dchildren. York Co., May 23.—H. eaves today for Peter-npshire. His wife and ere summoned there e to attend at the rs. French, the grand-Eva. The funeral was y and Mr. Grosvenor oned to settle up the

an octogenarian rerthampton, died last orne the most intense the past months paes a wife and large The interment took at the Lower Canter-The Rev. C. T. Philips ree Baptist conducted sted by the Rev. W. Reformed Baptist, and Baptist.

ON, May 25.—Arthur Weddall's dry goods e V. Wilson, a popular the Methodist church ried at 6 o'clock this Methodist church by dale. The bride was ss Richards, and the support of his elder orter. After the ceretook the morning on a two week's bridal

of Woburn, Mass. guide, left today for m in the Miramichi e he will seek beareteran hunter. on of No. 4 company,

Infantry, here, has a military staff clerk will soon be transapital. teamer Victoria made

f. John to Fredericton urs thirteen minutes. wenty stops made on

R. May 25.—A very ill this evening in the ven under the auscommittee. Those however, witnessed ance of the kind ever ster, Miss La Dell's locutionist being unepresentation of chilbut for all that her eral numbers of that ellous. In the heavalso proved herself hariot Race" perhaps ny of notice. "A Pro ulties," a farce put nt, went off without oved an acceptable ing's programme. May 24-The Queen's erved here by amuseof various kinds on the trotting park . In the free-for-all two entries: W. H. sex, chestnut mare M. Anderson, Hampn Messenger Prince Won the first heat other two. Time,

black mare Nellie minute class: Chas. ng Joe, second: M. ay stallion Mack F. on from Hampton number of visitors In the evening a ireworks was given

erette of Cape Bald

## IG-AFFAIR.

ok place four miles night about ten ne boy, James Asold, lost his life, and wounded, one Geo. The boys were edding in the house Some one, sups, fired two charges with the above re gone to Newcastle

ER NEWS. toria Co., May 5.— cortable shingle mill oletely destroyed by

se piles. There was Scotland is here arents and family. day proved quite a bicycle parade was he base ball match and Fort Fairfield a victory for the

sbyterians gave a oncert in the even stened to by a full people ended the Queen's birthday in Temperance hall.

81 it is estimated 31,000,000 buffaloes on the great plains

# ST. JOHN WEEKIN SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1898.

## SECOND PART

### YOU ARE VERY FOOLISH

VOL. 21.-NO. 22

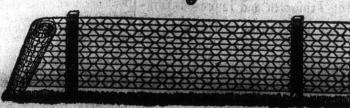
to pay fancy prices at other stores for your clothing. Our clothing will fit the form and give you satisfaction. If not, money returned.

FRASER. FRASER & CO., . . CHEAPSIDE.

40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

# Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the



"Star" 13 har woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. a rod. When once put up it will last a lifetime.

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.. A. J. Machum, Manager.

## CAPE DE VERDE FLEET

Cannot Offer Further Opposition to U. S. Squadron.

It Is Now Said to be Safely Hemmed in at Santiago De Cuba Harbor.

United States Advices Say the Fleet Is No Longer a Menace to Transports.

NEW YORK, May 29.-When the United States cruiser Columbia, in command of Captain Sands, anchored off Tompkinsville today it was seen that she had a large jagged hole stove in her starboard side abreast of the mainmast and just forward of the after barbette. Above the waterline the hole extended about ten feet high and six feet wide. Just how far be-low the water line the cruiser was damaged could not be ascertained, and none of the naval officers would give any information in regard to the accilent. As soon as the vessel came to unchor she lowered a couple of sailors' bags upon their shoulders were put ashore at Tompkinsville. These proved to be the captain and crew. 21 in all, of the British steamer Foscolia, which left this port yesterday with a cargo of machinery; and general merchandise for Bordeaux. The name of the captain is John Evans, but neither he nor any of his crew would talk when they landed. They left at once for New York to report to the agents of the company to which the vessel belonged. No person was allowed to go on board the Columbia, but a representative of the Associated Press, who rowed out to the cruiser, talked with the officer of

"About 7.40 p. m. yesterday the British steamer Foscolia collided with our vessel during a dense fog. We were then about 8 miles S.W. of Fire island light. We lowered two lifeboats and rescued the captain and crew, numbering twenty-one all told. We stood by until the Foscolia sank at 4 o'clock this morning. Further information in reference to the accident I cannot give you."

