

THE DAILY HERALD.

VOL. 1--NO. 106.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1882.

PRICE 2 CTS

The "Herald."

A LIBERAL NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED BY

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At his Office, on the north side of QUEEN STREET, Fredericton, 3rd and 4th floors below Regent Street.

"THE HERALD"

WILL BE ISSUED

Every Day.

THE WEEKLY EDITION ON THURSDAY.

The Thursday edition or WEEKLY HERALD will be in quarto form, and will be equal in size of any newspaper in the Maritime Provinces, and will surpass them all by giving

Home and Foreign News

Up to the hour of going to press.

Remember no other weekly paper in New Brunswick does this

THE "HERALD"

Has the largest circulation of any paper in Fredericton.

Thus affording a better advertising medium than any other paper published outside of St. John.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Daily.....\$5.00 per an.

To the Weekly.....1.00 "

To both Daily and Weekly.....5.50 "

Postage prepaid if sent by mail, or addressed free to subscribers in the City, Gibson and Saint Mary's Ferry.

INvariably IN ADVANCE.

Rates of advertising made known on application.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN, Editor and Proprietor.

"QUEEN HOTEL,"

Queen Street, Fredericton, N.B.

NEWLY REFITTED AND

REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT.

LIMITED NUMBER OF

PERMANENT BOARDERS

CAN BE ACCOMMODATED.

Terms moderate.

J. A. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Brayley House

Regent Street, Fredericton.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS

ACCOMMODATED.

GOOD STABLING.

TERMS MODERATE.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, - - - Proprietor.

WAVERLEY HOUSE.

REGENT STREET, - - - FREDERICTON.

JOHN B. GRIEVES, Proprietor.

Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

A. F. Randolph,

IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FLOUR, CORNMEAL, PORK,

Sugar, Molasses, Tea, &c.

CORNER QUEEN STREET & PHOENIX SQUARE

FREDERICTON, N. B.

JOHN BABBITT,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

DEALER IN

SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, &c.

OPP. NEW POST OFFICE,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Particular attention given to Watch

Repairing.

dec5

HENRY RUTTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

Horse Blankets, Lap Robes,

WHIPS, BRUSHES,

CURRY COMBS, ETC.

Opposite County Court House.

SOVEREIGN

Fire Insurance Company.

Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, M. P., President.

Capital.....\$600,000

Deposited with Dominion Government.....124,000

Freight to be forwarded from Gibson by the 6.00 a. m. Train must be delivered at the Freight House at or before 4.00 p. m., the previous day.

Return Tickets for one and one-half of the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.

Tickets for sale in St. John at St. John & Maine Railway Ticket Office; by H. Chubb & Co., and by the Union Line Steam boats at their Office and on the boats.

ALFRED SEELY, Master of Transportation.

Gibson, July 24, 1882.

INSURANCES EFFECTED

AT REASONABLE RATES.

RICHARD H. PHILLIPS, Agent.

RESIDENCE—Charlotte Street, near the corner of Carleton Street.

has. H. Lugin

Barrister-at-Law,

Office - - "Herald" Building,

QUEEN ST., BELOW REGENT,

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

WILLIAM WILSON,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CONVEYANCER, ETC.

QUEEN STREET, - FREDERICTON.

CORNER QUEEN AND CARLETON.

Accounts Collected, Loans Negotiated.

GREGORY & MATHESON,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, Etc

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

GEO. F. GREGORY. H. MATHESON.

R. K. Jones,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW—CONVEYANCER

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

FREDERICTON

LIVERY & SALE STABLE

Westmoreland Street, near Queen.

First Class Stock

GUNTER & ATHERTON,

Proprietors.

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.)

Fred. Yaeshe,

MANUFACTURER OF

Galvanized Iron, Copper Tin,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Work

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CORNER WESTMORELAND AND

QUEEN STREETS,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Repairing promptly attended to.

Feb 13—3 mos

New Brunswick

RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

BEGINNING MONDAY, July 24th, Trains will

run as follows:

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

1.50 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock, Port Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

3.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Port Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

5.30 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock, Gibson, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

1.00 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Edmundston for Woodstock, Presque Isle and Gibson.

