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

The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 4, 1886.

REPEAL AND ANNEXATION.

A correspondent of the Boston Globe has his mind. been in Halifax, and has interviewed a number of the leading repealers, from whom he has obtained a sketch of alleged history relating to the confederation movement and heard from. its results. It is not necessary to refer to

the story as told in the Globe, but it is worth OPIES OF TELEGRAMS BETWEEN QUEBEC AND while to take a note of what Hon. A. G. Jones, ex-minister of militis, told the Globe, THE HOLY SEE. because Mr. Jones is the leader of the re-The following telegrams have been interpealers and a privy councillor of Canada. changed between the ecclesiastical authori-

The following is a portion of the interview : ties at Quebec and the Holy See ;---QUEBEC, 21st July, 1886 .- To CARDINAL

"What is the feeling in Nova Scotla regard-ing the United States?" was asked. "It is this," was the reply. "The United States is so closely allied to the people here that if continued troubles go on it will be one of the easiest things in the world to bring about a sweeping election of the people favor-ing anneration. Thanks.

"Although it is an unpleasant thing for strong and patriotic Canadians to believe, it is nevertheless true that, if called to a vote on you.

is nevertheless true that, if called to a vote on the annexation question, Halifax would sup-port it by a large majority. "Slowly but surely there is passing from the people's mind the sentimental attachment felt for the home government, and in its place is arising a desire to possess the advantages which, as a state in the American Union, we would enjoy. This has been an unspoken desire for

years. If England agrees to our repeal, it will bridge over a dark is:u... It will effect a temporary cure. Without home rule Nova Scotia will pre-

dead issue. Mr. Jones is no longer in office.

He sees no chance of returning there, and,

therefore, his willingness to commence a

struggle which will not end until the Stars

and Stripes are floating over the land.

domains.

Rome, July 22.-To MGR. O'BRYEN, APOSpare for a struggle, which will not end until the Stars and Stripes are floating over her TOLIC ABLEGATE-The Holy Father very satisfied with your telegram, bless you. This is the A. G. Jones who, when the

CARDINAL JACOBINI, QUEBEC, July 21.—To CARDINAL JACOB-INI, ROME—The Archbishop of Toronto thanks the Holy Father for the signal honor union was effected, spoke of pulling down the imperial flag from the citadel of Hallfax, unless repeal could be obtained, and who to have been named delegate to the Holy See to invest Cardinal Taschereau with the beretta. Imposing ceremony; 22 bishops present; general enthusiasm; profound and universal gratitude to Leo XII. subsequently accepted office and emeluments in the Canadian government, took a solemn oath to protect and defend the Dominion and straightway ceased to speak of repeal except to pronounce it a

Rome, July 22 .- To MGR. LYNCH, ARCH-BISHOP OF TORONTO, AT QUEBEC, CANADA-The Sovereign Pontiff has experienced great consolation in learning the solemnity of the fetes celebrated with so much enthusiasm in presence of 22 bishops. An event of this kind will tighten the bonds which unite the Holy See and the faithful of your country.

J. W. Longley, attorney general of Nova His Holinees very affectionately gives the Apestolic Benediction to Your Grace, to the Scotia, also gave his views. To the reporter's question concerning annexation, he renew Cardinal, to the members of the clergy, and to the laity who were present at the ceremony, CARDINAL JACOBINI, plied that he had been talking to a well known Liberal whose views were much in point. Longley's Liberal, who is of course

A Post Official Arrested for Embezziment: Longley himself, is represented as saying:-"In the mind of every statesman in Canada

CHICAGO, Jaly 26 .- Col. W. H. Bolton, "The chief point that might be raised is, "The chief point that might be raised is, How can such a condition of affairs be brought about? It is true that sectional feeling exists on both sides of the line. chief of the division for handling second class matter at the Chicago post office, was arrested shortly after noon today, charged on both sides of the line. How long it will with embezziment of public funds by means exist can be only conjectured. It is purely a sentimental feeling. There is no ground what-ever for it to continue. I think the annexaclaims to have traced a shortage of \$4,000 tion movement will begin when the tariff is

ENCOURAGING TRADE Chambly constituency may return the Grit Rielite candidate, but the stronger the local feeling is in favor of the race and revenge party, the more Chapleau deserved to be Between Canada and Ausapplauded for telling those people a piece of But the rowdles at the Chambly nomina-

(From DA'LY SUN, Ju'y 27th.)

tralasia.

