THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1890.

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

H. V. DesBrisay, Esq., of Miscouche, will act as agent for the HERALD for Miscouche and vicinities. He is authorized to receive moneys due for subscription and to grant receipts for the same.

THE BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

OUR columns have, before now, more than once contained some reference to the Behring Sea question, and to the shabby, unjust and unstatesmanlike manner in which the Government of the United States treated the matter so far as the rights of Canadians is concerned. Our readers will remember the arbitray seizure by United States cutters, of Canadian vessels a few years ago, when these vessels were legitimately pursuing their avocation of catching seals in the open sea, about seventy miles from land. The seals found on board these vessels were unjustly confiscated; the vessels detained and their officers fined, imprisoned, and most cruelly treated in Alaska.

That the contention of the United States Government is absurd and untenable, and that their own conduct in striving for its recognition is most inconsistent, can be easily shown. They now put forward the theory that Behring Sea, a body of water as extensive as the Mediterranean, is a *mare clausum* or closed sea; but about seventy years ago, when Alaska belonged to Russia, a similar claim was made by the latter country, which was most strenuously and successfully opposed by the Government of the United States.

Recently, a phase of the question has come to light which does not redound to the honor of the authorities at Washington, and which leaves little room to hope that the Government of the United States will treat the matter with anything like fair play. While diplomatists were still at work in Washington, discussing the rights of seal fishers in Behring Sea, President Harrison issued a proclamation declaring those waters closed to all persons not licensed by the Washington Government to hunt for and capture fur seals.

This high-handed act seems to have, at length, awakened the Imperial Government from their lethargy regarding the question of Canadian rights, and to the necessity of protecting our people from arbitray and outrageous conduct. A portion of the Pacific Squadron has been sent to Alaskan waters with orders to prevent any unjust interference with sealers who are British subjects.

What effect this movement has had on the Washington authorities it is difficult to say. But one thing is sure, orders have been sent from the Treasury department to the United States Revenue cutters Rush and Corwin, at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, of a nature so important, that they were borne thither by Col. Mather, First Comptroller of the Treasury, and delivered by him in person to the captains of these vessels.

From a letter on this subject, which recently appeared in the London Times, we make the following extract:

"For a long time past, as our readers are aware, negotiations have been pending between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States with respect to the rights of British subjects to engage in the seal fishing off the coast of Alaska and in Behring's Sea. That the questions at issue were highly disputable was well understood, and the high-handed conduct of the American cruisers in dealing with the Canadian seal fisheries from British Columbia, who believed that they had never stepped outside the sphere of their just rights, elicited energetic and well-reasoned protests from the Government of the Dominion. When the Republican party returned to power, Mr. Blaine took up a much more moderate attitude than had been anticipated, and negotiations have been carried on, for some months past, upon this basis. We recently published, however, news to the effect that while the diplomatists were still at work, and while the question was being discussed whether or not British-born subjects had any right whatever to engage in seal fishing in the wide expanses of Behring's Sea, the American Secretary of State, acting, no doubt, under party pressure, had gone back to the position he appeared to have abandoned and had induced President Harrison to issue a proclamation on the 25th of March closing Behring Sea to all persons not licensed by the Government at Washington to hunt for and capture fur seals. In consequence, about a fortnight ago, three cruisers were ordered to start from the Pacific coast ports, and to join the American warships already stationed off the seaboard of Alaska. A measure of this character, while the diplomatic debate was not yet closed, smacks too strongly of the methods of the First Napoleon, when he had to deal with with weak and frivolous statesmen like the Aulic Council at Vienna, or the advisers of the Prussian Monarchy before Jena. If these orders should be carried out, of which, it must be said, no positive information has yet been received, it would be quite impossible for Her Majesty's Government to acquiesce in a rude act of force, thus suddenly putting an end to a negotiation on the ordinary terms of diplomacy. In that case British vessels of war must inevitably be ordered to follow the American cruisers to Alaskan waters, in order to give efficient protection—more efficient, it is to be trusted, in the future than it has been in the past—to our Canadian fellow-subjects against outrages justified neither by municipal law nor by treaty obligations. Of course, we need hardly say that considerations both of prudence and of courtesy, would restrain British and American officers from doing anything to aggravate the bitterness of the dispute, but it is obviously impossible that naval squadrons enforcing mutually incompatible rights should remain facing each other without exerting a paralysing effect over the conciliatory operations of diplomacy."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SMITH, Government Leader, intimated in the British House of Commons on the 3rd that the Government meant to pass the Tithes Bill this session.

THE transactions at the Customs office during the month of June were as follows: Free goods, $54,927; dutiable, $56,923; total importations, $111,850; entered for consumption, $48,455; duty collected $16,153.

