& MURPHY,
Factory, Portland,
the Public.
We have on hand
ng and Double Seat
AGGONS.
SINGLE SEAT PHAETONS,
ar and Whitechapels.
nd Double Seat Phætons
OND-HAND COACH,
er and Farm Waggons,
will sell Cheap for Cash.
SHADES.
k Sun Shades;
ck Satin Sun Shades
ered Parasols;
caded Parasols;
Children's Parasols;
lars and Cuffs;
Collars;
w Hosiery;
New Kid Gloves
E PRICES.
A. McCullough.
n. Street and Market Square.
ets. New Carpets.
NOW SHOWING our Spring Im-
tion of—
RPETS, in handsome patterns and
s.
RPETS, the best value we have
d.
and UNION CARPETS. Very
or the quality.
MP CARPETS—A large assortment;
alities
Floor OIL CLOTHS, Axminster
r Mats, etc.
A. McCULLOUGH,
Prince Wm Street Market Square
ER COATS.
n, Tweed, Alapacca,
wn and Cotton. The
is and best value in
et.
ONES & CO.
AND SHOVELS.
—IN STOCK—
. Irish Spades:
" Shovels.
ALE LOW
GE CARVILL,
Nelson Street.
'GOURTY,
CONTRACTOR,
Waterloo Street,
ext St. Mary's Church,)
N, - - - N. B.
ing Stone for Sale.
nished for Stone Walls and Excava-
s.
Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL'S Plumbing
Germain Street, will be promptly
mar3 tf
M. O'BRIEN,
t-Law, Solicitor, Notary
, Conveyancer, &c.,
FE INSURANCE AGENT.
Promptly Collected.
EAR CUSTOM HOUSE
Street, Bathurst, N. B.
je23m
L. CARLETON,
RNEY-at-LAW
or in Equity, &c.
OFFICE:
Chambers, Princess St.,
NT JOHN, N. B.
McDONOUGH,
HANT TAILOR.
h Market Street.
ES SMITH,
OR TO FRANCIS COLLINS),
Commission Merchant,
E WILLIAM STREET,
JOHN, N. B.
OTICE.
ed Barristers have this day entered
essional Co-Partnership under the
rm of
RONG & WINSLOW.
s' Building Prince Wm. St.
J. RUSSELL ARMSTRONG,
WARREN C. WINSLOW.
May 4th, 1883. tf
AL OF STORE!
COUCHLAN
as Removed from
and Ward Street,
—TO—
S' BLOCK,
WATER STREET.
London Stiff Hats.
NG STYLES!
ning, ex "S. S. Texas":
d and Twenty Dozen
e celebrated make of Hats.
ESALE AND RETAIL.
E. Everett,
11 STREET.
N WEEKLY FREEMAN
aturday morning from the office of
GERMAIN STREET.
NE DOLLAR per annum in ad-
r delivered in any part of the city
and.
inserted at reasonable rates

# St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VII. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1883. NO. 2.

McCafferty & Daly.

Great Bargains in
PRINTED COTTONS!
3 CASES
AMERICAN PRINTS
At 6 Cents per yard.
Warranted Fast Colors and well worth 8 Cents.
McCAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner King and Germain Streets.

L. BLACK & Co., OPTICIANS, DETROIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the entire control of the goods made by this firm for this Province. He has in stock all styles made in
Gold, Rubber, Celluloid and Fine Steel Frames,
or Near Sight, for Ordinary Sight and Cataract. This firm's goods have been awarded diploma at Centennial Exhibition for excellence, and the quantity that we have sold since introducing them, some three years ago, is sufficient guarantee of the satisfaction they have given. We have a patent indicator by which we can correctly measure the eye and give the exact glass to suit.
T. L. COUGHLAN,
JEWELLER'S HALL, - - - 14½ KING STREET,
☞ In reference to the above advertisement, I would ask the public to read a couple of testimonials from well known city Medical men. These I have selected from many which I am at liberty to publish, and will do so from time to time.
Mr. T. L. COUGHLAN,
DEAR SIR:—The EYE GLASSES which I procured of you have given great satisfaction, and I have pleasure in recommending them. Your method of getting the focus is capital, by which means you can give the exact glass to suit.
St. John, N. B., Jan. 1883. BOYLE TRAVERS, M. D.
Mr. T. L. Coughlan,
DEAR SIR:—The SPECTACLES are all you claim for them, a first class article. I can recommend them as such.
January, 1883. H. C. PRESTON, M. D.