Boyd and others.

C H Fairweather, A A Stockton, MPP, Ali Alian, W H Thorne, J H McAvi y, R B Barnee

B R Barnes, Fineon Jones, Feorge Morrison, jr, Jas Robertson, Ald PL Connor, [of]

land, J Woodworth, Chas Turnbuil, J J Munro,

Geo Robertson.

country in a miserable strife over the dead

body of that wretched man. Perhaps

ion and the electors of the constituency are not the same crowd. The latter are yet to A Meeting of Merchants in the Court House. The Cardinalate.

> Addressed by Mr. Woods, She iff Harding, Senator

JACOBINI, ROME, ITALY :- Enthuastic reli-gious fete. Demonstration by Catholics and Protestants. Gratitude to Leo XIII. A number of the merchants and manufacturers of the city and Portland assembled in the court house Monday afternoon in response to the invitation of Sheriff Harding, CARDINAL TASCHEREAU. president of the board of trade, to the citizens Rome, 22ad July, 1886 -To CARDINAL to meet Alex. Woods, agent general from Can-TASCHEREAU, ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, QUEada to Australasia. BEC :- Telegram of your Eminence read with pleasure by the Sovereign Pontiff, who thanks and blesses you. I congratulate Among those present were :--Hon John Boyd, V Ellis, MPP,

J V Ellis, MPP, Ald Peters, E McLeod, J H Parks, Jas Kennedy, Wm Fleming, Robt Cralkshank, Edwin Flehr, E Leonard, James Lee, D J Doherty, L Thom e, CARDINAL JACOBINI. QTEBEC, July 22. - TO CARDINAL JACOBINI. ROME, ITALY :- Mission executed, indescri-bable enthusiasm, the United States and whole of Canada represented. Illumination and fireworks. Speeches by the Cardinal, Ablegate and Governor. Cardinal and people grateful. Leo XIII applauded. Them s, W Danie' O'BRYEN ABLEGATE.

SHERIFF HARDING xplained that on Saturday morning he was called upon by Mr. Wcode, who visited St.

John for the purpose of seeing some of the citizens. Mr. Woods had been appointed by the Dominion government to proceed to Australasia for the purpose of encouraging trade between those colonies and Canada. The gentleman referred to was present and was known to many in attendance, having called on them at their respective places of business. Mr. Woods wished to go to our sister colonies with the fullest information as to the manufactures of Canada. He would spend the next two months in obtaining such information and would endeavor to open the eyes of Canadians concalls to the advantace of curadians ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

generally to the advantages of extended trade with Australasia,

being introduced, addressed the meeting at some length. He said he did not propose to attempt to make a speech. He was in the presence of business men and would deal with presence of business men and would used with practical facts. There was much for him to learn by visiting the various manufacturing centres of Canada, and probably he would make centres of Canada, and probably he would make some statements to those present which would prove valuable to them. The Dominion government had recently been strongly im-presed in view of the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway and the proposed placing of a line of steamers on the route between British Columbia and Austrialasis, with the opportunities offered Canadian manuf. cturer to extend their business in those colonies, of false returns. The post office inspector | This was strongly seconded by the directorate of the Canadian Pacific railway, who offered claims to have traced a shortage of \$4,000 from November, 1884, to November, 1885, He had been requested to visit the principal

to the home market could, with some change in style, be suited to the Australian market. For instance, the boot and shoe business was one in

which we could compete with any country. Last year the boots and shoes imported by the Australasian colonies averaged \$1 per head of the population. The English makes are used

almost exclusively, and cur manufacturers would have to send there a style of boots and

would have to send there a style of boots and shoes as nearly as possible like those imported from England. He could send to Canadian makers samples of the kinds required, and they could make their goods as mearly like them as in their power. If our makers could manufacture similar goods just as cheap, then we could obtain a fair share of the trade. The population of Austra-lasia is in the vicinity of 3,000,000 people, and their imports amount to \$250,000,00, and their exports are of about the same value.