THE following is a statement of the collections at the Inland Revenue office during the month of June: On spirits, $20,999 18; tobacco and snuff, $2,695 40; cigars, $24; petroleum inspection fees, $131 20; seizures and penalties, $5; cigars, $97 80; total revenue $23,953.58.

DURING the month of June 117 immigrants arrived in Ottawa. Of these 41 were English, 15 Irish, 4 Scotch, 14 Germans, 8 Scandinavians and 5 of other countries. Twenty-seven were farm laborers 27 general laborers, 15 clerks, 2 female servants, and 46 were not classified. Quebec was the destination of 18, and Ontario of the remaining 99.

TRUSTWORTHY news was received at St John's, Nfld., that further French outrages occurred at Port a Port on June 23rd. The facts telegraphed by Morrison, Mr. Baird's lawyer, states that two French fishing vessels were there and forty Newfoundlanders seining. The captain of the French warship came, seized and carried away one seine, destroyed another, and drove all the Newfoundland vessels out of the harbor. French fishermen cut lobster trawls and robbed the traps. The indignation of the Newfoundlanders is great.

WORD has come to Ottawa from the Northwest that the United States survey have established the 141st meridian, which forms the boundary line between Canada and Alaska, twenty-eight miles further east than it is generally supposed to be. This will transfer a long stretch of the gold bearing district of Yukon to the United States and will also place the Hudson Bay Company's post of Rampart House outside of British territory, which will lead to the closing of the post, as the Hudson Bay Company's charter is not recognized in Alaska Territory.

IN the British House of Commons on the 3rd inst. Sir James Ferguson declined to answer any question with reference to British Naval officers in Newfoundland interfering with lobster fisheries, seeing that legal proceedings had been taken against them. He said the officers had general instructions to prevent British fishermen from interfering in any manner with the French fishermens' free enjoyment of their rights, and also had orders to warn British fishermen that lobster traps must be removed when French fishermen actually desired to fish in the waters occupied by the traps. After the French left the traps could be reset.

THE territory bounded by Clinton and South Market streets, Quincy Row and Atlantic Avenue, Boston, was almost entirely burned on Thursday last. A series of one storey buildings located there were occupied by Armour & Co, J. F. & E. C. Swift, George H. Hammond and Co., dealers in Chicago dressed beef, ham, etc., and twenty or more fish and produce dealers who carried considerable stock, which, together, with large and costly refrigerators were destroyed. The individual losses cannot be given at present. The estimated loss is from $190,000 to $120,000 upon which there is good insurance.

LONDON advices of the 16th inst. say that England is likely to require all the cereals that America can send her this year, for continued wet weather and cold, blighting winds are rapidly destroying their own crops. The hay is rotting on the ground, the wheat is getting the mildew, the fields are being turned into ponds, nothing is ripening. As for the fruit, nearly all they get comes, like most other things, from abroad. They are more and more dependent on foreign supplies for provisions and delicacies of every kind. Every year makes the prospects worse and worse for the English farmer. Fortune seemed likely to be more favorable the present season, but rain set in, and since the beginning of June the country is wrapped in gloom.

HELIGOLAND, which the British Government has just traded off for a territory equal in size to two-thirds of Canada or the United States, is thus described by a recent visitor. It is a triangular island, 5,580 feet long, by 1,845 feet broad at the broadest point, and 200 feet high. It was ceded to the English by the Danes in 1814, and is ruled absolutely by a governor appointed and paid by the British government. It is not fortified, has little trade, and contains about 2,000 resident population,—the descendants of pirates and smugglers, of which the island was for centuries the home. It has never been of the slightest use to England, and the only good Germany can reap from its acquisition is that it will enable her to put a stop to the illicit trade carried on between the island and the mainland.

THE famous "wooden nutmeg" of Connecticut has found a rival in the "cinnamon bean" an enterprising down-easter has been selling in large numbers for a cent apiece in New York. An indignant citizen who had burned his stomach by eating half of one, took the other half and three of the whole beans to the sanitary headquarters the other day for analysis. The "beans" appear to be made of terra alba and refuse sugar, and are painted on the outside with cinnamon oil. They are evidently not intended for eating, and might do to carry around in the pocket as a protection against rheumatism. It is the same wonderful instinct that invented the bean and the nutmeg that has done so much to make the United States a great nation. But it is a pity the inventive faculty is not always turned in a right direction.—*Empire.*

A MASS of 90,000,000 tons of pure, solid, compact rock salt, located on an island 185 feet high, which rises from a miserable sea marsh on the route from Brashear to New Iberia, up the River Teche in Louisana, is one of the wonders of the world. How this island, which contains over three hundred acres of excellent land, ever came into existence in such a locality is a matter of conjecture. Vegetation is prolific and the scenery is beautiful and varied. In the centre of this island, which is the only solid spot in the vast expanse of sea marsh for miles around, rises Salt Peak, the largest body of exposed rock salt in the world. Having never been surveyed, its extent is, as yet, unknown However, Engineer Brown, who has but recently visited it, says that there are not less than 90,000,000 tons of crystal salt in sight. The dazzling clearness of Salt Peak forms a striking contrast with somber lagoons, bayous and salt marshes which surround it on all sides.—*St. Louis Republic.*

THE JULY CENTURY.

