COUNTRY MARKET.

Wholesale.

Turnips, per bbl	0 75	"	0 85
Parsnips, per lb.	0 03	"	0 00
Canadian beef	0 10	"	0 00
Beef, butchers', carcass	0 06	"	0 09
Beef, country, qr.	0 04	"	0 06
Lamb, per piece	2 25	"	4 00
Mutton, per lb.	0 09	"	0 11
Veal, per lb	0 04	"	0 07
Pork ,carcase	0 07½	"	0 08½
Shoulders, per lb	0 10	"	0 12
Ham, per lb.	0 12	"	0 15
Roll, butter, per lb	0 19	"	0 22
Tub butter, per lb	0 15	"	0 23
Eggs, case, per doz	0 15	"	0 16
Turkey, per lb.	0 25	"	0 28
Fowl, per pair	0 80	"	1 25
Carrots, per bbl	2 00	"	2 25
Potatoes, per bbl.	1 00	"	1 35
Hides, per lb.	0 00	"	0 04½
Calf hides, per lb.	0 06	"	0 14
Lambskins, each	0 10	"	0 00
Old cabbage, per bbl.	2 00	"	2 25
New cabbage, per case.	2 00	"	2 25

Retail.

Beef, corned, per lb	0 08	"	0 10
Pork, fresh, per lb.	0 12	"	0 14
Pork, salt, per lb	0 10	"	0 12
Ham, per lb	0 16	"	0 18
Bacon, per lb.	0 16	"	0 18
Tripe, per lb	0 10	"	0 00
Butter, dairy, rolls	0 22	"	0 23
Butter, tubs	0 20	"	0 23
Lard, per lb.	0 12	"	0 16
Eggs, per doz.	0 16	"	0 17
Onions, per lb.	0 06	"	0 00
Bermuda onions, per lb.	0 08	"	0 00
Beets, per peck	0 35	"	0 40
Carrots, peck	0 25	"	0 35
Cabbage, each	0 05	"	0 15
Turnips, per peck	0 15	"	0 20
Squash, per lb.	0 04	"	0 05
Potatoes, per peck	0 25	"	0 00
Fowl, per pair	0 90	"	1 25
Turkey, per lb.	0 26	"	0 28
Chickens	0 80	"	1 50
Ducks	1 25	"	1 75
Geese	0 90	"	1 00

FISH.

Wholesale.

Codfish, large dry	4 85	"	5 00
Medium	4 35	"	5 00
Cod small	3 75	"	0 00
Finnan haddies	0 05	"	0 05½
Gd. Man. herring, hf. b.	2 60	"	2 65
Bay herring, hf. bbls	2 50	"	2 60
Cod, fresh	0 02½	"	0 03
Pollock	0 00	"	3 00
Smoked herring	0 08	"	0 09
Shelburne herring, pr bl	5 25	"	5 50
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	0 11	"	0 12
Salmon, per lb.	0 10	"	0 12
Mackerel	0 13	"	0 15

Retail.

Smelt, per pound	0 10	"	0 00
Halibut	0 15	"	0 00
Fresh cod and haddock, per lb	0 05	"	0 00
Finnan haddies	0 07	"	0 00
Sm'k'd bloaters, per doz	0 24	"	0 00
Boneless cod, per lb	0 12	"	0 00
Salmon	0 12	"	0 18
Sm'k'd herring, per bx.	0 15	"	0 00
Herring, per doz.	0 15	"	0 00

GROCERIES.