the deck, who gave the following brief

MADRID, May 29, 7 p. m.-El Progreso publishes despatches purporting to come from Paris, giving details of an alleged battle near Jamaica, in which it is said two American warships were destroyed and one Spanish warship was injured. Although the account is very circumstantial as to time, place, inci-

dents and results, it is received here with suspicion. The story is that Commodore Schley's squadron parted from Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet off Cape Maysi, the eastern point of Cuba, and steered toward the Yuctan passage, followed closely by Sampson's ships. Both were sighted from the watch

towers of Santiago De Cuba. Rear Admiral Sampson arrived off the province of Puerto Principe, con tinuing thence in the direction of Jamaica. Admiral Cervera left Santiago Thursday, May 26, at midnight, all his lights being extinguished, with the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, preceded by the torpedo boat destroyer Furor. He took up a position in proximity to Jamaica. Two hours later the remainder of Admiral Cervera's squadron withdrew from the harbor of Santiago and proceeded in

a southerly direction. On the morning of Friday the Furo came up rapidly to the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, advising Admiral Cervera of the approach of the

Admiral Sampson's steamed at full speed toward the Spanish vessels, which accepted combat, but moved in a southerly direction to effect a juncture with the remainder of the Spanish squadron. Presently the battle raged furiously on both sides. The Americans detached three cruisers and three smaller ships to surround the Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo. The Furor be-tween the cross fire of the enemy made for the American flagship, not-withstanding the fire of the heavy

The outcome of the contest

Water Street, St. John, N. B. that two American warships were sunk and one Spanish warship disabled in its steering gear.

The remaining vessels of the American squadron were so much damaged that they were compelled to take refuge in Haytian waters. It is reported that the Cristobal Colon captured one American ship, which had been disabled from a shot by the Vizcaya that perforated her side.

The Vizcaya risked destruction from an American destroyer. It is believed that after the combat the Spaniards sailed for Havana, or, if the condition of the vessels or the presence of a superior force of the enemy required. took refug at Cardenas or Matanzas The publication of this despatch from Paris caused an excited discussion of the conflicting reports from various sources, which competely absorbed all sections of the press and all circles of the public in Madrid. Speaking today of yesterday's rumor of the defeat of the Americans and the death of Rear Admiral Sampson Captain Aunon, the minister of marine, without crediting it in the absence of official confirmation, remarked that the event was nearly within the limits of possibility. It is hoped that the result of today's cabinet council will disclose information confirming or denying the report.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The As-octated Press despatch from Madrid giving the account of a naval battle between the combined squadrons of Sampson and Schley and that of Cervera is absolutely discredited by the naval officials. Their advices show that it is not possible that the fight should have occurred.

WASHINGTON, May 30.-At 12.30 this morning (Monday) the navy department received a despatch from Commander Schley announcing definitely that he had located Admiral Cervera's Cape Verde squadron in the Bay of Santiago de Cuba. The commodore states that he has seen and recognized the vessels of the Spanish

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 29. Two Italians who set out from Santiago de Cuba in a small boat on Thursday, May 19, and landed near Mole St. Nicholas on the 22nd, arrived here today, bringing information as to the situation at Santiago. The state of affairs there is critical, particularly so because of the lack of food. A great many of the unfortunate people, especially the reconcentrados, are dying of stavation. The whole population is terribly discouraged and keenly desirous of peace.

The arrival of the squadron under Admiral Cervera without food supplies for the city deepened the general despondency. The squadron has disembarked eight hundred men, artillery and engineers, and landed twenty thousand Mauser rifles, a large quantity of ammunition and four big guns, destined for the fortifications. In spite of the silence maintained by of officers and crews, the general opinicn was, when the Italians left, that the squadron would set out for San Juan de Porto Rico to land arms and ammunition there. For several days the rain has be

falling in torrents, and many cases of yellow fever had broken out among the Spanish troops.

Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) On Board the Associated Press Despatch Boat Wanda, off Cardenas, May 28, via Key West, May 29,—Cardenas harbor has been completely closed by the Spaniards since the attack of the Winslow and other American torpedo boats. This fact was demonstrated yesterday by the attempt of the Eng-lish steamship Myrtledene to enter the port to take on a cargo of sugar. The Myrtledene had begun to take on a cargo when war was declared, and she was ordered out by the American gunboat Machias. The steamer's owners claimed that under the blockade proclamation she was en-titled to thirty days to load, and Secretary of the Navy Long gave the ship permission to return and complete her cargo. She found, however that the harbor was filled with sunken obstructions and could not get in. the lies outside the harbor, nestling forlorn and dejected like a stormleaten bird, uncertain whether to at-tempt to bring her cargo out in lighters or wait for the war to end. The waters of Cardenas harbor are

too shallow for big ships, and the Winslow tragedy probably closes the history of naval operations in that

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The mili-tary invasion of Cuba has begun. Unless the orders of the war department miscarried at an early hour this morning the troops that have been gathered at the Gulf camps began to break camp and march aboard transports waiting to carry them to the enemy's territory. About twenty-five of these ships, the biggest and fastest that could be obtained suitable for the purpose, had been gathered ready to receive the troops. They will accommo date about 30,000 men, for in a short voyage like that from one of the gulf ports to Cuba it is possible with safety and comfort to carry a much larger number of men aboard ship than would be admissable in the case of a cruise to the Philippines, for instance. How many troops started this mroning. where they took ship, where they are bound, are questions which the direct-ing spirits of the campaign refuse to answer. They have no desire that the Spanish should have an opportunity afforded them to gather forces to attack our soldiers as they land. Therefore, knowledge of the details of this first movement cannot be learned. There is a suspicion that the start will be made from Tampa and Mobile, and it is probable that in such case the fleets of transports will converge at Key West to pass under the convoy of the warships which Admiral Sampson has provided to ensure the troops during the passage across the Florida Straits against attack by some stray Spanish cruiser or gunboat.

It is probable that there will be not less than four separate military ex-peditions, and that these will be landed at four different points. Whether Porto Rico is one of these points or not cannot be learned. Before the entire force which it is proposed to use in Cuba can be landed, the transports must make four separate voyages across the straits. Arrangements have been made to utilize the services of the insurgents to the largest possible extent. The government already has sent expeditions to a large number of points on the island and landed arms for the insurgents. Most of the parties succeeded perfectly in their object, and it was said at the war department today that a sufficient number of the insurgents have been armed constitute a very effective support for the troops as they land.

A war conference was held at the White House this afternoon between the president and his two war secretaries, Alger and Long, and Major-General Miles, in command of the army, Vice-president Hobart was present a part of the time and Secrehad been gone over, Secretary Long retired, and Secretary Alger and Gon Miles remained to discuss more in detail the military operations now about to be put into execution.

Those who participated in the conference observed strict silence regarding it. It was stated, however, in an authoritative quarter, that the discussion had covered the entire range of naval and military operations, with particular view to the active movements about to begin. Gen. Miles brought with him a memorandu showing the exact disposition of the military forces now concentrated at various points throughout the country, with the number of men at Tampa and southern points ready for em-barkation. He also made known that at 1 o'clock this morning, immediately following the receipt of definite information of the presence of the Spanish squadron at Santiago, he had issued the telegraphic orders putting the

troops in motion It was said at the war department that chief reliance would be placed at the outset on the United States regulars, most of whom are centred in Florida, and in such volunteer regiments as were thoroughly equipped and reasonably well seasoned for service. Although the officials will not state how many troops are available for immediate active service, it is roughly estimated that there are about 20,000 regulars and 12,000 volunteers at Tampa. These include 17 regiments of regular infantry and 14 regiments of volunteer infantry, 12 battaliens of artillery and five regiments of regular cavalry. The infantry forces, regular and volunteer, is about 28,000 men, the cavalry about 4,000, the artillery about 1,200. How many of these have been or will be despatched to any given point, or to several points, is not dis-

Back of this force are other available regiments at Mobile, New Orleans and other points easily acce Tampa. Still further back is the large volunteer camp at Chicamauga, comprising about 40,000 infantry volunteers, 1,000 cavalry volunteers and three regiments of artillery volunteers. It is understood to be the plan to have the troops at Chicamauga take the place of those at Florida ports as fast as the latter leave for active service. thus keeping a large force all ready for embarkation from Florida. Aside from the troops already specified, there are the 18,000 men at Camp Alger, near Washington, and lesser bodies of troops on Long Island and in various states. The 75,000 volunteers under the recently issued second call constitutes still another reserve, which, however, s yet to be organized and equipped. General Shafter will command the orces now embarking, while General Miles will have general supervision of thoe and all military movements.