PERHAPS the most striking feature of the July CENTURY is the long-expected debate on "The Single Tax," by Edward Atkinson and Henry George. Mr. Atkinson opens the discussion in a paper on "A Single Tax upon Land"; Mr. George replies in "A Single Tax on Land Values," and there is a rejoinder by Mr. Atkinson.

Another article that marks this number of THE CENTURY is the beginning of THE CENTURY'S "Prison Series," the first paper being a thrilling account of the life of "A Yankee in Andersonville," by Dr. T. H. Mann, accompanied by a plan, and pictures made from rare photographs.

The first of two papers on "Provence" describes and brilliantly illustrates an unhackneyed region of the Old World: that part of France which is like Italy—with its splendid Roman remains, its palace of the Popes, and its associations with Petrarch and Laura. Miss Preston, who wrote the article, is the well-known translator of "Mireio," by the great Provencal poet Mistral.

Dr. Edward Eggleston in an illustrated article tells the story of "Nathaniel Bacon, the Patriot of 1676,"—and prints for the first time certain details obtained from manuscripts recently acquired by the British Museum and the Congressional Library.

John Burroughs, who has not lately appeared as often as usual in the magazine, prints a characteristic out-of-door paper entitled "A Taste of Kentucky Blue-grass." The pictures are by a Kentucky artist, W L. Maclean.

Joseph Jefferson, in his charming Autobiography, describes his early experiences in Peru and Panama; he also tells how he revived the play of "Rip Van Winkle," in London, with the literary assistance of Dion Boucicault. He also has an amusing chapter on some English relatives.

Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason describes the "Women of the French Salons of the 18th Century"; and the engraver Cole presents us with one of his most exquisitely engraved blocks,—the frontis-piece of the number,—after a painting by Filippino Lippi.

The fiction of the number consists of the second part of the anonymous "Anglomaniacs"; the ninth part of Mrs. Barr's "Olivia"; a story, "The Reign of Reason," by Viola Roseboro' (a young Southern writer with a rapidly growing reputation); and a complete novelette, "Little Venice," by Grace Denio Litchfield, with a full-page illustration by Mary Hallock Foote.

The Editorial Topics are: "On Lack of Conscience as a Means of Success," "New York's Reformed Electoral System," "A Recent Sermon," and "Tom-Tom's in Politics." There is an Open Letter on "The Inside Facts of Lincoln's Nomination."

LORD CARNARVON DEAD.

The Right Hon. Henry Howard Molyneax Herbert, the third Earl of Carnarvon died in London in the 29th ult., after a long and severe illness, Lord Carnarvon, who was born in 1831, took a prominent part in affairs affecting Canada and was ever pushing the Dominion's interest. He represented a younger branch of the house of Pembroke and succeeded to the earldom doing his minority, made his maiden speech in the house of Lords before he was 20 years of age, for which he was highly complimented by Lord Derby. At the age of 28 he was made under secretary for the colonies in Lord Derby's second administration, and 1866, during Derby's third administration, was made secretary for the colonies. On February 19, 1867, he moved in the house of lords the second reading of the bill for the confederation of the British North American provinces, which he truly described as one the largest and most important measures that for many yearsit had been the duty of any colonial minister in this country to submit to parliament. Shortly after this (March 2nd) His Lordship resigned the colonial secretaryship on account of a difference of opinion respecting parliamentary reform. At the same time General Feel. war secretary, and Lord Cranborne (now the Marquis of Salisbury), secretary for India, tendered their resignations, which were accepted. Lord Carnarvon, in the speech he delivered in the house of peers on this occasion, avowed that the new reform bill would make an entire transfer of political power in five-sixths of the boroughs, and expressed his belief that the government were going too far in democratic direction. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's cabinet in February, 1873, he was for the second time appointed secretary of state for the colonies. He resigned his seat in the cabinet, January 24, 1878, in consequence of his disagreement from his colleagues as to the policy of ordering the British fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles

ADDRESS.

To Miss M. B. Power:

DEAR TEACHER,—As you have determined to sever your connection with our school, where you have so faithfully and perseveringly discharged the arduous duties of teacher during the past four years, we cannot permit you to take your leave of us without conveying to you some expression of our regret in parting with you.

During the time you have been in charge of our school we have had every reason to be highly satisfied with the very efficient manner in which you have instructed the pupils under your care; and we could not fail to notice the great interest you have ever manifested in the welfare of our school. This, combined with your kindness and attention to all, will ever leave a tender and affectionate feeling in the hearts of both parents and children.