their imports amount to \$250,000,000, and their exports are of about the same value,

This is the value of the imports from Great

This is the value of the imports from Great Brittain and other foreign sources, and ex-clusive of the trade done between the eight colonies in the group, which is very consider-able. The imports of Canada amount to about \$100,000,000, and the exports to \$88,000,000, Thus while our imports from Great Britain and foreign sources amount to only \$20 per

and foreign sources amount to only \$20 per head, those of Australasia are \$83 per head. So far Canada has done but very little trade with Australasia, our exports last year amount-ing to \$433,000 of which \$160,000 only was of

MR. WOODS

the market at all further than through some shipping scents. It may be believed by some that we in Canada will be at a disadvantage as compared with Great Britain in the supply of the goodsrequired by our fellow colonists in Austra-lasis in consequence of cur protective tarift. It is maintsined that as we have to pay high duties on cartain goods which we could export, these goods would cost us more than they do the manufacturers of Great Britain. Such is not the case however. Hon, Mr. Bowell, the minister of customs, the speaker said, asked him particularly to place before all persons with whom he conversed or whom he address, ed the fact that under the customs regulations manufacturers practically did not pay any duty on goods for use in the manufactures of other goods for ense in the manufactures of other goods for ense in the manufactures of other goods for use in the manufactures of the manufacture of a tiles for years Messus. Foster have exported to Australia, Mr. Pender also, and Messrs. McAvity sealt she known abroad : Messrs. McAvity sealt their brass works largely into Ontaria, Simme' brushes are sent into Ontario and Newfoundland; Fleming's locomotives with Harris's cars take these on the ind, and steamers fed by McLaughlin's bollers transport them by water. Last week an order for saily 000 worth of plant was given bere for a horse railway in a city in a neighborwhich effer into the manufacture of articles, such duty will be refunded if the articles are exported from Canada. The minister of customs desired it to be stated that he would be happy to see that the law was carried out to the letter. This law would be construed mest liberally in the cases of all manufacturers to encourage them in the exportation of their goods. Ready made clothing makers could take advantage of this and do a large and what was certain to be a remunerative business there. Last year Great Britain sent to Australasia ready made clothing to the extent \$9,000,000, which was double the value of ready made clothing turned out by the manu-facturers of Canada. The policy of the pre-sent government would in no way operate a stainst us in competing with other countries in the supply of the Australasian markets, Our shipments of agricultural implements last year were to the value of \$256, while that of the Our shipments of agricultural implements last year were to the value of \$256, while that of the United States was \$244,310. In books, maps, engravings and other printed matter Great Britain's shipments last year amounted to \$1.-005,000, those of the United States to \$124,940, while Canada sent \$34,591. In this business we could certainly compete with other coun-tries, and successfully too. The shipments of boots and shoes from Great Britain to Aus-tralasia last year was \$3 655 000 and those of

tralasia last year was \$3,665,000 and these of the United States \$867. How is it that the former country has such

monopoly of this trade? The province of Jaebec has made immense strides in the industry. Is the secret in the fact of non-inter-course with Australia, or in our not adapting our goods to the needs or taste of a country so English in its habits? The course of this trade English in its habits? The course of this trade we is the most striking when we remember that the past three years have seen a large increase in the export by us of sole and upper leather, which last year was about \$500,000 for the work last year was about \$500,000 for the so little of, and have so little communication with the countries where these goods are sold? But besides sending our leather to England, it is a curious fact that we send to that country large quantities of boots and shoes, some of which possibly go to make up their exports to Australia. A leading boot and shoe firm of Montrealhaef or the pat 10 years sent one of their trave lars regularly twice a year to England and Germany to solicit orders for their manu-factures, it is to be presumed with success, or it

factures, it is to be presumed with success, or it is fair to suppose that otherwise the route, would be abandoned.

would be abandoned. In the shipme:t of ale and beer to Australia Great Britain sent last year about \$5,520,000 worth and the United States shipments amounted to \$74,385. Our States shipments amounted to \$74,385. Our manufacturers orght to secure a portion of this large trade. Canada should be able to com-pets with the United States in supplying carriages and horee carts, also part, with profit. Already the owners of the cordage works are shipping their goeds to the upper provinces and Manitoba, and they might just as well export their manufactures to Australasia. Great Britain shipped to these colonies last year cotton manufactured goods

August 4, 1888. WIMBLEDON.

