upon their connection with this country by the imposition of protective duties. As we have already said, they are loud in their protestations that these duties are not directed against the United Kingdom, but as a matter of fact they are levied upon British goods as well as on foreign—and a prohibitive tariff against fellow-subjects is such an anomaly that sooner or later it may prove too great a strain upon the connection between the two countries.—*London Daily News.*

THE DAILY HERALD.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 15, 1882.

WHAT NEXT?

With the capture of Alexandria, the difficulties of the Egyptian problem have only begun. It was a comparatively easy matter for the British fleet to anchor in the port, and when Arabi refused to come to terms, batter down his defences. It is not difficult to hold the Suez Canal, or, if need be, send an army to drive the malcontents into the desert. A fleet and an army can accomplish this; but when it is done, what next? All observers of events foresaw that sooner or later British interests in Egypt would make it necessary that British influence should be not only paramount on the banks of the Nile, but undisputed. It was evident that the anomalous political *status* which had been maintained could not be continued, and that the supremacy of the Sultan would be disputed as well by the foreign residents, who were rapidly increasing in numbers, as by the leaders of the native Egyptians. The long impending crisis has come. It is clear that there cannot be a return to the condition of things which existed three months ago, and even if it should appear that the power and influence of Arabi Bey is at an end, which is by no means to be taken for granted, the British Government will feel called upon to take steps to prevent a recurrence of existing difficulties. The course which the Sultan has taken is inexplicable. In the multitude of his counsellors he has found perplexity; and he has contrived to secure for himself nothing except the distrust of those whose confidence his interests would lead him to desire. The most feasible solution of the difficulty would appear to be to put an end to the suzerainty of the Sultan over Egypt, and establish a government under the direct protection of Great Britain, in which prominence could be given to the so-called national idea. If the people have any aspirations towards self-government they shonld be encouraged, and it is presumed that they would receive the sympathy of a Liberal British administration.

Some may ask why Great Britain is so greatly interested in Egypt. In interest arises in several ways. Its the first place, the government of the Khedive was the creation of France and England; in the second place, a large portion of the Egyptian public debt is due to Englishmen; in the third place, Great Britain is the owner of a large number of shares in the Suez Canal; in the fourth place, the control of Egypt implies the control of the highway to India; and in the fifth place, as the chief commercial nation in the world she must preserve the canal free from the arbitrary interference of a semi-civilized dictator. Of the tonnage passing through the canal fully three-fourths carry the British flag. The European powers recognize the peculiar obligations which Great Britain is under to preserve a government at Cairo, in which civilized nations will have confidence, and she will probably be left to work out the problem, just as the great guns of her fleet were permitted to speak on behalf of all Europe.

NOT NIPPED.

The following letter from Professor Weldon explains itself. That those who have any interest in the matter may know between whom the contradiction comes, we will state that when the Rev. Mr. Evans brought the subject up, the Rev. Mr. Burwash stated that he knew exactly to whom allusion was made, and that he "had that gentleman's word, unsolicited, that were he to remain in connection with the institution for twenty years longer, a like occurrence would not take place." The following is the letter:—

WESLEYAN COLLEGE,
Sackville, July 12, 1882.

MR. EDITOR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your issue of July 6th, entitled, "Nipped in the Bud."

Indulge me with a few lines in your paper to say that no one had my warrant to give any assurance to the Conference "that I would not give similar cause for complaint in future."

My conduct during the late political campaign in Westmoreland was deliberate. I did what I thought right. As to the past, I have no apologies to make; as to the future, I have no assurances to offer.

Yours, very truly,
RICHARD C. WELDON.

Prof. Weldon states his position with great fairness, and it remains for those who have the supervision of the institution to say whether or not they will permit the members of its staff of instructors to play the part of stump orators at elections. Prof. Weldon says that he did what he thought was right. No one disputes this; the question which the Methodist denomination is interested in is, whether he did what was expedient in the interests of an institution which ought not in any way to be identified with politics, and whether they can afford to run the risk of a repetition of such conduct. Some action would undoubtedly have been taken at the late Conference if it had not been for the statement made by Mr. Burwash. It has become necessary now that some rule should be adopted for the future government of the Sackville Professors, because a great deal of mischief will be done if it once becomes understood that the institution is likely to become a political head-quarters. In the absence of any rule to the contrary, no one can say that Prof. Weldon's conduct has been censurable. He has violated no obligation, except one which was implied when he accepted his professorship, namely, that he would do nothing to detract from the usefulness of the institution. He probably believes that his conduct is not calculated to have that effect, but, if he does, he will be nearly alone in his opinion.

WAR IN EGYPT.

The Egyptian forces took advantage of the flag of truce to withdraw from Alexandria. This they did in some confusion and it is said marched at once upon Cairo. The city being given to the Bedouins was set on fire and many places burned and terrible scenes of riot, robbery and murder ensued. Hundreds of Europeans were killed.

