

**A Trip Over the Northern & Western Railway—A General Description of the Country—Adaptability for Recreation—The Rural Inhabitants.**

MESSESS. EDITORS.—Thinking that some of your many readers would in all probability peruse with considerable interest a diversified description of the country through which the Northern & Western Railway winds its way, your correspondent on the occasion of a recent limited trip on the aforesaid road, took a few notes relating to the aspect of the country in general.

Between Chatham and Marysville the principal towns on the road the country is, figuratively speaking, densely "wooded" but not continuously as clearings are observable at every few miles. For a mile or two along the track it is lined with tall, and occasionally subetantial, majestic looking trees which give the erroneous impression of a magnificent forest, ostensibly of a tremendous size; but continuing on for a few miles the beautiful scenery becomes additionally picturesque. Subsequently the trees decrease in size, thus ultimately resulting in the country for the next few miles assuming the appearance of a vast plain, which though not extraordinary in dimensions as one would infer, contains enormous quantities of blueberry shrubs; accordingly at the proper season of the year or I might say "now," the berries are extremely abundant.

At Cross Creek, seemingly a very progressive vicinity, a valley apparently extends for a considerable distance through which the river "Nashwaak" winds its course. A short distance beyond is the "Covered Bridge" which crosses the stream and from which the railway official stopping derives its name.

Farming is universal and we might be justified in saying it is apparently the exclusive industry. Along here the first appearance of "hay" was visible, the farmers being a little later in the work than those possessing farms adjacent to or near the St. John river.

The track now runs parallel with the stream for a considerable distance, and as we proceed on our way let us make a few observations of the things to be seen.

The farmers exhibit excellent taste in the construction of their buildings, especially their residences, which, as a rule, are judiciously and healthfully located and generally present an impressive appearance consisting of taste, neatness, simplicity and durability. School houses are to be seen incessantly, indicating that the educational interests of the country are not being wilfully neglected although too often perhaps do they remain in solitude and idleness for a period much longer than advisable, taking into consideration the undeniable fact that country children do not have the opportunity of obtaining knowledge and acquiring habits and accomplishments that are emphatically within the easy access of children residing in a town or village; though too often town children are neglected, and they naturally do not realize the grand opportunity they are casting aside and from which probably much regret will eventually be experienced by them; but to return to our subject: As we proceed on our journey "hay" in greater proportions is observable. A peculiar sight in one field was six men diligently executing their respective work while each and every one possessed a pipe from which he seemed to derive immense satisfaction and extreme enjoyment; each puff emitted from his mouth keeping time to the motion of his arms an incident of which he was evidently totally unconscious. The use of tobacco is prevalent to an enormous extent throughout the country as evinced by the number of men who indulge in the habit even while working.

What is more agreeable to our olfactory organ than the smell of "hay" which is being cured? No wonder an individual from the hot and smoky city appreciates a short trip to the rural districts during that particular period of farming. Hay, a comparatively short time ago, was considered and looked upon as one of the difficult operations in connection with a farm, but now with the various machines and ingenious implements which are being continually manufactured and circulated extensively throughout the country, this time is looked upon rather insignificantly. The farmers have at last begun to realize that economy as well as convenience exists in the use of mechanical machines and other apparatus emphatically and indisputably essential to a prudent farmer.

The railway now winds its way around elevated ground, crosses a small stream and continues on its course as before, and as nothing remarkably interesting or of special notice is to be seen from the car window our thoughts constantly wander back from whence we came. (I forgot to mention we are journeying on our return trip from the country.) A person desirous of spending a few days in the country can decidedly sojourn no more advantageously than in one of the various excellent localities along this railroad.

It is an indisputable fact that a person should on his holidays visit some quiet healthy, pleasant vicinity, as it is undoubtedly beneficial both physically and intellectually, as rest from brain as well as manual work is conclusively essential to a successful recreation.

The Saturday excursions afford an excellent opportunity for persons to spend Sunday in the country, and as reduced rates are advertised a large number from here (Fredericton) are taking immediate advantage of the occasion.

In addition to the many agricultural attractions prevalent at Boiestown, Doaktown, Cross Creek, Avery's Portage and other important places situated along the route, "fishing" is an equally and delightfully interesting vocation while any person desirous of this enjoyment is not necessarily obliged to travel 4 or 5 miles to discover the requisite stream, without which fishing is an uncommon occurrence, as the well known stream designated "clear-water" is, at places, within a short distance of the railway track, and contains innumerable quantities of trout (in fact it is literally alive with them) which are easily hooked as their appetite is obviously voracious. Of course the fish are comparatively small, but if a person takes the trouble to go a considerable distance up the stream he will be successful in procuring large "trout."