Cheese, per lb	0 11½	"	0 11¾
Rice, per lb	0 03¾	"	0 03¾
Cream of tartar, pure bxs	0 21	"	0 23
Cream of tartar, pure, bbls	0 19	"	0 20
Bicarb soda, per keg	2 25	"	0 00
Sal soda, per lb	0 00¾	"	0 01½
Molasses—			
Porto Rico, old	0 35	"	0 36
Extra choice, 1904	0 39	"	0 42
Barbados	0 35	"	0 37
New Orleans (tierces)	0 00	"	0 00
Sugar—			
Standard granulated, yellow bright, yellow, equalized rates.			
Barbados, per lb	0 04½	"	0 04¾
Paris lumps, per box	0 00	"	0 00
Pulverized sugar	0 07	"	0 07¼
Coffee—			
Java, per lb, green	0 24	"	0 26
Jamaica, per lb.	0 24	"	0 26
Salt—			
Liverpool, ex vessel	0 58	"	0 59
Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0 61	"	0 63
Liverpool butter salt, per bag, factory filled.	0 95	"	1 00
Spices—			
Nutmegs, per lb	0 40	"	0 50
Cassia, per lb. ground,	0 18	"	0 20
Cloves	0 00	"	0 25
Cloves, ground	0 30	"	0 33
Ginger, ground	0 15	"	0 20
Pepper, ground	0 18	"	0 21
Tea—			
Congou, per lb, finest	0 22	"	0 24
Congou, per lb,common	0 15	"	0 00
Oolong, per lb	0 39	"	0 40
Tobacco—			
Black chewing	0 45	"	0 66
Bright, chewing	0 47	"	0 68
Smoking	0 39	"	0 80

FRUITS, ETC.

Currants, per lb	0 05½	"	0 05¾
Currants, pr lb, cl'n'd.	0 06	"	0 06½
Apples, dried	0 02¾	"	0 04¼
Walnuts, Grenoble	0 14	"	0 15
Almonds	0 12	"	0 13
Filberts	0 10	"	0 11
Prunes, California	0 05½	"	0 09
Brazils	0 13	"	0 14
Pecans	0 14	"	0 15
Dates, lb. pkg	0 06½	"	0 07
Dates, new	0 4	'	0 05
Beef tongue, per lb	0 10	"	0 00
Peanuts, roasted	0.09	"	0 10
Figs, new, per lb	0 09	"	0 12
Figs, bag, per lb.	0 04	"	0 05
Malaga, London layers	2 25	"	2 40
Malaga, clusters	2 75	"	4 00
Malaga, black, baskets	2 50	"	0 00
Malaga, Connoisseur,clusters	2 85	"	3 00
Jamaica, oranges, pr bbl	5 50	"	0 00
Val. oranges	4 00	"	4 25
Canadian onions, per lb	0 02½	"	0 02¾
Onions, Spanish, per cs	0 00	"	0 00
Raisins, Sultana, new	0 00	"	0 00
Bananas	2 00	"	2 25
Cocoanuts	3 50	"	3 75
Lemons, Messina, pr bx	3 00	"	3 50
Cocoanuts, per dozen	0 60	"	0 00
Apricots, evaporated	0 13	"	0 14
Apples, evaporated	0 07¼	"	0 07¾
Peaches, evap'd, new	0 10	"	0 12
Apples, per bbl	2 00	"	4 00
Bananas	2 00	"	2 50

PROVISIONS.

American clear pork	17 00	"	18 50
American mess pork	0 00	"	0 00
Pork, domestic	16 50	"	17 50
Canadian plate beef	12 50	"	13 00
American plate beef	14 00	"	14 50
Lard, pure	0 10½	"	0 10¾

FLOUR, ETC.

Manitoba	6 10	"	6 20
Cornmeal	2 80	"	2 85
Canadian High Grade	5 85	"	5 90
Oatmeal	5 20	"	5 30
Middlings, small lots, bagged	24 50	"	25 00
Medium patents	5 70	"	5 75
Bran, car lots	22 00	"	23 00
Bran, small lots, bag'd.	23 00	"	23 50

GRAIN, ETC.

Hay, pressed, car lots.	11 75	"	12 25
Oats, (Ontario), car lots	0 43	"	0 44
Beans(Canadian h.p.)	2 00	"	2 05
Beans, prime	1 90	"	1 95
Beans, yellow eye	3 00	"	3 05
Split peas	5 25	"	5 25
Pot barley	4 40	"	4 50

OILS.

