THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Irish Question and the

New Ministry.

ADD. IL SUR LIGHT

The land IN a start of

graphs, which are displayed on a very ex-tensive scale, are of great service in illus-trating the natural beauties as well as the S lbs. Hon. G. C. Hawker, M. P., Bun-C. AND I. EXHIBITION.

ing one of the prize Merino ram Hercules,

IN TEXTILE FABRICS

The Australian Colonies and What they material prosperity and advancement of the country. There are photos of sheep, includ-

Show.

an animal that cost his present owner 1,150 An Ontline of their Growth and Progress guineas. Hercules is a wonderfully dense Their Imports and Exports.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA - HER WOODS AND HER WOOLS.

No. 1. As the recent visit to the maritime prov inces of Mr. Woods, the Dominion agent in of public and private buildings, etc. the Australian colonies has had the effect of directing the attention of our merchants and manufacturers to the possibility of working creditable. up a trade with the Antipodeane, a glance at the showing made by Australasia at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition will possess for many of the SUN'S readers at least : timely interest.

INTRODUCTORY

The discovery of the eastern shores of the Australian continent, by Captain Cook, in 1770, led to the first Australian settlement being founded at Sydney by the British gov-ernment in 1788. The British colonies which have sprung from this settlement, contains an area of 3,169,129 square miles, divided as follows:-

87,884 26,215 7,740 The estimated population of the British colonies in Australasia at the end of 1884

was 3.233,041, distributed as under:-New South Wales-921,268, of whom

1,643 were aborigines. (By the end of 1885, the population had increased to 980,-573)

Victoria - 961,276, including 780 aborigines. Western Australia-22,958, not including

2,346 aborigines. South Australia-312,781, including 6,346

aborigines. Queensland-309,913, not including 20,-

585 aborigines. New Zsaland-520,207, not including 44,. 097 Maories. Tasmania-130,541.

Fijl-At the last census the population was 124,902, of whom 115,635 were abo-

The proportion of the sexes amongst the European population of the Australian colonies was estimated in 1881 at 118.76 most branches, while on the plateau are numerous figures of stockmen, natives, males to 100 females, or 84.21 females 100 males. The average number of inhabitants of European descent was less than one person to the square mile. During the last decennial period the

population of the Australian colonies (1871-81) increased 42 per cent.; commerce, 47 per cent.; wool production, 70 per cent.; acres under cultivation, 120 per cent.; railways, 431 per cent.; telegraphs, 190 per cent., and revenue 123 per cent. The annual revenues of the several governments increased from 134 millions in 1875 to 214 million pounds

from the St. Andrews railway crossing had been covered, and the train was rounding a sterling in 1884, being an average of $\pounds 7$ 15 of South Australia is well arranged. Twenty-Od per head of population. The live stock in Australasia consisted at the end of 1874 shown in frames upon the top of the wood curve, at a speed of 18 to 20 miles an hon wheels of the lumber car left the four plates illustrative of her forest flora are | the cails slipping between and forcing the rails from their fattenings. The baggage and pas-senger cars followed into the gap thus made trophy and immediately underneath them are a number of planks of polished woods and bounced over the sleepers and road-bed in a is manner that would do no discredit to locomotion in a lumber team barren of springs over the shere are mounted herbaranium specimens, barks, and transverse sections of the wood of 40 trees and shrubs. The bottom part of the trophy is made up of 36 polished panels of woods, while there are many woods shown in the rough, chief among which are : A plank of redgum timber 7 ft. long, 2 ft. in the rough, chief among which are : gum 6 ft. 6 in. long; 3 ft. 2 in. broad and 3 in. thick: a plank of sugar-gum 6 ft. 6 in. long; 3 ft. 2 in. broad and 3 in. thick. Also railway sleepers of the red-gum, sugargum, bluegum and boxgum trees. The redgum is found in places all over the to a sudden helt, the en-guns wurder for underground work. The trees are on the time the first uncomfort-d timbers for underground work. The trees are on a sit was fairly realized that some-d timeter. Its timber is largely used for railway sleepers, fince posts, telegraph a poles, bridge piles, wheelwright work, and in diameter. The timber is durable tree. It a trains a height of 130 ft. and 4 ft. to 5 ft. a diameter. The timber is durable and f hard, heavy and tough, and is used for rail. The bluegum is a large tree, growing say 100 ft, high and 10 ft, in circumference. Its wo had long the past of the in sex sorable for the rear exit, reaching the platform just as the train halted. The troppage of the train pre-train halted. The troppage of the train pre-vert the bluegum is a large tree, growing say 100 ft, high and 10 ft, in circumference. It wo had clinched a car seat; and he simply to the seater of the seater in the car, save by one in the car, save by one in the seater in the car, save by one in the seater in the seater in the car, save by one in the seater in the simply to the seater in the seate and bounced over the sleepers and road-bed in a manner that would do no discredit to locomotion representing the principal timber trees. In a glass case below the specimens of wood