STEWART & WHITE'S
Furniture Warerooms,
93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.
The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.
WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.
In Chamber Furniture
We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.
Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and Very Elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.
Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.
IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcases and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.
OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.
Of the other grades of Furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.
STEWART & WHITE.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.
CITY OF LONDON
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
$100,000 Deposited with the Government.
Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to Home Office. For rates, &c., apply to
H. CHUBB & CO.,
General Agents, St. John, N. B.,
Or to any of the following Local Agents:—
JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
W. C. HAZEN GRIMMER, St. Stephen.
WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SILVERWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

UNIVERSAL
—AND—
NOVELTY
CLOTHES WRINGERS.
ON account of the Wringer Manufacturing Co's not being able to form a new combination to keep up the prices (the old combination having expired Jan. 1, 1883), there has been a very keen competition since and the result is that we can sell Wringers at less than it formerly cost to import them. Now is the time to buy, as a combination may be formed again at any time and prices advanced. Orders from the country promptly filled and delivered at the trains or boats without any charge for cartage or packing
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT
may29 55 Charlotte Street.
MATCHES! MATCHES!
IN STORE:
1,000 GROSS
HAMPTON MATCHES!
In Whole, Half and Quarter Cases.
For sale at Manufacturers Prices.
STEPHENS & FIGURES,
mar31 WHOLESALE GROCERS, Dock street.
CITY "A."
LANDING EX I. C. R.:—
1 Car of the above Favorite Flour;
1 CAR OATMEAL.
TO ARRIVE: 400 BOXES
New Valencia and Loose Muscatel
RAISINS.
☞ Prices Away Down.
GEO. MORRISON, Jr.
New Congou Teas.
CHOP NO. 12 AND CHOP NO. 229.
108 HF-CHESTS of the above just in. I would ask the attention of all buyers who formerly had Chops number 1 and number 6 to the two above Teas, which are fully equal.
50 boxes 12 lbs. each.
GEO. MORRISON, Jr.
Lydia Pinkham's
COMPOUND.
FOR SALE BY
T. B. BARKER & SONS.
FLASKS AND JUGS. Just received: 4 Crates FLASKS, glass stoppers; 5 doz. 3-gal. Jugs, 3 doz. 2-gal. Jugs; 10 doz. 1-gal. and ½-gal. Jugs; For sale by JOHN O'GORMAN,
S & 10 Dock st. Branch Store 67 Dock st.

ONE PRICE
CLOTHING STORE,
202 Union Street 202
J. Cullinan & Son.
Men's, Youths', Boys & Children's
Ready-Made Clothing.
Genuine BARGAINS!!
AT OUR SPECIAL CHEAP SALE!
P. S.—A large number of odd Coats, Pants and Vests are now being cleared out at telling Prices to make room for New Goods.
Call early and secure a choice.
All Goods marked in Plain Figures; strictly one price and no deviation.
202—UNION STREET—202

Tea, Pickles, Rock Candy
Wines, Etc., Etc., Etc.
Received ex S. S. Cedar Grove, and recent arrivals and in store:
50 HF CHESTS CONGOU TEA, from fine to finest;
40 caddies CONGOU TEA;
5 hf-chests Oolong Tea;
10 " Souchong TEA;
10 cases MIXED PICKLES;
10 " Coleman's STARCH;
19 " SALAD OIL;
10 " Wax Candles (1 lb. packets);
1 bush Soft-shell ALMONDS;
2 cases Coleman's MUSTARD, ½ in ½lb., ¼lb. and 4lb tins;
2 cases Nixey's BLACK LEAD;
5 qr-casks Choice Old PORT WINE;
5 " Choice SHERRY WINE;
5 casks Jamieson's Dublin Whisky;
200 cases Irish and Scotch WHISKY; Pale and Dark BRANDY, and Holland Gin, quarts and pints.
20 bbls Guinness' PORTER, quarts and pints;
20 " Bass' ALE, quarts and pints;
20 " Silver Skin ONIONS;
20 boxes Factory CHEESE.
For sale low by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock Street.
Branch Store 67 Dock street.

