous, this unsearchable, this incomprehensible love. Now we know that we are appealed to in the Word of God by the sense of His mercy and grace. Terror is a weapon to be sparingly used; but it is used, and it is right to use it. Even the fear of pain, the fear of loss, the fear of hell, may be the means of stirring up men; and yet no soul was ever saved by being held in imagination over the brink of hell. No soul was ever saved merely by the fear of the consequences of sin; and yet while the fear of retribution has its place in stirring men from their indifference and carelessness, there must come, in addition to that, the other great moving power, the power of love, in response to God's love. To give Him our hearts is the great demand which God makes of us—our heart's love, our heart's devotion. Said a poor scholar to a philosopher, "I have nothing but myself to give you," and the answer of the philosopher was, "I will endeavor to give thee back better than I received from thee."

And so we, in our poverty, our blindness, our want of life, go to the Lord, saying, we have nothing but ourselves to give; and he in His great love and tender com-

passion says, I will give thee back better than I received from thee; for the sense of the love of God constrains us, day by day, to yield ourselves freely, fully and unreservedly to him; and we enter more and more into the idea of his love. Love is the great moving power. Even within the range of our own observation, our imperfect earthly human love is simply tremendous. Have we not seen it again and again—that love, which seems to have been wasted by father, or mother, or both, on the wandering child, on the prodigal son—that love by-and-by rewarded; and that if we train up a child in the way that he should go, when he is old he will not depart from it. There will come a moment when the father's and mother's love will come back upon him as a strong power, to make him think of the hatefulness of his present course, and turn him back upon the comparative innocence and peace of his childhood. If there be this great power in the imperfect man or woman, to lift those that are lost, are we not ready to ascribe to the love of our Lord Jesus Christ, the mightiest influence in lifting up the fallen and saving the lost. And is not this very fatherly, motherly love, an emblem of the everlasting foundation of love in the living God, which has been manifested to us above all; for God commended His love to us; in that he gave His only begotten Son, a ransom for us. And now the basis of our Christian life is this love of Christ, which constrains us to live no longer to ourselves, but to Him who died for us.

THE GREATERT SUFFERING—DARKNESS.—Among all the privations of your Arctic sojourn which seemed to be felt the most? "I think we were more worried and depressed by the sameness and dreariness of the scene—the utter solitude—than anything else. To go upon deck every day and look upon the same vast, endless waste of ice—it was that which appeared to feel the most. The utter monotony and dreariness, after awhile, affected the spirits of some, and they would go aside, so as not to infect the others with their momentary depression. When the Indian came one day, and announced, 'Me found a two man house,' the excitement caused by the novelty of the anticipation was something tremendous.

And how did this depressing life affect the appearance of the men—did it blacken their hair, reduce their flesh, or were its effects otherwise perceptible? "Collins' hair turned very gray before the retreat, but DeLong, strange to say, grew very stout; Collins also became stouter for a time, I think. "Was everybody weighed?" "Yes, every month, and also physically examined by the doctor. In the second winter everybody's weight ran down very much. Collins and Melville were the two heaviest men, weighing about two hundred pounds each."

The biggest diamond in the world, if indeed it be a diamond, is the Braganza, which forms part of the Portuguese crown jewels. It weighs 1,880 carats. However, not a little doubt exists of its being a diamond, as the government has never allowed it to be tested. It was found in Brazil in 1741. The largest tested but uncut diamond is the Mattan, belonging to the Rajah of Mattan, in Borneo. It is of pure water, weighs 367 carats and is of a pear shape, indented at the thick end. It was found about 1760 at Landak, in Borneo. It has been the cause of a sanguinary war. Before it was cut the Kokonoor, which is one of the English crown jewels, was the largest tested diamond. It then weighed 793 carats. When in the possession of the Emperor Aurungebe it was reduced by unskillful cutting to 186 carats. During the Sikh mutiny it was captured by British troops and presented to Queen Victoria. It is re-cut and now weighs 106 1-16 carats.

The greatest river in the world is the Amazon. It rises in the Peruvian Andes, about sixty miles from the Pacific Ocean, and flows, including its windings, a distance of 4,000 miles to the Atlantic, which it enters under the Equator in Brazil. The average velocity of the current is three miles an hour. It is navigable for large ships 2,900 miles from its mouth. The area drained by the Amazon and its tributaries is estimated at 2,000,000 square miles. The Amazon enters the sea through an estuary about 150 miles wide. So great are the volume and impetus of the river that its fresh water is carried unmingled into the sea about 200 miles. If the Missouri and Lower Mississippi were combined, they would not be able to claim they should be, it would exceed the length of the Amazon by about 400 miles. The length of the Mississippi from Itaska Lake to the Gulf of Mexico is about 3,160 miles.

"I guess the goose has the advantage of you," said a lady to an inept boarder who was carving. "Guess it has, mum, in age," was the retort.

Fish Canning.

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe writing from Burrard Inlet, says—It is a chilly morning when we take boat from one of the landing-places and are rowed across the Fraser River. From the river Westminister looks well, and would make a very pretty picture. Dotted along the bank the houses of the wealthier citizens present a most elegant appearance, and the few church towers stand out prominently against the background of dark forest. The river at this spot is three quarters of a mile wide. Down the stream are many boats, the Indian crews occupied in casting or hauling in nets. We pull to a large wharf. This has two floors—that where we land is level with the river. From the platform which forms the roof ships could be laden. There are many boats here filled with

FISH STILL ALIVE.

By a rope and pulley a great box is lowered, filled, hauled up. The fish are thrown into a heap, the numbers first being checked. With a spear or gaff just thrust into the gills, they are tossed on to a large bench. Two Chinamen "boos" this proceeding. With two strokes of the enormous knives they use, off go the heads and tails of the fish. Another stroke and they are disembowelled, and thrown into a tank of fresh water. By other Chinamen the bodies are then hauled out, scaled and scrubbed; then into another tank on wheels, and passed along to the cutting machine, which contains 20 knives. One revolution, and the fish is cut into lengths the exact size of the cans. The average is six to eight pounds, some I see here are 14 pounds in weight, and my *déjeuner* tells me that one has been taken this year weighing 68 pounds. The redness of the flesh is remarkable, but I am told this is because they have just come from the salt water. Next, the pieces of fish are put into a tank of slight brine for a few minutes—this removes any slime which might yet adhere—when the fish is placed in a box-wagon working on a tramway, and run into the main building, a vast shed. We enter this. Long rows of benches, piles of cans empty and full, fish everywhere, Chinamen and India women packing the tins. It is a simple operation. There are the cans, with a slight sprinkling of salt at the bottom of each; the pieces of fish of the exact length are examined into these; all that has to be done now is to solder them down and cook them.

THE CANS.

are manufactured at every cannery out of sheet tin imported from England, and block tin from Australia; the latter used for the solder. As they are required a number of wooden frames or trays are filled, each containing four dozen, the contents of a "case." This just passed under a perforated board, through which salt drips, leaving a pinch or two in each can. They are then filled, the lids put on, the trays loaded again and taken to a machine. They are put into this at the top, as into a winnow. They drop into a revolving wheel, which presses the lids tightly to the can, and then run down a grooved bed with their lower edges in a stream of molten solder. They are cooled by the time they have reached the bottom, and are packed into the trays again, which are taken to the testing vat, and one tray lowered after another. The foreman stands by the side of the vat as the trays disappear under the boiling water; the least bubble on the top of a can shows that it is leaky, and it is immediately taken out and thrown on one side. Then the trays, after the soundness of the cans has thus been thoroughly tested, are hoisted, and swung by chains and pulleys to another great vat, where thousands of cans are

BOILED TOGETHER FOR AN HOUR.

This being done, as the cans are removed a hole is punched in each to let out the gases, but this is soldered up at once. But the cooking is not finished yet. The trays are piled on little tram-cars and run into two great retorts, where they are baked or boiled for two hours. They are then brought out, left to cool, and are piled on reversible frames, labelled and piled up ready for packing. But before placing in the cases there is one last operation. A foreman with a little hammer strikes each can—tunes it, as it were. His trained ear detects anything which is not quite sound, and it is at once discarded. The fish itself is only handled thrice from the moment it leaves the boat, but the cans themselves are handled thirty-five times. It is altogether a most simple, easy, cleanly, and expeditious process. In less than ten minutes after the fish is alive in the boats it is canned down and in process of cooking.

Hard Hitting.—Col. Old Style—"This is indeed a pleasure. I never see your ladyship but I feel I am ten years younger!" Lady New Style (who hasn't been to the house for nothing)—"Indeed, Colonel, then you should avoid me. A meeting or two more and you will reach your second childhood!"

A Curious way of Courting.

LOVE-MAKING AND MARRIAGE AMONG THE CHOCTAWA.

The 2,000 Choctawa still living in their ancestral home in Mississippi, retain in their primitive vigor many of the usages of their ancestors. Among these are the methods employed in conducting a courtship and the marriage ceremony. When a young Choctaw, of Kemper, or Neshoba county, sees a maiden who pleases his fancy, he watches his opportunity until he finds her alone. He then approaches within a few yards of her, and gently casts a pebble towards her, so that it may fall at her feet. He may have to do this three or four times before he attracts the maiden's attention. If this pebble throwing is agreeable, she soon makes it manifest; if otherwise, a scornful look and a decided "okwah" indicates that his suit is in vain.

When a marriage is agreed upon the lovers appoint a time and place for the ceremony. On the marriage day the friends and relatives of the prospective couple meet at their respective houses or villages, and then march towards each other. When they arrive near the marriage-ground—generally intermediate space between the two villages—they halt within about a hundred yards of each other. The brothers of the woman then go across to the opposite party and bring forward the man and set him down on a blanket spread upon the marriage-ground. The man's sisters then do likewise by going over and bringing forward the woman and setting her by the side of the man. Sometimes, to furnish a little merriment for the occasion, the woman is expected to break loose and run. Of course she is pursued, captured, and brought back.

All parties assemble around the expectant couple. A bag of bread is brought forward by the woman's relatives and deposited near her. In like manner the man's relatives bring forward a bag of meat and deposit it near him. The man's relatives and friends now begin to throw presents on the head and shoulders of the woman. These presents are of a kind that the donors wish to give, as articles of clothing, money, trinkets, ribbons, etc. As soon as the presents are thrown they are quickly matched off by the woman's relatives and distributed among themselves. During all this time the couple sit very quietly and demurely, not a word spoken by either. When all the presents have been thrown and distributed, the couple, now man and wife, arise, the provisions from the bag are spread, and just as in civilized life, the ceremony is rounded off with a festival. The festival over, the company disperse, and the gallant groom conducts his bride to his home, where they enter upon the toils and responsibilities of the future.

The greatest cataract in the world is that of Niagara. The Horseshoe Fall on the Canadian side has a perpendicular descent of 168 feet. The height of the American fall is 167 feet. The Horseshoe Fall, which carries a larger volume of water than the American fall, is about 600 yards wide, and extends from the Canadian shore to Goat Island. Geologists are agreed that the cataract was once six miles nearer to Lake Ontario than at present. Although Niagara is the greatest cataract it is by no means the highest. The Yosemite fall in California surpasses all other cataracts on the globe in height. It is formed by Yosemite Creek, which is an affluent of the Merced River. The average width of the stream in summer is about twenty feet and its depth about two feet. From the edge of the cliff from which the water plunges, to the bottom of the valley the vertical distance is about 2,550 feet; but the fall is not in one perpendicular sheet.

"Porter," said a passenger from Albany, on the New York Central Railroad, as he stepped into his sleeping berth, "call me at Lyons sure." "All right, sah." Late next morning he called him, "Only twenty minutes from Buffalo, sah." "Why, didn't you call me at Lyons?" "Fore goodness, sah, it's you did say Lyons, for sah, boss, and I done thought 'obey de whole circus, an' hope to die if I could ketch onto any animal higher than Buffalo! I'll remember de cage next time, boss."

A lady whose love of flowers and whose success in cultivating them are far in advance of her own culture, called to one of her family the other day, "Mary, go and show Mrs. Johnstone my bed of double spitoonias, that grow double and double every day; and then she added, "and when my salivas bloom out you must be sure to come round to see them."

The Journal Des Debats says: "Great Britain is right in desiring to act alone in Egypt. We firmly believe that France will afford her no assistance. The control of the Suez Canal belongs by right to England and will belong to her de facto. It is for her a question of life or death."

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEWIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRREDICTON, N. B., JULY 6, 1882.

THE "CAPITAL'S" INCONSISTENCY.

The *Capital*, discussing local politics, affects to be surprised that "Mr. Blair, a resident of this city and a representative of this county," should favor the abolition of the Legislative Council. Our contentions are frequently told its readers that the abolition of the Council meant the "dismantling of Fredericton," and it has wailed over the blue ruin which would come when the six weeks board bills of the dozen or so old gentlemen was no longer expended here. In contrast to Mr. Blair's revolutionary and incendiary designs, Mr. Hanington has been held up as the saviour of Fredericton. Now, there are just a few little facts which either the *Capital* don't know or has forgotten. It probably don't know them. It discusses everything as though politics began to exist when its present editor first seated himself in the sanctum. Before that was chaos. One of these little facts is that the Saviour of Fredericton was a member of a Government which in 1879 put it into their speech that the Legislative Council should be abolished, which had a committee of the Assembly appointed to confer with the Council upon the subject, and which afterwards, when taunted by the Opposition with going back on their record, protested time and again that they were not, but were seeking by the only constitutional means to bring about the abolition of the Council. It is a matter of record that the Government of which Mr. Hanington was then simply a noisy forecast member, did these things, and that when the Opposition platform was laid down in 1880, they claimed that the abolition of the Council was a plank common to both parties. Mr. Fraser was the premier of the Government which did these things, and so far as it is possible for a New Brunswick administration to commit itself to anything the Government is committed to the abolition of the Council. Now the *Capital* finds itself in this dilemma. It has either to admit that it has unjustly condemned Mr. Blair or it must condemn the Government. It can escape from this only in one way and that is by joining with us in charging the Government with inconsistency. This, probably, is the real explanation of the course taken by the Government, but it does not help the *Capital* in its attitude towards Mr. Blair.

But what do these attacks on Mr. Blair mean? The leader of the Opposition has the interest of Fredericton quite as much at heart as any other of our citizens. All his interests are here and upon the welfare and prosperity of this city he largely depends for his own future success. Why did we not hear of the "dismantling of Fredericton" when ex-Premier Fredericton and Premier Hanington put it into the Lieutenant-Governor's mouth to say that the Upper Chamber should be abolished? The answer is easy to give. It is because this country is ruled by a little clique, which has managed to secure control of several newspapers, and these express just such opinions, and no others, as agree with the ideas which the clique consider it advantageous for the time being to advocate. To this ring of Government newspapers an independent thought is a thing unknown and they will go to any length, contradict themselves over and over again and place themselves in the most humiliating positions whenever their masters dictate. Therefore when Mr. Fraser thought it good policy to favor the abolition of the Council, he hangers-on said Hear, Hear. Since it became necessary for him to stultify himself in this matter for the sake of purchasing a lease of power in the last year of the late house, this ring held up their hands with horror at the bare mention of what they applauded in 1879.

STERILE OBSCURITY.