lbs. 6 oz; age sheep, 28 months. The average for 80,000 sheep shorn by him at Mt. Lyndhurst was 9 lbs., the growth of 365 and even sheep of great size, fire deep frame, and splendidly covered. His progeny was recently sold in Melbourne up to 300 guineas. Then there are photographs and days: The following is taken verbatim from opal pictures representing natural size fruits the exhibitor's entry : John Murray, Murray Vale, Mount Crawford—(1) Merino fleece from 3 years old wether; weight 11½ lbs.; (2) Merino fleece from 2 years old ewe, 11 lbs.; (3) grown in the colony, photos of railway carlages, tramcars, carriages and other vehicles made by exhibitors, of steam engines, of the Botanic gardens, of stock stations or farms, Merino fleece from 3 years old ewe, 13 lbs. The educational exhibit is small, but the [This ewe reared a lamb and took the chammaps, statistical diagrams, etc., are very pion prize at Adelaide show, Sept. 17th, 1885.] (4) Merino flesce from 2 years old 13 lbs. (5) Merino fleece from 3 years old the South Australian woollen factory makes ram, 15 lbs. ; (6) Merino fleece from from 3 years old ram, 161 lbs. [The ram that grew this fleece took prize in pen of three at Adelaide show in September 1884.] (7) a beautiful display of tweeds; and Parker & Co. of Adelaide show shirts, collars and cuffs equal to any to be seen in all London. Merino fleece from 2 years old ram, 201 lbs. [The ram, "Wool Prince." took champion prize in Adelaide, Sept. 17th, 1885; his sire, Manila rope is also exhibited by another manufacturer. The display of jewelry is a lavish and valuable one. There are some "The Prince Imperial" twice took champio magnificent specimens of manufactured gold orize, and his grandsire "The Dake of and silver, chaste in design and refined in Edinburg," twice took champion prize.] workmanship. Brunkhorst of Adelaide ex-hibits a sterling silver epergne and candela-brum three feethigh and weighing 306 ounces. (8) Fleece from 41 year old ram, 171 bs. [This ram cut a prize fleece on The base of this epergne is surmounted by a fern and ornamented with Burra Burra three different occasions and was a prize ram in Adelaide-300 guideas was offered and declined for this ram] The sheep from malachite figures of natives and other olonial natural objects. This Burra Burra which these fleeces were cut, were bred by malachite, by the way, the Australians claim to be equal in loveliness of grain and Mr. Murray from his own stock, reared with out change of blood for 43 years (with the brilliancy of transparency to the very best Siberian malachite. It is told of an elderly exception of No. 3, which was fed at Mt. Bevor, east of Adelaide, near the Nairne railway, 35 miles from Adelaide.) The sheep lady who visited the exhibition, that on bewere depastured at Mt. Crawford, 35 miles ing informed the beautiful one used to ornament this spergne was called "malachite" she innocently remarked ;" Why, I alway from the city, in paddocks, but fed only on the national grass of the colony, 27,000 sheep were shown by exhibitor last seathought Malachite was one of the prophets." son. (9) Merino wether's fleece, 16 pounds; Another silver epergne is shown, 2 ft. 3 in. age of sheep, 17 months; flock has been held by present owner for over 43 years without change of blood; name of station where depastured, Capedda, near Hallett railway station, 120 miles from Adelaide; high, weighing 244 oz., and representing a gum standing on a rock as basement, on which there is a display of figures of natives, a stock rider and bush scenery. The basement is made out of one solid piece of silver and is in itself an interesting piece grazed at large in paddocks on natural grasses only; 27,000 sheep shown by ex-hibitor last season. This flock has been of silversmith's work. A taking feature of the Australian jewelry and silver work, is the

garee, gives an average weight of fleeces for full-grown sheep of 9 lb. 10 cz. He also had 70,000 sheep shorn last season. Sir Thos. Elder had another exhibit worthy of

note-a Merino wether's fleece, weight 12

grazed on the natural grasses of the colony nly and never in any way artificially fed. All prizes have been taken with purely grass-fed sheep. SNATCHED FROM DEATH'S JAWS.

THREE CARS LEAVE THE BAILS AND BOUNCE OVER THE TRACK - THE PASSENGER CAB ALL BUT OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

kangaroos, emus, etc. On the three sides of the triangular base are recesses in which the principal industries of the colony, viz., On Tuesday morning, 27th inst., an accident occurred to the eastward bound train on

wheat-growing, sheep and cattle farming, and mining, are faithfully represented. the Grand Southern Railway, which for a time The raw and manufactured products inappeared likely to result in death or serious include specimens of forest trees, tanning jury to several passengers and to much damage materials, products of the chase, aquatic to railway cars and other plant. The train plants, wool and pastoral products, leather, skins and furs, vegetable products, harma-ceutical and chemical do, tobacco, tallow, consisted of an engine and tender, a baggage car, a hsavily laden lumber car, and a pas-senger car. When about 31 miles eastward

and hunting and shooting equipments. THE FORESTRY EXHIBIT

What London Correspondents of American Papers Have to Say. Ohurchill Aiming to be Su preme Political Dictator. The Plan of the Farnellites. (Special to THE SUN.) TORONTO, Aug. 1.-A member [of parliament, believed to be the conservative member for Stockport, resumes his cable correspondence from London to the New York Herald this morning, after a suspension lasting since the dissolution of the house. He cables that many difficulties have arisen in constructing the new cabinet, the adjustment of personal claims be-ing a work of peculiar delicacy. The present cabinet 'is clearly largely of Lord Churchill's making. His personal friends are all in good