To Wholesale Buyers,
EVERY DEPARTMENT COMPLETE WITH
NEW GOODS.
An extensive and varied stock of Prints, 4,000 Pieces in all styles and qualities.
Shirtings in Regatta, Oxford and Harvard.
Scotch and English Tweeds and Coatings, Tailors Trimmings of all kinds.
Grey and White Cottons, at the Lowest Reduced Lists.
Millinery and Fancy Goods.
500 doz. Common Straw Hats.
A. EVERITT
Wholesale Warehouse,
Masonic Building, Germain st.

SUNSHADES.
Black Silk Sun Shades;
Black Satin Sun Shades,
Lace Covered Parasols;
Brocaded Parasols;
Children's Parasols;
Linen Collars and Cuffs;
Boys' Collars;
New Hosiery;
New Kid Gloves
☞ MODERATE PRICES.
H. & H. A. McCullough.
Prince Wm. Street and Market Square.

June 20th, 1883.
CORN MEAL LANDING.
750 bls Kiln Dried Corn Meal in Store,
FLOUR, ALL GRADES.
☞ At Lowest Prices, Wholesale. ☜
J. & W. F. HARRISON.

"SIMPLE REQUEST."
Will buyers of TEA who are pestered nearly to death by the irrepressible drummers, kindly send to GEO. ROBERTSON'S for samples and quotations and if values I offer do not drive them off nothing will.
GEO. ROBERTSON
WATER STREET

RUBBER COATS.
In Cloth, Tweed, Alapacca, Linen, Lawn and Cotton. The best goods and best value in the market.
T. R. JONES & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS.
—IN STOCK—
50 Doz. Irish Spades:
150 " " Shovels.
FOR SALE LOW
GEORGE CARVILL,
Nelson Street.

Ex 'ALBUERA.
3450 Bars and Bdls. Iron;
465 Bdls. Sheets;
375 Bdls. Plough Plate;
40 Pigs Lead;
Anchors, Chains, &c.
GEORGE CARVILL,
NELSON STREET.

TEA AND SUGAR—A 5th caddy nice TEA $1.00; 18 lbs Bright SUGAR $1.00 Splendid value for the money, at
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock St.

FAT REPLING HERRING.
Landing ex schr. "Dawn":
130 Hf-Bbls Repling Herring.
GEORGE MORRISON, Jr.

Parasols!
—AND—
UMBRELLAS.
WE ARE NOW SHOWING
All the Novelties of the Season
—IN—
Plain and Fancy Parasols.
UMBRELLAS!
—IN—
Silk, Levantine, Dagmar, Alpaca and Gingham.
SUN UMBRELLAS
—AND—
RAIN UMBRELLAS.
☞ All the Novelties in Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS
MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

CLARK, KERR & THORNE.
GLASS, WHITING, ETC.
NOW LANDING
240 Boxes Window Glass,
ASSORTED SIZES.
To arrive ex Ship Richard Hutchinson:
170 Barrels and Casks WHITING;
40 Cases BATH BRICKS.
For Sale at Lowest Market Rates.

CONGOU TEAS.
Received from London this Week
A CHOICE LOT
—OF—
New Seasons Congou Teas,
Assorted Prices from 16c., up. Extra v
T. R. JONES & CO.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.
At MULLIN BROTHERS.
WE have a splendid stock of MEN'S SHIRTS and DRAWERS, all qualities, styles and prices, and are selling them cheaper than any house in the trade. Call and see.
MULLIN BROTHERS,
aug1 Cor. Dock st. and North Wharf

IT LEADS ALL.
No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system.
SCROFULA
For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.
CATARRH
ULCEROUS SORES
"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 29, 1882.
"At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.
SORE EYES
Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

GRAIN SCYTHES!
Grain Cradles,
Reaping Hooks!
SICKLES.
Now in stock and for sale by
W. H. THORNE & CO.,
Market Square, St. John.

LIVERPOOL SALT.
Ex bark Maiden City—Now Landing:
2,500 SACKS
Liverpool Salt!
HEAVY SACKS.
FOR SALE LOW FROM THE VESSEL.
BARBOUR BROS.

N-O-T-I-C-E!
DON'T FORGET THE
GREAT CHEAP SALE OF
Ready-Made Clothing
now going at the
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,
202 Union Street. 202
Our Large Stock of Suits in Men's, Boys', and Youth's Sizes are now being sold at Lower Prices than ever before.
Coats, Pants and Vests at Rock-bottom Prices.
All Goods marked in plain figures. Only one price.
J. CULLINAN & SON.
202 UNION STREET 2

57 KING STREET.
JUST OPENED:
Three Cases
ENGLISH
HARD HATS!
Extra large sizes in medium and fine qualities
Hat and Fur Store,
MANKS & CO.