In the "fall" when shooting can be legitimately indulged in, this vicinity is literally alive with partridges and even larger game, consequently the advantages of this locality is distinctly discernible especially to men of a sporting character.

A few years ago a country store was an unusual sight, but to-day, they can be distinguished quite easily, which is conclusively indicative that the country is to a certain degree becoming rather independent of the city, i. e. taking into consideration the business qualifications of the respective places.

The train is now nearing Marysville, a description of which would be a superfluous proceeding as accounts of this enterprising town have already been circulated, so in conclusion a word concerning the inhabitants will not be out of place.

The hospitality of farmers in general is universally known and agreeably commented upon. The people here possess friendly proclivities of such a composing, significant and familiar nature that a stranger feels perfectly easy and comfortable in the correctly estimated knowledge that he is welcome to the accommodation so afforded. It is evident they vigorously endeavor to make the visit as pleasant as possible to the stranger, thus exhibiting their superiority over the average city host who is generally accustomed to strive to obtain a knowledge of the financial possessions of his visitor so as to enumerate the bill to the fullest extent.

Very seldom indeed can a stranger who in his wanderings unexpectedly desires accommodation for a few days, make any remuneration for even the solicited hospitality extended to him; all persuasions are unavailing and the individual takes his departure recognizing the conduct of his host and feeling grateful to an exceedingly large degree, not in having saved anything of a pecuniary nature but in the unusual affability of his new acquaintance.

Fearing I have appropriated too much space in your valuable paper I will temporarily say "Adieu."

C. L. S.

Be sure and call at R. B. Porter & Co.'s this week and see their new dress materials. They have marked them at astonishing low prices. The sale is going on.

**A FAIR VIEW.**

The Boston Herald says regarding the Behring sea trouble:—

It is altogether beyond belief that it will be possible for us to sustain the pretension of Secretary Blaine that Behring sea is distinctly American waters. Our maintenance of such a theory on the Pacific side of the continent, in view of the claims we make on the Atlantic side, cannot fail to make us a laughing stock of all foreign diplomatists; for, if the United States can claim that Behring sea, which, dividing America from Asia, is at certain places more than a thousand miles in width, is a closed sea, then there is nothing to prevent England from claiming that the gulf of St. Lawrence, Hudson bay and Baffin bay are closed seas, in which American fishermen and whalers have no right to ply their trade. What we need, and what if the matter is properly approached we can obtain, is the general sanction of all the maritime nations of the world in our right to maintain and to protect the only great fur seal preserve in the world, for, as these irregular seal catchers destroy on an average ninety-nine seal for every one skin that they capture, this wasteful and destructive method must, if it is continued, lead to the loss by our government of a property which has at the present time a value of quite \$25,000,000.

And the New York Post:—

The seizure of the Canadian sealing vessel Black Diamond in Behring sea by the United States revenue cutter Rush, brings up again in an acute form the Behring sea controversy, and requires a speedy solution of that question. Recent discussions of the question in the columns of the Evening Post by Robt. Rayner, of Salem, Mass., and Professor Dall of the Smithsonian Institution, leave no doubt in any candid mind that under the terms of international law British, Russian, Japanese, or any other sailors have the same right to take seals in what is called the Behring Sea, that they have to take whales in the Arctic Ocean. The only sailors, if any, not allowed to do so are Americans, these being restrained by our own laws. It may be worth while to restate the arguments which sustain this position.

All nations have equal rights in the high seas. The right of fishing is one of those equal rights. All seas are high seas beyond a marine league of the shore, except those which are land locked or inland. A land locked sea is defined in these words by Vattel:

It must be entirely surrounded by the territory of the nation claiming jurisdiction, and must have no other communication with the ocean than by channel of which that nation may take possession.

This definition has been universally accepted because it accords with reason, and because any contrary definition would cause endless disputes among nations.

Behring Sea is not entirely surrounded by our territory, and it has communications with the ocean of which we could not take possession. It was bounded on one side by the Russian mainland and Russian islands, and there is a channel of communication between our westernmost island and the nearest Russian island 183 miles in width.

**CAPTURE OF THE BLACK DIAMOND.**

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 4.—The schooner Black Diamond arrived last evening from Behring Sea with particulars of her seizure by an American revenue cutter on July 11. The captain's story is as follows: "I had got in 53 seals and, at 4 p. m., sighted the revenue cutter Rush. She came up to us and ordered us to heave to, and we did so. The chief officer then came aboard and demanded the papers, but I refused to give them to him. He then got a screwdriver, screwed off the hinges on the locks in the cabin and took the papers, 105 seal skins, all the Indian spears, and 10 bags of salt and put John Hawkins, an able seaman, on board within

instructions to us not to interfere with him as sailing master. As soon as the Rush was lost sight of we took a southwest course and steered right for Victoria. Hawkins, from the start, saw that it would be impossible to attempt to take charge of affairs, and he consequently lay in his bunk nearly the whole time—not attempting to interfere.