making. His personal friends are all in good positions. The government is being constitut-ed under the belief that it has a long term of office before it. After adducing reasons favor-able to this belief, the correspondent says : Looking at the circumstances, what conclu-sion is possible except that the conservatives will remain in power at least until Gladstone disappears from the scene? His own followers would dread another election more than any other section of the house, and the country would heavily punish any party which forced it on. My experience, pretty extensive in re-cent elections, convinces me that the people are exceedingly angry with Gladstone for throwing exceedingly angry with Gladstone for throwing business into confusion by dissolving parliament. Anybody who repeats the experiment will rue the day. While Gladstone lives the con-servatives and the bulk of liberal unionists will hold together from mere dread of seeing him in power again. Depend upon it, his day is at last over. In the course of nature it is impossible he can live long enough to recover body else will have the courage to propose the bills which brought him to disaster remains to be seen. Ireland will receive fair play and ocal government, but all concessions short of Gladstone's would probably be contemptuously refused just now. The national league made war upon many who held liberal views on Irish affairs because they refused to vote for Gladstone's measures. The league will take a more reasonable position in reference to these members some day. Meanwhile it is useless to deny that the Parnellites return to the house weakened in influence by Gladstone's failure

and by their own still more signal failure in English borough constituencies. JUSTIN M'CARTHY

and James O'Kelley, home rule members, deal generally in comments on individual members in their cablegrams to the Herald. O'Kelly, however, believes Lord Randelph Churchill will follow in the political line of Disraeli in the matter of rapid evolutions and will dish the liberal-unionists and his tory allies by a radical measure of home rule for Ireland.

T. P. O'CONNOR.

August 4, 1866 "AND THEY TOOK HIM IN." connections with it. The composition of the new house, as nearly as can be given, will be Tories, 322; Unionists, 65; Giad tonites, 198; A Prince Edward Islander Dazzled by

Sharpers.

A BRICK,

DID NOT PROPOSE TO BE BALKED

were sharpers and were after his money. Stew art swelled up at this and remarked gentlemen are friends of mine. What do you

mean, sir? Do you take me for a greenhorn?' Bright and early the next morning, Stewart went to No. 391 East Tenth street. He had his gold-laden values in his hand and was de-

termined to keep his eyes wide open and not get swindled. He was greeted effusively, and invited to have a nice cigar. "What fine

CHUCKLED AT HIS GOOD FORTUNE

for \$1. While he was examining the bills, one

to keep his eye on the bag. But some one elsa had an eye on it, and that was the man who

had left the room. He had taken up a posi-tion in the next room and, at a signal, opened

a panel, took the bag, which was resting in a shadow, and abstracting the roll of bills

(which was good money), substituted another kind of a package made to represent it. After this had been done, the values was returned, and Stewart ushered out. One of the men suggested that he at once deposit the bag in the Adams express office, and send it to Boston

for safe keeping, as it might be stolen from him while he was seeing the sights. Stewart thought this an excellent idea, and followed

n falling in with men who would give him \$2

JAMES O'KELLY JAMES O'KILLY cables : The rent question in Ireland this win-ter is likely to prove troublesome owing to the extraordinary fall of prices of produce. Far-mers who are selling butter at four pence and five pence a pound, which last year brought twelve and sixteen pence, are asking how they are to pay rents based on higher prices. The same conditions apply to the cattle industry. grazers finding they have to sell their fatted stock at prices considerably lower than what they paid for the young beasts three or four-months ago. This economic difficulty no high-falutin taik about law and order can settle, and should the government attempt to enforce pay-Visions of Wealth. Walks "Into the Parlor" of New York HE ASKS FOR MONEY AND THEY GIVE MIM Last Thursday morning a stout-built man.

about 40 years of age, with a red face and strawberry-colored whiskers, could be seen hanging about the Adams Express office on should the government attempt to enforce pay-ment of impossible rents there will be a stormy winter in Ireland. Court street, Boston. He looked unhappy, He also looked green, although the color of his

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT says: England seems in a very disturbed, even riotous mood. Anarchy prevails in Cardiff, and only slight'y less exaggerated symptoms are evident in several other parts. The chief constable of Cardiff has unpleasant work in hand. The people have demolished the toll gate at Grangetown, and are using the bridge without payment. In the event of the police attempting to force collection of toll, the chief ANOTHER COBBISPONDENT says : England seems in a very disturbed, ever

Parnellites, 85.

are evident in and if has unplement. constable of Cardiff has unplement. hand. The people have demolished the toll gate at Grangetown, and are using the bridge without payment. In the event of the police attempting to force collection of toll, the chief constable says that he has private information to the iffect that 200 navvies armed with iron to the iff he was considered a pretty clever sort of a man and one who had cut his eye teeth a long