BEST
REFINED IRON.
NOW LANDING, EX BARK "CROWN JEWEL," FROM LIVERPOOL:—
1200 Bars BEST REFINED IRON;
120 Bdls. do. do. do.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE CARVILL
Nelson Street.

BRANDY, BRANDY. Just received: 10 qr. casks Brandy, Pale and Dark; 50 cases Brandy, quarts and pints. For sale by JOHN O'GORMAN, 8 and 10 Dock st.

WHISKEY AND RUM.
Arrived per Sarmatian from Liverpool:
20 CASES THOM & CAMERON'S SCOTCH WHISKEY:
60 Cases Thom & Cameron's Scotch Whisky, Flasks, 2 dozen each;
30 Cases Thom & Cameron's Irish Whisky;
40 Cases do. do. Flasks, 2 dozen each;
03 Cases Thom & Cameron's Very Old JAMAICA RUM.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf.

SCOTCH MALT WHISKY.
Ex steamer via Halifax from Glasgow:
20 OCTAVES SCOTCH MALT WHISKY, 16 gallons each.
40 CASES SCOTCH MALT WHISKY, quarts and pints.
For sale by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock St.

PIG IRON.
Now Landing ex barque "Twilight":
300 TONS PIG IRON,
assorted as follows:
150 Tons No. 1 Clyde;
90 Tons No. 1 Monkland;
60 Tons No. 3 Govan.
GEORGE CARVILL,
Nelson Street.

GIN! GIN!!
Arrived per steamer "Milanese" from London:
20 HDS. J. DeKuyper & Son's GIN, 50 qr.-casks De Kuyper & Son's Gin; 50 green cases Gin; 50 green cases Gin, 2 dozen each.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

The Weekly Freeman.
Saturday, September 8, 1883

## The Tracadie Lazaretto.

The Rev. Father Babineau, Chaplain of the Lazaretto at Tracadie, has written the following letter to the Chatham *Advance*.

"TRACADIE, August 25th.

"MR. EDITOR,—About the first week of the present month Dr. G. H. Fox, lecturer on Skin Diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, visited this place for the purpose, I believe, of visiting the Lazaretto and obtaining what information he could concerning leprosy existing here. Dr. Fox, upon his return home was interviewed by a New York *Sun* correspondent, who sends to that paper a communication which I saw reproduced in your last issue, about which I think it necessary to make a few remarks.

"I will not occupy your space in marking the several inaccuracies which occur in that article. They are obvious to those who have any knowledge of the nature and history of leprosy in this country. However, as I see my name mentioned in connection with some of these statements I must put myself right before the public.

"The learned Dr. holds that leprosy is contagious by inoculation and in support of that theory I am reported as having said that a clergyman who visited the Lazaretto here caught the disease and that said clergyman was unceremonious enough to run away with a leper's pipe and smoke it! This is something new to the people of this country and will, no doubt, take many by surprise. The short conversation I had with Dr. Fox was in presence of Dr. Fish of Newcastle, and that gentleman will bear me out in the assertion that I never said anything of the kind. I did say that a Dominican Father who has charge of a Lazaretto on the Island of Trinidad wrote an extensive work on leprosy in which he proves, I think conclusively that leprosy is contagious and speaks of a priest who had duties to perform in connection with a Lazaretto and took the disease. But the case never occurred in this country, and the story of this reckless use of a leper's pipe is something new to me. The party in question may have been a descendant of tainted parents, and therefore would have had the disease had he never seen a Lazaretto. There is no doubt, however, that the use of a leper's pipe would suffice in many cases to innoculate the disease.

"That leprosy is contagious by innoculation there is, I believe, no doubt. That inoculation can be caused by cohabitation, or by the constant intercourse of persons living together, can be proven, I think, by many facts with which I am familiar. How, after that, Dr. Fox can conclude that 'a Lazaretto is not necessary' is more than I can understand. He speaks of the time when 'we shall become better acquainted with the disease.' Whenever that time comes the world will know that wherever leprosy makes its appearance it will spread with surprising rapidity unless sequestration be resorted to.