The *Farmer* speaks of Mr. Thompson's four years of "sterile obscurity." This expression comes with a good grace from the organ of the clique, which for four years kept the patronage of the County Thompson's hands. It is as though a pickpocket taunted his victim with the loss of his purse. But, is the expression true? Just now the *Farmer* has its nose in the dust as it fingers the record of its temporary god at its fingers' ends. Let it give it to the public and compare it with Mr. Thompson, so that the public may judge for themselves how much more fruitful the premier's eight years have been than Mr. Thompson's four. We venture to say, speaking from a fair knowledge of the facts, that so far as usefulness as a legislator goes, Mr. Thompson stands as high as Mr. Hanington, and the records of the Assembly will show it; while, in point of manly independence and political respectability, he towers as much above the premier as the premier physically out-tops him. Mr. Thompson, probably, pays little regard to the *Farmer's* sneers, because he knows that within a twelve-month it will play the part of toady to him, as it now does to the men whom its manager a few years ago, joined with Messrs. King and Fraser, in abusing and holding up to contempt.

AN ESTABLISHED PRECEDENT.

We agree with the *Globe* that it is a sad sight that any question can be raised as to whether or not the local Government was defeated at the late elections. The best information we can get, and there is no possible use in disguising the facts, leads us to believe that the defeat of the administration does not admit of a doubt, but that body and its organs claim otherwise, and until some step is taken to secure an expression of opinion from the members elect, may very properly say that no proof is forthcoming that they have lost the confidence of the people. In the case of a general election for Parliament, either in Canada or Great Britain, the verdict of the electorate would be known within twenty-four hours after the poll closed, and would be given effect to with all reasonable despatch; but in this Province, and we note the same state of affairs exists in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, a defeated ministry may remain deaf to the voice of the electors, or even claim a victory. Such a state of affairs leads to a loss of political morality, and puts a premium on chicanery, double dealing and dishonesty, rendering an honest administration an impossibility, and Responsible Government a delusion. It destroys that respect and confidence which the public ought to have in public men; because it leads to wire-pulling and dishonest compromises. These, indeed, have become interwoven into our political machinery, and an ability to employ them is deemed by many to be the chief requisite of a successful politician. Since Confederation the tone of local politics has been degenerating, because the local executive has been degraded into a tool for the acquisition of offices for its members, and the better to accomplish this purpose it has been patched and re-patched times without number.

A remedy for this (we do not say it is the only remedy) is to divide the Legislature upon the same lines as Parliament is divided. If such a division were made in the present House the Liberals would have a handsome majority. In such a case the Government, which is Tory in its formation and interests—the only Liberal in it being Mr. Crawford—might gain the support of one or two gentlemen, although we do not know it would necessarily follow that a member of the Assembly, merely because he favored the N. P., is bound to swallow the whole dose of Toryism as prescribed by Hanington & Co. We do not know that there is any disposition on the part of the Opposition in the Assembly to force a division of this kind, neither are we altogether prepared to advise such a course. We speak suggested for an evil which is too unmitigable to be disregarded.

IT'S A POOR RATE THAT WORK BOTH WAYS.

The *St. John Sun* affects to be terribly shocked, because, as it alleges, "the leaders of the Opposition" are endeavoring to consolidate their forces in the Assembly. We fancy that it is not the effort but the success which is attending it, which is the real cause of the *Sun's* annoyance. No doubt this Government organ would like very well if the "Opposition leaders" would sit with folded hands until Mr. Young and the amateurs, whom he is instructing in political trickery, have exhausted all their powers of compromise; but it would not be at all vexed if the plans of the efforts of the Opposition did not bid fair to be successful. It is, however, in a very bad humor indeed. Clearly the complexion of the new House does not suit it.

The *Sun* professes to know about a "round robin," which a number of members of the Assembly have declined to sign. We can only say that no such document has emanated from the Opposition, and that either somebody has been hoaxing the Tory luminary, or else it is telling what it knows is not true. We defy it to name a member of the Assembly who has declined to sign a "round robin," either when solicited by Mr. Blair or any one else on behalf of the Opposition. But admitting for argument's sake that the members of the Opposition have taken steps to come to an understanding with each other, and have even gone to the length of reducing their agreement to writing, how much worse is this than the efforts which are being made daily by the Government to capture independent members or seduce those who are in avowed antagonism to them? Telegram after telegram, letter after letter has been sent out by Mr. Young and his pupils. Inducements have been held out to new members to ally themselves to the Westmorland Executive, and the seat made vacant by the defeat of Mr. Marshall has already been offered to half the independent men in the Assembly. This from the *Sun's* point of view is all right and proper. To ordinary minds it is vastly more undignified for a government to endeavor to peddle off its offices and patronage for votes than for an opposition to consolidate its forces and determine on a line of action.

The *Reporter* says it does not agree with the *HERALD* that it would be desirable to divide the Local Legislature upon the same lines as the Dominion Parliament. The *HERALD* did not say that it was desirable to do so. In fact we expressly stated that we were not prepared to advise such a course.

THE BUFFALO COURIER SAYS.

"As soon as tariff reform becomes a reality in this country—and this is only a question of time, a few years at the utmost—the so-called National Policy in Canada will collapse. That it can't be maintained many years without leading to a dissolution of the Canadian confederation; an opinion to which expression was given in these columns only the other day."

A report was whispered in certain quarters yesterday that Mr. McLeod intended to resign the Attorney-Generalship and Mr. Hanington to take it; in which event Mr. Landry would surrender his portfolio. We give the rumor for what it is worth.

The *Transcript* repeats its announcement that Mr. Wood's election is to be tested in the courts.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

Notwithstanding the Gerrymander, his severe illness and the report of his death circulated by the *Tories*, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie had a majority of 108. Jay Gould's organ, the *New York Tribune*, lauds Sir John Macdonald. These monopolists love each other.

James S. White says that the electors of Sunbury were "bought like sheep." The electors will probably make a note of this.

The Duke of Argyll is endeavoring to solve the Bradlaugh difficulty by introducing a bill permitting a member elect to make a solemn declaration. Bradlaugh is willing to take the oath; but the House won't let him because JP stated that an oath was to him a meaningless formula.

The Duke of Edinburgh narrowly escaped being drowned by a big fish in Spain. The prince of whales, we presume.

Upper Province papers continue to give their reasons for anticipating a commercial collapse at an early day.

Poetic License—J. B. Plumb seeking the suffrages of the electors of Carleton, Ont.

The *Toronto World* thinks the *Tories* have played all their trump cards.

Considerable alarm is felt in financial circles owing to the fact that the stocks held by wholesale dealers in almost all lines of goods are very heavy, and the prospect of getting them into the country before the time for the fall importations is very slim.

The *Ottawa Free Press* wants members of the Civil Service disfranchised. It seems a little hard to deprive intelligent gentlemen of a vote merely because they are in the Government employ, but we are not sure that it is not necessary to do so for public protection. The Civil Service is being used as a political machine, and the only way to stop this is by disfranchising the officials. In the United States the 80,000 office holders can almost control the Presidential election.

The best joke of the season—the Government twenty-six.

They cannot to-day count positively five supporters in the Assembly.

If the House met to-morrow the Opposition would elect the Speaker and vote the Government out inside of forty-eight hours, and Messrs. Hanington, Landry and Adams would find themselves back in the same place they were from 70 to 74, when their late colleagues, Fraser, Wedderburn and Mr. Justice King, used to hold them up to the contempt and ridicule of the country, while the Dictator applauded and all the Government papers cried Amen.

The independence sentiment is growing in Ontario. It has not taken much root here as yet; but it will soon.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Work on the C. P. Railway is rapidly progressing. The track is now laid 100 miles beyond Brandon, and the road is graded for a further distance of 75 miles. The stations on this road will be about eight miles apart.

Y. M. N. S., an ex-policeman of Yarmouth, N. S., has been sent to the penitentiary for two years for perjury.

Sir John Macdonald has gone to Manitoba. Three of the mounted police have been murdered by Indian thieves. Native strawberries have appeared in St. John.

The Dominion Convention of the Y. M. C. A. will meet at Truro on the 10th of August.

Crop reports from all parts of the Dominion continue to be excellent.

The Moncton liquor dealers have raised a fund and are going to fight the Scott Act.

Homesickness led a young Irish emigrant to attempt suicide in Toronto. He did not succeed.

Somewhere about three years ago the propeller "Elate Erie" was wrecked during a heavy storm on Lake Superior, and with the exception of four men, the entire crew were drowned. Among the saved was William Wilson, a fireman, native of Ottawa, where about a year previous to the disaster he had married a young girl from the neighborhood. Though saved from drowning, Wilson took no steps to contact the impression which had got abroad that he was among the lost. Since then until Monday last his wife, be-

lieving him to be "drowned," took service in a hotel in this city and has carried on living in this way. On Monday last Wilson returned to the city, in the employ of the "Big U. S. Circus," in the capacity of assistant boss cavassman, and visited his wife, to whom before leaving with the show he related the story of his escape from the steamer, promising that on the expiration of his engagement with the show he would return to Ottawa.

There is a boom in Colonisation Companies.

About four months ago a lad named Claire was arrested for stealing in Fredericton, and sentenced to four years in the Dorchester Penitentiary. The prisoner since his confinement has been quite attentive to the duties assigned him; so much so that he was enticed to work about the stables. Yesterday an opportunity afforded, and he took his leave of the institution. Some time afterwards a woman noticed the fugitive crossing the fields rather hurriedly, and she at once communicated the fact to the chief keeper, who speedily despatched all his available subordinates in various directions. No clue of the prisoner was obtained up to midnight.—*Transcript*.

A serious fire occurred at Portland, St. John, on Tuesday afternoon. The County Court Judge has declared the Hon. Mr. Mills elected.

It is reported that the Pacific Railway Company propose to buy the Intercolonial Railway.

The temperance people of Moncton have waited on the liquor dealers and requested them to stop selling on the pain of being prosecuted.

Carlton Court is to have a new goal. The Dominion Government steamer "Druid" returned to port of Quebec from her cruise in the Lower St. Lawrence, having on board H. R. H. the Princess Louise, who seems in excellent health, and has much enjoyed her trip. His Excellency the Governor-General met the "Druid" with his steam yacht "Nautilus," and went up to port on board the former vessel. The *Marquis* and H. R. H. and suite landed at five minutes past eight at the Queen's Wharf, and immediately drove to the Citadel.

Chatham is enjoying a ghost. The *Chatham World* says: "Salmon are plentiful in the Miramichi and around the coast. The Richibouche Beesches are panning out well, and the North West and South West also. Some fishermen have taken as many salmon as they got during the whole of last season, and have got better prices for them. The dealers are freezing a large percentage of the catch."

The *Transcript* says: "At a meeting of the temperance bodies of this town, held on Monday night, the propriety of enforcing the Scott Act was discussed at length, and a unanimous decision favoring the enforcement of the law was arrived at. A committee of three persons was appointed to notify the liquor dealers of the determination and, if possible, induce an immediate suspension of business. Yesterday Marshal Steadman made several calls and intimations to the owners of bars that he was instructed by the temperance bodies that all taverns must close their places of business, or otherwise legal proceedings would be taken against them."

The convict Claire, who escaped from the Dorchester Penitentiary, as stated in yesterday's issue, was apprehended at Memramook Station yesterday morning, and taken back to prison, where, no doubt, he will receive one year more at least, to his former sentence.

News of the World.

Late storms in the West resulted in the death of 130 persons and the destruction of property to the value of \$3,500,000.

Among the most remarkable natural echoes are that of Eagle's Nest, on the banks of Killarney, in Ireland, which repeats a bugle call until it seems to be sounded from a hundred instruments, and that on the banks of the Naha, between Bingen and Coblenz, which repeats a siren seven times. The most remarkable artificial echo is that in the castle of Simonetta, about two miles from Milan. It is occasioned by the existence of two parallel walls of considerable length. It repeats the report of a pistol six times.

France will cooperate with England in armed intervention in Egypt, if it becomes necessary. Great Britain will protect the Suez Canal. The fleet on the Mediterranean station is being considerably reinforced.

A London special says preparations are actively though secretly being made for the military expedition to Egypt. In view of the attitude of Italy, the chances of success for the Conference are almost hopeless, except by England and France withdrawing their pretensions of a controlling influence in Egypt, a course which would lead to the immediate fall of Gladstone's and De Freycinet's cabinets. The Government is not likely soon to forget the exhibition of temper by the House at the military expedition to Egypt, in which it assumes that the expedition has been already decided on. This belief is very

general among members of Parliament. Additional proof of the imminence of war is the heavy fall which has taken place in British securities during the week.

The *London Times* says—It may be taken for granted that there is something more than empty sound behind the preparations at the dockyards. We can but hope that if the Conference fails to find a solution of the Egyptian questions, France will agree with England on a plan of united action or leave us free to act alone. It is stated that expeditionary forces at Gibraltar and Malta have been constituted and the commanders and staffs have been nominated.

It is stated that 1,000 marines will be sent to the Mediterranean to strengthen the British squadron there.

Arrangements are making for a great meeting in London to press upon the Government the necessity of effectual measures to protect British life and property in Egypt. The Conservative leaders are expected to speak. The conviction is prevalent that hostilities in Egypt are inevitable sooner or later.

There were symptoms of a rising in Alexandria on Wednesday, detailed particularly against the English. The soldiers cleared the square and the guards have been doubled.

It is stated that a regiment of heavy dragoons and four battalions of infantry, stationed at Aldershot, have been warned to be prepared to go to the Mediterranean.

Up to the present time the ambassadors have communicated nothing of the proceedings of the Conference.

London, June 24.—Yesterday, a robbery occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway between this city and Toronto the victims being an aged couple named Mr. and Mrs. James Little, of London South. They had decided to go to England, and at Toronto had drawn \$3,500 from a monetary institution, which they placed in a satchel, together with notes of hand for \$300 or \$400. This they laid on the floor of the car. In the car was a clerical-looking man, who carried a waterproof coat, which he dropped on the floor, and it is supposed that in picking it up he took up the satchel also and left the train.

Guiteau was hanged on Friday noon, just two days before the anniversary of the shooting of Garfield. For nearly a year this melancholy business has been kept before the public. In any other country the matter would have been disposed of in less than a month. He was an infringement on our rights as a Conference; therefore

Resolved, That we protest against said action and appeal to the General Conference or such Court of Appeal as the Conference may direct, in order to secure a vindication of our rights.

After some discussion the matter was allowed to drop.

A Sunday School report and programme for the public meeting was submitted and adopted.

Rev. Mr. Berris was appointed Corresponding Secretary of the S. S. Committee.

The examination of candidates was made the order of the day for 10 a. m. on Saturday. The Rev. Messrs. Daniel, Narraway, Pope, Prince, Payson, F. W. Harrison and Mills were reported as the Supervisory Ministers.

The recommendation of the St. John District that Rev. Mr. Tweedy should become a supernumerary for one year, was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Dutcher was returned to the active work.

The report of the Superintendent Fund was received, and a communication from the Nova Scotia Conference on the same subject, was also received.

It was ordered that the Supernumerary fund be the subject of discussion immediately after the examination of candidates.

It was ordered that the General Conference be the order of the day for Tuesday. Conference adjourned.