THE BOSTON ""HERAT.D'S"

and one who had cut his eye teeth a long time age. But it, appears that they had not been cut long enough, if we may judge from his ad story poured into unsympathetic ears that morning. It appears that he had been the victim of one of the oldest kinds of swindling games. A short time ago Stawart received a circular letter from New York, which contain. ed "strictly private" business, in ffect that the writer was in a position where he could supply him with any amcunt of "green goods" at recable despatch says : The old tories are nearly cable despatch says: The old tories are nearly all installed in office again. It was the only solution of the problem placed before Lord Salisbury. Neither Lord Hartington nor Chamberlain could possibly have joined the tory administration, and it will be difficult enough for them even to go only as far as keeping Lord Salisbury and Lord Kafidolph Churchili in power. Already there are mutterings from the liberal unionists in the country that Hartington and his followers him with any smcunt of "green goods" at re-markably low rates. Stewart had wits enough country that Hartington and his followers margaphy low rates. Stewart had wits enough to understand that "greenigoods" meant com-terfsit money. The letter could not have arrived more timely. Stewart had engaged in various enterprises calculated to bring in money legitimately, but they had all failed and he were not sent to parliament to carry out tory ideas, and whether those multerings will grow into dissent and disapproval depends on the policy of Lord Saliabury. If a severe coercion act, for instance, is proposed in the winter, it is not impossible that evictions and their acwas in a sadly embarrassed financial condition. Here was a chance, however, by which he could redeem his fortunes quite easily. The companiment of anti-landlord combinations should er sue within the next few months. The circular related in glowing terms how perilbers! unionist electors, if they were not speaking most hypocritically in the recent con-test, must and will denounce any countenance fect were these "green goods" and how easily they could be disposed of without suspicion. Stewart read the letter over and over, dreamed being given by their representatives to such measures. What the policy of the Irish party and of Gladstone will be depends also on the policy of Lord Salisbury. A stand and deliver amend-ment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech is advocated by Labouchere and other warling liberable but it many new the day of the of it and carried it in his thoughts util he could not resist the temptation of increasing the Dominion currency and getting himself out of financial trouble. But he didn't have the money with which to purchase the "green goods." Nevertheless he warlike liberals, but it was more than doubtful if Gladstone will propose any such amendment by any such thing as that, so evenings he for the simple reason that the government would have the excellent answer that it should rould drop into the home of his frinds and would drop into the nome of his frinds and relatives, get them into a quiet corner, and, with mysterious airs, whisper the facts of his great scheme, elaborating upon the big money to be made with only the risk of a few dollars. have time to frame its policy. It is assumed, too readily also that the Irish party will immediately commence an obstruction cam-paign. It will not necessarily do any-thing of the kind. It will not moreover Pretty soon he had quite a number of his townspeople interested in the scheme, and one do anything to increase the excitement in Ireland. It will on the contrary do its best to maintain and increase the good feeling which it knows exists toward it night they had a secret meeting at which they mong the masses in England and Sectland.

pooled their spare cash and delegated Stewart to proceed to New York and negotiate for the purchase of \$700 worth of "green goods." H was stipulated in the circular that the money But all that does not mean that it will not was supurated in the circular that the money should be paid in gold. Not many days ago Stewart arrived in New York with a bag of gold, amounting to \$330, stowed away in his values. He had been advised before leav. make things lively for the new government in parliament or that it will not do its best to elp the tenants in any war that may be waged against them by the landlords for extortion of rack rent. Its members will not, in other words, abdicate their functions as militant champions of the Irish cause, for if they did ing home to keep his eyes wide open and look out for sharpers. But Slewart poob-poohed at the idea that he could be taken in by anybody in New York. It had been they would soon cease to represent Irish feeland opinions. The appointments to h offices, especially that of Sir Michael agreed that he should put up at the Sandford ing hots!, Nos. 25 and 27 Third avenue, where he would meet the "green goods" merchants. He went to the hots!, registered, and had hardly got into his room before a card was sent Hicks Beach to the chief secretaryship, have created a vast disappointment among Irish Orangemen and the more violent section of the hardly got into his room before a card was sent up announcing that two visitors would like b see him. "Send the gentlemen up," said Stewart, and up they came. They were both very pleasant spoken and well dreesed young men, and at once asked Stewart if he would not join them in a bottle of "fizz." Stewart said he didn't know what that war, but thought he could go it. So they cracked a bottle and became warm friends. They gave their names as Phillip Kreiger, of No. 391 Bast Tenth street, and Thomas Anderson. A little husiness failt was held and it was agreed landlerd party, for they indicate to them no coercion. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, when chief secretary before, was the mildest tory who ever held this office and gave way to the popular party more than any of his predec had ever done. It is generally suspected that this will be his record again this time. He is the very reverse of a man who would carry on a system of resolute "or coercive government fer any time whatever, ard what the fer any time whatever, and what the tories in Ireland want next to offices and pensions, is coercion for the majority. On the whole the Irish party is not disposed to take a gloomy view of the situation. The present deadlock, for it is vir-tually a deadlock, cannot last long, and the only way out of it, if Gladstone holds firm, is by conceding the full measure of home rule. LONDON, Aug. 1.—The cabinet as now con-stituted excites no enthmaisam among connervalittle business talk was held, and it was agreed that next day Stewart was to nest them at No. 391 East Tenth street and receive \$700 in United States and Dominien bills for \$330. Then they went down stairs and had some more "fizz." After the men had departed, the hotel clerk came up to Stewart and warned him to beware of the two strongers, as they