"It is due to the generosity and energetic action of our Governments that the spread of the dread disease has been *checked* here as we see it. The first case known in this country was a lady, Ursule Landry, who died in the year 1828. Sixteen years later, in 1844, the first Lazaretto was built, and twenty-patients entered in that year! Now, at the end of thirty-nine years during which the sequestration system has prevailed here, we have in hospital only twenty-six cases, and no known case outside. This argument will appear still stronger in favor of sequestration when we consider that during the first year of the Lazaretto the very imperfect system under which it was managed kept many known cases out of it, and permitted patients to escape. A party of twelve left Sheldrake Island during the quiet and under the shade of a summer's night in 1845, some of whom did not return until a considerable time after. It is a remarkable fact that the patients now in hospital are relatives of those who entered the Lazaretto in 1855. Had a Lazaretto existed in 1826 and had the only case then known been sequestered therein, it is most probable that leprosy in Tracadie would now be a thing of the past.

"The reporter in question incorrectly states that leprosy first appeared here about 100 years ago! If that were true, and had there existed no Lazaretto during a whole century, as Dr. Fox would have it, instead of our 26 cases now in hospital we might have some 300 cases as on Trinidad Island, where the Lazaretto can accommodate only about 125, and as many more are forced to remain among society which is fast becoming generally infected. Such must inevitably be the result of the 'no Lazaretto' system wherever adopted, and an intimate acquaintance of thirteen years with the nature and condition of leprosy here in its various phases enables me to feel positive on this point.

"I should admire and commend that spirit of enterprise and love or study which would lead some skilled physician—as it has already been done—to test his science by treating one or more lepers; but were this done without attending to sequestration, I fear the disease would neither be cured nor 'stamped out.'

"The *Sun* reporter charges our Government with wishing 'not to cure the patients, but to stamp out the disease.' This charge would appear less ill-timed if it came from some one who could boast of having cured a leper, or who could show satisfactorily that a cure is possible.

"Dr. Fox holds that lepers might safely be introduced into any hospital for private practice without exposing other patients, and gives as proof for this, the fact that the Religious Ladies at Tracadie have not the disease. I deny the parity. The Sisters here use precautions which could not easily be taken by inmates in a common ward, and while they devote themselves to the care of the patients they show no 'spirit of bravado.' It is needless to add that they neither eat nor sleep in the wards, but have a separate residence of their own.

"At the present time, as I said before, there are no known cases outside the Lazaretto, and the fact that leprosy is not only contagious but hereditary, explains the appearance of new cases which from time to time break out on some member of the community. But the type of the disease must grow milder as the infected blood runs through the veins of generations, and consequently, after many generations, the disease must eventually be stamped out of the locality, provided of course that, by sequestration, inoculation be prevented.

"Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space placed at my disposal,

I remain yours truly,
J. A. BABINEAU, Chaplain.