Hoping you may enjoy happiness and prosperity wherever your lot in life may be cast, we wish you a kind and cordial farewell.

Signed on behalf of Coraville School District, St. Peter's Road:—Edward Sharkey, Secretary; Patrick Morrison, John Sigsworth, John Sharkey, Trustees; Jas. Flynn, Patrick Sharkey, John McIntyre, Peter Sharkey, Michael Wilson Wm. O'Neill, James McMillan, Thomas Sigsworth, Lem. Sigsworth, Donald McMillan, John Trainor, John Wilson.

REPLY.

To Messrs. Edward Sharkey, Patrick Morrison, John Sigsworth, John Sharkey, James McMillan, etc.:

DEAR FRIENDS,—It affords me great pleasure and real satisfaction to receive from you the sentiments conveyed in your very complimentary address in behalf of my service among you. As teacher of your school, I simply tried to do my duty, and if I have been in any way successful it is due largely to your generous co-operation I can assure you that I am heartly thankful that my efforts for the advancement of your school have been appreciated.

Rest assured, dear friends, that your kindness will never be forgotteu by me; and the years I have spent among you I shall ever esteem among the happiest of my life. I wish you all a cordial farewell, and sincerely hope that you may enjoy every possible happiness and prosperity.

Most sincerely yours,
MARY B. POWER.

St. Peter's Road, July 1st, 1890.

MR. CAINE MEETS DEFEAT.

The Parliamentary election at Barrow-on Furness, England on the 22nd, inst., the outcome of which had been looked forward to with much interest and considerable anxiety by all parties, resulted in a victory for the Gladstonian canidate. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of W. S. Caine, a Liberal unionist, who wished to test the feeling of his contituency regarding the licensing clauses of the Local Taxation Bill relating to the compensation of publicans, and who resigned just before the clauses referred to were dropped by the Government. The vote was as follows: Duncan (Gladstonian), 1,994; Wainwright (Conservative), 1862; Caine (Liberal Unionist), 1,280. In 1886 Caine was elected by a vote of 3,212 against 1,882 for Ainsworth (Home Rule). The Liberal association advised its members to vote for the Gladstonian, as voting for Caine would only devide their strength.

Five acres of fire was the awful sight witnessed at the Standard Oil refinery at Louisville Ky., on Monday morning of last week. The immense structure was blazing at every point and the heat was so intense that even at 200 yards persons were overcome. It is now believed that only seven were injured, two fatally. The refinery is on the east side of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, but the tanks are scattered along it on both sides. Saturday a tank of crude oil came in on a flat car from Cleveland, and it was to be turned into the refinery vats. Some of the workmen thought the iron tank was too hot for such a thing to be done in safety. After consultation it was postponed in the hope that the tank would be cooler. It did not prove to be however, and it became necessary to run the oil out of the car tank into another in the yard. Inspector Keene took John Pittig and another workman with him and they climbed on the car. They were about to unscrew the cap when they felt there was a tremendous pressure from the inside against the head. At first they decided not to open it. Finally they opened it. In a minute there was a dull puff as the vapor escaped, filling the air all around. The gas as it is known, is heaver than the air, and it sank to the ground spreading out all over the locality and, moving with the wind, almost in a twinkling it reached one of the sheds, under which there was a fire. There was a flash as the inflammable vapor ignited and immediately after there was a tremendous explosion. The tank was blown into pieces and hundreds of gallons of burning oil were scattered all over the great works. A wall of fire 300 feet high and nearly 900 feet long moved with lightning rapidity to the building. In less time than it takes to relate the storehouses filled with thousands of gallons of canned oil, the cooper shop, the carpenter shop, pump and engine houses, the filling and lubricating house, the storage house, the paint and glue houses, and 900 feet of platform were all ablaze and burning furiously. The loss on the building and stock, when the fire was finally subdued, was estimated at about $40,000.

GLENALADALE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The half-yearly examination of the pupils of Glenaladale School, Tracadie Cross, was held on the 28th June, in the presence of a large assemblage of parents and friends. The pupils were examined by Rev. A. J. McIntyre, and acquitted themselves very creditably.

PRIZE LIST.

Reading, fifth class, 1st, John Lacey (prize presented by Hon D. Ferguson). 2nd, Hettie Macdonald. 4th class, 1st, James Macdonald (prize presented by Rev. A. J. McIntyre. 2nd, E. Power. 3rd class, 1st, Angus McAulay. 2nd, Daniel Macdonald. 2nd class, 1st, Mary Macdonald. 2nd, Flora A. Macdonald.

Writing, 1st, John Lacey. 2nd, Lettie Macdonald. 3rd, Edward Power.

History, 1st, Lettie Macdonald (prize presented by Hon. D. Ferguson). 2nd, John Lacey. 3rd, Jas Macdonald.

Geography, 1st, Lettie Macdonald. 2nd, John Lacey. 3rd, Fred Johnson.