Canadian Scores for the Queen's Prize.

London, July 15 .- Yesterday was the most trying day for the competitors that they have experienced since the meeting commenced. At put to us. I was struck with the remark of Mr. Woods, that a London merchant had his own brand put on tobacco made in Montreal, which he was exporting to Auttalia. Years ago, Messra, Foster of, this city, were asked to brand their goods as from London makers, who rent them to Australia. Why should not our own makers deal direct, and have the profit which goes to the London exporter ? For years Messra, Foster have exported to Australia, Mr. Pender also, and Messra. MocAvity send their brass works largely into Ontaria, Simms' brushes are sent into Ontario and Newfoundland; Fleming's locomotives with Harris's cars take these on the land, and steamers fed by McLaughlin's bollers transport them by water. Last week an order for \$49,000 worth of plant was given here for a horse railway in a city in a neighbor-ing province, to be made here. On canned vegetables and fish (of which Mr. Woods spoke), on canned lobsters and salmon, finnen haddies and boned codfish, have comforted thousands beyond this Dominion. Mr. Flewwelling has long exported his wares to Bermuda, and other sles of the sea. Our New Brunswick granite worked into p.llars in Carleton, support the city hall and post office of Philadelphia, and so is our building stone. Our coal warms thousands of homes in Ontario, and runs hun-dreds of engines there; rope walks, and a cot-ton duck factory supply many warts. Woollen midnight a heavy rain, accompanied by half a gale of wind, set in, and continued in a way that did not at all conduce to the comfort of the dwellers in tents. At ganfire in the morning, the wind continued in full force, but there were only occasional squalls of rain and rifts in the flying masses of cloud allowed ritts in the flying masses of cloud allowed the sun to break through at intervals in a fashion not at all favorable to good scores. But the shooting had to be done whatever the weather, and the usual procession of markers, register keepers, and competitors proceeded to the Wimbledon end of the Commen to be in readiness for the com-mencement of the second or 500 yards range of the Queen's prize. When the first gun was fired a long line of volunteers took up the prone position on the dama up the prome position on the damp ground in front of the line of targete, and when the second gun behind the line of hutta another the second gun behind the line of butts answered the report from the council tent, a smart rifle fire at one tent, a smart rills fire at once announced that the serious business of the day had begur. The wind was from west-southwest, or almost directly up the range but it most The wind was from west-southwest, or almost directly up the range, but it was very far from being steady, either in strength or direction. It blew in gusts strong enough to make a notable difference in the elevation between the mai. mum and minimum force, and coming now from the right front, then from the left, and ot other times as streight shead, that the mod dreds of engines there; rope walks, and a cot-ton duck factory supply many wants. Woollen at other times so straight ahead that the good men declared that, in the course of their seven mills work up more than grows on cur own sheep, and hides from far have to be imported men declared that, in the course of their seven shots, the aim was sometimes dead on the buil, and then as much as a foot off the target, both right and left, making a difference of eight feet variation of direction in the course of a few minutes. Such conditions made it impossible that the average shooting should be good, and it tested to the utmost the indoment sheep, and nides from far have to be imported to supply our tanneries, while our breweries quench the drouth of many beyond this local-ity. The St. Croix mills sell largely in On-tario and Quebec; so do the Gibson mills. Mr. Parks to'd me that three fourths of his pro-Parks told me that three-fourths of his pro-duct goes to Ontario, and without that market he would have to shut down. The Moneton