Pratt's Astral	0 00	"	0 21
"White Rose" and Chester "A"	0 00	"	0 20
"High Grade Sarnia" and "Archlight"	0 00	"	0 19½
"Silver Star"	0 00	"	0 19
Linseed oil, raw	0 00	"	0 47
Linseed oil, boiled.	0 00	"	0 50
Turpentine	0 00	"	0 92
Seal oil (steam refined)	0 00	"	0 59
Olive oil (commercial)	0 00	"	0 95
Castor oil (com'l, per lb.	0 7½	"	0 08
Extra lard oil	0 78	"	0 85
Extra No. 1	0 68	"	0 70
Electric Light (150 water white)	0 13	"	0 00
(Pennsylvania)	0 00	"	0 00
Canadian	0 13	"	0 00

NOT WANTED HERE.

Windsor Strikers Say They Can Get Work in St. John,

But Management of Cornwall and York Mills State That the Story is Nonsence.

A despatch from Windsor to the Halifax Chronicle says:

"WINDSOR, May 19.—With regard to the strike here the manager of the cotton mill gives a different account from the weavers of the events which occasioned the strike. He states that he notified Mr. Walsh, the foreman, a few days before Monday about the rate of 45 cents for the new cloth. The latter, however, did not notify the men till Monday morning. The manager explains that the word reduction is not a proper word to use in connection with paying the weavers 45 cents for a cut instead of 48 cents. The cloth which was being woven at the time of the strike was a new line, and he alleges that the sum of 45 cents a cut is proportionate to the price paid for other lines, and that the weavers are making more wages for the coarse work they speak of than ever before, that is, within recent years. The rate would not have been 48 cents a cut if it had been fine work.

"As for the weavers, they are still out. All of them went to the office of the cotton mill yesterday at ten o'clock to get their fortnight's pay, as the regular pay day is Friday (today). The hands are paid fortnightly on a Friday. The manager asked them what they intended to do; that the mill was there, and the whistle would blow in the morning and they could all go back to work. Then men replied that they would go back, but not for 45 cents a cut. No settlement was effected.

OFFERED WORK AT ST. JOHN.

"It is said that one of the strikers wrote to the superintendent of the cotton mill in St. John, and that today a letter was received from that superintendent that he would give employment to all the weavers and ring frame spinners that would come, and that if they had no money he would pay their travelling expenses. The weavers assert that if this matter is not settled before Monday the most of them and of the spinners will accept this offer and go to St. John. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished for that this dispute may be settled tomorrow. It is hoped that some of the influential citizens of Windsor will offer their services to the contending parties and make an arrangement between them. This strike is a deplorable thing all round, for the employes, the company, and the town of Windsor."

George West Jones, president of the Cornwall and York mills, when asked by the Sun as to the truth of the above statement said there was nothing in it.

John B. Cudlip, manager of the mills, confirmed the statement of Mr. Jones and said the report was nonsense. They were somewhat shorthanded in the Cornwall mill, but were discharging and engaging people all the time. They could not possibly give employment to the number of people that were out on strike at the Windsor mill, and had made no such agreement as reported in the Chronicle. The report, he said, was made out of whole cloth no doubt to suit the purposes of the strikers.

REV. J. A. GORDON GOING TO ENGLAND.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Gordon, pastor of the First Baptist church, Montreal, formerly of St. John, and Rev. J. R. Webb will leave on July 1 for England to attend the congress of Baptists in London, which has been arranged for eight days, beginning July 11. The gathering will be the greatest ever held among Baptists. Between 12,000 and 15,000 delegates will be present, representing 6,000,000 communicants. Dr. Gordon has been given a two months' holiday by his church and will travel for some time on the continent at the conclusion of the congress. He is president of the Grand Ligne mission of the Baptist church in Quebec, and Rev. Mr. Webb is secretary of the mission.

BABY ECZEMA.

"My daughter was afflicted with eczema from when three weeks old. Her entire face and head were raw, and she was in awful distress. When doctors failed we began the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which has entirely cured, and she has never had the least symptom of the trouble since."—Mrs. Patrick Sullivan, Welland avenue, St. Catharines, Ont.

Strife Between Senate And the Chief Justice.

Things are Growing Hotter on Parliament Hill—Postmaster General Comes in For Some Pretty Severe Criticism.