August 4,

money. "I only said he. "After what was left. " when I get I about to kill m enough to buy a most unhapp what a big fool I what a big 1001 I w now that no man give me twice a I gave him. I say valise is marked 'a have \$15 for the v - I can get home? have 515 for the v so I can get home? Lovering and the piratical-looking m as he laughed and At last to got rid o to the police. A Stawart. "The po back for me," he police and wanted lers and ask th "kindly return police didn't seem do so simply upo wanted to know h he any friends in th know where they he was walking t lookout for a soft on which to sleep. Stewart is not t game. A short ti Island young men upon calling for it They had paid \$30

New York sharp are flooding Nova Island with their o harvest from them

> The restoration from one cause or this respect has applications and enstomary to empl of neutralizing acl otherwise destroye heing necessarily color is usually in plication of chlore ing out the colors goods, and all artic faded from expose original brightness sponged with c chloroform, which fied. answers well

Saint John Our new lot of boxes mailed to an Packard's Arith college and the bes Kerr's book-kee Circulara contain We give no sum no better time that

the college, MT Odd Hellow's

Thousands of lin of West's Pain Kin chills, colds, flux, tery, colic and cho giets,

West's Pain Ki quickly. Never fa colic, cholera morb and is always rea menils of any dru AVI

During the Summ gudden attacks of prompt remedy or m in danger. Those wi

account to which emu eggs are turned in the way of art and ornament, being mounted, for instance, as lady's companions, claret jugs, inkstands, cups, etc. These goods are selling rapidly in London on account of their novelty and richness. A third silver epergne is worthy of mention. It is 2½ feet high and weighs 290 ounces. It rests on a blackwood stand and consists of two gum trees bearing a glass receiver on their top-

of 74,345,954 sheep, 8,178,745 cattle, 1,272,-020 horses, and 939,021 pigs. The land under cultivation increased from 3,165,000 acres in 1871 to nearly 7,000,000 in 1881, and the total acreage under crop at the close

of 1884 was 7,501,879. The tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at all the ports in Australasia had increased at the end of 1884 to 12,919,703 tons. In 1871 the tonnage was 4,300,000, and in 1881, 9,504,000. Several lines of steamships, some of them considerably over five thousand tons burthen, are now engaged In the carrying trade.

The value of colonial produce and manufactures exported for 1883 was \$272,863,780. The exports consisted principally of the products of the pastoral, agricultural and mining industries, such as wool, tallow, hides, preserved meats, wheat, gold, silver, tin, copper. coal, etc. The average deposits in the colonial banks

during the quarter ending 30th June, 1885, amounted to \$396,677,550.

In 1884 the trade between the Australian colonies, England and foreign countries amounted to \$592,869,380, or an average of \$187.50 per head of population, of which the sum of \$101 was for imports and the balance for exports.

At the end of 1884 the various Australasian governments possessed 7,450 miles of railways in active operation, and 1,848 miles were under construction in various parts of building purposes. Among the other notable trees are the ironbark. Its wood is very heavy and hard, the interior. The railways are mostly returning fair interest on the capital invested and are important factors in the industrial proand somewhat difficult to work, but is gress of the colonies. There are 33,446 miles of line, and 59,956 miles of wire, of adapted for such purposes as the making of blocks, knife and fork handles, knobs of electric telegraph connecting every town-ship of any importance in the colonies, with drawers, buttons, etc. Milk wood is an excellent timber, much used for making bedcommunication with the rest of room furniture. It is easily worked and takes a good pollah. Stringybark is a valu-

the world. The public debts of the seven colonies of Australasia at the end of 1884 amounted to \$600,000,000 or about \$180 per head of population, incurred for the construction railways and other public works and the consequent development of the varied resources of the several colonies.

Out of the 1,968,000,000 acres contained in the colonies, only 86,703,110 acres had been alienated at the end of 1881, leaving 1,881,hard, close-grained, violet-scented and beautifully marked wood and is much used for 556,970 acres unalienated. making tobacco pipes. Black wattle, which attain a height of from 40 to 50 ft. has a soft

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

full cable

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timber of not much value, but its bark, which makes a magnificent display at the which is of great utility for tanning purwhich makes a magnificent display at the exhibition, has a colonial life of but half a century. It is the second largest of the Australian group and is bounded on the morth by the Indian Ocean and on the south by the Southern Sea. It occupies practical-ly the centre portion of the island from ocean to ocean, its land frontier adjoining all the other Australian provinces. Its climate is decidedly southern and it produces in abundance tropical fruits and flowers. poses, is largely exported to London where it realizes \$80 per ton. The tree is a rapid grower and produces about 300 pounds of marketable bark when six to seven years o age. Blackwood is perhaps their best timber for furniture making. It is hard, solid, nicely grained, easily worked and takes on an excellent polish. It is largely used for all kinds of furniture, railway carriages, house abundance tropical fruits and flowers, The entrance to the South Australian court

fittings, and other indoor work. Black oak which occupies the centre of the central is a very straight-growing tree; timber hard, fairly heavy, dark and yellow-white in color, and available for cabinet work, axe handles, gallery is under a rustic arch, with its grass, trees and gully ferns, its emu and, euro, cockatoes and parrots, its heavy bunches of spokes, etc. Sheaoak, reddish-brown in color, is also used in the same lines. The white Muscatel and purple Grand Turk grapes. The decorations of the court also speak of a favored land-the bloseoms of the cultivation of broad-leaf wattle is now an important industry in the colony, its bark yielding from 30 to 40 per cent. of tannin, orange, the lemon, etc., mingling with the red and purple berries of various vines.