Saturday morning, after routine business, was devoted to the examination of candidates, three of whom, namely, Messrs. Wadman, Thomas and Moore, presented themselves. The examination was conducted by Dr. Stewart.

ALUMNI SOCIETY MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Alumni Society of the University of New Brunswick was held Wednesday night (20th) in the Library of the University, the President, G. R. Parkin, M. A., in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected officers of Society for ensuing year:—G. R. Parkin, M. A., President; L. W. Bailey, Ph. D., Vice-President; A. M. Wallace, B. A., Secretary; J. E. Anwar, M. A., Treasurer; F. E. Barker, A. M., D. C. L., Q. C. A. B. Atherton, A. B. M. D., Rev. C. H. Paisley, A. M., Wm. Crockett, A. M., Rev. G. G. Roberts, A. M., G. Herbert Lee, A. M., W. Wilson, A. B. Council. Representation to Senate—F. E. Barker, D. C. L., and Prof. Bridges. The business of the meeting was entirely informal and of private nature. The Society, however, adopted a resolution recommending the Senate to extend the University course for four years. Quite a number joined the Society.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

STUDENTS' PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the day opened with singing after which the Rev. Mr. Pascoe engaged in prayer.

It was moved that the Nominating committee be appointed by the President. It was unanimously agreed that they be chosen by ballot. The amendment carried. It was moved that the committee be composed of one member from each district. Carried. The following gentlemen were then elected: Rev. Mr. John, Rev. Dr. Pope, Fredericton; Rev. W. W. Colpitts; Miramichi; Rev. Mr. Howie; Sackville; Rev. Mr. Slackford; P. E. Howie; Sackville; Rev. Mr. Cowperthwaite. After the appointment of the Revs. Messrs. Daniels, Teed, Chapman, Smallwood, Pickard and Stewart were appointed a special committee to inquire into a matter of discipline, the Nominating committee were instructed to retire and proceed to their deliberations.

It was ordered that the recommendation of the Fredericton district for the ordination of Mr. Wadman be complied with, subject to the usual Conference examination. The same recommendation was made in the case of Mr. Thomas from the Sackville district, and Mr. Moore from the P. E. Island district.

It was ordered that Messrs. Gregg, Pierce, Black and Howard be continued on trial.

The recommendation of the Sackville district in the case of Mr. Williams, and of the Fredericton district in the case of Mr. Bell, and of the P. E. Island district in case of Mr. Tait, were complied with.

The recommendation of the Sackville district in the case of Mr. McCully, and of the Fredericton district in the case of Mr. Dawson, a candidate, were agreed to.

Leave was granted to Rev. Messrs. Kirby, Turner Baker, H. Peans, Esty LePage and Pascoe, to go to St. John, to the Rev. Mr. Lawson to go to Moncton, the Rev. Mr. Williams to go to Sheffield, and the Rev. Mr. Ople to return to his own circuit on Sunday.

A petition from a lady in St. John presented by Rev. D. D. Currie, was referred to the memorial committee.

A discussion arose in reference to the restoration of the reinstatement of the Rev. Mr. Pascoe to the active work of the ministry. No action was taken. Mr. Pascoe has been set down for a circuit this year.

The Secretary of the Conference read a letter from the Nova Scotia Conference in reference to the Supernumerary Fund. The Conference then adjourned.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

After the opening of the Conference in the usual form, Revs. Messrs. Duncan, Burwash and Marshall obtained leave to withdraw their respective resolutions respecting the transfers to and from this Conference.

It was moved by Rev. Mr. Duncan—
Whereas, in the opinion of this Conference the action of the Transferring Committee in transferring Rev. Mr. Pascoe from the Newfoundland Conference to this Conference is illegal, contrary to the second regulation of the Discipline, page 48, paragraph 124, relating to transfers, and therefore an infringement on our rights as a Conference; therefore

Resolved, That we protest against said action and appeal to the General Conference or such Court of Appeal as the Conference may direct, in order to secure a vindication of our rights.

After some discussion the matter was allowed to drop.

A Sunday School report and programme for the public meeting was submitted and adopted.

Rev. Mr. Berris was appointed Corresponding Secretary of the S. S. Committee.

The examination of candidates was made the order of the day for 10 a. m. on Saturday. The Rev. Messrs. Daniel, Narraway, Pope, Prince, Payson, F. W. Harrison and Mills were reported as the Supervisory Ministers.

The recommendation of the St. John District that Rev. Mr. Tweedy should become a supernumerary for one year, was adopted.

POOR DOCUMENT

The Present Khedive of Egypt.

Tewfik is the son of a slave, and his father, Ismail, in changing the order of succession, never intended that he should be the heir. The ex-Khedive gave the place of legitimate spouse to another woman, who is now staying with him in Naples. Ismail intended to establish the Napoleonic distinction between a civil and a royal family. He was encouraged to hope that he might purchase the right to do so by the late Sultan. But when Abdul Aziz found there was no more money to be extracted from the Khedive, and learned that Tewfik was easy tempered and very ignorant, he insisted upon his right of primogeniture being respected. Only a few intriguing friends, who had secretly backed his luck, when Ismail was at Cairo, knew that he was not so ignorant as he made believe. One of them was Signor Martino, the cousin of his Italian friends, and now his private secretary.

Tewfik was supposed to be in the hands of Martino. This was an error. He had a very clever wife, and was uxorious. The Hanem Emeneh feared no rival. It was she who would reign, and was an Anglo-maniac. Her dearest friends were English ladies. Whenever the Khedive gives an audience to a Minister or foreign Consul the Hanem Emeneh is posted behind a screen of carved wood, where she hears and sees, but remains invisible. One day a conversation between the French Comptroller and Tewfik was suddenly interrupted by an altercation behind the screen. The disputants were Emeneh and her mother-in-law, who is jealous of her influence, and is a superstitious, ill-tempered old woman, who thinks it was by the virtue of her incantations Ismail was deposed. If the old lady had her own way, a sorcerer would have been placed over the Cabinet when her son began his reign. Tewfik would be delighted if Emeneh had a stronger belief in sorcery. Her faith in the supernatural, such as it has been revealed to him by his mother, is absolute.

He is fond of the companionship of children, and himself directs all the Christmas and other juvenile parties that are given by these three young people. The eldest of the trio is twelve years old, and the most youthful, Princess Kadshah, is in her fourth year. A prodigious quantity of roman candles and bengal lights are consumed at these fetes, to which the children of distinguished Europeans at Cairo are invited.

As a ruler Tewfik has adhered to the constitutional theory of government. He is satisfied with drawing his pay, and leaving to his Ministers all responsibility. Whatever they decree he countersigns, and asks no questions—except behind the scenes where he applies for information and advice to the shrewd Martino. Tewfik has never been in the money market. If there is one thing in which he is firm, it is the auditing of his household accounts, which he looks into carefully. His good nature always shows itself in a thousand small ways, but never in profuseness. Cairo is no longer the Eden of the Palais Royal actress.—London Truth.

The greatest pyramid is that of Cheops, one of the three pyramids forming the Memphis group, situated on a plateau about 137 feet above the level of the highest rise of the Nile. Its dimensions have been reduced by the removal of the outer portions to furnish stone for the city of Cairo. Its masonry consisted originally of 80,028,000 cubic feet, and it still amounts to 83,111,000 feet. The present vertical height is 450 feet against 460 feet originally, and the present length of the sides is 746 feet against 764 feet originally. The total weight of the stone is estimated at 6,316,000 tons. The only entrance is on the north face, 49 feet above the base, and about 24 feet east of the central line. The passage way is only 3 feet 11 inches high and 3 feet 5 inches wide. It leads down a slope a distance of 320 feet 10 inches to the sepulchral chamber and beyond this 52 feet 9 inches into the rock. It is supposed that it was intended to excavate another chamber at the end of the passage. The sepulchral chamber is 46 feet long and 27 feet in width, and its height is 11 feet 6 inches. Above this chamber are several smaller chambers connected with it by passages. The only sarcophagus found in the pyramid was in one of the upper apartments known as the King's Chamber. It is of red granite, and at the time contained the mummy of the King, which disappeared when the pyramids were first opened and plundered.

The greatest fortress from a strategical point of view is the famous stronghold of Gibraltar, situated on the most southern point of land upon the southwestern coast of Spain. It occupies a rocky peninsula, jutting out into the sea, about three miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide. One central rock rises to the height of 1,439 feet above the sea level. Its northern face is almost perpendicular, while its east side is full of tremendous precipices. On the south it terminates in what is called Europe Point. The west side is less steep than the east, and between its base and the sea is a narrow, almost level span, on which the town of Gibraltar is built. The fortress is considered impregnable to military assault. The regular garrison at time of peace numbers about 7,000 men.

What Women Wear.

Ladies with aesthetic tastes are having dresses made of Madras muslin window curtains in Oriental designs and colors. India lawns come in great variety; the chief pattern shows checks in all sizes and colors. The garniture should be self goods and lace of a quality than can be handsomely laundered.

Dark straws with pompons are chosen for common wear. Lace caps continue the style for babies, and girls a year or two old wear the "Cherry Ripes," with shirred crown of silk or lace, and brim of lace with a full fill.

Pale gray French cashmere gowns have terra-cotta velvet trimmings, and light yellow velvet forms the garniture of a pale blue gown.

For midsummer, satin surahs and the twilled foulards are made up as Watteau polonaises for puffed skirts, and are called tea gowns.

Black tulle, beaded with gold, silver or jet, will be a fashionable evening dress the coming season, worn over underskirts of black satin or surah.

Pomegranate, pale ruby, coral pink, Florentine and turkey-comb reds, daffodil, maize, bee-brown and wheat color are some of the newest shades.

Silks designed for summer wear are manufactured especially for the season. They are light in weight, showing a splendid array of colors and shades—a class of goods not so much worn at watering places as formerly.

Laws give promise of holding a prominent place in dress outfits for summer rustication. The texture is bright and airy in appearance, so appropriate for the summer. No outfit is complete without one or more lawn outfits.

The most startling parasols exhibited thus far are those of vermilion satin, lined with old gold silk and trimmed with double ruffles of wide gold lace. The ferrules are surrounded by a wreath of brilliant scarlet roses, mixed with small yellow sunflowers.

In millinery the manilla shades are very prominent. This line is a pale yellow, very noticeable when associated with crimson. Brilliant olive, overspread with a golden shimmer, is styled an antique color, very striking in tone, and possessing the quality of combining nicely with almost every dye.

There are a number of novel effects in greens, especially those shades that partake of other colors. The lichen green in dress materials has a golden lustre; elder green has a silvery veiling; sycamore green has a changeable appearance—it is very soft and delicate, showing off splendidly in superfine goods.

Summer silks having the new Japanese patterns are much sought after in the making up of combination suits. India foulard silks are desirable, especially those with porcelain patterns of hawthorn branches. Raw silks are deemed quite unique; the designs are copied from stained glass, and so closely scattered over the goods that the original texture is entirely concealed.

It appears that the choice of colors in personal adornment is governed this season to a great extent, by aesthetics. "Tawny shades ascend and descend the scale in as many degrees as one or more octaves on a musical instrument. Fading away they sink into pale yellow blondings, or growing deeper, they attain gradually to the 'leoline' hues of the new prominent sunflower."

Those rods that are tinged with purple are considered novel, the orchid red ranking first in this list. True red has the pure garnet hue, and looks well with "Telegraph" blue, which shade blends beautifully with several of the aesthetic colors. Creamy white is highly favored, and particularly in the choice of fine all-wool goods, and satins intended for full dress. The grayish Russian blues are popular. Blue deepening to purple has a very pleasing effect. Green lightening into yellow is charming.

Greek adornment in dress has always held in a more or less degree a very important place in refined modes. Just at present this classical style of dress is seen in touches. Here and there the eye will rest on a dainty curve or a delicate outline that reminds one at once of the picturesque effects so profusely expressed in Grecian drapery. These artistic expressions in personal adornment are not easily secured; only the skilled workman can produce the desired results in the construction of such fashionable toilets.

A little five-year-old boy was being instructed in morals by his grandfather. The old lady told that all such terms "as 'by golly,' 'by jingo,' 'by thunders,' etc.," were only little oaths, and but little better than other profanities. "In fact," she said, "he could tell a profane oath by the prefix 'by'." All such were "dalls." "Well, then, grandmother," said the little hopeful, "is 'by telegraph,' which I use in the papers, swearing?" "No," said the old lady, "that's only lying."

It is said that England has 20,000 men ready to be despatched to Egypt on the shortest notice, and it is reported from India that Sepoy troops will be sent, if it becomes necessary to maintain a large force there.

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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 "First Class Sleigh" this winter leave in your order early.

First Come First Served.
We guarantee to give satisfaction in all cases.

T. G. O'Connor,
IMPORTER OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

Lately arrived, a magnificent assortment of
English, Scotch & Canadian CLOTHS,

BEAVERS, NAPS,
DIAGONALS, SERGES,
OVERCOATINGS,
WORSTED SUITINGS,
CHEVIOTS, &c., &c.,
Suitable for the present season.

A Splendid Stock of
MEN'S & BOYS' "READY-MADE" CLOTHING,

WINTER SUITS,
OVERCOATS,
ULSTERS,
REEFERS

Men's "Furnishings,"
Underclothing, &c., &c.

N. B.—Men and Boys' Clothing made to order, under supervision of a First Class Artisan.

T. G. O'CONNOR,
Next below Barker House, Queen Street,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Lowest Prices in the Dominion.
127-81

Just Received at Lemont's.

WALNUT MARBLE TOP BEDROOM SETS,
FINE Painted and Ash and Walnut Bedroom Sets. Good Value.

SHEEP SHEARS.
JUST received, 29 dec. Sheep Shears,
JAMES S. NEILL.

Change of Business.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscriber would be leave to inform the public that they have this day associated with them in the

GASFITTING, PLUMBING
AND
Tinsmithing Business,

Mr. William Reid, who has been in their employ for the past nine years, and that they will be hereafter known under the name and firm of
LIMERICK, REID & CO.

They feel confident that with the above addition they will be more competent to fulfill any work entrusted to their care.
A. LIMERICK & CO.

Cheapest Shop in Town to buy TINWARE.

We are now prepared to fill any orders in the Tin-smithing, Gas-fitting and Plumbing Business.

A full stock of Tinware always on hand. Stoves and Stove Pipe.
Well Drivings done to order.
Gas Fixtures on hand, or imported to order.
Jobbing in any of the above business promptly attended to.
All work guaranteed.
LIMERICK, REID & CO.,
Fredericton, May 4, 1882.

1882. Spring. 1882.

NOW ON HAND, A FULL STOCK OF STAPLE & FANCY Dry Goods

READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT
Owen Sharkey's

Ladies' Dress Goods
In variety, materials, styles and colors, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

HATS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSE, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Scarfs, Parasols and Umbrellas.

CASES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Equal to Custom Made and much lower in Price.

MEN'S SUITS, FROM \$5.00 TO \$21.00.
A large stock of

MEN and BOYS' HATS in Fur, Felt, Tweeds, Straws and Palm-leaf, in all qualities and prices.

Over 200 pieces of
Cloths, Tweeds & Doeskins,
Choice Patterns and excellent value. All Wool Tweeds, from 50 cents per yard upwards.

Over 50 dozen WHITE and FANCY SHIRTS, varying in price from 50 cents to \$2.00.