California has a man who is trying to convince the courts that he is dead. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life at San Quentin last March for murdering a man. Subsequently he was removed to San Jose jail to wait trial. He now asks to be sent back to San Quentin, on the ground that he died civilly last March; that his corpse has been unearthed, so to speak, and cannot be brought to account for any crimes committed during life-time.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—There were fifty deaths from cholera in upper Egypt and nine in lower Egypt on Saturday.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Details of the volcanic eruption in Java state that on the northeast corner of the island the waves rushed up on the shore to an unprecedented height. When daylight came it was seen an enormous tract of land had disappeared, extending from Point Capachin on the south to Negery Pafacerang on the north and west to low water point, covering an extent of territory of about 50 miles square. In this were situated the villages of Negery and Negery-Babawanga. None of the people inhabiting these places, or of natives scattered sparsely through the forests and plains, escaped death. This section of the island was not so densely populated as other portions, and the loss of life is comparatively small, although it must aggregate fully 15,000 souls. The entire Kandang range of mountains, extending along the coast in a semi-circle for about 65 miles, has gone out of sight. The waters of Welcome Bay, Sunda Straits, and Pepper Bay, on the west, and of Indian Ocean, on the south, had rushed in and formed a sea of turbulent waters. Here and there the peak of a crater was exposed for a moment by the recoiling of a great waves, and occasionally a puff of brownish gray smoke, or a slight shower of rocks, showed that the volcanoes still continued in active subaqueous eruption. The debris of submerged and destroyed buildings was tossed hither and thither on the water—the only sign left that there had once been inhabited land there. The town of Taverang, within twenty-five miles of the city of Batavia, was swept away by a lava stream, and fully half the population, mostly Javanese, numbering 1,800, perished. At Spelwyk, near Point Saleig, red hot rocks set fire to houses and swept away all the settled portion of the town. About ten bazaars belonging to Europeans were destroyed. The loss to property is very large, but no lives are known to have been lost. The river Jacatra, on the banks of which Batavia is situated, was so completely dammed by lava and debris that its course was changed, and from Franien Bastion on it flowed down through Tygers street and joined the waters of the river Emerades, swelling that stream to such an extent that it rose high on the castor batteries. Figelenkmg was almost totally destroyed and a large number of lives were lost there. The island of Onius, five miles off the mouth of Targerang river, and twenty miles east of Batavia, was completely inundated and the floating dock there totally destroyed. Cantage, Claps and Fronwers islands off the portion of Java which disappeared, are out of sight and not a vestige of them is left. Baby and Cheriboo islands, off the north coast, lost the few houses and the inhabitants upon them. In Batavia the loss has been largely increased since the former reports. The roof of the governor's house was crushed in by a mass of mud, and three of the retainers were killed. The town bridge was destroyed. Diamond and pearl bastions were badly damaged, and Barran Redoubt was destroyed. In Caymand, Malabar and Lion streets, the principal avenues of the city, the damage was very great. Fort Antyol was entirely destroyed. The town of Fagpal was severely shaken. A few buildings were left standing. A violent shock was felt on the Island of Sumatra Monday and it was feared other disturbances might follow. Midah Island, 10 miles off the Javanese coast, and half way between the extreme points of Java and Sumatra, was almost wholly engulfed by the sea. The aggregate loss of life must be fully 75,000, but the number of those who perished can never of course be accurately known.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A despatch to Lloyds from Batavia says the condition of the Strait of Sunda is dangerous to navigation. New islands have arisen therein, and the coast line is altered. The Government is preparing to obtain new soundings of the Strait. Sixteen volcanoes have appeared between the site where the island of Krakatoa formerly stood and Sibisis island. A portion of Bantam is an ashy desert; cattle are starving, and the population are in despair. The Soenhegan volcano has split in five portions. Seven hundred and four bodies of victims of the disaster have been buried in the district of Tanara and three hundred bodies in the coast village of Kramat.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Further reports from Batavia state that in the city of Bantam, where 1,500 persons were at first supposed to have perished, 2,800 bodies have already been recovered. Some 900 inhabitants of the interior town of Waronge are now known to have been killed; and at Talsara, on the coast, three hundred bodies were found. From all over the Island comes reports of loss of life and property, and it is thought at Batavia that the estimate of 75,000 killed will not prove excessive.

BATAVIA, Aug. 31.—The captain of a steamer which was in the Strait of Sunda during the recent volcanic eruptions, reports that ashes fell on the deck of his vessel to the depth of eighteen inches, and that he passed masses of floating pumice stone, seven feet in depth. It is estimated that 10,000 persons lost their lives at Tjiringin, and that the total number of persons killed by the eruption and tidal waves is 30,000.

BATAVIA, Aug. 31.—On the lowlands of Batavia, where the waters receded and quieted down, hundreds of bruised and mangled bodies are lying exposed.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 2.—The Marquis of Ripon, Governor General of British India, has sent his agents to Bantam to ascertain the extent of the calamity in Java and neighboring island caused by the recent volcanic disturbances. Ships have been sent to warn vessels approaching the Strait of Sunda of the dangers of navigation. A committee with the Prince of Orange at its head, has been formed here to collect subscriptions toward the relief of the sufferers by the calamity.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Amsterdam says:—It is believed that 100,000 persons perished in North Bantam in the recent calamity. It is also believed that the garrison and fort at Anjer were swept away, and an extensive plain of volcanic stone has formed in the Sea of Lampong, Sumatra, preventing communication with Felak, Felong and southwest Java.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The leaders of the respective parties are preparing a programme for recess. The campaign promises to be the most active since the last general election. Salisbury, Gibson, Northcote, Hockabach and Stanhope are arranging to deliver addresses in various districts. Dilke and Chamberlain are making electoral stump engagements and Gladstone will make electoral tour in Midlothian toward the end of autumn. All these events are regarded as significant of a coming general election. Next year the Government, it is expected, will bring in a bill assimilating the borough and county franchise for England and Ireland, with redistribution of seats, cutting down the Irish representation and giving more members to Scotland and England. Whether the bill passes or is rejected a dissolution is inevitable.