6.00 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Grand Falls for Woodstock and Gibson.

7.20 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock and points North.

1.10 P. M. Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson.

Train going north of Aroostook arrives at Grand Falls 8.30 p. m., where passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain until 9.00 a. m., next morning. Passengers from Edmundston for points south of Aroostook remain at Grand Falls until 6.00 a. m., next morning.

Freight Trains will run daily between all stations, leaving Gibson 7.20 a. m., Woodstock 11.15 a. m., Presque Isle 6.00 a. m.

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

Freight to be forwarded from Gibson by the 6.00 a. m. Train must be delivered at the Freight House at or before 4.00 p. m., the previous day.

Return Tickets for one and one-half of the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.

Tickets for sale in St. John at St. John & Maine Railway Ticket Office; by H. Chubb & Co., and by the Union Line Steam boats at their Office and on the boats.

ALFRED SEELY, Master of Transportation.

A. J. MILES, Assist. Superintendent.

Gibson, July 24, 1882.

FREDERICTON RAILWAY.

Summer Time Table.

On and after MONDAY, JULY 31ST, Trains

will run as follows until further notice:

7.00 A. M.

Through Express Train leaves Fredericton for Fredericton Junction and St. John, arriving 9.30 a. m.

9.00 A. M.

Train leaves Fredericton for Fredericton Junction, connecting there with Train leaving St. John 8.15 a. m., for all Western points.

10.35 A. M.

Train leaves Fredericton Junction after connecting with Train from St. John for Fredericton, arriving 11.45 a. m.

1.40 P. M.

Train leaves Fredericton for Fredericton Junction and St. John, arriving 4.55 p. m.

3.00 P. M.

Train leaves Fredericton Junction for Fredericton, arriving 4.00 p. m.

4.00 P. M.

Through Express Train leaves St. John for Fredericton, arriving 7.10 p. m.

F. B. EDGECOMBE, Superintendent.

THOS. TEMPLE, Fredericton, Aug. 3, 1882

CARTRIDGES. CARTRIDGES

JUST received, 2 cases Cartridges. For sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT

CITY DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

FREDERICTON RAILWAY.—Trains for St. John leave the Station, on York street, daily at 7 A. M., and 2.15 P. M.; and arrive from St. John at 11.45 A. M., and 7.45 P. M., daily, Sunday excepted.

Trains for Fredericton Junction, Saint Stephen, Bangor, and all points West, leave Fredericton at 9.15 A. M., and arrive from the same points at 4.40 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.—Trains leave Gibson daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 A. M. for Woodstock, Aroostook, Caribou, Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive from those points at 4.30 P. M. Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain over night at Grand Falls.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Halifax express leaves St. John at 8 A. M., daily (Sunday excepted); and arrives at St. John at 8.25 P. M.

The Halifax and Quebec express leaves St. John at 7.30 P. M.; and arrives at 7.35 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is situated in the Square on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets. The General Delivery, Stamp, and Registry Offices are open from 7 A. M. until 3 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted). Box holders have access to their boxes until 9.30 P. M. The Money Order Office is open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Letter Boxes are located as follows: Near the corner of Waterloo Row and Sunbury streets, at the Auditor General's Office, the Queen Hotel, the Barker House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Brayley House, and Long's Hotel. These boxes are served as follows: At 6.30 A. M., and in the afternoon, the Waterloo Row box at 12.20; the Auditor's office box at 12.30; Queen Hotel 12.35; Barker House 12.40; Brayley House 12.50; Long's Hotel 12.55; W. U. Telegraph Office 1.00.

The mail for England, via New York, is made up on Tuesday of each week at 8.20 A. M., and via Halifax on every Friday at 1.40 P. M.

THE CITY OFFICES

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

SOCIETIES.

Church of England Temperance Society.—Patron, His Lordship the Metropolitan; President, Rev. G. G. Roberts; Secretary, G. Douglas Hazen.

St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A., No. 166.—Geo. J. Bliss, President; J. T. Horseman, Secretary.

Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club Rooms, Queen Street.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. Steadman, President; Mrs. Sampson, Secretary.

Meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at its rooms in Reform Club building

St. Dunstan's Total Abstinence Society.—President, James E. Barry; Secretary, F. McGoldrick.

Meetings are held weekly in their Hall on Regent Street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

York Division S. of T.—W. P., R. H. Mackay; R. S., A. G. Jarvis.

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

Reform Club.—President, George J. Bliss; Secretary, Richard H. Phillips.

Meetings are held in their rooms on Queen Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Young Men's Christian Association.—President, G. F. Atherton; Cor. Secretary, G. E. Coulthard, M. D.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 165.—W. J. Crewdson, Regent; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.

Meets at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms the second and last Tuesday in each month, at 8 p. m. Limit of insurance, \$3,000.

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

American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton Council, No. 274.—Herbert C. Creed, Commander; A. A. Sampson, Secretary.

Meets in Fisher's Building, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 8 p. m. Insures from \$500 to \$5,000.

Home Circle, Maple Leaf Council, No. 26.—John J. Weddall, Leader; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.

Meets on the first and third Thursday in every month, in Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Insures from \$500 to \$5,000.

Fredericton Historical Society.—George E. Fenety, President; A. Archer, Secretary.

Regular meetings on the second Thursday in January, April, July and October in each year.

Hiram Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M.—Harry Beckwith, W. M.; T. G. Loggie, Secretary.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Carleton Street, first Thursday in every month.

Fredericton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77, Reg. G. R. A. Chapter of Scotland.—G. D. Lugin, P. M.; R. M. Pinder, H.; N. Campbell, J.; A. F. Street, P. P., Scribe E.

Regular Convocation third Wednesday in every month in Mason Hall, Carleton Street.

Alexandria Lodge, F. and A. M.—Alfred Seely, W. M.; Edgar Hanson, Secretary.

Meets first Tuesday in each month in Haines' Hall, St. Mary's Ferry.

Victoria Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F.—J. D. Fowler, N. G.; J. E. Richards, Rec. Secretary.

Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Edgcombe's Block, York Street.

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

Graham Lodge, L. O. A., No. 20.—W. Wilson, Master, Joseph Walker, Secretary.

Meets in the Orange Hall, Queen Street, west end, on the first Friday in every month.

Walker Lodge, L. O. A., No. 35.—H. S. Carman, Master; Geo. S. Parker, Secretary.

Meets in the Orange Hall on the first Monday in every month.

Mohammed's Success.

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

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

A Prodigy and Monster.

Nature often gives such curious twists to her productions which afford hope of being rare and valuable pieces of human clay, that she only provokes by tantalizing us with her hints of what, if she has chosen, she might have done. She turns out a child, who, if she will finish as carefully as she begins him, promises to be a Shakespeare, a Macaulay, or a Webster; but, suddenly as if impatient of her workmanship, or as if governed by a mere caprice, she warps and perverts him, and throws him away, battered and useless. Several years ago a boy was born, in Paterson, New Jersey, whose head on the day of his birth attracted attention, and which, when he had reached the age of four, had grown so large as to make other people shake theirs and predict a fatal and speedy ending of his life. But he lived on until he wore a hat of seven and a half size, while his body ceased to grow after the age of 5. His intelligence was marvellous. He could learn anything by heart, had wonderfully quick preception, great logical faculties, mathematical talents and a love of music and poetry. He could recite Milton and Shakespeare, and render some of the passages after the manner of the best actors whom he had seen. He became the wonder of the city, and even attracted scientific and other prominent men to read this enigma of juvenile genius. With all the amusement and pleasure he found in life he had moments of profound sadness in which he would speak of his early death in terms and tones that touched his friends and hearers to tears. His father died before the boy had attained celebrity, and his mother earned a living by working in the mills, leaving him during the day to the care of his chance friends and acquaintances. His gifts proved his ruin. He fell in with those who began to pervert his wonderful mind. They taught him slang phrases, profanity and obscenity. A mere midge, he became, as famous in vicious ranks for his villainess and precocious vulgarity of speech as he had previously for his cultured and refined intellect. He became self-willed and incorrig