Within the arch are two cubes-one of Port WOOL AND PASTORAL PRODUCTS. Victor granite, the other of Kapunda marble-South Australia depends largely upon her agricultural and pastoral products. She is a large exporter of wool and the samples representing the foundations and superstructure of the new parliament buildings. There is a fine display of fauna and flora-grasses and trees from every district of this island which he shows are really splendid. The wool is exhibited in fleeces and samples; and also on the stuffed animals. A few figures continent. South Australia's exhibits may be grouped as follows : Works of art; also on the stuffed animals. A few figures may be interesting to our sheep-raisers. James Anderson, of White's river, Port Lin-celn, exhibits (1) a fleece from a 2-tooth Merino ram, weight 11 lbs, 3 oz.; growth 365 days. (2) Fleece from 6-tooth Merino ram; 11 lbs, 2 cz; growth 365 days. (3) Fleece from 6-tooth Merino lamb; 10 lbs, 9 oz.; growth 365 days. (4) Fleece from 6-tooth education and instruction; apparatus and processes connected with the liberal arts; textile fabrics, clothing and accessories; raw and manufactured products; machinery; food products, etc.; agriculture and horti-

culture; mining industries, and miscellane ous. THE WORKS OF ART,

cz.; growth 365 days. (4) Fleece from 6-tooth Merino ram; 10 lbs. 3 oz.; growth 365 days. many of which are of high order, include oil John Howard Angas, of Angaston, exhibits paintings, water colors and drawings, sta-tionary, artistic modelling, photographs and samples of sheep and fleeces. The number tionary, artistic modelling, photographs and architectural models and drawings, engrav-iugs, lithographs, musical and literary com-positions, maps, diagrams, etc. The photo-Sir Thomas Elder of Adelaide, another large sheep shorn last season by this exhibitor

The bluegum is a large tree, growing say was uttered by any one in the car, save by one who had clinched a car seat; and he simply called in a tone of command to his companions to "remain quiet." The stoppage of the train relaased the at one time seemingly doomed 100 ft. high and 10 ft. in circumference. Its wood is hard, durable, close grained and heavy, and is used for sleepers and general

As they emerged from the car, the congratu lations among the passengers on the narrow escape from the jaws of death were general and escape from the jaws of death were general and hearty. Then all turned to view the wreck, which was, to say the least, awe-inspiring. After much exertion by the train hands and others, props were placed under the over-hanging sides of the passenger car, and the coupling which held it to the baggage car, and perhaps helped to prevent a tumble into the swamp, was detached, the lumber and baggage cars (the latter of which, besides baggage and freight, contained a fine mare intended for a St. John horse-fancier) were replaced on the able timber tree, with a fibrous, persistent bark. Its wood has great lateral strength, s durable, splits easily, and is largely used St. John horse-fancier) were replaced on the for palings, shingles, posts, rails, rafters and eneral building purposes. This tree attains height of 130 ft. and 3 ft. in diameter. rails, and the remnant of the train thus re-organized started eastward, and, after leaving the lumber car at its proper siding near Buany river, reached St. George station shortly after Myall, a small tree inhabiting the more arid portions of the colony, is valued for its

river, reached St. George station shortly after noon. The train from the east, on the news of the accident reaching St. George, was ordered to move forward from the usual place of train passing at Penn-field. On its arrival at St. George a passenger car was switched off and placed at the disposal of the passengers going eastward, and the train sped onward, reaching Carleton about four o'clock p. m. several hours behind the usual time, but without further mishap. The conductor of the disabled train, W. S. Dutch, of Calais, Me., during the time of the accident and also in the operation of rigging accident and also in the operation of rigging up, was the right man in the right place.

George Green, brakeman, also deserves fav-orable mention for his un wearied exertions to get matters again into comfortable running shape. The same might also be said of the fireman.

fireman. Section men were ordered to the scene of the mishap scon after its occurrence by Manager Lynott and Chief Engineer Holt, and the east-ward bound train carried sleopers, ties, spikes, rails,etc., to replace those damaged. The work of fixing up the deranged piece of roadbed and re-pairing the track will be completed in time for trains to pass over this morning.

Mining in Elgin.