48 pieces SHIRTING, all qualities, any price from 10 cts per yard upward.

UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS,
90 cents to \$3.00.

Collars, Ties, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises & Travelling Bags.

Also, Flannels, Gray and White Cottons, Table Cloths, Towellings, Carriage Dusters, Counterpanes, Sweaters, Shetings, Tickings, Ducks, Jeans Drills, Floor Oil Cloths, Wool and Hemp Carpets, Cotton Wares,

And almost every description of goods generally kept in a Dry Goods Store.

All of which will be sold at Lowest Cash prices.
OWEN SHARKEY,
May 5—Rep Capital

Haying Tools!
NOW IN STOCK:
A Fine Lot of Scythes,
Consisting of American & Canadian Clippers, Top Bar, Razor Blade, Griffin, Black Blade and Filian.

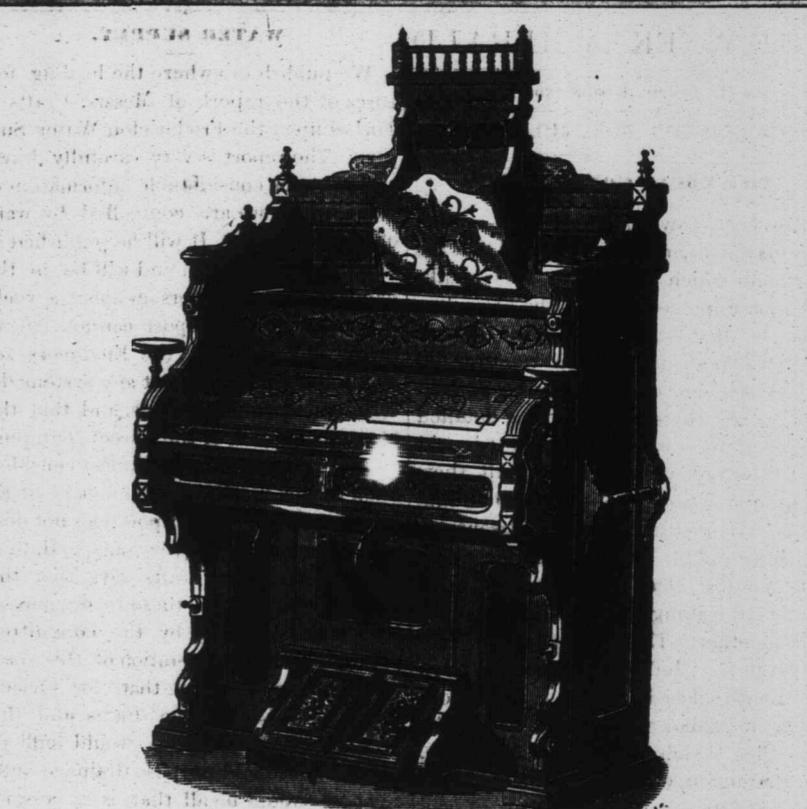
Scythe the Smiths, Wood & Iron, Hay Rakes,
American and Canadian.

HAY FORKS,
HAY FORK HANDLES,
SCYTHE STONES,
BUSBY SCYTHES,

READING HOOKS, &c.
The above goods will sell, either Wholesale or Retail, at prices that cannot be beaten in this city. I invite the attention of Wholesale Customers.
Z. H. EVERETT.

SHOVELS, SHOVELS, &c.
JUST RECEIVED:
8 HUNDRED SHOVELS, 1 case Hardware, one Pad Locks, Chest Locks, Screw and Forks, Curves, Hatch Rings, Pulleys, Hatchets, House Holes, &c., &c., &c.

For sale low.
March 3, 188
Z. H. EVERETT.



CHEAPEST ORGANS
For the Money in Fredericton or New Brunswick.
LEMONT & SONS.
Fredericton, June 12, 1882.

NEW BOOK STORE.

Our Motto—"Best Goods for the Least Money."
McMURRAY & FENETY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, JUST RECEIVE

Very Cheap 22 Bales ROOM PAI

MAPS Direct from the Manufactory.

GLOVES at Lowest Rates. New DESIGNS

NOTE PAPER, HANDSOME PATTERNS

FOOLSCAP, and will be sold low

LEGAL CAP or Wholesale

ENVELOPES Retail. THEM

ORGANS

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

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

McMURRAY & FENETY.

IRON. OAKUM. BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX BARQUE "PARAMATTA" AND S.S. "HEBERNIAN" AND "GASPARET"—17,763 Bars Redhead and Spikes from 500 Bushels Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 210 Bundles Bars and Hoops; 100 OAKUM; 158 Bundles No. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPÉE & CO.
230 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B. R. B. B., and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 47 Bales Sheet Steel; 28 Sheet Floor Plates; 4 Bales, Two Oils Steel; 37 Bales, and 15 Bars Assorted Machine Steel, 15-16 to 3 inches.

TO ARRIVE PER "FRONIX," FROM LEHMBERG: 15 Casks SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

Sled Shoeteel.

Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

GIBSON LEATHER CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of Patent & Enamelled Leathers FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.

—ALSO—
WAXED SPLITS HARNESS and UPHOLSTERING LEATHER.
GIBSON, N. B., (Opposite Fredericton.)

ICE CREAM FREEZERS
June 24 at JAMES S. NEILL'S.

At Bradley's.

FRESH
Gaspereaux,
FRESH

SHAD,

and all kinds of Smoked Fish.
Fredericton, May 9, 1882.

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 6, 1882.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Local Government was in session Tuesday night, and it is whispered that the harmony which existed in their ranks was not unbroken. The prevailing topic of discussion was "What are we going to do about it?" Our reporter did not receive an invitation to be present, and we are therefore without a detailed report of the proceedings. But it is said that the swallows who have built their nests under the eaves of the building were sadly disturbed by the dissonance which prevailed. It is becoming every day manifest that this combination, of which Mr. Hanington is the head, cannot hold together. There is too much Hanington in it. Made premier so as to keep his mouth closed; elected by a vote which he cannot control, and acting for an office which somebody else fills, Mr. Hanington, who ought to be the bond of union between the members of the Executive, is really the chief disturbing element. Not nearly as strong a man as he is held to be, Mr. Landry, he would like to crowd that gentleman out in order that he may become Attorney General. It is felt to be anomalous for Mr. McLeod to hold that office. He has neither the experience nor the sort of talent which a person should have who is vested with the important functions attaching to that portfolio, and he has no following in the House. His own good judgment will probably lead him to see that his position is not one which commands public respect. Mr. Hanington's instincts are such that Mr. McLeod must find himself very uncomfortable in his company.

The best thing the Government can do to resign; or if they won't, do this let them call the House together and have a square trial of strength. Either one or the other of these courses ought to be adopted at once. It is derogatory to representative institutions to have members of a Government running around the country, trying by every means in their power, by a promise of an office here, or some other sort of a bribe there, to maintain themselves in office. When the session convenes they are sure to be voted out, and they must know it by this time. If they have any regard for their reputation they would seek the constitutional means of learning the wishes of the people's representatives; but then the controlling members of the Government long ago lost what reputation for political respectability they possessed.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Latest advice shows conclusively that the estimates of the strength of parties made after the election by the friends of the local government were altogether wrong. Several of the members who were named in the Government papers as favorable to the administration have since declared themselves to be in Opposition. Indeed if a vote were taken in the Assembly to-day it would be seen that our estimate of fifteen as the full government strength would be quite high enough. Many persons make the mistake of supposing that because a member of the late House supported Mr. Fraser he is therefore to be counted upon as a supporter of Mr. Hanington. They do not distinguish between the circumstances then existing and those of to-day. True many members supported Mr. Fraser; but they only tolerated Mr. Hanington as a member of the Executive, considering both him and Mr. Adams a source of weakness to their party. With Mr. Landry the case was different. He was acknowledged in a measure as a representative man, but even he could not claim that he strengthened the administration in the House.

The majority of the late House was not pledged to Messrs. Landry, Adams and Hanington, and did not give their allegiance to the Executive because these gentlemen were in it.

A review of the situation leads us to anticipate that a strong Government will be formed at an early day by the present Opposition. They have excellent material to select from. Indeed in point of ability and influence they are far beyond the Government and its acknowledged supporters. The Executive is as we have said, a collection of weak men, some of whom have political records which are far from creditable. On the other hand the Opposition consists of men who are strong in their hold upon the confidence of the country. It does not require a prophet to foresee that the weaker must go to the wall. It is only a question of time when Mr. Hanington and his colleagues shall lay down the reins of power, and we think the time is not very far off.

It is amusing to note how the weather-cocks veer with the wind. We had the spectacle yesterday of a clique manager apologizing to a gentleman whom he had blackguarded all through the campaign. But his apologies, like his abuse, are to no purpose. "Salt-petre" won't save him.

The Quebec Chronicle slobbers over an Ontario murderer because he gave his brother some apple and orange seeds to plant in memory of him. The gallows-tree ought to keep his memory sufficiently green.

WATER SUPPLY.

We publish elsewhere the leading features of the report of Messrs. Crafts & Forbes upon the Fredericton Water Supply. The report is very carefully drawn and contains considerable information of value, which we are compelled by want of space to omit. It will be published at length by the Council and will be in the hands of the ratepayers in about a week. A perusal of the report cannot fail to satisfy any one that the Engineers set about their work without any system determined upon in advance, and that the recommendation of the direct pumping system is made after the fullest consideration of the merits and demerits of all other methods. The report does not deal with the question of sewerage, and in a private letter, Mr. Crafts says that the urgency with which these recommendations were required by the committee precluded full consideration of this matter; but he believed that, for surface drainage, shallow stone drains and the present system of sewers would suffice, and for household purpose drainage into cesspools would be all that is necessary for many years to come.

As soon as possible after the report has been printed and circulated the City Council will be called together with the view of taking immediate action. In the meantime it is desirable that the matter should receive the fullest discussion. The matter is of the gravest importance to the city. For our own part we have no hesitation in saying that, from a strictly careful examination of the report, we are satisfied that the recommendation of the direct pumping system ought to be adopted.

Every little while we have evidence given us of the very inadequate protection from fire which the city now has. We are really at the mercy of the flames if the wind is favorable to the spread of a conflagration. Under the proposed pumping system the city would, with one steam engine, have at least eight strong fire streams at its command, and the number could probably be increased to ten.

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

We have been very glad to observe in recent issues of the Reporter reference to the importance of the adoption, by either the Local or General Government, of a policy which will lead to the settlement of the vacant lands and the development of the resources of the Province generally. Our contemporary can engage in no better work than in urging these things upon public consideration. New Brunswick has inherited that it has little to expect out of Confederation; that it can never, as it was one time predicted, control the carrying trade or become the manufacturing centre of the Dominion. One indeed wonders how it ever happened that such a future could ever have been expected by the people. In point of material prosperity this Province is very little, if any, further advanced than it was fifteen years ago—on the first Dominion Day. Population has increased since then, large areas of land have been cleared, many lines of railway have been built; but we question very much if the general condition of the people is any better than it was at that time. In the meantime by the increase of the Customs and excise duties, the establishment of free schools and the progress of the civic and municipal systems of government, the taxes of the people have increased very greatly. In addition we have lost several lines of trade which were very valuable, and the cost of production of the staple export of the Province has been considerably increased. In view of these facts it becomes the duty of all public journals and all public men, irrespective of party politics, to join in an endeavor to devise and execute plans to promote the welfare of New Brunswick.

ANOTHER "DESTRUCTIONIST."

Mr. W. E. Peirley appears to desire to appear consistent in reference to the abolition of the Legislative Council. He told the Sunbury electors that the gentlemen recently appointed were pledged to vote for the abolition of the Council. It is in order now for the Capital to turn its batteries upon Mr. Peirley, and abuse him as a destructionist and all manner of other nasty things. It might take one of its many articles on Mr. Blair and republish it with a foot note as follows: "For Blair read Peirley." In the light of all that is known about the abolition of the Council how very ridiculous the attacks of this Capital appear.

And what is Mr. Westmore going to do? He is so full of love for the poor old Council that he made a campaign speech on the subject at the Alumni dinner. Can he support the Government of which the iconoclastic Mr. Peirley is a member? We hope that Mr. Hanington when he gets the Executive patched to his liking, will authorize some body to announce what his policy is so that his organs and supporters may know what they have to praise and what condemn, during the short period which will intervene between the present date and the annihilation of the administration in which "Westmorland" has a preponderating influence.

Six candidates are contesting for a seat in Parliament in one constituency in British Columbia. We believe there are at least 12 votes in the constituency.

EGYPT.

The eyes of the world are turned towards Egypt. Great events must transpire along the banks of the Nile and the Red Sea before many days, events which will necessarily produce profound effects upon the history of Europe. So inseparably connected with each other are the incidents of history that it is difficult to single out those which should be emphasized as important. Great things often hang upon what appears, at the time of their occurrence, mere trifles. Yet we think that the occupation of Egypt by British force acting in persistence of instructions received from a British ministry is an occurrence sufficiently out of the usual course of things to be deserving at once of recognition as a great historical event. If this step is taken it is one which cannot be retraced, without such a loss of prestige as no nation can afford to suffer. The interests of Great Britain in maintaining a controlling influence in Egypt will be apparent to any who consider the vast importance of the part which the Suez Canal plays in the commerce of the world. The highway to India is via Egypt, and Great Britain cannot for one moment consent that its control should be in the hands of an unfriendly power. While there can be no doubt as to the inevitable result if open hostilities ensue, it is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that the conquest of Egypt, if it has to be undertaken, will be no ordinary task. Arabi Bey, the Egyptian leader, has shown himself to be a man of action and of great resources; he will hesitate at nothing, and avers his determination to resist to the end. The Bedouins are openly in his favor, and he probably has the secret sympathy of the Mohammedan population of the neighboring country. He has this immense herds for recruiting ground and the desert for a basis of operations.

A QUESTION WHICH IS ASKED.

During the election campaign the Capital has contained articles of a most abusive character directed against several public gentlemen. Probably no one objected to them very seriously at the time, as they did those at whom they were directed more good than harm; but now that this sort of thing has been continued, after the "excuse" for it has been given, people are beginning to ask whence this abuse originates. The personal of the staff of a journal is the last thing we desire to say anything about; but if, as is freely stated upon the streets, these articles are written by a person in the public service, and whose time is supposed to be paid for out of the public treasury, it is nearly time that some little notice was taken of it. If a man who occupies an important official position can, with impunity, scandalize persons in every sense of the word his superiors, it is well that the public should know it at once, so that they may understand for what they are paying when they contribute towards his salary. We are far from objecting to any official exercising his full faculties as an elector, or employing his leisure in the discussion of political problems, but if a person in the public employ heaps abuse upon public men in the columns of a journal which makes nauseating tracts of speciality, it becomes a question for serious consideration whether, in the interests of the service with which that person happens to be connected, the offender should not be given his choice between abandoning one occupation or the other.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

It will be eighteen months before the Old Testament revision is completed. In the meantime the ten commandments are in force. We beg to draw the attention of our contemporaries to this fact. Probably they will then give us credit for what they crib from us.

The Sun grows very funny over the political situation in the local House. It will laugh on the other side of its mouth pretty soon.

The Toronto World thinks voting by ballot has not had a fair trial in Canada.