Drawing, 1st, John Lacey. 2nd, Edward Power.

Arithmetic, 1st, Lettie Macdonald. 2nd, John Lacey. 3rd, Sarah McAulay.

Grammar advanced, 1st, John Lacey. 2nd, Lettie Macdonald.

Elementary, 1st, Angus McAulay (prize presented by a friend). 2nd, Allan Macdonald.

Composition, 1st, John Lacey. 2nd, Lettie Macdonald. 3rd, F. Johnson.

Natural history, 1st, Lettie Macdonald. 2nd, John Lacey.

Punctuality, 1st, William F. Macdonald. 2nd, J. Lacey.

Deportment, John Lacey, Lettie Macdonald, Sarah McAulay, Mary A. Steele, Daniel Macdonald, Mary T. Macdonald, John D. Macdonald and F. Johnson.

Rev. A. J. McIntyre, after distributing the prizes, complimented the pupils upon their work during the year, and encouraged those who failed to obtain prizes to try and win next time.—Cox.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE Dominion Government has declined the request of the Toronto corporation to place asphalt for street paving purposes on the free list.

THE general impression in Ottawa is that the position of Chief Engineer of Canals will be offered to Walter Shanley, M. P.

GEORGE GRANT, a leading merchant of Trinidad, interviewed Hon. Mr. Foster recently relative to the West Indies trade with Canada. Mr. Grant believes a great trade can be worked up.

MRS. HOWE, widow of Hon. Joseph Howe, died at Halifax on Sunday last, aged 84 years. She was a daughter of Capt. John McNabbs, of the Nova Scotia Fencibles.

HANLAN defeated Hosmer by half a length in the three mile race at Sioux City, Iowa, on Friday last, for a purse of $800. Hanlan weighed 173 pounds, and Hosmer 142.

A CLOUD burst occurred in Richland County, Wisconsin, a few days ago, which occasioned a loss of $200,000 or more. Four mill-dams were carried away, and an iron bridge wrecked.

A RETREAT for the nuns of the Congregation de Notre Dame, will be given in Notre Dame Convent in this city, commencing on Friday next. It will be conducted by Rev. Father Caron.

THERE were 45 failures in Nova Scotia for the first six months of the year, with liabilities of $217,000. This is the smallest amount of liabilities in a similar time since Dun Wiman & Co. kept a record of Nova Scotia failures.

IN the race for Lord Russel's Cup, at Halifax on Saturday last, the new Clyde built yacht Mira sailed away from her competitors, covering the course of sixteen miles in two hours, 18min. 10 sec., beating the Winona by 35 min.

THE steamer Carroll, Capt. Brown arrived from Boston on Saturday evening, with a general cargo and the following paasengers: J. H. Brown, Wm. Wry, Mrs J. E. Ross and child, Sarah J. Sickles, C. Aitken and D. McLean.

A NEW YORK despatch of the 2nd says: Ignatz B. Lowitz and Robert L. Wallace, who pleaded guilty to the theft of $58,000 worth of bonds from the vaults of William Wallace, proprietor of Wallace's Monthly, were sentenced to eight years and eleven months' imprisonment with hard labor.

THE Toronto Empire's Ottawa despatch says that the Department of Indian Affairs has notified the Oka Indians that hereafter no assistance can be rendered them so long as they remain at Oka. The Indians cannot claim that this notification took them by surprise, as several weeks ago they were informed that the Government grants would cease.

THE ecclesiastical retreat for the priests of this diocese will commence at St. Dunstan's College on Monday next, the 14th inst., at six o'clock in the afternoon. The retreat will be conducted by Rev. Father Strubbe. During the retreat, priests will be stationed at the following places: For Queen's County, at the Palace; Charlottetown; for King's County, at Head St. Peter's Bay, and for Prince County at Summerside.

A ST. JOHN, N. B., despatch of the 4th inst. says: An Englishman named John Hewlett, a lime burner, was drowned at the falls under the Suspension Bridge here this morning. He and several others were bringing a scow through when the whirlpool caught the scull, twisting it around. The handle struck Hewlett and knocked him into the water. He was drawn into the whirlpool and came up after a minute's time. Then he disappeared never to be seen again alive.

IT affords us much pleasure to record the success acheived by the Island ecclesiastics attending the Grand Seminary, Quebec, during the past year. Five medals were taken by them. The winners were Messrs. Blacquier, who took first medal for Scripture, and stood equal with one or two others for first in Dogma; J. A. McDonald first of his class in Moral Theology, Rev. Mr. Reid second; Mr. John McGrath was first in his class of Dogma. We congratulate them on their success.