OTTAWA, May 19.—As hot weather grows nigh, things are becoming perceptibly hotter on parliament hill and its surroundings. The honorable senate and Chief Justice Taschereau have locked horns over their respective dignities and the tussle has already reached so important a stage that Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, found it necessary to lay the matter before the proper authorities, which, of course, means the premier and Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick. While the fuss ostensibly arose over the action of the deputy governor general in sending notes through a common page of his coming to the speaker of the senate to give royal assent to a batch of bills passed by both houses, and then refusing to enter the red chamber until the speaker's chair had been removed, so he could sit on the throne. Other deputy governors general were content to occupy Mr. Speaker's chair, but not so the present stickler for pomp and circumstance. Sir Elzear knows his rights and accepts no outside interpretation thereof. When his lordship succeeded last year in having the woolsack restored to its accustomed place, he incurred the ill-will of the senate, hence its almost united front to buck up against what they regard as nothing less than a premeditated assault on its dignity and its privileges. When one hears Sir Richard Cartwright endorsing every word uttered by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it is evidence that all minor political considerations have been driven into the back yard by the chief justice's utter contempt for the Canadian house of lords.

The country as a whole takes little stock in these red tape matters, because it does not realize that it has to pay through the nose for such expensive luxuries. Every hour the house is in session increases the cost of legislation. It may be fun for Sir Elzear Taschereau, if he has any sense of fun, which is doubtful, and it may give the grave and dignified senators an opportunity to blow off steam, but it is death to the frogs, who have to foot the bills.

The senate is, or should be, a useful body, and is entitled to the respect of all Canadians. If it is not before the public eye, in the same sense as the commons, that is the result of the manner in which under the constitution, it is made up. People take more stock in the doings of the members they elect than of senators in whose selection they have no voice.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson was mixed and muddled in his explanation of freight rates on the I. C. R., with particular reference as to why Fredericton had been discriminated against since the government took over the Canada Eastern, the explanation having been called for by Mr. Taylor, the conservative member for South Leeds, Ontario. Senator Thompson, who sat in the gallery, was much amused as a spectator, but was greatly disgusted as a stalwart liberal by Emmerson's gymnastics. But bad as was the exhibition made by the minister of railways, it was brilliant by comparison with the confessions and evasions of the postmaster general when he attempted to answer the direct charges made by Mr. Boyce, the conservative member for West Algoma, in connection with the dismissal, resignation, intermediate campaign work, and subsequent reinstatement of J. B. Dobey, postmaster at Thessalon, Ontario. Mr. Boyce is a new member who is winning his spurs. At the start of the session he talked rather freely, but he soon caught the atmosphere of the house, and is rapidly developing into a valuable parliamentary speaker. He had his case well arranged and his argument was carefully thought out. It was almost pitiable to see Sir William Mulock shrink and cower under Boyce's plain statements, but it was absolutely pitiable to see him squirm when Foster and Bennett pressed the case home and compared the minister's present attitude with the attitude he assumed when he entered office and made public private and confidential correspondence he fingerthed from the pigeon holes into which it had been dumped by his predecessors.

In the present instance, Sir William Mulock posed as a man of kindly heart and with copious bowels of compassion, who would not put the machinery of the law into effect against a postmaster reported by his own inspector to be a defaulter and falsifier of accounts, because he could not bring himself to blacken the record and blast the future career of an old man who for over 20 yeors had been a faithful and honest public servant. The house might have been deceived by the pathos in Mulock's voice, but for the fact, as Mr. Boyce put it, this change of heart from sternness to clemency and mercy did not take place until it was found the suspended or dismissed pastmaster was doing vigorous campaign work in both the federal and Ontario provincial election campaigns. Officers in the department here and postmasters, railway mail clerks and mail drivers all over the country, who have good reason know how little consideration Sir William gives to the feelings of his subordinates, will be greatly amused at his present humanitarian attitude. No man is a hero to his valet.