A correspondent writes : The mining fever in the parish of Elgin, Albert Co., is daily increasing. The Freeze mine is developing new wealth as the work extends. Means Steeves. Bros. & Godard are prospecting on a Steeves, Bros, & Godard are prospecting on a lead said to be rich in copper and silver. Jacob W. Steeves, while blasting out lime rock on his farm for use in the Freeze mine came upon a pocket of pure albertite coal. He has since made further excavations in the rock and has discovered several small veins of real running through the lime rock. coal running through the lime rock. The general features of the locality are said to cor-respond to those at the Albert mines, where so much vuluable mineral was obtained. Mr. Steeves has about a quart of nuggets of

coal. which he has blasted from one of the

home ruler, has no faith in the stability of the present cabinet. He cables to the New York Star: The completion of the ministry leaves Star: The completion of the ministry leaves Salisbury and his party in a worse position than they occupied at the start. The more Lord RandolphyChurchill's selection for the chancellorship of the exchequer and the leader-ship of the house is canvassed, the less is there said in its favor. Hartington, who for Salis-bury's sake would say a good word for the apsaid in its favor. Hartington, who for Salis-bury's sake would say a good word for the ap-pointment if he could, is grimly silent and his silence fairly indicates the feelings of the ma-jority of the unionist group. The papers are full of comments on this new departure from the safe old rule of filing the exchequership with a trained man. The Glasgow Heraid, one of Gladatone's most consistent opponents, de-clares that Churchill's promotion is a triumphal march from dirt to dignity without a good cause therefor. The Scotsman. an equally hot cause therefor. The Scotsman, an equally hot opponent of Gladstone, is not a whit more

Fully awake to the dismal outlook, the tories are lugubriously and laboriously polite to Ireland and Ireland's representatives. The patronage secretary of the treasury, speak-ing yesterday of the attitude of the govern-ment as regards Ireland, declared positively that there was no intention of renewing co cive measures. The tory organs are for the moment mild and conciliatory and beg the Irish to join with Gladstone in abstaining from forcing Irish legislation, promising that the longer the time given to the cabint to mature their plans, the better will be their Irish mea-sures when introduced into parliament. The word seems to have gone forth to encourage the expectation pro tem that Salisbury contemplates weightier concessions than have at any time been indicated in his speeches. These and other signs suggest that Churchill is already preparing to return to his former friend-ly relations with the Parnellites. His object in doing so can only be to beat Hartington. He can accomplish this by throwing over the unionists with the aid of the nationalist party, but in no other way. Hartington, I have said, loathes Churchill, and Churchill may be sup-posed not to induge in unrequited love of Hartington. Churchill at the head of the tories and Hartington at the head of the union tories and Larrington at the nead of the union-ists in the house of commons renders the whole scheme of oppesition to Gladstone futile. It is to Churchin's credit that he grasps this and is making ready for the inevitable split. His scheme of Irish conciliation, if it can be carried scheme of Irish conciliation, if it can be carried out, would best Gladstone and Chamberlain as well as Hartington, leaving Churchill tri-umphant, the supreme dictstor in politics, the pacificator of Ireland, the saviour of the empire. But to such a bargain there must be two parties. The other party to the contract has ideas of its own that may fail to dovetail with those of his lordship. The Irish question is not going to be settled by these hole-in-the-corner intrigues. The battle will be fought out before the country and in parliament in the light of day. It will be the greatest politi-

the light of day. It will be the greatest politi cal struggle of modern times—the democracie of the empire against the feudal classes,

HAROLD FREDERICKS

in a special cablegram to the Times says: If Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James, Mr. Courtney and the rest of the diguified unionists are disgusted, Mr. Chamberlain is not. He sits opposite Lord Randolph Churchill in the opposite Lord Randolph Churchill in the curious game now going on and the tricks being taken all count on his score. The explanation of this is that Lord Kandolph Churchill having obtained the mastery of the tory organization plans to help Mr. Chamberlain perform the same feat with the liberal machinery, and that both have in mind plans for uniting on a home rule bill which they hope to pass by the mixed vote of both parties. Already some of the Iriah members have had hints of this pro-gramme, and the younger of the tories openly gramme, and the younger of the tories openly talk of it.

GEO. W. SMALLEY

cables to the Tribune that the new cabinet cables to the Tribune that the new cabinet is largely a cabinet of make-shifts. Tory and unionist members make the best of the mat-ter, but it is hardly too much to say that Lord Salisbury himselt is the only man whose position really satisfies the party and the only minister, with two exceptions, who has excited strong hopes for the future. Lord Salisbury's fame, moreover, rests chiefly on his achieve-ments in foreign or Indian affairs, and he is now unable to play the double role of last year, but intends to devote himself to the solution of the most difficult domestic problem. ution of the most difficult domestic problem.

A CORBESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES"

cables : There is not much light, as yet, o the probable foreign policy of the new cabinet. It is remarked that Lord Iddlesleigh is likely

LONDOR, AUG. 1. - The Chonet as now con-stituted excites no enthusiasm among conserva-tives, who regard it with displeasure. Among the Gladstonites it is the subject of congratu-tion, as according to their comments it is com-posed of elements of weakness and discord. The expressions of weakness and discord. The expressions of disapproval which are ventured on by conservative newspaper organs only faintly reflect the free, unrestrained and angry criticisms on Lord Salisbury's appoint-ments which are indulged in at the clubs and ments which are indulged in at the clubs and all over town. It is reported that the premier has not succeeded in pleasing any class of his party, but has in almost every case of any im-portance done the very thing, which is most likely to excite adverse criticism. Even the younger tories, the militant Churchill faction, are not pleased with the utter disregard of the more verticual element of the parts. young men," thought Stewart; "they are just the men to do business with." Pretty soon one of them hauled out a big bundle of bank bills and tossing them to Stewart asked him to examine them and say what he thought of them. Stewart did so and compared them with the money out of his own pocket. They were exactly alike and he are not pleased with the fitter disregard of the more rational element of the party, and although they have succeeded in obtaining the dominant position in the cabinet do not view this with entire satisfaction, but are alarmed at their own success. The ministry is nicknamed Churchill, Cousin & Co. (Limited.) The reason of this title is seen by a clance of of the young fellows went out Stewart then opened his values and jingled the gold upon the desk upon which negotiations were being con-ducted. The money was counted and found The reason of this title is seen by a glance at the names in the administration. The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lient, of Ireland, is a to be all right, so the man quietly dropped the big bundle of bills into the value, and set it on George Hamilton, first Lord of the Admiralty, is also a relative. Henry Matthews, Q.C.; the desk against the wall. While it rested there, he engaged Stewart in conversa-tion, and spoke of the sights of the Home Secretary, is an intimate personal friend of Lord Randolph Churchill, through whose spreat city, offering to give him back \$25 so that he could go around a bit with it and "do" the town. Stewart was so overcome with the man's generosity and the visions of a good time, that he never thought assistance and influence he contested one of Bir-mingham's divisions. The Lord High Chancel-lor, Lord Halebury, is a staunch adherent of Churchill's, avd assisted him in his machina-tions to oust Sir Michael Hicks-Beach from the conservative leadership of the house of commons.

WHAT THE PARNELLITES WILL DO.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—An exchange of views among the Parnellites has led to a decision to give the government time to prepare an Irish bill, but the Description bill, but the Parnellites will demand a measure for the suspension of evictions. Owing to the fall in prices numerous tenants in Ireland are in arrears and are unable to pay their rents. If the introduction of the Irish their rents. If the introduction of the Irish bill be postponed until the spring the landlords will in all likelihood have resort to wholesale evictions unless restrained from doing so. Kitson's position as president of the liberal federation is menaced by his acceptance of a baronetcy. Chamberlain and his followers are delighted at the situation. They ridicule the delight of a demon

the suggestion. He stated to the express company that the contents of the values were worth \$15. Then he went to work and spent all the \$25 the men had allowed him spent all the \$20 the men had allowed him going about the city, saving just enough to take him to Boston. Stewart arrived int hat city early next morning and at once went to the Adams express office for his valise, as he wanted to get some money to buy a breakfast with. He called for the valise and as soon as it was handed to him he opened it, and made a dime for the vaces of money. Somehow of dea of a baron being at the head of a democratic caucus.

Westmorland Court.

Daniel James Gillis, the youthful marksman who ventilated Constable Amos Bulmer with It was handed to him he opened it, and made a dive for the package of money. Somehow or other the package had increased in weight. He opened it hurriedly, when lo ! a full-grown brick was presented to his paralyzed gaze. His nerveless hand dropped the brick and bag, and big brads of sweat stood out on his brow. For the first time he realized that he had been "taken in and done for "and that Caledonia" duck shot last spring, was on Saturday sentenced, by the Chief Justice at Dorchester, to ten years retirement from the sporting arena. The vacation was extended a further term of two years for jail-breaking.

"taken in and done for," and that Caledonia wits did not compare with those grown and educated in New York. He had been victim-ized by the same game at which Tom Davis The first case on the civil docket, Lyman e The first case on the civil docket, Lyman et al of Montreal v. James McKay, was finished Saturday afternoon. McKay's son, Alick, kept a drug store at Dorchester until last spring, when he suddenly decamped, it is said for Australia, leaving in circulation a large amount of paper, apparently endorsed by his father, the defendant in the suit. The elsistif claimed on two grounds that the lost his life not long ago, when he tried to play it on a big Texan who carried a "gun," and knew how to use it. Stewart did not suspect his charming acquaintances in New York at first. He thought the valise by his father, the defendant in the suit. The plaintiff claimed on two grounds, that the father had given authority to his son to use his name, and that he had himself signed the note in question. The defendant denied both and proclaimed his son a forger, but as it was shown conclusively that the allegations of the plaintiff were true, and that the father had em-played a come abuve practices in obtaining acquaintances in New York at HaD BEEN ROBBED IN TRANSIT, and so made a loud complaint to Dan Lover^a ing. The genial Dan had met with just such cases before, and soon succeeded in opening his eyes for him. It was a laughable, and, at the some time. a pitiful sight to see this big man.

ployed some sharp practices in obtaining a judgment upon the defaulter's effects and then with tears in his eyes and covered with perto be courteous and intelligent in dealing with the fisheries and extradition questions, as he knows America pretty well and has family tiff. Strawberry at hand is seldom required.

It is of the great and stomach com at once, especially West's Pain King tain never to fail. A Fort

Mrs. Cyrus Kibon was supposed to be a about to submit to a she concluded to th ally and externally. cured her.

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