cotton mill and refinery rend most of their products abroad. Our farniture display at the exhibi-tion shines even there, while the wood trophy of Mesnes. Howe is admired beyond all for the the shill and incompily shown in it as also for it tested to the utmost the jadgment It vested to the utmost the jadgment of the markamen, some of whom made what, under the circumstances, was very admirable shooting, though others and men of ripe ex-perience too, went to grief. Pretty soon after commencing, Corporal Souter, 1st Aberdeen, made seven successive buil's eyes, and as he came from the range with 31 he thus placed to the skill and ingenuity shown in it, as also for the marvellous variety of woods which abound in this country, and about which, frequent enhis credit the fine aggregate for the two ranges in this country, and about which, frequent en-quiry is made, for use in the finest house furnishing, India, Japan, China, Australasia, will there see what we can send them; and the question is, how? If we in New Brunswick can hold our own in so much made here, with Ontario and Quebec, surely we send alongside of them to Asia and of 66. Another competitor, Sergeant Instinc-tor Morgan, 2ad West Kent, made 34, and tor Morgan, 2nd West Kent, made 34, and there were a fawscores of 33 amongst them ba-ing Private Ferguson, 1st Argyll, the gold medallist of, 1880. Respectable aggregates at the two ranges kept drafting in, but the aver-age shooting was low, and many well-known good shots came to grief. Indeed, it seems highly probable that the result of this year's contest will be that the bulk of the best known man will show up but poorly. and that new here, with Ontario and Quebec, surely we send alongside of them to Asia and Australasia. The Canadian Pacific will soon be at our door. For 30 years some have spoken, written and worked for this to come to St. John, and it is now almost an accom-plished fuct. When the president and vice-president of that road were here, this month, they urged that not a day he loat in preparing contest will be that the bulk of the best known men will show up but poorly, and that new competitors will come to the front very exten-sively. Amongst those who made good shots under very adverse conditions was one of the Indian iteam, Serge-ant Spooner, of Calcutts, who made 34, which, with his previous 32 at 200, put him in the comfortable 66 astronom actions they urged that not a day be lost in preparing for the trade that must open up through our natural advantages and the new facilities. As Mr. Vanborne also said : "I had a very mean of Mr. Vanborne also said: "I had a very mean opinion of your country, because of the hum-d ber of New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians I used to meet in our Western United States, in the most miserable places, but yesterday in com-ing from Halifax to St. John, one of the finest countries I ever saw, was there. I thought this must be a miserable place, or, to use their own words, a God foreaken country, when they left it for that poor territory." With this country we only need facilities of markets and means of production and delivery. Go to the finest factories with a New Brunswicker or Nova Scotian at its head, the publisher in the comfortable 66 catsgory, another com-petitor during the course of the day, Color Sergeant Barrett, 2nd Lancashire, achieving the same aggregate with the same range scores of 32 and 34. No score of 65 was made, and of 52 and 54. INO SCORE OF 05 Was made, and only one 64. Then came seven scores of 65, eleven of 62, twenty-five of 61, and forty-two of 60. Last year there were three scores of 66, and no 65 score as this year, eight of 64, ten of 63. and no 65 score as this year, eight of 64, ten ot 63, twenty-one of 62, twenty-eight of 61, and forty-seven of 60, so that the data are furnished for a comparison of the shooting of the top ecorers of the two years at the two ranges. Taking these alone, 1886 compares very favor-ably with 1885; but a comparison of the team every set of the different battalions represented averages of the different battalions represented would show them to be low, and worse than last year.