That Sir William Mulock failed to "make good" in his reply to Mr. Boyce did not count. Nobody expected he had any defense, and it was significant that when he sat down not a man on the government back benches clapped his hands or pounded his desk, things which they do on the slightest provocation. Sir William took shelter not only behind his heart and bowels, but behind petticoats, giving the house to understand that Postmaster Dobey was the victim of circumstances over which he had no control. The minister was not frank enough to say that the lady in the case, who was the postmaster's assistant, was the postmaster's own daughter. Nor did he explain why no proceedings had been taken by his department to recover the money, possibly $1,000, which had disappeared, to use the mildest possible word. The house, however, realized that Mr. Dobey had purged himself of all offense by his campaign work on behalf of the liberal party in the last election.

When Sir William stated that later information led him to see the postmaster was not guilty, Mr. Barr, conservative, of Dufferin, Ontario, asked the minister "Who was?" but could get no definite answer on that point; but Mr. Boyce succeeded in drawing out this peculiar bit of information: "It is known perfectly well that among the thousands of postmasters throughout Canada there are those who are constantly signing their weekly returns without being absolutely aware of the facts upon which they are built up. Their clerks, their staff, make up these returns for them, and the particular case in question is one of that kind." Mr. Lalor of Haldimand asked if it were to be inferred from his remarks that this postmaster, who drew an annual salary of $1,000, did not give his personal attention to the business, but Hon. Mr. Mulock could only reply that, whatever had been the practice in the past, the postmaster had now to devote all his time to the duties of his office. All through his defense Mulock pleaded ignorance of details and piteously appealed to the house not to hold him responsible for details which he could not possibly carry in his mind from year to year, or even from month to month, but he was careful to avoid giving the reasons why he had, in defiance of the report of a trusted and competent departmental officer, reinstated a postmaster guilty of grave infractions of the criminal law.

Mr. Foster's arraignment of Mulock's course in this matter was calm but as terribly cutting as a two-edged sword. He regretted that the postmaster general had no better explanation to make of his action than to plead personal ignorance, and therefore his own utter unreliability as to matters of state. Passing on Foster showed that after a full investigation by a competent officer, Sir William had dismissed this postmaster, and yet later on came before the house with the plea that there was not a lawyer or judge or man of common sense in Canada who would sustain the conclusion he came to at that time. Mulock had told parliament in substance today that he came to the conclusion later that this official was innocent, but that he would not trust the house with the grounds upon which he came to that conclusion, although he was willing to let the leader of the oppositoin into the secret if he would take the trouble to come over to his (Mulock's) office. The hon. gentleman had thereby read himself out of court. Mr. Foster continued:

This hon. gentleman who was so tender of heart that he would not break a heart—and no one wants to break hearts if it can be avoided—that hon. gentleman has stood up in his place and used language just as plain and cogent as was necessary to show that a certain person was absolutely guilty, who has never been tried, and against whom, so far as this house knows, there is not a tittle of evidence to prove any charge against him. Very tender hearted about the heart of a grown man but not so tender hearted about the heart of one who is not a grown man. Everybody on each side knows to whom the reference is made. Nobody needs to go a step further to know that the hon. gentleman has pronounced a judgment against the second person after having taken back his judgment against the first. This matter has gone so far that it cannot stop here. This house wants to know all the facts and must know them. This house wants all the papers and must have them. The hon. gentleman has not always been so tender about shielding private correspondence. There is an episode in his history which he will not forget and which, if he tries to forget it, this house and country will not, when he absolutely rifled private correspondence and made it public to the world. He issued a volume in which it could be edited, published and distributed; but when it comes to be a matter of a public official wrong doing, when the moneys of the country have evidently been used wrongly and taken wrongly—the hon. gentleman will not deny that, nor will anybody—when it comes to that, every public official in this dominion looks today to the postmaster general and this government to know whether or not officials have to toe the line or whether it is permissible for them to do about as they please. What is the admission of my hon. friend. It is that there are ten thousand postmasters in this country who never know what they are signing, who do not knew whether they are affixing their names to what is a correct report or not, and this is a shining example of such a postmaster, and when it comes to moneys being wrongly taken, when it comes to the misuse and embezzlement of public money, then the hon. gentleman says: We must be tender hearted; we must not punish the wrong deer; we must not punish officials who do that sort of thing. You do not need to publish it on the streets now, you do not need to send a circular to every official under this government. That is not necessary. Every one will know, when the report of today's proceedings is circulated, that, so far as this government is concerned, they need not be at all anxious, if they are only good partisans.