The telegraph ship Chiltern is crowded with survivors, who fought their way to the beach, from whence boats of the fleet removed them. They report having passed a dreadful night, defending themselves desperately. One hundred Europeans and other Christians in the Bank and adjoining building were massacred. The whole of the Grand Square is burned. The correspondent accompanied an officer to the shore in a steam pinnacle; all is perfectly silent but for the roar of the flames. It is believed that Arabi Pacha has concentrated his forces beyond the city to oppose the British advance. The work of the ships is now over. Any further action must be ashore. Fully half of the town is burning. There will be a landing in force to investigate the condition of things and if possible render aid.

The town for some hours after the troops left was a veritable pandemonium. There is suspicion that the forts are undermined, and they will be carefully examined before any large body of troops are allowed to enter them. The aboukir is yet untouched. A thousand men are known to be entrenched there.

The Khedive and his family are safe.

Admiral Seymour has received the following instructions:—"That as opposition of the forts have ceased, he should not dismantle them or disable the guns. He should open friendly communications with the Khedive, and in the absence of native authorities from Alexandria should land seamen or marines for police purposes, and should inform the foreign commander of these measures. The Admiral was instructed to invite the Khedive to assert his authority in restoring order. The landing of a British force for police purposes is to be in consort with the Khedive or any native authority in Alexandria, and any of the European men-of-war were to be invited to co-operate."

The *Times* says it is understood that in the event of hostilities in Egypt the Duke of Connaught will volunteer. It is probable that if a force is sent he will command one of the four infantry brigades.

The *News* says the proposal that Turkey be invited by the Powers to re-establish the Khedive's authority is practically agreed upon and a note to that effect will be sent to the Porte in the course of the week. It is regarded as probable that Turkey, while not positively declining the call of Europe, will try to gain time by reopening negotiations. In such case, England will invite a conference to regard this procedure as equivalent to refusal and will ask its approval of some other course.

The Alexandria correspondent says the number of persons massacred by the mob is estimated at 2,000.

The soldiers and mob joined by hundreds of women, sacked every shop, entered the houses of Europeans and murdered the inmates.

The whole battalion of Arabs was blown up in one fort during the bombardment. The fire is still raging; there are at least two miles of houses burning. More than a third of the city appears to be on fire.

Sunday Services.

FREDERICTON.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan of Canada, Rt. Rev. J. Medley, D. D.; Bishop Coadjutor, Rt. Rev. H. T. Kingdon, D. D.; sub-dean, Rev. Finlow Alexander. Services on Sunday—Celebration of the Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning service, 11 a. m.; Evening service, 6.30 p. m.

CHRIST CHURCH (St. Ann's)—Rev. G. G. Roberts, rector. Morning service at 11 a.m., with the celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a. m. on the 1st Sunday and 11 a. m, on the 3rd Sunday of the month; evening service 3.45 p.m. Sunday school at 2.15 p. m., at the Madras School Room.

ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH—Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Parish Priest; Rev. C. Precillius, Curate. Sunday services—Low Mass at 9 a. m.; High Mass, at 11 a. m.; Vespers, at 3 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2 p. m. The Ladies Branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society meets in St. Dunstan's Hall immediately after Vespers. The male branch of the Society at 6.30 in the same place. Mass at 9 a. m. and devotional service at 5 p. m. every day during the week.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. E. Evans, Pastor; Rev. J. W. Wadman, Assistant. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 6.30. Sabbath School at 2.00 p. m. Both services will be conducted by the Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Morning service at 11; Evening service at 6.30; Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH (Sunday services in the City Hall)—Rev. F. D. Crawley, pastor. Morning service at 11 a. m. Evening service at 6.30. Sabbath school at 2.15 p. m. Week night social services on Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.00.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev J. McLeod, Pastor. Prayer meeting at 9.00. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30. Sabbath School at 2 p. m. Prayer and social meeting Wednesday and Friday evenings of next week at 8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST. A small Black and Tan Dog. Answers to the name of "Doc." Any person leaving information at this Office will be rewarded.
July 14—1 in

CITY TAXES.

THE time having expired wherein persons Assessed in the City of Fredericton were entitled to a Discount of 5 Per Cent. on the amount of their Assessments, on payment of the same to the City Treasurer, all persons whose TAXES REMAIN UNPAID are hereby notified that the Assessment Roll remains in the hands of the City Treasurer, as Collector and Receiver of Taxes, for collection, and on and after the 10th of July instant, they will be DEFAULTERS, and unless payment is made of their respective Taxes by that date, the payment thereof will be then enforced without delay.

JOHN EDWARDS,
City Treasurer.
July 14

OATS. OATS.

JUST RECEIVED:
One Thousand Bushels
OATS.
For Sale Low.
W. E. MILLER & CO.'S
Feed and Seed House,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON,
Opposite People's Bank.
July 3, 1882

COAL.

TO ARRIVE TO-DAY:
200 TONS EGG COAL.
FOR SALE LOW.
John Richards & Son.
June 26

To Rent.