are the scores of the two Col

AUSTRALIA.

Average, 50 93 per man.

CANADA.

Average, 52-5.

INDIAN THAM.

200 500 argt.

23-5021-50

24-54

27-56

13-41 20-48

22 - 49 28-55

25-56

27-52

27-52 18-45 21-50 28-56 29-56

764

200 500 Aggt. 24 28-52

23-52

21-48

27-5622-5324-5219-44

20-42 26-55 23-52

23-50 28-54

 $\begin{array}{r}
 19 - 47 \\
 82 - 58 \\
 25 - 52 \\
 24 - 54 \\
 21 - 51 \\
 29 - 61 \\
 28 - 57 \\
\end{array}$

1060

500 Aggt.

22-48 23-34 24-50

17-46

30-52

28-56

23-47 23-53

 $\begin{array}{r} 23 - 53 \\ 11 - 35 \\ 31 - 60 \\ 34 - 66 \\ 20 - 44 \\ 15 - 89 \\ 28 - 57 \end{array}$

nial and the Indian teams :-

Lieut, Colonel Sleep,

Sergeant Saker, ... Captain Powell, ...

Private Allen, Private Churchill,

Captain Blackshaw

ergeant Grimes,

ergeant King, ..

ergeant Mum'ord,

Private Stanton. Sergeant Prand, ... Captain Adams, ... Lieutenant Maxwell, Captain Hood

Lieutenant Maxwell, _____ Captaln Hood, _____ Sergeant R Iston _____ Sergeant A Bell, _____ Staff-Sergeant Mitchell... Lieutenant Blair... Private Russell, _____ Private Russell, _____

staff-sergeast Wilson, -

Lieutenant Backshaw, Lieutenant Keating, Colour Fergeant Gee, Able Seman Fenn, Captain Room, Lieutenant Watchorn, Ateutenant Golding, Jour Fergeant Bairow, ergeant Grimes.

August AN UNPUBL In 1833, ac reminiscence of Washingt Cony Female that year the a Mrs. Nulci cademy boa academy boas She possesse was somewh Among its co said, by a ve who boarded i at whom she rather mercile her Boston be album, reques which he inser is believed, he Cony, a cous iscences," the out, and the p little copy: "Thou as Thon May the May th "Thou an Andth Tia well, Lamen "Yet, som A torme And some Who do They will As the s And the j Thy vi 'Farewel In thy And the As thy 'Thy life Thy ye And at th May th "18th of 4 Preached in N. B., 1 "If any man is the old things an come new."-2 C 1. Our sub and may God all needful tr of this chapt henceforth ki though we h flesh, yet now Then follow fore if any ma

creation ; the

behold, they

pressed, St. I

that all men

in Christ or

that we Chris

with St. Paul

tators of God

the outward

persons of me

man after the

according to

honors, nor a

ask not whe

Frenchman-

question: Is

Christ, his rid

his slavery or tively speaking

In the light of

sinks into ut

has faced and

2. But St.

question_"A

ference, He

known Christ

know him so 1

known Christ

conversion he the despised I

as a great imp

leading the per of God to com

destroy His f

kingdom which

cupied a leading

He never he

Christians wh

he knew th

death. Bat a

longer knows

new creation

ing the Lord .

lowly carpent

who has been God with pow holiness by th

Him whom i now in lowin King of Kings over all, bless 3. At it was

Christians, so

not know the flesh. While like the unbell ness, knowing

and finding

we read the

Calvary in the

worship our Saviour, as the

awe we listen heaven to Joh am He that liv

hold, I am ali

keys of death 4. Now just wrought in St

is with every There is in the

stands forth a

in him see things are pr become new."

creation we ar

old creation.

are told in

formed man breathed into

and man becal

mighty transit

When

men.

THE

energy to

enemies of

Dersons.

removed from international traffic. If the Liberal party were strong enough to prevail Liberal party were strong enough to prevail upon the United States Senate the advantages to be derived, I think by free trade the diffi-culties would be lessened, particularly if a strong tariff were raised zgainst all foreign governments by both the Canadians and American people. If this alliance can ever be formed, Canada will become annexed to the United States without a doubt, notwithstand-ing the loyal feeling she holds for England." Comment is not necessary Disling Comment is not necessary. Rielites, repealers, annexationists, are all grits. They are a fine lot.

CHAPLEAU AT CHAMBLY.

The Chambly election is chiefly important because it is the first federal contest which has taken place in Quebec since the Riel question came to the front. Riel is the sole issue in the fight, and the issue is a direct city. one. The Secretary of State on one side

and Mr. Laurier on the other discussed the question on nomination day. Laurier told Chapleau that he was a murderer and had hanged Riel. He stated that the Northwest fighting was begun by an unjustifiable attack of the Canadian forces upon the soldiers of Louis Riel, and repeated the remark made by him last winter that if he had been on the banks of the Saskatchewan he would have taken arms against the Canadian volunteers. Mr. Chapleau appears, by the reports of the opposition press, to have had great difficulty in making himself heard, The Grit crowd shouted "hangman" at him; they rushed up to pull him from the platform; they pushed portraits of Riel in his face; and tried to throw a rope around his neck. Many of these rowdies were imported for the occasion, and if the Grit reports be true, they controlled the meeting for