John Hawkins, the American seaman, says he "was treated kindly by everybody."

Hambley, collector of customs here, is of opinion that when Hawkins was put aboard the Black Diamond the people on the Rush did not care whether she came to Victoria or not so long as she got out of the sea and stopped destroying seals.

Hawkins told everything to the American consul here, who wired the Washington authorities about the matter.

Butter taken in exchange for Goods, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

**ELECTRIC FLASHES.**

LONDON, July 31.—Lord Brassey gave an "at home" to the Eighty Club this evening, in order to meet Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone was unable to be present. Mrs. Gladstone, responding to congratulations on her golden wedding, said that her husband was fatigued and was obliged to rest. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in a speech, denied that the difference among the Liberals over the royal grants meant a want of fidelity to their great leader. Every member of the party, from the highest to the lowest, was never more devoted to the chief than now. As for any separation between the Liberals and Mr. Gladstone, that was as likely as a separation between Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. [Laughter.] The Liberals had an uphill fight, but they were never discouraged.

CAIRO, Aug. 4.—General Grenfell engaged the dervishes near Loaki on Saturday, completely routing them. Wad-el-Njumi, the dervish leader, was killed. The dervish loss is 1,500 killed and wounded.

CAIRO, Aug. 4.—General Grenfell in his official report of yesterday's battle says the dervishes made repeated and desperate charges upon his men, but were met by the infantry, supported by the 20th Hussars and the Egyptian cavalry. The Egyptian horse artillery did excellent service. The dervishes numbered 3,000 fighting men. The British troops will now return to Cairo. The Queen has sent congratulation to Gen Grenfell. Latest advices give the Egyptian loss at 17 and 131 wounded. One thousand dervishes were made prisoners.

Saturday's battle was the complement of Sir Francis Grenfell's successful reconnoissance of the dervish camp on the 2nd inst. The Egyptian cavalry and horse artillery form a most trustworthy force and in the preliminary actions of the campaign gave evidence of fully justifying the good words just expressed by the commander-in-chief. The cavalry is composed of picked men, is commanded by English officers, and has a good deal of experience in desert fighting. During the recent operations in front of Suakin there was nothing to choose between the Egyptian cavalry and the British hussars. Indeed, some observers gave the palm to the native organization as better adapted to meet the Arabs in a broken country.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 2.—The low grounds in this section were visited by a frost yesterday morning, which did considerable damage to vegetables. Corn suffered in exposed places. Tobacco was also severely injured.

The Emperor William has been appointed honorary admiral of the British navy.

The royal grants bill passed the committee stage in the English House of Commons Friday. All amendments were rejected by large majorities. Sir James Fergusson said no authentic information had yet reached the government regarding the seizure of British vessels in Behring Sea by the United States government. He also said no understanding had been arrived at with regard to the jurisdiction of Behring Sea.

Now is the time to buy your Winter dry goods, while the great Cheap Sale is going on at R. B. Porter & Co.'s

**A Church Union.**

A somewhat unique arrangement has just been consummated between the pastors and congregations of St. John's Presbyterian and Wall street Methodist church, of Brookville, by the conditions of agreement this congregation of Wall street church will worship on Sunday mornings in St. John's church, during the next six weeks, and in the evening St. John's congregation will meet in Wall street. The Rev. Mr. Emsley, Methodist, will be pastor of the joint congregations during the first three weeks, and Rev. A. Macgillivray during the last three. Thus each pastor will be given three weeks' relaxation from active clerical duties. This is a forcible illustration of the possibilities of union between the Methodists and Presbyterians, and is an evidence of the harmony which prevails between those two great evangelical dominations in our town.—Montreal Witness.

Do not fail to see the Great Bargains we are giving in Dress Goods. R. B. Belyea & Co.

**A Bold and Successful Burglar.**

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—This afternoon a well-dressed man, riding a large horse, rode to Altman's jewelry store. He dismounted, letting the horse stand without hitching, went into the store, and, at his request, was shown some diamonds. He grabbed a handful, dashed out and sprang for his horse, but the animal became frightened and ran off. The robber then ran to the corner, jumped into a hack and drove rapidly away, pursued by the police. He has not been captured. The diamonds are valued at \$15,000.

Read R. B. Porter & Co.'s advertisement in to-days' issue.

Mr. David Nevins, a millionaire Boston woollen merchant, is building a \$15,000 barn at his summer home in Framingham. It will be arranged so that a four-horse team can be driven from the ground to the top floor, turn around, and come out again without being cramped for space.