An Ontario newspaper correspondent wants a Canadian flag. He suggests a tri-color, red, for England and Scotland, green for Ireland, and white for France. Better make it all green as signifying that state of public opinion which condones the N. P. Fraud and the C. P. Outrage.

Brother World, we acknowledge the corn; but why don't you explain about that man's leg?

The World, in its kindness towards the Opposition, has undertaken to form a new Government. It says:—"Mr. Blair's Government, should he be called upon to form one, would contain himself as Attorney General, Mr. Ritchie as Solicitor General, and either Mr. McLellan or Board of Works or Mr. Elder as Provincial Secretary. This would leave two departments—one for the North and one for the West. Mr. Barberie expects the Northern portfolio." Either this or some other arrangement will be made. The World is so far correct.

A wicked Ontario paper suggests that the story about the Duke of Edinburgh being nearly drowned by a big fish is "a fish story," and intimates that H. R. H.'s reputation for truthfulness never was any too good.

The Governor of Wyoming Territory says that female suffrage has worked admirably in that region, and he wants Uncle Sam to confer the right upon all his neices. There no doubt that female suffrage is gaining ground all over the world.

Emigration to Canada is growing quite popular with working men in England.

Three Governments have been defeated at the elections, namely those of New Brunswick, the Nova Scotia and the Prince Edward Island. Yet they hold on to office. These are Tory governments. Liberals would bow to popular opinion.

It seems to be settled at last that Sir Alex. Galt will go back to England for a year.

The Telegraph is still discussing whether its editor deserves hanging. It is making too much of Senator Boyd's ravings.

Somebody else has been on a pilgrimage, but the Government organs are very mum about it. Probably because he failed in his mission. Even the shining hat of the speaker and an inexhaustible supply of gloves, failed to gain a supporter.

The World, of Toronto, discussing Dominion Day, says, "Our present position is tentative. It is time for a new departure."

There is no denying it that a large section of the press favors the independence of Canada.

The Nova Scotia Government is going to resign.

Sir John Macdonald has been at Charlottetown addressing the electors. He seems to have made a very undignified exhibition of himself.

The Sun thinks the opponents of the Scott Act in Fredericton will make a mistake if they move for its repeal at the present time.

A great deal is being said about Mr. Irvine accepting the National Policy. He accepts it probably in the sense that a criminal accepts the sentence of the Court. He can't help himself, and recognizing this fact he says he will go for its abolition. In what respect his Declaration Day utterance differs from the platform of the Liberals all over Canada we fail to see. They all admitted that protection was a thing which could not be avoided, but they claimed that the present tariff was unduly oppressive.

The Canada Pacific Railway has been opened for traffic between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg. This is the result of contracts made by the Mackenzie Government.

It seems that Mr. Rogers has been appointed by the County Court judge in Albert.

The Farmer ridicules the idea that Mr. Collier's office elected him. The Farmer may say what it likes, but it cannot alter the facts.

The Advocate repeats the silly twaddle of the Sun about a government of the Province by Gregory and Blair. Opposite temporary should have more sense. It invites comparisons which might as well be avoided out of consideration for the reputation of some whom it delights.

Dr. Lewis has been sworn in a member of the Executive. The Doctor is a very worthy man, but will not bring any strength to the administration.

Mr. Mitchell is going to move for the repeal of the duty on breadstuffs and Mr. Beatty to attack the duty on coal. A row is evidently in prospect, which will originate in the Tory camp.

News of the World.

A despatch from Paris to the Times says: "Matters are at a standstill, pending the results of the Porte's efforts to induce Arabi Pasha to come to Constantinople." The Times thinks it is reasonable to assume that on the necessity of an Egyptian expedition becoming obvious, the Government would avoid half measures and immediately call out the army and military reserve, which would add 50,000 trained men to the fighting strength of the country.

The Press Association reports that there is reason to believe that a decisive military action will be taken in Egypt, probably within 24 hours.

The Cabinet met in Sir Wm. Harcourt's room in the House of Commons this afternoon, and consulted with the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the army.

It is rumored in the lobby of the House that Alexandria will be immediately bombarded.

The gunboats Dee and Don have sailed for the Mediterranean. A battery of artillery has been ordered to be ready to embark for Malta.

Woodstock Notes.

Woodstock, July 3.

The Town Council on Tuesday passed a very important resolution, viz., that the fines collected under the Temperance Act should be paid to the Town Treasurer.

It is stated on good authority that the Iron Works of this place will immediately be set in operation.

The semi-annual session of the County Council opened on Tuesday last.

The bazars on Dominion Day were quite well attended; and a large amount of proceeds was realized from the articles on sale. There was no trotting here on Dominion Day, owing to the bad state of the track.

York Municipal Council.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

The Semi-annual Session of the York Municipal Council opened at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Warden Close in the chair.

All the members of the Board, excepting Coun White, of St. Mary's, who is absent from the Province, were present.

The Secretary-Treasurer's minutes of the last session were read and confirmed on motion of Coun Mastin.

Coun Glendenning, Hoyt and Colter were appointed a committee to examine and report upon the half-yearly accounts submitted by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Coun Jewett submitted a petition from G. W. Merrithew, asking refunding of \$300 over-assessment in Bright for 1881. Prayer of the petition granted.

On motion of Coun Coburn, the following were added to the list of Parish officers for Douglas: Road Surveyors, John Evans, Lorenzo Yaxa and Thomas Ross; Field Drivers, Arthur Ross and William McGibbon.

On motion of Coun. Murch, \$50 were ordered to be placed to the credit of the Poor Overseers in Queensbury.

On motion of Coun Coburn, Coun Coburn, Colter and McCormack were appointed to investigate and report upon an amount of \$24, collected in Bright by G. F. Jewett, in 1871, which it is alleged through improper auditing was credited to that Parish.

On motion of Coun Grant, Jeremiah Haining was appointed a road surveyor in Canterbury.

The Council then adjourned until 2 p. m., on motion of Coun Coburn.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council resumed at 2 p. m.

Councillor Nason called attention to the condition of the hay scales in front of the Court House, and requested that a competent person be employed to put them in good repair.

Councillor Hoyt embodied the suggestion in a resolution, which was adopted, and the Public Buildings Committee was instructed to make the necessary repairs.

Coun Nason submitted a communication from Alex. Mitchell relative to the water supply in the County jail, suggesting a gutter on the back of the cell, to communicate with the tank in the cellar, to cost \$45. The proposition was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Pinder, Coburn and McCormack to report on.

Coun Glendenning submitted the report on the Secretary-Treasurer's half-yearly account. The report was adopted.

The following parish officers were appointed: Manners-Sutton—Peter Wood, Revisor; Walter Pacey, Wild Land Commissioner; Kingsdale—Edward Rainsford, Dy-Road Commissioner; C. C. Tabor, Road Surveyor; Prince William—Benjamin Kelly, Road Surveyor; Leonard Lanson, Parish Clerk; Queensbury—W. G. Dykeman, H. A. Hagerman, Road Surveyors; M. H. Simmons, Hog Reeve; C. Hendy, John Quigg, Constables; North Lake—Road Surveyor, George Maxie; Overseer of Pines, Joseph Fry; Dumfries—Pound Keeper, H. J. Holden.

Coun. Calhoun complained of inaccuracies in the Revisors' List of Stanley, asking whether the Sheriff or the Revisor was to blame.

The Secretary-Treasurer replied that it was the fault of the parties themselves in not having their names transferred.

Coun. Mastin enquired if a person owned property in more than one road district he had to do road work in them all.

The Secretary-Treasurer said that he only had to do the work in the district in which he resided.

Councillor Jewett submitted the report of the Printing and Stationery Committee. McMurray & Fenety's tender for the letter, and G. F. Fisher's for the former were accepted.

Councillor Pinder submitted the report of the committee on the Administration of Justice. The report stated that they had met the committee of the City Council and advised the accounts for the year ending Nov. 30, 1881. The total cost for the year was \$2,900.02, of which the city was to pay one-third, or \$966.87. The committee also reported that there was a small balance to the credit of the county for fines collected by the Police Magistrate for offences outside the city, which should have been paid to the Secretary-Treasurer instead of to the City Treasurer. The committee had not learned the amount and therefore could not report the matter. The report was adopted.

Coun Coburn reported from the committee on the Jewett matter that \$86.75 had been paid to the Secretary-Treasurer Nov. 17, 1881, which had been credited to the County by the Secretary-Treasurer, but had not been credited to the Parish by the then Auditor, (Beck.) Report adopted.

Coun Nason submitted an account from Dr. Currie for attending prisoners in the County Jail; amount, \$5.50. Laid on the table.

Warden Close presented a bill from H. A. Cropley against St. Mary's, and also a bill of \$46.50, for damages and expense for opening road from the Miramichi road to Munzer's. Ordered to be paid and charged to the Parish of St. Mary's.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

On motion of Councillor Calhoun the Warden was ordered to be paid \$20 for revising the non-resident voters' list.

Dr. Currie's bill of \$5.50, for attending prisoners in the county jail, was ordered to be paid.

Coun. Pinder reported verbally against the adoption of Mr. Mitchell's plan for water supply in the jail, and further action was deferred pending the introduction of water works in the city.

Coun. Pinder also submitted the report of the Public Buildings Committee, which recited the action the committee had taken in fitting up lower flat of the County Court House for record and other County offices. The Committee also asked leave to proceed with the finishing of the space set apart for the Council's use.

There was considerable discussion over the report, some members contending that the committee had exceeded their authority in erecting more than a Record office. The report was unanimously adopted on motion of Councillor Mastin, and on motion of Councillor Hoyt the committee was instructed to

finish the Council room before the next January session.

On motion of Councillor Pinder the committee were further authorized to take down the stairs in the upper side of the County Market and transform the space into a waiting room in connection with the market.

The following additions were made to the list of Parish officers—

Prince William—By Road Commissioners, Andrew Gartley, Daniel Hoyt, D. S. Warden, Southampton—By Road Commissioner, George Draper; Constables, Henry Brown, Samuel P. Scribner.

The Council ordered that \$10 each be paid the Warden and Secretary-Treasurer to reimburse them for expenses to St. John in connection with the winter port question. After votes of thanks to the Warden and Building Committee the Council adjourned sine die.

CITY COUNCIL.

A full meeting of the City Council was held Tuesday evening, His Worship the Mayor in the chair. The minutes of the special meeting of the Council were read and approved. The Auditor submitted the following report:

Roads and Streets,	\$548 35
Public Works,	385 49
Contingent,	20 70
Fire Department,	21 95
Administration of Justice,	11 09
Market,	12 23
City Hall,	15 32
Sewerage and Water,	169 50

The report was adopted.

On motion resolved that Richard Phillips be appointed as Alms House Keeper, commencing 1st August, in place of the present Keeper, who has resigned, salary to be same as the present one receives.

Ald. Simmons presented a bill of John Woodward for amount of \$11, for conveying Foley to Lunatic Asylum. Ordered to be paid.

His Worship presented a bill of Dominion Government for use of Officers' Square, for St. Andrew to be paid.

Petition of John J. Lygos was read, asking to be relieved from taxes. Handed over to Assessment Appeal Committee.

Petition of Mrs. Mullaigh to be relieved from taxes was referred to same committee.

Like-wise the petition of Thomas Evans for same, David Currier for same, referred to Assessment Appeal Committee.

Petition of James Mical, to be relieved from poll tax, was referred to Appeal Committee.

Petition of J. Wandlas, to prevent any more rubbish being hauled out to grove lane, was referred to Road Committee.

Petition of Thos. Currie, Patrick Holland, Michael Ward, to be freed from taxes, and of Francis Flanagan, to be relieved from poll tax, were referred to Assessment Appeal Committee.

Petition of John O'Toole, to establish a foundry in St. Ann's Ward, was granted.

The Assessment Appeal Committees report was accepted.

Checks were ordered in favor of William Davis, for \$12.50, as caretaker of graveyard; Sergeant Vandine, \$37.50, Paul Phillips, \$37.50, and Z. Wright, \$37.50, for Police duty; John Virtue, \$33.50, as City Teamster; and Rankin McNally, for holding an election \$6.00.

Fire Committee asked for privilege of obtaining quantity of Scotch Cannel Coal, which was granted.

Ald. Farrell called attention to condition of Maryland road. He moved that the Clerk be authorized to close an agreement with J. A. Lyons to put the road from Randolph's to cross road in repair and keep it in repair for five years or more, for the amount of his annual tax, which amounts this year to \$34.28. After discussion matter was referred to Road Committee.

Ald. Burchill presented a bill of Edward Brown for the occupation of a lot belonging to him, used for the reception of stone. Referred to Road Committee.

The City Clerk read the report of Messrs. Crafts & Forbes on the survey for the introduction of water into the city. The report was lengthy. We will give it in full in a special meeting. In the meantime five hundred copies will be struck off.

Adjourned.

PICTURESQUE CANADA.

To familiarize the people of the Dominion with its history and development is to do much towards making Confederation a success. To most of us the other provinces are a name and nothing more. We know little of the appearance of their cities, little of the character of their natural scenery, and, we regret to say, still less of their history. The Art Publishing Company of Toronto have undertaken to supply the want which every one who gives the subject consideration must admit exists of a work which will supply the kind of information indicated above, and are publishing a work called "Picturesque Canada." The title hardly does the work justice. It is intended to give a panorama of Canadian history from the days of Jacques Cartier to our own time, and judging from the sample we have seen, the work will be performed in a manner which cannot fail to give every satisfaction. The work will be published in serial form at 50 cents per part, each part contain from 24 to 32 pages, of which one third will be occupied by engravings of a high character. These are from views selected by L. R. O'Brien, President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, and are engraved under the superintendence of G. F. Smith, an English engraver of note. The historical and descriptive part of the work is by Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Toronto.

Mr. J. L. Becker of Toronto is now in the city soliciting orders for the work. We hope he will meet with the success which the work he is publishing deserves.

BOY FOUND.—The body of James Jones, son of David Jones, of Woodlands, Stanley, who was drowned about the 22nd of May last, on the Taxes River, a tributary of the S. W. Miramichi, was recovered on Friday last, about twenty miles from where he was drowned, by his father and others, who were searching for the remains. The body, when recovered, had been partly eaten by bears.

HEAVY STORM.—Mr. W. P. Flaveling, of the Crown Land Office, and Mr. DeBruin, acting for Mr. J. B. Snowball, settled yesterday the latter gentleman's stumpage account with the Government for last winter's operations. The amount was over \$16,000.

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

FISHING at Pokok. Great fun, is it not? The fishing at Pokok is a very interesting one. It is a very interesting one. It is a very interesting one.

EXAMINATION.—The High School examination will be held on Friday.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The Executive Council had a meeting Tuesday night.

NEW SUPERVISOR.—W. S. Butler, ex-M. P. P., has been appointed Sheriff of Queen's county.

NEW GAS HOLDER.—The work of placing the new gas holder in position at the Gas Works is progressing finely under the superintendence of Mr. O'Connell.

A REVENUE.—Since April, 1880, the Police Magistrate has paid \$2,000 in the County Treasury as arising from fines from Canada Temperance Act alone.

MOSE MINISTERS.—The Methodists of Nova Scotia have sent to England for five more ministers, their not being sufficient at present to fill the wants of the Conference.