Now, sir, it seems to me that there can only be one thing that an official can say, and that is this: It is thoroughly useless for me to make examinations and try to perform the duties of my charge, because when I make the investigations, when I make recommendations, the minister simply turns me down and puts the man back again. What respect will any official in the postmaster general's department, in that division of it, have for a post office inspector after this? The post office inspector is sent somewhere else to investigate something or someone, but the man whom he goes to investigate says: A fig for you and your office; I have got Mr. Dyment, or I have got some other grit member behind me. I will have it made right with the minister; you may go on with your formal work. You have shorn your post office inspector of every vestige of authority. You have shorn your officer of self-respect and of the respect that is due to him in the department over which he presides. You have made the name of inspiration a by-word and a reproach and you have taught your department, through and through, on the case as it stands today, that if officials have political influence behind them they need not be honest, that they may take money and buy a house if they can make a bargain out of it, that they may take money to pay for pulp wood when they are in the speculation, that they may take money for this and for that out of the till, provided they can get a relative to do it for them and upon whom they can, when the time of stress comes, throw, in an unmanly fashion, the onus of the guilt of the thing. That is what the hon. postmaster general has taught his department, and that is what, if the government sustain him, the government will teach this country. It is all of a piece. This is not the first.

Sir William Mulock—No, this is not the first.

Mr. Foster—The hon. postmaster general had ideals when he was in opposition—he threw them aside when he became a member of the government—ideals, beautifully painted, painted with great care, as with the brush of a master, held up to those on the other side of the house before 1896 and every man on that side of the house who could not gaze upon that painted ideal and read his own image clear was represented as being a man not fit for the public service of this country. Every one of these the honorable gentleman has turned to the wall and nailed against it, and on the obverse side since he has painted actual pictures, not ideals—the Jackson picture, for instance. This is on a piece with that. The hon. postmaster general sits there today with the onus upon him of having taken a criminal from the province of Ontario, made him a high public officer of this government and sent him abroad knowing his record, and with infinite chivalry that old knight, Sir Richard Cartwright, after long years of warfare, stood up here and looking around, especially on the hon. postmaster general, and knowing his former course, said: I will relieve his conscience of it altogether; I will take the sole responsibility of this appointment. Chivalrous Sir Richard Cartwright! But that did not absolve the hon. postmaster general. The hon. postmaster general made that appointment just as much as Sir Richard Cartwright made it. It had to be made by council. It was an Ontario appointment in a public way and by geographical responsibility as well as by ministerial responsibility the hon. postmaster general has got to take the odium of it. What has he done? He has sent a man that the judges scored, a man that reputable lawyers would not appear in court with, who, if certain papers had not been lost, would have been disgowned, to represent Canada abroad, in a country where the name of a public official or agent has been from time immemorial the synonym of probity. That is the way wrong doing has been committed by my hon. friend. This, as the case appears today, is on a par with that.

But, oh, how virtuous my hon. friend gets in a different case. The quiet little village of Kentvale, whose only disparagement in the eyes of the postmaster general is that it is inhabited chiefly by wilful and rebellious men who will vote the conservative ticket, has a postmaster, who, I suppose, had a heart, who had a reputation, against whom not a word could be said or has been said, and yet, because, in the village of Kentvale, a large majority voted the liberal conservative ticket and against the government side, my great-hearted and large-minded friend the postmaster general must, forsooth, don his armor and go into the fight. There is an enemy of the public service. He must be dismissed. He drew the enormous sum of $25 a year. He has dared as a free man in Canada to exercise his political opinions and vote for the man of his choice. That never must be allowed in the public service of Canada, and the hon. gentleman decapitates this postmaster at Kentvale. Utterly oblivious of broken hearts, of lacerated feelings and of the almost infinite tenderness with which he is known to handle his fellow creatures, he disgraces, in so far as he can, and dismisses the postmaster of Kentvale. But here is this man, Mr. Dobey, who conveniently, between the sentence and the execution of the sentence and the time that a new conviction comes to the postmaster general, part of the time being paid his salary, goes into the political field with all his armor on, speaks publicly, does all he can, an active partisan out and out; yet, consistency compels the postmaster general to dethrone and decapitate a man who votes on his convictions and is not a violent partisan, and to put back into office a man with a record such as has seldom been brought down to this house, and a man who was a violent political partisan. That is consistency. That is acting on principle. Oh, the pettiness, the meanness of conduct of that kind! The hon. postmaster general owes to this house now all the papers, so that we can take it in hand as soon as possible and let the people's representatives see where the rights of this case are.