Possession given 1st of May next,

A DWELLING in the Building formerly known as the Grosvenor Property, (which is now being thoroughly repaired,) containing eighteen rooms, together with a good yard, barns, etc.
Also: Two Stores in the same building. Possession given immediately if required. Apply to
OWEN SHARKEY.
Jan. 23—tf Rep

HAYING TOOLS FOR 1882.

JUST received and in stock a full line of Haying Tools from the American and Canadian Manufacturers direct, and for sale Wholesale and Retail by
JAMES S. NEILL.

100 doz Canadian and American Scythe Snaths;
90 " " " Scythes;
60 " " " Hay Forks;
300 " " " Hay Rakes;
40 " Hay Fork Handles;
85 boxes Scythe Stones;
10 tons Grindstones daily expected;
2 doz Bush Scythes;
3 " Grain Scythes;
12 " Reaping Hooks.

Wholesale customers solicited, as I can compete with any house in the Maritime Provinces.
June 30

1882. Spring. 1882.

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

3 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, Straw and Panama, 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, Grey and White Cottons, Table Cloths, Towelings, Carriage Dusters, Counterpanes,

Swansdowns, Sheetings, Tickings, Ducks, Jeans Drills, Floor Oil Cloths, Wool and Hemp Carpets, Cotton Warps,

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

All of which wil be sold at Lowest Cash prices.

OWEN SHARKEY.
May 5—Rep Capital

Just Received.

1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combes;

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;

½ 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.

Lobsters. Lobsters.

LION BRAND.

I will receive to-day, ex I. C. Railway, from John Windsor Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co.,
20 CASES LOBSTERS
LION BRAND.
For sale in lots at Market Prices.
GEORGE E. SNIDER,
83 Prince William Street, - - - St. John
St. John, June 22, 1882.—2w

Milk Pans. Crocks.

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

LADIES' & CHILDRENS'
RUBBER GOSSAMERS,
From 40 to 60 Inches,
VERY LOW.

White Honeycomb Quilts,
AT $1.20.

DRESS GOODS--10 cents a Yard, Extra Value.

John J. Weddall,
(Successor to the late Thos. Logan,)
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

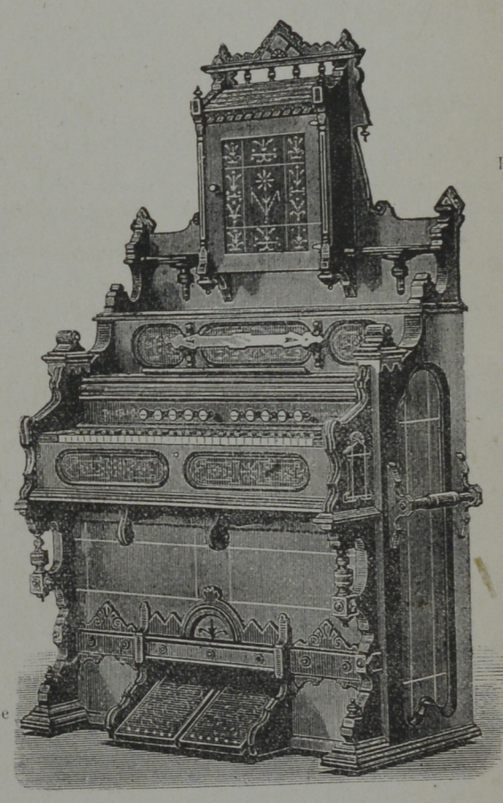
NEW BOOK STORE.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS Very Cheap

MAPS and GLOBES at Lowest Rates.

NOTE PAPER, FOOLSCAP, LEGAL CAP and ENVELOPES Wholesale or Retail.



JUST RECEIVE 22 Bales ROOM PAPER Direct from the Manufactory

New DESIGNS Handsome PATTERNS and will be sold low

Call and see THEM.

ORGANS

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

McMURRAY & FENETY.

IRON. OAKUM.
BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED ANI IN STORE, EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA," AND S. S, "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASPIAN":—17,762 Bars Refined and Spike Iron: 580 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges: 210 Bundles Navy and Hand-picked OAKUM; 318 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 26; 310 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

230 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B., B. B. B., and Lowmoor: Boiler Tubes and Rivets: 471 Bdls. Sled Shoe Steel: 151 Steel Plow Plates: 47 Bdls. Toe Calk Steel: 37 Bdls. and 15 Bars Mounted Machine Steel, 15-16 to 3 inch.
TO ARRIVE PER "PHŒNIX," FROM ANTHWERP: 15 Casks SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

Sled Shoe steel.
Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

VARNISH. VARNISH.

Just received from the manufacturers:
RUBBING Body Varnish; Gearing Varnish; Wearing Body Varnish; Black Walnut Stain.
For sale low
Feb. Z. R. EVERET.

Mixed Paints ready for Use.
Twenty different Colors, in all sized Tins, from one Pound to One Gallon.
24 cases of the above just received from Boston and Montreal. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES S. NEILL.
April 21