ANSWER TO ENQUIRY.—We believe the contractor for Dr. McAllister's new house can not propose to pile his lumber out as far as the platform on the other side of the street.

CRICKET MATCH.—One of the severest defeats that the St. John Cricket Club has received for some time they met with on July 1st at the hands of the Moncton Club. At the close of the game the score stood, Moncton, 104 runs; St. John, 45.

A DISCOURAGED EXCURSIONIST.—"You look most," said a Herald man, to a dry goods merchant who had been in contact with the Silsby's stream Monday. "That's nothing," was the reply, "I went up on the excursion to Woodstock Saturday."

LECTURE BY MRS. HUNT.—Mrs. M. H. Hunt will be in the City Hall on Thursday week. She will address the Teachers' Institute on Thursday morning, and in the evening will lecture in the City Hall. The lecture will be free, but a collection will be taken up. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of Wm. McBeath took place Monday afternoon from his late residence, Brunswick street. Mr. McBeath was a native of this place, and has always been known for his kindness, affability and all those qualities which constitute an esteemed citizen. For many years he has been a member of St. Paul's Church in this city.

PERSONAL.—Charles Hawthorne has returned from Winnipeg. Dr. Rand has gone to the North Shore on business connected with the Board of Education.

Lieut. Colonel Baird was in the city Monday, inspecting the Ordnance property here.

THE PROTEST.—Dr. Dow states that he is going on with his protest in the case of the York County election, and intends to carry it through to the end. Probably the Doctor can succeed in convincing the Government men, but we doubt very much if he will succeed with Mr. Brown. We have not heard that Mr. Thompson is to be proceeded against.

QUESTIONS STATISTICS for Port of Fredericton for years ending June 30, 1881 and 1882: Customs ending June 30, '81, \$47,173 51; Other revenues, do 1,585 15.

Total, \$48,758 66
Customs ending June 30, 1882, \$49,089 14
Other revenues, do 494 29

Increase for 1882, \$1,324 74

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK Agency at Fredericton, for year ending June 30, 1882:—Bal due depositors July 1, '81, \$228,672 24
Amount deposited during year ending June 30, 1882, 182,673 83

Withdrawals during year ending 30th June, 1882, principal, \$411,246 01
Interest paid, 470 05

Balance, \$306,197 91
Interest added June 30, 1882, 9,226 83

Bal due depositors July 1, '82, \$314,124 80

MONTH ALLISON.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Calendar of Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy for 1882. We note that 78 students are in attendance during the current year. The following constitutes the Faculty of the Academy and of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College:

The Academy—Principal, Rev. Charles H. Paisley; Classics and French, Rev. Charles H. Paisley; Mathematics, Thompson T. Davis, B. A.; Commercial and English Department, John A. Smith, B. A.; Assistant Teachers in English Department, Charles N. Jeffery, W. B. Jones; Department of Music, P. O. C. C. Craz.

The College—President and Professor of Mental Philosophy and Logic, James R. Inch, LL. D.; Professor of Moral Philosophy and Evidence of Christianity, Rev. Charles H. Paisley; Classics and French, Rev. Charles H. Paisley; Mathematics, Thompson T. Davis, B. A.; Commercial and English Department, John A. Smith, B. A.; Assistant Teachers in English Department, Charles N. Jeffery, W. B. Jones; Department of Music, P. O. C. C. Craz.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—The moonlight excursion advertised for Friday night came off very successfully Monday night. The attendance was not as large as it would have been had there been no postponement, nevertheless over two hundred ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity to have a sail by moonlight on the river. The "David Weston" is well adapted for excursions of this kind, and her courteous commander knows how to make his passengers comfortable. Shortly after eight the steamer left the wharf amid the music of the Fredericton Brass Band and a display of fireworks which were novel and brilliant. However, they looked pretty and had the advantage of being a rarity in this city. Similar display took place during the trip, which extended to Sheffield. The party returned home shortly after midnight and were succeeding in their praises of the St. Ann's Rowing Club under whose auspices this excursion was gotten up.

A Blaze in the Brayley House Barn.

About ten o'clock Monday morning a fire was discovered in the Brayley House barn, by a retired lad named Hoyt. He at once gave the alarm, but before the engine reached the spot the flames had such a hold upon the building that its destruction was inevitable. Fortunately the roof in the vicinity where the fire broke out, on a very serious conflagration would have ensued. As soon as the engine got to work the fire was under control. The loss consists of the barn in which the fire originated, which is totally destroyed, two sheds adjoining belonging to the premises, which are very much damaged, and a shed belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. Gregory, which is about destroyed. The total loss will not exceed \$200. Mr. Penny, the proprietor, lives in England. He is insured in the Commercial Union for \$200.

The engines arrived at the fire with tolerable promptness. Edgcombe & Sons' hand engine threw the first water. It was eleven minutes before the Alexandria had a stream playing on the fire. The Silsby, which was ordered to the river, was several minutes longer. The Alexandria was also ordered to the river by the Chief Engineer, but Captain Hawthorne refused to leave King street unprotected.

Eben Miller & Co., whose premises adjoin the barn on the rear, had twelve carriage tops destroyed. His loss will be over \$100. He is not insured.

Mr. Phillips' loss will be about \$100. It consists principally of hay and grain. The fire is thought to be of incendiary origin. The colored lad, Hoyt, says that he was in the stable a few minutes before the fire broke out. He was in the mow putting down some hay for a horse which had just come in. On descending the stairs he left a young lad behind him, whose name he does not know. A very short time after he heard the lad coming out of the barn, who enquired of Mr. Phillips. Making some reply, Hoyt went into the barn and saw that the hay was on fire. The young lad refused to run out of the yard. Mr. W. Vanwart saw him running out and thought he acted as though he had been up to mischief.

The burning of the barn will in no wise interfere with the Brayley House, the proprietor of which will continue to provide good accommodation for teams.

The report that the fire caught from a stove used in cooking hog feed is entirely without foundation. There has been no fire in the stove for weeks.

Who Gave the Order?
Assistant Engineer Hatt called upon the Herald Tuesday to deny the statement in our account of the Brayley House fire, that Alexandria was also ordered to the river by the Chief Engineer, but Captain Hawthorne refused to leave King street unprotected. He said that the Chief Engineer gave no such order, and that he himself ordered the Alexandria to the tank.

This statement was so directly opposed to what we had been told by a number of people that the Herald representative went at once to Capt. Hawthorne and the following conversation ensued:

Herald Representative.—"Mr. Hatt, Assistant Engineer, says that he ordered the Alexandria to the tank yesterday."

Mr. Hawthorne.—"He did nothing of the kind. I did not even see him, and if I had I would not have taken any order from him."

H. R.—"He says that the Chief Engineer did not order you to go to the river; but that having ordered you to the tank he (the Assistant) reported what he had done to the Chief, and you were not told to go to the river."

Mr. H.—"That is not so." Mr. Hawthorne then related the incidents connected with his going to the fire and said, "Just before I got the engine to York street corner Lipsitt ran out to me and said 'Go to the river,' and George Simmons ran out into the middle of the road and gave me the same order. I said, 'Hoyt, take her to the tank,' and we went to the tank."

H. R.—"But Mr. Hatt would hardly state to you an order if he did not."

Mr. H.—"Well, if he did I did not hear it. I had a call from Mr. Lipsitt this morning, and we had a great row about it. I have offered to prove that he ordered us to the river, and can do so by two witnesses."

H. R.—"You are quite positive about this. There can be no mistake. Since I mention has raised we want to have it right."

Mr. H.—"I have a bet with Lipsitt that he did order us to the river, and I can prove it by my own oath and by that of two others."

At this the Herald representative left Mr. Hawthorne, and here also we leave the matter. The public now have the statements of both parties and can judge for themselves as to which is correct.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF N. B.—The sixth annual session of the Educational Institute of New Brunswick will be held at Fredericton on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst. The following is the programme:

First Session (Tuesday, 2.30 p. m.)—Enrollment; Report of Executive Committee; Other Routine Business.

Second Session (Tuesday, 8 p. m.)—Opening Exercises; Address by Herbert G. Reed, A. M., Subject, "Physical Education, its Place and Scope in Public School Work."

Third Session (Wednesday, 9.30 a. m.)—Report of Committee on High School Course; Mr. G. A. Parkin, A. M., Chairman; Discussion: Paper by John Montgomery, Subject, "How to Ensure Success in Teaching Writing."

Fourth Session (Wednesday, 2.30 p. m.)—Paper by Mr. Elton Mallin, A. B., Subject, "Organization in Ungraded Schools"; Discussion.

Fifth Session (Wednesday, 8 p. m.)—Paper by Mr. William Crockett, A. M., Subject, "Oral Instruction in Minerals, Plant Life and Animal Life." Discussion.

Sixth Session (Thursday, 9.30 a. m.)—Address on "Temperance in Schools," to be followed by helpful suggestions for giving the lessons on Temperance required by the Course of Instruction, by Mr. John Lawson and Mr. E. T. Miller; Election of Officers.

Seventh Session (Thursday, 2.30 p. m.)—Address by Mr. William Crockett, A. M., Subject, "Oral Instruction in Minerals, Plant Life and Animal Life." Discussion.

Eighth Session (Thursday, 8 p. m.)—Resolution relating to an Educational Display at the Exhibition to be held in St. John in 1883. Miscellaneous Business.

D. Sullivan, Malcom, Ontario, writes: "I have been selling Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have ever sold. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure."

Methodist Conference.

MINISTRY'S PROCEEDINGS.
The Conference opened Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The attendance was small, as many had not returned from their Sabbath duties.

The business of the morning was occupied in Statistical work chiefly. More or less time was occupied in discussing the Collection Fund. The following motion concerning the subject was adopted:

Resolved, That when collections for Collection purposes are ordered to be taken up the whole amount outside of the envelopes be used.

The session adjourned at 12.30 p. m.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
The Conference opened in the usual manner, the President in the chair. The morning session was occupied by speeches from the Revs. Messrs. Hoestis, Cassidy and Young.

The former gentleman spoke of the rapid strides made by the Methodist Church during the last one hundred years. The first time a sermon was delivered by a Methodist minister in America was at Windsor, N. B., in 1782. Accordingly the Methodists of Nova Scotia propose next year holding a centennial as a celebration of the above-mentioned fact, a Memorial Hall at Sackville. It is the desire of the Nova Scotia Conference that the N. B. & P. E. I. Conference co-operate with them in the enterprise.

Dr. Young's message was brief. On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Rev. Mr. Cassidy for his stirring address to the Conference during the stay here.

On motion it was Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of taking part in the above enterprise and report at once.

CONFERENCE SESSION.
The committee appointed in the morning to consider the propriety of co-operating with the Nova Scotia Conference in regard to the Centennial celebration, presented the matter with a number of resolutions concerning in the action of this Conference and advising the assistance of this Conference. The resolutions were adopted.

A resolution was moved by Rev. Mr. Paisley concerning the Wesleyan Book Room, and also the management of the Wesleyan, which was carried.

The report of the Education Fund Committee was heard and adopted.

The remainder of the session was occupied in unimportant business, there being some committee meetings which prevent a number from being present.

Session closed at 6 p. m.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
The Conference opened yesterday morning at the usual hour.

The continuation of the report of the Memorial Committee was the business which occupied the Conference chiefly at the morning session.

A recommendation from the Sackville District concerning the Children's Fund was read, and, on motion, was placed in the hands of the Children's Fund Committee.

The recommendation of the P. E. I. District in reference to the same matter was treated in the same way. A motion was made concerning the adjustment of amounts which the children of different schools receive.

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H. R.—"He says that the Chief Engineer did not order you to go to the river; but that having ordered you to the tank he (the Assistant) reported what he had done to the Chief, and you were not told to go to the river."

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FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

17 Fredericton—H. Sprague, D. D., J. W. Wadsworth, A. A.

18 Kingsclear—K. King.

19 Kingsclear—K. King.

20 Kingsclear—K. King.

21 Kingsclear—K. King.

22 Kingsclear—K. King.

23 Kingsclear—K. King.

24 Kingsclear—K. King.

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51 Kingsclear—K. King.

52 Kingsclear—K. King.

53 Kingsclear—K. King.

54 Kingsclear—K. King.

Water Supply.

The report of the Engineer upon the Fredericton Water Supply is a very lengthy document. It discusses—

1. The general features which constitute a good and efficient water supply.

2. A description and analysis of the several schemes with an approximate estimate of cost.

3. A comparison of the relative merits of the different schemes, with deductions and recommendations.

Under the first head the sources of supply for artificial systems are discussed at considerable length. The quantity necessary to be supplied is also considered. Upon this point they say, "The quantity consumed per head per day in various cities and towns varies within very wide limits, owing to a variety of circumstances; but in those cases where the largest quantity is used, it has been clearly proved that more than one-half is preventable waste. Although 40 gallons per head per day is known to be a liberal allowance, even for cities where there are large manufacturing industries, much shipping and a great variety of public uses, yet, unless stringent regulations against waste are made and enforced, the rate of consumption may go much higher, and bearing in mind that it is desirable to avoid drawing the storage basin (if the source require one) to shallow depths for reasons already given, it will be prudent to fix the requirements of Fredericton upon the basis of 60 gallons per head of the entire population." For this purpose the population is based at 10,000, so as to provide for future increase, and the conclusion is drawn "that it would not be desirable to consider any proposed source of supply that will not furnish a population of 10,000 persons with an average daily supply of 60 gallons to each person, or a total of 600,000 gallons per day." It is estimated, by an elaborate calculation, that the average rainfall at Fredericton would furnish 850,000 per day per square mile, and that a storage capacity would have to be provided, if a gravitation system is adopted, for 72,000,000 gallons, which would call for a reservoir of about six acres extent, with 10 feet depth.

The report also discusses the four systems in use, namely, the Gravitation system, the Pumping system, with a distributing reservoir, the Pumping system, with a stand-pipe, and the Direct Pumping system, the latter being known as the Holy system. In speaking of the first system the report deals with Tower Lake, the water of which is reported as "clear, bright and palatable," but the area of the watershed is apparently quite small, and "from Mr. Gregory's gauging the outflow indicates a capacity of only about one-half the amount required. The storage is not sufficient, and the character of the surroundings are bad features as to quality of water in mid-summer. Speaking of Garden's Creek, the report says the water is clear and quite palatable, but inferior in point of color, and "there is no doubt in the case of this creek of the capacity of the city, and the quality is good." The Mill Creek source is also dealt with, and is very favorably spoken of both as to supply and quality of the water. The second and third sources are not discussed in the Report, but, after considering the Mill Creek source, the report goes on to speak of the supply of the river St. John from pumping.

"This source, so far as purity and quantity is concerned, is beyond doubt or question. It fully meets all the advantages claimed by the other sources, flowing streams free from alluvial washings during freshets, and this objection may be overcome by filtration, natural or artificial, or by setting basins at the river by timber cribs, filled with fine cracked stone." The locality for the pumping works is recommended to be just above Smyth street, and it is stated that there would be no objection on account of sewerage, and "the objection to the ceteris is more fanciful than real." The water would be drawn from a point where the depth at the lowest stage is eight feet. "The supply will be drawn from a crib-wall, that is, a well or open space enclosed by heavy crib-work, five or more feet thick, extending from the bottom of the river to a height of at least three feet above the highest water." If thought necessary a reservoir can be provided on the Brick Kiln side, with an elevation of 900 feet above the city flat. Another locality above Government House is recommended for examination. We give the conclusion of the report without abridgement.