R. A. P.

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Insist on getting the genuine Hewson Woolen Mill goods, made in the big new mill at Amherst.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

May 22—Str Portland, 1,799, Roberts, from New York, Wm Thomson and Co.

Sch Alice Maud, 119, Hawx, from Perth Amboy, N C Scott, coal.

Sch J L Colwell, 99, Springer, from Perth Amboy to Fredericton, coal.

Sch Cora May, 117, Barton, from Perth Amboy to Fredericton, coal.

Sch Onward, 92, Wasson, from New York to Fredericton, coal.

Sch Rewa, 122, McLean, from New Haven, D J Purdy, bal.

Sch Valetta, 99, Forsyth, from Boston, F Tufts and Co, bal.

Sch Romeo, 111, Henderson, from Boston, P McIntyre, bal.

Sch Myrtle Leaf, 335, Merriam, from New York, J W Smith, coal.

Sch Jennie C, 697, Currie, from Boston, A W Adams, bal.

Sch Lena Maud, 98, Giggey, from Boston, master, bal, and cld for Fredericton.

Coastwise—Schs Whisper, 31, Harkins, from fishing, and Emerson, Faye, 47, Thurber, and both cld for fishing grounds; Jessie D, 86, Merriam, from Parrsboro; Trilby, 31, Perry, from fishing; Gertie, 45, Ogilvie, from Five Islands; Rita and Rhoda, 11, Leighton, from Grand Harbor; Citizen, 46, Woodworth, from Bear River, and cld; Uranus, 73, Colwell, from St Stephen; Susie N, 38, Merriam, from Windsor; Silver Cloud, 45, Post, from Digby; Ethel, 22, Trahan, from Belleveau's Cove; Maitland, 44, Hatfield, from Port Greville; Bess, 25, Melanson, from Clementsport; Glenara, 71, Starratt, from Sandy Cove, and cld; Alph B Parker, 46, Brooks, from Freeport; Effort, 63, Apt, from Annapolis; str Centreville, 32, Thompson, from Sandy Cove, and cld; tug Springhill, 96, Cook, with barge No 3, from Parrsboro, and cld.

Cleared.

May 22—Sch G H Perry, Wood, for Bridgeport.

Sch Morancy, Scott, for New York.

Sch Corinto, Graham, for Jonesport.

Sch Effie May, Gale, for Vineyard Haven f o.

Coastwise—Sch Effort, Apt, for Annapolis.

Sailed.

May 22—Str Calvin Austin, Pike, for Boston via Maine ports.

Domestic Ports.

ST. ANDREWS, N B, May 22—Ard, schs Ida May, Gale, and Domain, Wilson (cement), from New York for C P R.

HALIFAX, N S, May 22—Ard, schs Marguerite, from Gloucester, bound fishing; Priscilla Smith, do. do; Annie Greenlaw, do. do.

Sailed, strs Siberian, for Philadelphia; Halifax, for Hawkesbury and Charlottetown; Senlac, McKinnon, for St John via ports; Pro Patria, La Fourcade, for St Pierre, Miq.

HANTSPORT, N S, May 17—In port, bark Grenada, Gardner, for South America; schs Advent, Irving, for Havana; Rescue, Williams, repairing.

British Ports.

KINSALE, May 22—Passed, str Ottawa, from Montreal and Quebec for Liverpool.