RUSSIA GETS PECKSNIFFIAN.

Russia's recent progress in China and the fast-completing Trans-Siber-ian railway, will be invaluable aids in the civilization of the Far East, and the reclamation of those Asiatic countries for culture and industry. Russia's action was not taken to expand the empire, but in the interests of peace and human progress.—Moskow-skija Viedomosti

## PARLIAMENT.

Supplementary Estimates Give Over Three Hundred Thousand to St. John.

The Measure to Change the Civil Service Contract Laid Over.

Mr. Blair Will Expend One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars

OTTIA WIA, May 30.—Sir Wilfrid brought in a letter from Jeneral Gascoigne relative to the refections made on him by Sir Charles Tupper. The general says that his resignation had nothing to do with the civil action instituted against him by Colonel Strathy. He also denies that even if the action had been pressed and had been successful it could have caused his dismissal from the mperial service. General Gascoigne epeated the statement that his retirement was due to personal reasons He closed by stating that he was sure Sir Charles would be glad to have any error in his remarks corrected. The letter was ordered to be laid on the

Exception was taken by Messrs Sproule, McNeil and Davin in the course of the afternoon's discussion to a measure which would change the contract made with members now in the civil service. Those who had been employed less than ten years had gone in on a certain understanding, and faith ought to be kept wifn them.

Mr. McMullen said that the late government had abused the superannuation act, and got it into discredit by adding years to the service of officers retired, but Mr. Davin was able to show that the worst offender in this respect was the Mackenzie gov-

ernment. Hon. Mr. Foster, speaking in the vening, said that during the last five of six years of the late ministry there was little to complain of in the operation of the system. The late government had increased the superannuation charges, so that in a few years the system, if let alone, would have been self-supporting. Mr. Foster also declared that it was a gross breach of tary Day also dropped in during the conference. After the entire situation which cleries of leave the contract under which clerks of less than ten anding have been paying into the

Mr. Ellis took the same ground, urging that the government ought to give every junior employe a right to elect whether he would accept the new sysem or remain under the old one. After some further discussion the postmaster general consented to allow the clause to stand over, and for the committee to report progress. The house went into supply on the

On the item for extension to water front at North Sydney, Hon. Mr. Blair explained to Mr. Gilles that the town had acquired the right of way and would transfer it to the government. It was intended to spend \$35,-000 on the wharf and terminus, \$50,000 for dredging, and the balance of the \$50,000 for the construction of the rail-

On the item of the Moncton building, Mr. Blair explained that the total cest would probably be \$140,000. On the item for I. C. R. bridges, the minister said that the charge made to capital represented the difference between the cost of the heavy structure and the old and lighter one. It was intended to strengthen the bridges over the North river near Truro, over the Debert, the Ingonish and the Folly river.

Sir C. H. Tupper reminded Mr. Blair that when wooden bridges were replaced by iron ones the cost of the latter was charged entirely to working expenses.

Hon. Mr. Blair declined to be held accountable for objections made by liberal members when in opposition to charges on capital accounts, for betterment. He was adopting the same system as prevailed on the Grand Trunk.

Messrs. Haggart and Powell, however pointed out that the custom on the Intercolonial had been not charge these items to capital that Mr. Slair was adopting a new system for the government. strengthening of bridges had charged to income. The whole change from light rails to heavier ones was

charged to running expenses. Messrs. Foster, Powell, Haggart and Montague pressed Mr. Blair to follow the old custom as to charges in order that comparison of accounts could be possible. The change of system would give the minister a greater unfair ad-

vantage in their comparison. Mr. Blair, however, maintained that these capital charges were correct railway book-keeping, no matter what Cartwright or Davies may have claimed in other years.

On the item for extensions to the Inercolonial at Halifax, Mr. Borden of Halifax wanted to know the reasons for delay, and how much longer matters would remain as at present. Two Halifax delegates had waited on the government. It was a matter of great nterest, not to Halifax only, but to the whole of Canada.

Mr. Blair said the intention was to tush the work forward as vigorously as possible. Since last June some \$15,000 had been spent on this terminus There is no intention to delay. Mr. Borden observed that at the present rate of progress it would take ten years to complete the work. He sent summer and give a permanent equipment, according to the views of the Halifax delegation. Not only the city, but the railway itself, was suffering. Mr. McMullin complained of the

number of calls for money for Inter-colonial extensions. He would like to know where it was going to end.