Parnell authorizes a contradiction that any understanding is concluded between the Government and Home Rulers.

In consequence of rumors of the intended attempt to rescue O'Donnell on his arrival at Southampton, extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard the prisoner. He will be taken to Millbank under military escort and tried at the Old Bailey.

O'Shaughnessy, member for Limerick, has been appointed registrar at Dublin Castle.

Diplomatic intrigues for an alliance between Russia, Denmark, Sweden and Turkey, in opposition to the Austro-German league, continue. It is reported that the Prince of Wales favors an Anglo-Russian alliance.

The Court will remain at Balmoral until November, when the Queen and Princess Beatrice will go to the north of Italy for the winter.

The *Sun's* London despatch says the systematic repression of the Jews in Southern Russia becomes daily more manifest and is evidently designed to effect their commercial extinction. The latest measure adopted by the administration of the provinces forbids the Jews from carrying on the business of distilling and retailing liquors. As this lucrative business is almost wholly in the hands of Jews, the force of the blow will be readily appreciated.

An impression has gone abroad that the Queen has practically disgraced the new Duke of Marlborough by refusing to admit him to her presence to deliver up the insignia of the garter which his father wore, and which his successor, according to custom, delivers to the sovereign. He has been told that he may leave the things with the Lord Chamberlain.

A Vienna special says: The interview between the Emperor and Comte de Paris lasted half an hour and was of the most cordial character. As the Emperor took his leave the Count was about to descend one step of the stairway, thereby meaning to indicate that he considered himself merely as heir to the monarchy and not as sovereign or pretender. This the Emperor adroitly prevented by quickly remounting the step and, holding the Count cordially but firmly by the hand, he bowed, and, turning upon his heel, rapidly withdrew. When the Count, on returning the visit, drove through the gateway, attended by the Orleans Prince wearing the order of the golden fleece, trumpets and drums sounded the Hapsburg royal salute. The cavalry and infantry under Prince of Thurn and Taxis, presented their arms and the imperial standards were lowered to the ground. The visit lasted about half an hour when the Count withdrew. The troops rendered the same honors on his arrival.

English opinion in regard to Comte de Paris' opportunities is most favorable. It is known that a substantial section of the Republicans, wearied of enterprises of Challemel-Lacour's school, would welcome Comte de Paris as the next President. The French are already displaying signs of irritation concerning concessions respecting Madagascar. There are likewise indications of anxiety to terminate the Tonquin enterprise. They are beginning to question the value of a treaty with a pretender and to reckon the cost of maintaining a protectorate over Annam and Tonquin by *force majeure*. These symptoms of public uneasiness, touching the restless policy of men in office, improve the Comte de Paris' prospects. Everybody admits that the Comte will refuse the white flag and absolutist principles. He may even have to check the royalist agitations, for his known temperament and the declaration of the Orleanist press, indicate his intention to await an expression of public opinion. The recent foreign aggressions of the French Government would make a moderate chief like the Comte de Paris acceptable to England and Germany. The acceptance of his presidency is more uncertain, but the German press anticipate the possibility of his election.

Cetewayo has become scornful and blames the English Government for his troubles, and refuses to abide any longer by their advice, but at the same time he [illegible] enemies charge England with creating anarchy by sending Cetewayo back. They demand that England treat Cetewayo as a public disturber. Transvaal Boers are hardly less innocent, but there will be no change of *laissez faire* policy of the Colonial office till the Boer mission arrives in October. Meanwhile the indications are of a coming struggle between the Dutch and natives. Cetewayo is credited with making private overtures to the Boers.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 2.—An official report shows that since the outbreak of cholera there were 27,318 deaths in Egypt. There have been 140 deaths among the British troops stationed in Egypt.

GLASGOW, Sept. 2.—Two more men were arrested here to-day charged with having been connected with the attempts to destroy property with dynamite, in this city, last January. Their names are Carey and Kelly.