THE Halifax Herald of Friday says: Two men narrowly escaped drowning in the "Narrows" yesterday. Both were helplessly drunk. One fell out of the boat and began struggling in the water; the other drifted away in the boat. Ferryman Landsburg was crossing with some women and children. He saw the drowning man and rowed to where he was, but he was unable to lift him into the boat, and the man was too drunk to help get in. John Reen, one of the hands of the yacht Ulala, put off to the rescue in a dingy and assisted Landsburg in getting the man ashore, where, with the assistance of Geo. Cragg and John McDonald, he was resuscitated.

DAVID JERVIES, of Grand Falls, N. B., was arrested at his home on Saturday night last, charged with the murder of John Desrasier last Monday night. It appears that Desrasier left a neighbor's house about ten o'clock at night for his home only a short distance away. His son-in-law, who was the first to give the alarm, stated that early the next morning he found his lifeless body on the road, face downwards, in the mud, with a big stone lying on the back of his head, which had been crushed almost to a jelly. The stone weighed over 70 pounds. Public opinion soon pointed to the son-in-law as the culprit, hence the arrest. The prisoner was taken to the jail at Edmunston and the preliminary examination was commenced the first of this week.

THE last issue of the Dominion Illustrated is an illustration of the force of example. The previous number was devoted to Victoria, B. C. Of course, long before its appearance, the fact that it was the well known in the North-west. And not without result, evidently. Calgary has quickly followed suite—the present number being almost wholly given up to that thriving centre. Eastern Canadians would hardly, perhaps, expect that so much could be said about a place so young; but a glance at the pages of the Calgary number of the Dominion Illustrated will convince the most incredulous that Alberta and its fair metropolis comprise many features of rare interest in scenery, resources, population and general progress and that even the best informed will find in this rich number the means of adding considerably to their store of knowledge. The illustrations (which are excellent) and the accompanying letter-press are of historic value and are well worthy of preservation. Address: Dominion Illustrated, 738t. James St., Montreal.

STARVING IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 3.—Men so weakened by hunger that they stagger as they walk, and famished children crying in vain for something to eat, are scenes to be seen among the lockedout cloakmakers to-day. Not a few of the 2,000 men and women and their families have for nearly two weeks lived on only bread and water. Since last Saturday in all $583.60 has been received to be distributed among the distressed workmen. When it is taken into consideration that this was divided among 2,000 persons, the majority of whom have large families, it can well be imagined how much privation must exist. None of them have a penny with which to pay for the sheltering of themselves and families, and they are fearful that they will be turned out into the street. One of the poor fellows has already received a dispossess notice, and unless some good Samartian intervenes, his little family will be turned out. Arrangements are being made for a benefit to be held in a few days at the Madison Square Theatre. A number of prominent professional people have signified their willingness to lend their services to the cause, and it is to be hoped that considerable money will be derived from this course. The following command was sent out to-day in every principal city in the United States and Canada:

"To whom it may concern, greeting: Brothers, you are hereby ordered not to work in any house where cloak cutters are on strike. If this order is disobeyed any member the jurisdiction of the National Trades Assembly 231, is liable to expulsion. Members of L. A. 507, (Baltimore), are especially cautioned against working in cloak houses where there is trouble.

Fraternally,
WALTER R. WESTBROOK,
R. S, V. T. A. 231, K. L.

SEALED ORDERS.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Herald's Washington special says: "The officials of the Treasury department were surprised to read in a paper of to-day a despatch from Port Townsend, Wash., announcing the arrival there of Colonel A. C. Mather, the First Comptroller of the Treasury, with additional orders for the revenue cutters Rush and Corwin. In the ordinary course of business these orders would have been prepared by the chief of the revenue and marine division and sent by mail. I further learn that these orders owe their existence and character to the state of the negotiations proceeding between the state department and the British legation respecting the Behring Sea question, and that they represent Mr. Blaine's views and wishes as to what the proprieties and exigencies of the situation require." After indulging in speculations as to the contents of the orders thus conveyed to the Pacific coast, the correspondent continues: "The captains of the two cruisers will be required to restrain their own curiosity as to the contents till they get well out to sea, and on the way to Gunalaska, when the despatches may be opened and their contents studied. It is said, however, that the orders will confine the captains of the cruisers to communicating and explaining the laws and regulations to the sealing vessels met with in the Behring Sea, and warning the masters of such vessels of the legal penalties of their violation, but not to seize or manually interfere with any of the vessels, British or American, beyond three miles from an American shore. The revenue cutters will therefore spend the remnant of the sealing season in innocent police duty, entirely unobjectionable to the British and Canadian authorities."

OPPOSED TO THE DUTY.