COMPARISON OF THE VARIOUS SCHEMES.

(1) As to quality.

The present condition of the water at Tower Lake is, as to color and palatability, the first on the list. Its condition, however, as to shallowness of depth and swampy surroundings would tend to the expectation that when drawn down it will be inferior to all the others and possibly absolutely noxious.

The other sources, although differing slightly in various respects may be classed as good and suitable waters now, and by the use of proper means may be kept so.

(2) As to quantity.

There is some doubt in regard to Tower Lake; but none whatever as to the other sources.

(3) As to economy in first cost.

RECAPITULATION OF PREVIOUS ESTIMATES.

Scheme No. 1, Tower Lake, supply system, \$80,000 00
do do distribution, 65,000 00
Total, \$145,000 00

Scheme No. 2, Garden's Creek, supply system, \$85,000 00
do do distribution, 65,000 00
Total, \$150,000 00

Scheme No. 3, Mill Creek, supply system, \$70,000 00
do do distribution, 65,000 00
Total, \$135,000 00

Scheme No. 4, River St. John, supply system with reservoir, \$52,000 00
do do distribution, 65,000 00
Total, \$117,000 00

Scheme No. 4, River St. John, supply system direct, \$30,000 00
do do distribution, 65,000 00
Total, \$95,000 00

(4) As to economy in annual expense.

Scheme No. 1, Tower Lake, interest on \$150,000 at 5 per cent., 6,750 00
Scheme No. 4, River with reservoir, interest on \$117,000 at 5 per cent., 5,850 00
Scheme No. 4, river direct, interest on \$85,000 at 5 per cent., 4,250 00
Scheme No. 2, Garden's Creek, interest on \$150,000 at 5 per cent., 7,500 00

Scheme No. 3, Mill Creek, interest on \$135,000 at 5 per cent., 6,750 00
Scheme No. 4, River with reservoir, interest on \$117,000 at 5 per cent., 5,850 00
Scheme No. 4, river direct, interest on \$85,000 at 5 per cent., 4,250 00
Scheme No. 2, Garden's Creek, interest on \$150,000 at 5 per cent., 7,500 00

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Scheme No. 4, river direct, interest on \$85,000 at 5 per cent., 4,250 00
Scheme No. 2, Garden's Creek, interest on \$150,000 at 5 per cent.,

POOR DOCUMENT

How the Job was Done.

A COUNTERFEITER'S STORY OF WORK IN THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

"If you want to see a man who can tell you about some of the crooked business that has been done in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing I can show you one," said a detective to a Sun reporter yesterday. Then he led the way to a dingy basement of a lodging house on the east side, amid a cluster of tenements and saloons. A feeble lamp lighted the interior. Sitting by an old table was a man who once had been handsome. He was tall, well built, and had a long, bushy beard. His eyes were blue, his nose was rather large, but well formed. His complexion was fair. His voice was smooth, and he had the air of a man who has seen better days. Assured by the detective that he would not be betrayed the man said:

"I have seen the time when I did not mind going out to spend \$500 a night. That was when we did the greatest job of putting out counterfeit money that was ever done in this country, and when we worked the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. There was lots of money put up, and it was a long job, but we worked successfully. It took us over a year, and we spent \$10,000 on it.

"Hank Hall, Josh Miner and Peter Smith were the men who put the job up. Their plan was to get some of the genuine work out of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This was about 1866. They got Minnie Langdon, her husband Ned Langdon, and her father-in-law, to go to work in the bureau. The Langdons were plate printers, and the plan was to get them to steal lead impressions of the genuine plates of the 7-30 Treasury notes and other Government plates. These lead impressions were used as a matrix from which to make electrolyte plates.

"I recollect well the day when Minnie Langdon brought the lead impression of the 7-30's and compound interest notes to New York. She gave it to me, and I gave her \$2,500 cash. We had been supplying her and her relatives with money all the time they were at work in the bureau. After we got the lead impression it took three or four months to get the plates ready, but when they were done the notes printed from them were as good as the genuine. They were, in fact, printed from copies of the genuine plates.

"The very first day the counterfeit was issued we put out \$500,000 of them in the city of New York alone. We found no difficulty in passing them anywhere. Banks, bankers, brokers, jewelers, storekeepers, everybody to whom they were offered, took them without suspicion. The same operation was repeated elsewhere. The whole thing was done very quickly, and the country was flooded with \$500,000 of the counterfeit money before it was discovered. Some of the biggest bankers in New York, among others Jay Cooke and Fisk & Hatch, took them unsuspectingly. It was three days before the counterfeit was detected. Then there was trouble.

"The way the thing came out by the capture of Chiek Treat in the oil regions, in the act of passing some of the money. Hank Hall and some of the others were with him. Then Colonel Wm. P. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Department, discovered the plot, traced out the gang, and arrested four of us, including the Langdons and myself.

"The bankers had passed some of the money on the Treasury Department, and the counterfeit was so good that the Government officers did not detect it until long after the bankers had got their money. There was a big law suit, and a long trial grew out of this counterfeit. The bankers refused to refund, and insisted that the notes were genuine. They brought experts to swear that they had worked in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and knew the work to be genuine. The bankers made a hard fight of it, but they were beaten, and had to refund, I think, about \$80,000. This was saved to the Government by the efforts of Col. Wood.

"How is it that I am not afraid to tell the story? Well, you may say this, that I know too much about how the work was got out of the Bureau for the Government to be very hard on me. They were glad to let up on me very easy. The job was a success from beginning to end, and paid us well for all the trouble we had in getting it through. Most of the gang got off with very little punishment. Minnie Langdon turned State's evidence. Her husband died not long after he got his share of the money. The old man Langdon was, I believe, at work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing when he was arrested."

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT.—A Western railway which was head over heels in debt had a change of officials and a new policy, and the general manager was instructed to investigate all departments, and report where retrenchment was possible. He took three weeks to look around, and then reported as follows: "After a long and patient investigation, I am perfectly satisfied that we can save \$1,000 per month by cutting down the wages of the brakeman."

It is needless to add that the plan was, of course, adopted. Railway retrenchment never begins on the \$5,000 salaries.

Hospitals of Etc.

The barque "Alice M. Clarke," of Windsor, N. S., from Antwerp, with a cargo of iron and barrels, fell in vast fields of ice to the eastward of Newfoundland, on June 9, and was for 32 hours becalmed, most of that time being surrounded by icebergs. To a Herald reporter Captain William M. Lockhardt said:—"Knowing that there was more ice this season than had been seen for many years I kept a careful lookout as I neared the banks of Newfoundland. When we were on the east of the Grand Banks, in longitude 47.12 west and latitude 45.10 north, on the evening of the 9th, we hope to the weather being calm and remarkably clear. The next morning seven huge icebergs were sighted, and at two o'clock in the afternoon a strong breeze sprang up and a densely thick fog set in. We were drifting all this time and had moved about a knot and a half, when I saw that we were between two icebergs, which were about a mile and a half apart. The one to the northward was very large, standing at least one hundred and fifty feet out of water. In shape it was almost square, but it seemed topheavy. It loomed up grandly through the fog, as it went rolling passed us, occasionally settling down over fifty feet in the sea and then rising up again. All this time large quantities of broken ice went drifting by; but after being hove too for thirty-two hours we proceeded slowly across the Banks, leaving the ice astern. The weather continued thick until we sighted Montauk Point."

The "Scythia," on her voyage from Liverpool, just completed, passed a number of icebergs, among them some of great size. On the 18th one was sighted which stood some 300 feet above the water, which would give it an estimated height from crown to base of about 500 feet. On the 17th, in latitude 42 deg. 45 min., longitude 49 deg., another great berg of very strange shape was seen. At seven o'clock on Monday morning a vessel's mast standing out of the water was seen from the "Scythia's" decks.

The steamer "Wisconsin" also reported on reaching the harbor, on the 22nd, that she passed several large bergs about one hundred miles south of the Banks.—New York Herald.

SPOLIING MAUD S.—Suppose Vanderbilt has a right to do as he pleases with his stock, said a gentleman who had lately spent a week or two in New York, and who takes an interest in fast horses, to a Herald representative yesterday. He was so sorry to learn of the manner in which he is managing that great favorite, Maud S. I saw him driving her a few days ago and it was clearly evident that he was spoiling her. He drives her like a Jehu, no matter what condition the road may be, and pulls and hauls the mare about much as a hack driver might be expected to do with a less royal team. I was sorry to see it. I was told that he was not only spoiling her gait but spoiling her temper as well, and you know what an excellent reputation Maud used to have on account of her kind disposition. I would rather see Vanderbilt stick to his railroad stocks."

The most remarkable natural bridge is probably the Jabel Elghar, which spans a gorge not far from the ruins of the Temple of Adonis in the province of the Lebanon, in Syria. It is a flat piece of limestone rock from ten to fifteen feet thick, perfectly arched on the under side. The gorge is about 150 feet across, and the bridge is about 100 feet from the bed of the torrent below. The bridge is so broad and level that a good carriage road might be made over it. The bridge is surpassed in height by the natural bridge in Rockbridge County, Virginia, about 125 miles west of Richmond, and about two miles from the James River. It extends over Cedar Creek. The height of the arch is 200 feet, and the upper surface of the bridge is 240 feet above the stream.

The largest church in the world is the Basilica of St. Peter's, at Rome. Its dimensions are as follows: Length of interior, 613 feet; breadth of nave and aisles, 197 feet; height of nave, 152 feet; length of the transepts, 446 feet; diameter of the dome, including the walls, 195 feet, or nearly two feet more than the Pantheon; diameter of the interior, 139 feet; height from the pavement to the base of the lantern, 405 feet. The whole of St. Peter's Cathedral in London might stand in the shell of St. Peter's with room to spare. The towers of the Cologne Cathedral, when completed, will be the highest church towers in the world, 511 feet, which is the length of the Cathedral. The breadth of this edifice is 231 feet.

An East Boston father discovered that his daughter, who had a soul for romance, proposed to elope, and he didn't sit up with a bull-dog, and shotgun to waylay the fugitives. Oh no, he went to his daughter and told her he desired her to marry a young man, naming her lover, and he would set him up in a good-paying grocery business; and the young lady at once declared she'd die rather than marry any man just to please her father.

The Bedouins are crossing from the Syrian side into Egypt, and are a very serious source of anxiety.

FISH.

JUST RECEIVED A SUPERIOR LOT OF Fresh Salmon, SEA SHAD, Halibut and Lobsters.

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

Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

THEODORE P. NOBLE, Basement City Hall, Ft. St. John, June 10, 1882.—44w

GROUND BONES.

Just Received and for sale Low.

3 Tons Fine Ground Bones.

GEORGE T. WHELPLEY, may 22, 1882.

Before buying your Milk Pans Come to Lemont's.

He is retailing them at wholesale Prices. June 28

Lobsters.

LION BRAND.

I will receive to-day, via I. C. Railway, from John Windsor, Victoria, B. C.,

20 CASES LOBSTERS For sale in lots at Market Prices.

GEORGE E. SNIDER, 83 Prince William Street, Ft. St. John, June 22, 1882.—2w

New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

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

9.15 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Gibsons.

1.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Gibsons for Woodstock, Port Fairfield, Carleton Place, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

3.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Port Fairfield, Carleton Place, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

5.30 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Edmundston, Grand Falls and Carleton Place for Woodstock and Gibsons.

1.00 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Edmundston, Grand Falls and Carleton Place for Woodstock and Gibsons.

6.00 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Gibsons for Woodstock and Port Fairfield.

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

Trains arrive at Grand Falls at 8.30 a. m., where passengers for points north remain until 8.30 a. m. and for points south until 9.00 a. m. Grand Falls for points south of Arcootook, remain until morning at Arcootook, or will be carried to Port Fairfield, Carleton Place, Grand Falls and Edmundston, by special trains.

Special trains will run daily between all stations, leaving Gibsons 6.00 a. m., Woodstock 10.30 a. m., Edmundston 1.00 p. m., Carleton Place 4.00 p. m., Grand Falls 7.00 p. m., and Woodstock 10.30 p. m.

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

Freight to be forwarded from Gibsons by the 6.00 a. m. Train must be delivered at the Freight House before 5.00 a. m. in the previous day.

Freight tickets for goods and one-half of the regular fares for passengers, by the Carleton Place, St. John and Union Line Steamboats at their Office and on each boat.

A. J. MILLS, Master of Transportation, Gibsons, June 17, 1882.

A. L. BELYEA, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.

Agent for the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Waterbury, Vt.

Accounts collected. Loans negotiated.

OFFICE—COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STREETS, Opposite new Post Office, FREDERICTON, N. B. May 11—3 mo

GREGORY & BLAIR, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT-LAW.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, FREDERICTON.

Geo. F. GREGG ANDREW G. BLAIR

ALABASTINE.

A Natural Material for finishing Walls, Ceilings, ROUGH PLASTER, NEW SMOOTH SAND FINISH, A SOLID HARD FINISH, PAINTS, OILS, WOOD PRESERVING, PAPER, BRICKS, ROUGH BOARDS, &c., &c., &c.

Superior to Kalsomine. READY FOR USE BY ADDING HOT WATER. CAN BE MIXED BY ANY ONE. Any Housekeeper can Apply it without the aid of Skilled Labor.

Alabastine is a Valuable Discovery. It constitutes a permanent finish for Walls, and is superior to the plaster, and will not crack, or, it does not deteriorate by age; in this respect it is unlike all other preparations of a similar character. ALABASTINE is a discovery, and renders superior to all other preparations of a similar character. Five pounds of ALABASTINE will cover 50 square yards of 40 square feet, two coats.

Have just received direct from New York sixteen cases of the above, comprising Thirteen Different Shades. For sale Wholesale and Retail by JAMES S. NEILL, Ft. St. John, April 5

Carpenters Attention.

I HAVE just received a nice lot of Socket Frames (Chairs) from 1 inch to 12 inches. Henry Dutton's Hand Saws; Key Hole Saws; Satchet Braces; Chisel Handles; Try Squares, etc., etc. Z. R. EVERETT, 12MAY

Just Received.

1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combs;

5 gross Tooth Brushes (English manufacture);

5 gross Davidson's Rubber Nipples;

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

18 dozen Wade & Butcher's Razors;

4 gross Packer's Tar Soap;

1 barrel Peppermint Lozenges;

For sale low, Wholesale and Retail at

Geo. H. Davis' Drug Store,

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets, FREDERICTON.

CARPETS,

CARPETS!

ENGLISH

BRUSSELS

and Tapestry

CARPETS

The largest and best Stock in the City to choose from,

ALL SELECT PATTERNS

VERY HANDSOME.

DEVER BROS

Fredricton, May 12

New Stock.

MESSRS. J. & J. O'BRIEN,

Tinsmiths, Gasfitters and Plumbers,

COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STREETS, would respectfully draw the attention of their patrons and the public generally to the new stock they have just put in.

PRESSED, SEAMED and JAPANED TINWARE, ENAMELLED IRONWARE, And other Articles for Household Furnishing.