Mr. Borden said this expenditure was in the interest of the whole country. He would like to say that even this appropriation would not meet all the requirements.

Hon. Mr. Blair said it would be necessary to ask parliament to make all necessary and proper provisions to put the Intercolonial on the proposed footing. The expenditure in the neighborhood of Halifax had been \$1,700,000 or \$1,800,000, but a large amount of this property had been destroyed by fire. The government was now asking for money to restore this property. There was a strong case in favor of this request, because business which had not hitherto come to the Intercolonial railway, particularly cean business, is likely to com there at an early day. The delay has not been intentional and the work would go on as rapidly as possible. THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTI-

MATES. OTTAWA, May 31, 4.35.-The following are some of the items of the supplementary estimates brought down at wo o'clock this morning:

For expenses of plebiscite, \$250,000. Dairy station at Nappan, \$1,200. Special grant to Kingsford, the hisorien. \$1,000. To pay for medals for military men

serving during Fenian raid, \$5,000.
Widow and children of Jos. Cosman accidentally killed by shot of Yarmouth Garrison Artillery, \$500.
Col Worsley, D. A. G., at Halifax,

For Yukon military contingent supolies and pay \$140,000. Railway's capital account, rolling tock, \$600,000. Increased accommodation at St. John, \$250,000.

For elevator at St. John, \$75,000. Elevator at Halifax, \$75,000. For railway commission, \$5,000. Mail subsidies, steam communicaton, P. E. Island to Great Britain,

Between Manchester and St. John, Halifax and St. Lawrence ports, \$40,-Between Canada and South Africa

Baddeck, Grand Narrows, Iona, etc., Port Mulgrave and St. Peter's, \$4,000 New steamer to take place of Staney for P. E. I. service, \$180,000. Hallfax drill hall, \$26,000.

Windsor public building, \$11,000.
Windsor drill shed, \$5,000. John quarantine station, \$1,500. Addition to salary of Halifax post-

Railway subsidies Halifax Banking Co., assignee of Nova Scotia Central ailway \$450. Central railway of New Brunswick pay amounts unpaid, \$61,461.

Total amount in this supplementary s \$3,058,876, of which \$1,130,482 is charged to income and the rest to Hydrographic survey, \$25,000. Mispec breakwater, \$800.

Richibucto piers, \$8,000. Buetouche wharf, \$1,000. Coragne wharf, \$3,000. Tracadie additional block, \$1,200. Chatham custom house wharf, \$1,000. Black River wharf, \$800. Clifton breakwater, \$9,000. Caraquet wharf, \$500. Campbellton ballast wharf, \$2,500. Dalhousie ballast wharf, \$1,700. Burnt Church wharf, \$8,000.

OTTAWA, May 27 .- The house be ng in supply today, Mr. Davin took exception to the item for the Edmonon bridge, concerning which there appears to have been some crooked work. Mr. Davin's charge is that the contractors were allowed to substitute ement for masonry and were also dlowed concessions which were not in the conditions on which other firms tendered.

The Edmonton bridge discussion was continued to a late hour. Mr. Davin showed that only nineteen days was allowed to eastern tenderers to inquire into this contract in Alberta; that after the contract was let the minister within twelve days got a report all the way from Edmonton that there was no stone either on the Sas katchewan or Calgary suitable the surpose. The contractor was permitted to substitute concrete, costing about \$10 a yard for stone, which cost twice as much

Hon. Mr. Foster contended the Mr. Tarte ought to address himself seriously to these charges which were serious, considering that the whole work would cost the country some \$75,000.

Hon. Mr. Tarte got much excited, declaring that he had followed the reports of his own officers. He clared that if this style of criticism and these restrictions were continued he would not stand it any longer. far as could be gathered from Mr. Tarte's vague threats, he was giving it to be understood that he would turn out all the employes of the late gov-erament on the public works staff unless the opposition ceased their criti-

Mr. McLellan of Calgary, who has been one of the leading contractors in Canada, showed that concrete would not cost more than two-thirds as much as stone and not mu than half the price set forth by Mr

At midnight Hon. Mr. Foster replied to Mr. Tarte's threat by saying that if the government was mean enough to punish employes for the criticism He did not want to bring trouble upon the conservatives who remained in the public service, but if they were to trusted the government would be able suffer for his own proper criticism

to get this work done during the prethe government he would go on with The item passed. The house adjourned at 12.20.