A vigorous howl is being raised on the other side of the line by one section of the people who will be adversely affected by the increase of the duty on barley as proposed by the McKinley bill. At Oswego, Syracuse, Watertown and other points in northern New York where Canadian barley is handled important industries have grown up, which are now threatened by the increase in duty. It is estimated that there are three millions and a half of dollars invested by the maltsters alone. A duty having been put upon foreign malt some years ago a great many maltsters established business at the places where Canadian barley was imported, and these have grown to great dimensions. Owing to their proximity to the source of supply the malting business paid, but it would not pay them to use barley from any other point. Other New York industries besides the maltsters, oppose the increased duty. The transportation interests, the owners of schooners employed in freighting barley across the lake, the owners of small boats conveying it into the interior, the railways and the labor generally engaged in handling the Canadian product all protest against the change. The Syracuse brewers have been interviewed by the New York Herald, and their assertion is that "the Canadian product is used almost exclusively in the local industry of beer-making, and the concensus of opinion is that no brewer can get along without it, let the cost be what it may." Mr. Frank Lang, president of a local brewing company, said "his company would have to buy barley whatever it cost, as the local grain will not answer." Mr. John Greenway said the same. "We have tried all the barleys from the California to the English, and we find none so well adapted to our purpose as the Canadian. We've got to have it no matter what the duty is." "Canadian barley," said ex-mayor Thomas Ryan, another brewer, "has the staying qualities, and we don't find anything that will take its place. We have got to have the barley and any increase in duty on barley will mean a higher price for beer." No wonder these men are strongly opposed to this section of the McKinley bill, and will continue to resist till it goes into effect. The affection for Canadian barley, too, in some quarters seems pretty strong, duty or no duty.—*Empire.*

DIED.

At Hollow River, Lot Forty-two, on Tuesday, 24th June, 1890, after a brief illness, Elizabeth McInnis, aged 75 years. Deceased was a kind neighbor who during life fulfilled the requirements of her religion and her death was consoled by the last rites of the Catholic church. May her soul rest in peace.

THE Dominion analyst says the Ottawa River bears no traces of contamination from sawdust deposits. The Montreal corporation affirms that it does. This analysis was made by Hon. Mr. Tupper's orders.

FISHERY BUREAU REPORT.

JULY 5th.—The catch throughout Nova Scotia, owing to the scarcity of bait, is much smaller than that of yesterday. At Canso the boats are coming in so fast that the demand for bait cannot be filled. Small vessels from LaHave and Roseway banks, which are now in at Lockport, report the week's catch at 20 quintals each. Ice can be obtained at Lunenburg. In Cape Breton there is little change from last reports, except at Cow Bay and Sydney, where there is a great improvement in herring fishing. At Cow Bay the herring, besides being plentiful, are of very fine quality. At North Sydney the catch of herring is two barrels per net, besides a very good catch of cod. The Island reports are: Mackerel schooling at Souris; scarce at Alberton; herring schooling off the west shore.

ENGLAND'S FORCE FOR BEHRING SEA.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 3.—The British war vessel Nymph arrived in Esquimalt harbor yesterday. There are now in harbor the Amphion, just repaired, the Champion and the Nymph. Next week the flagship Warspite, the Espiegle and the Daphne will be here from the south.

It is now a very long time since six war vessels of the British fleet have been in harbor together, and whether their presence is only an accident or timed to fit in with the expected seizures in Behring Sea it is difficult to say. However, they are here, and what their orders are or will be is problematic.

As the time draws near when the sealing schooners from this port will be in danger of capture and confiscation of their catches those most directly interested are beginning to be imbued with excitement as in August and September of last year. There is a confident expectation in the minds of every sealer here that at some future date everything they have lost and all the damage they have sustained will and must be made good to them. In fact so strong is this hope of compensation and full payment of claims that this year our schooners have sailed out of port with very few instructions as to what to do in the event of being seized beyond the command that their officers and men must look pleasant and get their balm out of a future settlement.

All tales of resistance and bloodshed, at any rate in connection with Victoria, are pure fallacies and without shadow of foundation. Of course, in cases of this kind, it is very difficult to say what may happen, and a very small aggravation may be the cause of an explosion. Only in going to Behring Sea this year, despite all sensational reports our sealers have gone to get skins and with no intention, premeditated or otherwise, of any friction or of incurring bloodshed. Several of our captains are known to be hotheaded, fearless men, who know as well and better than the best politicians the intrinsic merits of this quarrel, and no doubt unless tact is used by the American vessels in Behring Sea this year there may be some hard work, and Blaine will be forced to a solution of the trouble very hastily.

A report was current a few days ago that the Russian Government was prepared to stand by the United States in maintaining its claim to Behring Sea. Whether this is true or false is of little consequence. The support of Russia cannot make an unsound claim sound. It is, however, strange to see American newspapers boasting of Russia's approval of a claim which when it was made by Russia the Americans themselves were first to protest against, and which Mr. Adams, on behalf of the United States, declared to be untenable.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 3.—The United States revenue cutter Richard Rush left here yesterday, presumably for Behring Sea. The revenue cutter Corwin is still here.

Cause of Summer Complaints.