In Gasfitting, Plumbing and Steamfitting we show a complete stock of

GLOBE, ANGLE & CHECK VALVES of all sizes.

BENDS, T'S, Y'S AND TRAPS, To suit Iron and Brass Pipe,

GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS and GLOBES,

In the latest Styles and Designs and Best Makes.

IRON PIPE.

A full stock of Gas, Steam & Water Pipe. Also, Galvanized and Plain Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Lead & Copper.

Special attention is given to orders for Tin Roofing, and all work in the above branches is undertaken with special care. A feature is made of putting Steam, Gas and Water fitting in dwellings, and Furnaces as well, in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

Well Drilling is promptly attended to, and Pumps fitted up and repaired.

J. & J. O'BRIEN, Fredricton, May 17—1f

SILVER MINING COMPANY.

A Splendid Chance for Investment.

WE have been appointed Agents for the sale of Stock in the above Company. Shares are \$5 each, and for the purpose of developing this Mine immediately, we are authorized to dispose of \$5 Shares for \$2. Edward Jack, Esq., speaks very highly as to the extent of this Mine, and assures us that the Mine is situated in the Province of Ontario, N. B. We have Stock Certificates ready for issue. Prospectus and other information at our office.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON, Fredericton, April 5, 1882

Marble Works.

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES—Granite and Freestone,

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

Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

JUST BELOW NORMAL SCHOOL, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

JOHN MOORE, 2-12-81

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure those cases out of our information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., former Boston, Ma.

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 a pill each night from 1 to 15 will be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., former Boston, Ma.

Make Hens Lay!

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Cavity Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Do not lose time by buying any other. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., former Boston, Ma.

NEW BRUNSWICK

FOUNDRY.

McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON

are now manufacturing and have for sale at their Foundry,

KING ST. FREDERICTON

THEIR CELEBRATED

First Prize Hay Presses,

ALSO COOKING STOVES,

in all sizes.

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

WROUGHT IRON

WOOD FURNACES MADE TO ORDER.

BABY SWINGS, BABY SWINGS. Very nice at LEMONT'S Variety Store. May 8

TEA. TEA. FORTY packages CHOICE TEAS. Large assortment. First Class Groceries. May 10

Under the Barker House.

Oranges.

Just received and for sale low, 25 BOXES OF ORANGES.

T. WHELPLEY, Under the Barker House

Boys' Carts. Wheelbarrows. A LARGE assortment of Boys' Carts, Wheelbarrows and Wagons at LEMONT'S Variety Store. May 8

TABLE GLASSWARE—A CONSIGNMENT. 26 Barrels, Wholesale and retail, at LEMONT'S.

GREEN WINDOW SHADES. Just in stock, 5 dozen different styles, at LEMONT'S Variety Store. June 2

Farmers Attention.

CHURNS, Butter Tubs, Butter Ladles, Butter Dishes and butter Prints in great variety at LEMONT'S Variety Store. May 8

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 4 1881

Fall & Winter IMPORTATIONS.

NEW GOODS

FRESH STOCK. LOW PRICES.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON

are now prepared to meet the wants of their numerous customers.

IN OUR Clothing Department.

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

PLAIN BEAVERS, In Black, Blue and Brown.

PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND PILOT CLOTHS, ALL GRADES.

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

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

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

IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT COMPETITION DEFIED

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Ulsters, Overcoats, Reofers, Suits, Rubber-Tweed Water-Proof Overcoats, Canadian Jackets, in new and snobby patterns.

A FULL STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c., in great abundance.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

Our Boot & Shoe DEPARTMENT

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

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

A JOB LINE OF RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES now on hand.

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

THOS. W. SMITH & SON, Ft. St. John, Dec. 4, 1881.

Golden Fleece.

New Fall Goods

87 Packages now Opened,

COMPRISING IN PART WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS, CAMP BLANKETING, GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS, LADIES' MANTLES, LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS, LADIES' FURS, LINEN GOODS, (In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels.) BERLIN GOODS, (In Cloaks, Jackets, &c., &c.) MOURNING GOODS; FRENCH MERINOES, CASHMEREES, COULURES AND LUSTRES, LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS, COLORED DRESS GOODS

and a general assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PRICES MODERATE.

John McDonald

Carpet Felt.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON: 10 ROLLS Corrugated Carpet Felt. For Sale by JAMES S. NEILL, Ft. St. John, April 27, 1882

POOR DOCUMENT

SELECT STORY

UNDER THE JOB

All through the long, pleasant summer on the Williams farm the two girls had been rivals—almost to the death. Society has its restraints—well for many of us that it is so! But, on the last evening of her stay at the farmhouse, the heart of Kate Jarvis was full of a cold and deadly anger, as she reviewed the events of the campaign, and those that it had failed.

She had come to that lonely and secluded place only because Charles Edwards, the handsome and wealthy widower from Australia, was to be there. Throughout the good days of autumn, and the hay beauty of the Indian summer, she had lingered on, hoping continually that she might win him away from Lily Melville, whom, in her secret heart, she stigmatized as "a dark little thing, with not an atom of style about her."

But to the end of time the question, "Why does a man love one woman and not another?" will never be satisfactorily answered.

Miss Jarvis, large, tall, stately and fair, devoted to dress, and with social talents of the very highest order, had only received from the gallant widower, the ordinary attentions which every gentleman is bound to pay to the ladies near him.

While Lily Melville, who was poor and unworldly, who toiled daily with her pen for her daily bread, and who was utterly unable to follow the shiftless fashions of the day, even if she had wished to do so—Lily Melville had won the widower's heart, and need only say the word to receive the offer of his hand.

Kate Jarvis did not deceive herself. She had watched their parting only two days previously, and had read his own doom in Charles Edwards' face.

"May I write to you?" had been his last words to Lily.

For Kate, he had only the conventional regrets at parting mingled with his adieu. Not one word of hope as to any future meeting!

Yes, she had failed—utterly and ignominiously failed—and now she must pack up the useless finery, which had cost so much, and go back to the city boarding-house—to the narrow, pinching consideration of ways and means, from which, by the capture of this man and his fortunes, she had hoped to have been forever freed.

"If I could only spot her happiness, I would not so much mind giving up my own," she thought, as she walked along the road that led from the farm to the village, on the third evening after Mr. Edwards' departure. "But how? And how disgustingly self-satisfied she looks! I hate her! I hate her from the first day of her coming, though I did not then know why!"

At that moment she saw the boy who was employed at the farm to run on errands to the village. He was running up the road at a great pace, with a countenance black with discontent.

"Have you seen Farmer Williams, miss?" he asked, anxiously.

"He came home from the village half an hour ago," said Kate.

"Just my luck!" whined the boy. "I wanted to give him these, and now I must go all the way with them. And the minstrels are up in Telson's Hall. They'll be half through before I can get back."

He held out two letters as he spoke, with an appealing look at Kate, one for herself, the other sealed with a seal, and directed to Lily Melville in a hand that she knew only too well.

"I'm going back. I'll take them for you," she said mechanically.

The boy gave her the letters, thanked her and tore back to the village, whistling.

"Shall I? Shall I not?" thought Kate, standing still in that lonely place.

She opened her own letter. It contained only the dressmaker's bill for those pretty summer toilets which had been of so little use to her. How was she to pay that bill, now that the rich husband on whom she had so securely counted had turned out to be a myth?

"It is too hard!" she exclaimed, aloud, in sudden passion. "Why should this good fortune come to her and not to me? She shall never have the satisfaction of triumphing over me. I wonder what he has written!"

Crack went the seal as she trifled with it. But, in her frenzy of jealous anger and hatred, only an "iron clad" envelope could possibly have withstood her hand. The next moment the letter was opened out before her. With a sickening heart she read the manly, straightforward proposal of marriage. But her fair, proud face brightened at the concluding words—

"I had no courage to say this while we were together. Nor have I courage to meet your refusal, even though it should be a written one. So I will beg of you, if your heart is otherwise engaged, not to pain me by the knowledge. If you do not answer this letter, I shall understand that it is for that reason. If you do answer it, you will make me the happiest of men."

"Yours faithfully,"

"CHARLES EDWARDS."

"There is the answer!" said Kate, spitefully, tearing the letter across and across, and thrusting it deep into the hedge in its envelope.

Then she walked back to the farm.

That night the first snow of the autumn fell, and the next day the farmhouse was deserted by the last of its summer guests, good Mrs. Williams writing down the city address of Lily Melville, and faithfully promising "to forward any letter that might arrive," while Kate Jarvis looked quietly on.

Two months went by. Lily, toiling away at her plainings, found time to wonder, sadly, why the hoped for letter from Charles Edwards never came. Not for his fortune did she love him, but for himself.

It was a mild, open winter, and when the holidays drew near she took the few dollars she had so painfully saved, and went back to the old farmhouse where she had first met him.

Since she was to see his face no more, it would be some consolation, although a sad one, to visit the places where she had been so happy by his side.

The secluded road that led to the village had been one of their favorite walks. There Lily lingered through a whole sunny afternoon—the last of her stay that year, as her purse was nearly empty.

Some bitter tears were in her eyes as she turned to go. A carriage was coming from the station, and not caring to be seen there, weeping, she drew back, with her face toward the barren hedge.

At her feet something white gleamed. She picked it up mechanically, and, to her astonishment, saw a torn and stained letter, with her name upon the envelope. Under the ice and snow of the past autumn it had lain, waiting for her coming. She could still decipher it, and as she read, a mountain of snow and ice seemed to be lifted from her heart.

"Thank God! He did love me!" she exclaimed.

"Lily—Miss Melville!" said a familiar voice.

She turned. The carriage which she had seen stood waiting in the road; and at her side was Charles Edwards, looking from her happy face to the torn letter in her hand with a questioning gaze.

"I was coming back for a few days to the dear old place," he said. "Yet I am like the moth with the candle—not wise enough to keep away, even after getting severely burned."

"I only found it this moment under the hedge!" stammered Lily, giving him the fragments that she held. "It must have been lost, and hidden under the ice all this time."

"You would have answered me then, Lily?" he asked.

Her shy, happy eyes looked gently up at him.

"Drive on to the farm, my man. We will walk," he called, to the starting man.

And drawing Lily's little hand within his arm, they began their life journey happily together.

Landlordism in the Canadian Northwest.

The success of the government of Sir John Macdonald at the recent Parliamentary elections in Canada is an event of more significance than the mere approval by the people of the national policy of protection to home industry. It involves the approval of another policy of even greater importance to the people of the Northwestern provinces. The question of the disposition of the public lands of the Dominion was purposely kept in the background by the government during the campaign, for the premier well knew that it would not bear investigation. Ignorant, therefore, of the consequences of the land policy of the government, or careless as to its results, the people have in effect voted to sustain it for five years to come—a period long enough to consummate the purpose now in view by the directors of the policy; to transfer the Irish landlord system to Manitoba and the Northwest territory.

The immense grant of land to the Canadian Pacific syndicate has been the subject of much criticism by the opposition press, but this of itself would not have proved an unwise step provided the lands so granted had been disposed of to actual settlers who would assist in the development of the country. Instead of pursuing this course the syndicate has sold an immense domain, comprising all the lands thus far earned by it, some eleven million acres, to the Canadian Northwest Land Company, composed of the Duke of Manchester, Earl Dunraven, and other large landed proprietors in Ireland. The land embraces the tract two miles wide, reaching from Brandon to the eastern boundary of British Columbia, and the company has the option of a refusal of the land of the syndicate for the remainder of the line to the Pacific coast. It is the purpose of the company, as explained by a member of the Duke of Manchester's suite, to apportion the land out in farms, and induce farmers from England and Ireland to settle upon and improve them, paying at first but a nominal rental. It is estimated that within a few years the value of this estate will be augmented to a fabulous degree.

Supplementing the action of the railway syndicate and the Duke of Manchester's company, the government has pursued a course calculated to create vast estates in the North-west, and to keep ordinary farmers in the condition of simple tenants. More than a score of colonization societies have been organized, and each of these has received a grant of from one to six million acres of land. The shares of these companies

were at first subscribed by people of moderate means, who had an idea of settling in the new Northwest. But the freezing out process soon began, and the shares have gradually accumulated in a few hands. Each of these colonization grants will be the course of a few years, become individual estates in which the tenants will have no present or prospective proprietary interest. There is evidently an organized effort to make of the Northwest provinces such a dependency to Canada as Ireland is to Great Britain, and it is very evident that the movement has the sympathy and cooperation of the government.

With such a state of affairs existent in Manitoba and the Northwest territory, it is difficult to see how any man in his senses can seriously consider settlement there. The evils of landlordism have been proven in letters by blood upon the hearts of the Irish people, for centuries past, and in England and Scotland there is no hope for advancement for the tenant farmers. There is no reason to believe that the same system in Manitoba will produce different results, and the outlook for that province, therefore, is not a bright one.—Chicago Herald.

Major L. W. F. Blair, Greenback candidate for governor of South Carolina in 1880, and Capt. J. L. Halle, who lives near Camden, met in Camden to-day, and Blair called Halle a liar, whereupon Halle aimed himself. Blair refused to retreat and made a motion to draw a pistol. Halle fired three times, killing Blair instantly. Halle gave bail in \$5,000.

St. Louis, Mo., July 4.—Small pox is making fearful havoc in the Indian Territory. In Muskogee alone there have been over 200 cases, nearly all of whom have died.

New York, July 4.—John Sullivan, the pugilist, fought Jas. Elliott, the latter to receive \$1,500 if not knocked out in four three minute rounds. In the third round Sullivan knocked Elliott senseless; he didn't recover for 20 minutes.

Mingo Junction, July 4.—The steamer Scioto, with about 500 passengers, collided with the John Louis, in the middle of the river to-night, sinking the Scioto in 15 feet of water, only the pilot being visible. The occupants are striving here, but are so much excited that it is impossible to get any definite information as to the number lost. It is reported that a hundred are drowned.

It is now believed the first reports were exaggerated and that the loss of life will not exceed 20 persons.

There are over half a million French Canadians in New England.

It no longer pays to export fresh meat to England from America. This is owing to the high price here.

Niagara Falls, by careful measurement, is shown to recede at the rate of half an inch a year.

The prohibitionists carried Iowa by 27,000 majority.

The Malley boys and Blanche Douglas have been acquitted of the murder of Jennie Cramer.

Egyptian news are to the effect that the officers of the army do not want war. From India comes intelligence that the native troops are anxious to be sent to Africa to fight the battles of the Empress of India.

O'Donnell, M. P., has been suspended for a fortnight from the sessions of the Imperial Parliament.

A man was shot dead early on Thursday morning in Seville place. It is supposed that he was killed by Fenians. A person passing at the time noticed men apparently disputing with each other. Pistol shots were heard. One of the men fell and the other ran away; on the man who was killed was found a belt with the inscription "God save Ireland." The body had seven stabs and four bullet wounds.

LATER.—The man has since been identified as Kenney, an artisan.

Kenney was fired at two years ago as an informer. A man name Poole has been arrested, with two others, in connection with the murder. The police believe the arrest of Poole is important outside of the present case.

It is reported that a plot to assassinate Archbishop McCabe has been discovered.

A Missouri man rejoices in a beard which reaches to his knees, and twelve inches of a moustache.

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CHAS. H. LUGRIN Editor and Proprietor.

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