> The public accounts committee was occupied all morning hearing the vidence of Lawyer Howell, who tried to explain what he did for the \$1,600 or more paid for his fees and dis-

bursements in connection with the bogus ballot box prosecutions. The house this evening passed the Pobique bill, which Sir Louis Davies on request of Attorney General White opposed last week in the private bills committee.

Sir Chas. Tupper left Ottawa today on his way to England. He is accompanied by Lady Tupper. Nearly all the opposition members went to the station to see them off, giving three enthusiastic rounds of cheers as the train nulled out.

### CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES

The Consumers Cordage Company and John Connor.

Subscription for the Ontario Government Election Fund-Check to Blair, Ruel & CO.

(Special to The Sun.)
MONTREAL, May 30.—Your correspondent in going through the re-cord today of a law suit now in progress here between the Messrs. Con-nolly and the Consumers' Cordage Co., came across evidence to show that the Mowat government was not always guided by Christian principals. The cvidence shows in fact that a very corrupt job had been consummated in connection with the connection with the central prison binder twine concern. In September, 1895, when the Ontario government invited tenders from people who would like to take charge of the contral prison concern, the Consumers' Cordage Company availed themselves of the opportunity of assuming control of the prison establishment and this is how it was done, according to the evidence adduced here under oath: The thing was engineered by John Connor of Kingston and St. John, N. B. When the tenders were asked for two were put in by the Cordage company in question, one in the name of P. L. Connor of Brantford and a brother of John, at the rate of 82 1-2 ents, while the second pret nom was that of Alderman John Hallam at 75 cents P. L. Connor was thought to be a good card to play, as he resided in Hon. Mr. Hardy's constituency and was said to have a good pull. In due e the Consumers' Cordage Co, alias P. L. Conner, got the contract, but this is not nearly so interesting as the evidence before the court here of Elisha Fulton, the managing director

of the Consumers' Cordage Co. "I see in the accounts a cheque for. \$7,350 accepted by the Consumers' Cordage Co. What is this?" Mr. Fulton was asked.

Mr. Fulton-"I was told by Mr. Connor that this was a subscription for the election of one Hardy or Harty

Being further pressed, Mr. Fulton added: "Connor told me it was a con-tribution he had made for political ses. He said it was nece o do it in order to get control of the prison. He said it was in connection with Harty's election. It was either Hardy or Harty in the Kingston elec-

This is not all, for it appears that the Cordage Co. was called upon to give Hon. A. G. Blair a lift when the wicked tories opposed the minister of railways and canals in Queens county, upon his acceptance of the office ger Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The defence filed a letter written by John Connor from St. John, N. B., to Fulton, saying that as Mr. Blair's was on, and as he would have election a good deal to do with the tariff, the sum of \$500 or \$1,000 would be required. Connor also asked that the cheque be sent to Messrs. Blair, Ruel & Co., St. The following telegrams were also

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 22, 1896. Elisha Fulton, Montreel—What can you d towards matter referred to in recent lefter parties require reply today JOHN CONNOR. To this the manager of the Cor ers' Cordage Co. replied as follows: John Connor, St. John, N. B.—Sending

exchanged:

#### E. FULTON. AN UNKNOWN MAN SUICIDES.

Affair Occured at Harvey, York County, and Man Came from the United States.

HARVEY, York Co., N. B., May 29. An unknown man about eventy year old hung himself here today. He here yesterday on the morning train from the United States. He said he nad intended to go to Calais, but neglected to get off the train at Mc-Adam. He had a black serge coat and vest, dark grey pants, low shoes, blue woollen socks, new brown soft felt hat, whiskers under chin, and on the sides of his face. He had an old silver watch, with closed case, steel chain; also had a box of one-eighth grain morphine pills, sold by Kinsman of Augusta, Maine, but no papers leading to his, identification.

BRITAIN NEVER FORGETS.

It has taken thirteen years for England to avenge Gordon; but she is doing the work simultaneously with developing the new Britchen empire from Cairo to Cape Town. She has the Russian fleet in a coop at Port Arthur, naval authorities assert, by her present "station" at Wel-Hal-Wel, where the Union Jack will float in a few days. And when Russia and England next meet at the Tsung-li-Yamen, John Bull will be no longer in a rose-water mood. He is strong and intends to be stronger.