## An Absentee Ministry.

Ireland has long suffered on account of the proprietorship of absentee landlords. Canada is suffering not from absentee landlords, but from an absentee Government. Official absenteeism is the order of the day. The moment the session is over Ministers forget that they receive salaries for the discharge of public duties as heads of departments, and they hand over the public service to their subordinates and make a race for some watering place on this side of the Atlantic, or for the general business of sight-seeing on the other side. When the House is in session they are too busy to attend to departmental work, and they assign the duties to deputies and clerks. When the session is over they profess to be too tired, and the consequence is that for ten months in the year the work which they are specially paid to direct, has to be performed by others without their direction, and so little do they know of what has been done, that they have to be coached by those whom it is their business to direct. One starts with his editor in waiting and his champagne lunches for Point Edward, and another for British Columbia, accompanied by special friends, to whom he affords a jolly holiday, and others travel in a still different direction. The lillies that excel Solomon are nowhere when compared with a Canadian Minister of the Tory school. He not only shines resplendently, but he surrounds himself with shining companions, who neither toil nor spin, but who have so much confidence in their patron that they believe that so long as there is a dollar in the public treasury they will not be allowed to suffer for the want of holidays, wholly unlike those that John spent in the wilderness of Judea. It is strange that it does not occur to those gentlemen that the public may become tired of absenteeism in the public service. Six or eight months absence from the Capital, large salaries drawn which are kept in reservation, a splendid time had, which necessitates high taxes, is not, after all, the public ideal of statesmanship, nor does it make the country an Eden for the people, although it may be regarded as a paradise by the favored few. The clerk who receives a few hundred dollars a year must be at his post. The man in private life is obliged to devote his attention to his business, or he will soon have no business to attend to; but Ministers of the Crown, to whom the highest interests of the country are entrusted, run away from those interests for six months in the year, and for at least ten months hand it over to their subordinates. What have the public to say to this? What have these men to say in their own defence? Is it not plain that they have disregarded their trusts? They have left the public affairs to get on without them. It does not seem to have occurred to them that they are doing their best to convince the people that they are of no account in the administration of public affairs. We trust that the electors of Canada will note these facts, and take the necessary steps to get rid of an absentee Government, which is of as little advantage to this country as absentee landlordism is elsewhere.—*London Advertiser.*

## Reciprocity not a Dead Issue.

(Toronto Globe.)

Canada prospered so greatly while the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States was in force, and it is so generally felt that a fair Reciprocity Treaty would today be of immense advantage to both countries, that all parties in Canada have professed themselves favorable to the making of such a treaty. One of the main arguments employed to reconcile the people to the heavy taxation imposed by the tariff of 1879 was that by taxing United States productions heavily, a reciprocity treaty would be more surely obtained. To satisfy the people who desired reciprocity, and to prove the sincerity of the Government, authority was taken for the Governor in Council to reduce or abolish certain imposts whenever reciprocal free trade was agreed upon with the United States. One member of the Government told his constituents that he was a champion free trader, and consented to such a tariff because he believed it to be a sure means of obtaining the reciprocity they so much wished for. The sincerity of all those professions and protestations was always doubted by many.

Now the Ottawa *Citizen*, the home organ of the Dominion Government, throws off the mask and proclaims that reciprocity is no longer desirable. It calls it "a dead issue." It asserts that a very great change of opinion on Reciprocity has come over the feelings of the people since the opening up of the North-West and the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway. There may be some, it admits, especially in the eastern portions of the Dominion, who yet believe in the value of reciprocity, but undoubtedly the development of the North-West and the linking of Central Canada's future with the North-West by means of the Canada Pacific Railway have changed the views of the great bulk of the people of Canada. The opinions and wishes of the people of the Eastern Provinces are entitled to much more consideration than the *Citizen* seems disposed to give them, and their interests should not be neglected; but, in truth, no such change has taken place in the opinions of the people of the other Provinces as the *Citizen* seems to imagine. Nor is there any reason why there should be such a change. Our farmers receive no higher prices for their barley, or oats, or peas, or butter, or other produce because the North-West has been [illegible] developed. Further development will not increase the price of any article they have to sell, but will have, rather, the contrary effect. Reciprocity, even on the old terms, would at once give them a better market and higher prices for many things. It would prove advantageous to many other interests, and it would not affect our manufacturers except in so far as to give their customers more money to spend, unless our manufacturers were willing to strike out boldly and be placed on an equal footing with United States manufacturers in both countries.

Reciprocity would not retard, but would hasten the growth of the North West, and add to its prosperity. Indeed, there is no part of the Dominion that would be more benefitted by a fair reciprocity treaty than the North West. Only one thoroughly imbued with Tory ideas that could imagine that a reciprocity treaty with the United States would diminish the trade of the old Provinces with the North West, or weaken the ties which bind the Canada east of Lake Superior to the Canada west of that great lake.