GLASGOW, May 22—Ard, str Corean, from Boston.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—Ard, str Cymric, from Boston.

GLASGOW, May 20—Sld, strs Carthaginian, for St Johns, NF, and Philadelphia; Mongolian, for Quebec.

KINSALE, May 22 — Passed, str Welshman, from Portland, Me, for Liverpool.

BARBADOS, May 6—Ard, sch Nellie Louise, Burke, from Macelo; 7th, brig Venturer, Armstrong, from Old Calabar, W C A; 8th, sch D J Melanson, LeBlanc, from Tusket, N S.

CAPE SPARTEL, May 8—Passed, str Heathglen, Seaborne, ——

Passed west, 3rd, bark Ross, supposed Trapani, for St John, N B.

DELAGOA BAY, about May 8—Ard, str Melville, Jones, from St John, N B, via ports.

BELFAST, May 17—Sld, bark Bravo, Hamre, for Bathurst, N B.

ELLESMERE PORT, May 20—Sld, bark P G Blanchard, for Bay Verte.

Foreign Ports.

BOSTON, May 22—Ard, strs Gorsemore, from Antwerp; San Jose, from Port Limon.

CADIZ, May 15—Sld, schs Dictator, for St Johns, N F; 17th, Norseman, for do.

CITY ISLAND, May 22—Bound south, schs Arthur M Gibson, from St John, NB, via New London; Margaret G, from Advocate Harbor, NS.

BATH, Me, May 22—Cld, sch Sam Slick, for Nova Scotia.

MACHIAS, Me, May 22—Ard, schs Julia P Cole, from Nova Scotia for New York; Hattie C Grant, from Ellsworth; Filmore, from Boston; James Freeman, from do.

PORTLAND, Me, May 22—Ard, strs Ottoman, Howell, from Liverpool; Hilda, Chambers, from Parrsboro, NS; Waccamaw, Thorsen, from Newport News; Calvin Austin, Pike, from Boston for St John, NB (and sld).

EASTPORT, Me, May 22—Ard, schs Jonathan Cone, from New York; Chas E Sears, from do; Frank G Rich, from Magdalene Islands.

BALTIMORE, May 22—Ard, str Hestia, from Glasgow via St John; sch Marie Palmer, from Boston.

CHATHAM, Mass, May 22—Light southwest winds; clear at sunset.

Passed south, barktn Shawmut, from eastern port for New York; sch Young Bros, from Portland for coal port.

CALAIS, Me, May 22—Ard, schs Sarah Eaton, from New York; Julia and Martha, from do; C W Dexter, from Boston; Orozimbo, from St Stephen, NB.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, May 22—Ard and sld, schs Emily White, from Holmes Bay, Me, via Stockton and Bangor, for New York; Flyaway, from Bangor for Bridgeport.

Ard, schs Ravola, from Black River, NB, for orders (latter arrived 21st); Eaglet, from South Gardiner for Greenwich, Conn.

Sld, schs Silver Heels (from South Amboy), for Rockland; Willis and Guy (from Vinal Haven), for New York; Klondike (from Five Islands, NS), for Providence; E C Gates (from Calais), for Newport; Henry May (from Portland), for Norwalk; William R Huston (from Smithtown, Me), for Philadelphia.

Passed, barktn Shawmut, from Edgewater for St John, NB.

Sch John J Ward, from St John, has been ordered to Bridgeport.

Wireless Reports.

NEW YORK, May 22—Str Republic, from Naples, etc, for New York, is reported by wireless telegraph as having passed Nantucket lightship at 12.50 p m The steamer will probably dock about 8 a m tomorrow.

Shipping Notes.

The Battle liner Cheronea, Capt Swatridge, sailed yesterday from Villa Constitution for St Vincent for orders.

The following charters are reported: Bark Adele, Miramichi to W C E or E C I, deals, 40s, July 1; sch Adonia, Brunswick to Havana, lumber, p t.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., May 22.—Senator Clark's great copper mine at Jerome, Ariz., has caved in from the surface to the 700 foot level. No lives lost.