The direct cause of pain and loseness of the bowels, is an irritation of the mucous membrane of the same, sufficient to produce excessive peristaltic or worm-like motion in the interior of the bowels by which means the matter in the bowels is naturally carried through them. This excessive irritation causes more than a natural peristaltic action, and the partially digested food matter is kept constantly passing along and evacuated freely. This is called a diarrhea; where the irritation is enough to cause bleeding, we have dysentary. Indirect causes of diarrhea, by which an irritation is started are intestinal dyspepsia, overeating, unripe or overripe fruit, tainted meats, or oysters, etc.; torpor of liver, by which not enough bile is secreted; excessive flow of bile, etc. Treatment, Thoroughly evacuate the bowels with any, Parson's Pills, they are among the best to get rid of all irritating matter. Then take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in teaspoonful doses diluted with water every four hours and oftener if the case is severe. In cases of Asiatic cholera, one teaspoonful should be given every half hour. Thousands of people remember the year 1849, when that worst known epidemic disease spread over this country. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment at that time was but little known outside of the state of Maine. In Bangor, Maine, the home of old Dr. Johnson, the Cholera got a grim hold—people dying in that small town at the rate of "thirty-six in one day."

Many old citizens of that place look back upon that wholesale death scene even at this late day, and shudder at the pangs it cost. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, is now in its full vigor, and they feel that with it at hand cholera cannot again devastate their fair city as in 1849. But for its use at that time by its friends, many would not now live to spread the joyful news that any case of diarrhea, dysentary, cholera morbus, cholera, or kindred diseases if taken in season can be cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It never yet failed. No matter how well you know this medicine it will pay you to send to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston Mass., for a pamphlet free just to learn how to use the liniment economically. A teaspoonful properly used will often do more good than a half-bottle as some people use it.

K. D. C. Is Guaranteed.

BEER BROS.

MIDSUMMER NOVELTIES

—AND—

SPECIAL PRICES.

We need hardly remind you that our Stock of Fashionable Dress Goods and Hats and Bonnets is always replete with the latest Novelties, but we want now to tell you of some

Special Bargains

Double Width Bordered Goods, 30 cents; All Wool Nuns Veiling, 12 cents; Fancy Plaids and Stripes, worth 18, 20, and 24 cents, for 16 cents; Fancy Robes, usual price $8 to $10, now only $5.

Our Specialty

Is Black Dress Goods and you cannot afford to buy your Cashmeres and Merinoes without seeing our Magnificent Stock. We keep only the best Makes and guarantee the Quality.

You Already Know

A good deal about our Millinery Department, but we want to remind you that you can always get a fashionable and becoming hat or bonnet from us at a low price. Our stock of everything is larger than ever and we cannot fail to please you.

Thirty Cents,

buys a wonderful bargain in Tapestry Carpet. Call and see this line of goods. We never before showed anything approaching it. Remember to ask to see our Wonderful 30 cent carpet, even if you do not intend to buy at present.

EVERYTHING
YOU NEED

In the Dress Goods Line we will give you at the very lowest prices possible.

BEER BROS.

TEA PARTY

—AT—

HEAD ST. PETER'S BAY.

A GRAND TEA PARTY in aid of the new Catholic Church at Head St. Peter's Bay, will be held at that place on

Tuesday, July 22nd, inst.

The Committee in charge are determined this will be the best Tea Party ever held there, and that means a great deal; for St. Peters is proverbial for the success which has attended its Tea Parties.

The unrivalled beauty of the landscape and the charming scenery of the environs all combine to render this a place for a rare day's enjoyment.

Trains will run as follows:

A special train will leave Charlottetown at 7.50 a. m., (standard) on day of Tea; returning will leave St. Peter's at 4.35 p. m.

A special train will leave Summerside for St. Peter's at 6 a. m.; returning will leave St. Peter's at 4.35 p. m.

The express train from Souris will be detained 30 minutes, leaving at 6.45 a. m.; and for the convenience of parties from the Georgetown Branch, the regular train will be detained at Mount Stewart to connect with special same evening.

The rates of fare will be as under (exclusive of Tea tickets).

From	to St. Peter's
and return	
Summerside to Bluechank Siding, inclusive	95
Freetown to Clyde, incl	85
Hunter River to Winsloe, incl	75
Charlottetown to Union, incl	75
York and Suffolk	60
Bedford to Mount Stewart, incl	45
Douglas and Dundee	35
Morell and Marie, incl., one first class fare	
Souris and Harmony	45
New Zealand and Bear River	35
Rollo Bay to Five Houses, incl., one first class fare	
Georgetown to Perth	75
Baldwin's	60
Peake's to Pisquid	45

SCHEDULE OF TIME.

Special trains

Leave Summerside	6.00	a. m.
" Kensington	6.24	"
" Freetown	6.40	"
" Emerald	6.50	"
" Bradalbane	6.57	"
" Hunter