Laurier and the Grit speakers, All credit, then, should be given to the pluck and straightforwardness of the secretary of state, who faced the turbulent mob and told them to their heads that he heartily approved of the course of the government in the Riel case. It was something to maintain in the presence of such a crowd, as best he could amid the yelllarger than the figures mentioned.

ing and the threats of his hearers that Louis Riel was rightly condemned and justly executed. It was something to characterize Riel's crimes by their proper names,

men, I then measured the dark abyss which I would have to bridge between the temptation held out to me and the svil consequences which would have followed for my own people if I yielded to it. I refused, and the future will say for the benefit of my race that I was right."

would have followed for my own people if I yielded to it. I refused, and the future will say for the benefit of my race that I was right." Mr. Chapleau has done himself great oredit in this matter. This is not the first hostile crowd to whom he has spoken with boldness his views of Louis Riel and of the politicians who are trying to involve the

\$50,000 to \$100,000. John I. Stewart, weigher, was also arrested. The inspectors say that they have found that the Chicago Daily News Co. paid him nearly \$1,000 more from November, 1884, to November, 1885, than any amount he turned over to the government. They also allege that during the same period the Western News Co. paid him \$3,600 more than he returned to Washington. They have still to inspect the accounts of all other newspapers which had papers mailed. These arrests are very likely to be followed by more, as the inspectors have

discovered a private memorandum belonging to Col. Bolton, which, they claim, implicated a number of federal officers and even private citizens. The inspectors say the facts, when brought to light, will furnish a sensation that will astonish the country as well as the

Abington's Mineral Deposit. INCREASED INTEREST IN THE DISCOVERY.

ABINGTON, Mass., July 26.—The interest in the discovery of gold and sliver in this place has been increased during the day. Many speculators from New York have been here today. Mr. Carrigan, a life long miner, went over the locality where the supposed deposits exist and took some of the quartz. It is hard enough to cut glass. The tock is soft and can be easily worked. Mr. Carrigan sort and can be easily worked. Dir. Carrigat considers the prospects excellent and is actively engaged in forming a company to work the ledge. Prof. A. C. Hervey, a geologist of New York, visited the place oday and made a thorough investigation. As the result he stated that he never saw better indications for a gold and silver mine in all als career. If the land above the rocks can be leased

he promises that he would be able to start company within a day or two. He finds Indications of silver in large quantities, some copper, sulphur, lead, gold and iron and traces of arsenic. He says the position of the ledge indicates a large deposit of metal at a depth of 50 feet and thinks the deposit worth \$500,000 at least. Some splendid fossils of plants have been dug from the ground. Yestorday some excellent specinens of peacock ore were found, which is the finest specimen of sulphur. An old miner said this evening that he was confident the deposit would exceed expectation, and he felt sure the value of the mine was much

The Largest Broil on Record.

FIVE THOUSAND HENS AND CHICKENS CONSUMED BY FIRE.

BY FIRE. BY FIRE. BY FIRE. BY FIRE. BRIDGRPOET, Conn., July 24.—An experi-ment, which showed every evidence of result-ing in success, was begun here last autumn by a young man from Nova Socia, named George Chapleau. From them he refused with soorn the offer of the leadership of the new national party if only he would say that Riel was hanged without his consent and approval. Referring to this in his Chambly speech he said in the hearing of Mercler himself: "I I had wished popularity, power, cele-brity even with my fellow-cunitymen ef my own race I might have yielded to the appeal made to me by the Hon. Mr. Mercler, who cffered me, in the name of the whole of he party, the first rank, the full authority over, and the devotedness of his friends. My sountry-men, I then measured the dark abyss which would have to bridge between the temptation held out to me and the evil consequences which would have to bridge between the furture which would have to b

with Australasia, our exports last year amount-ing to \$433,000 of which \$160,000 only was of manufactured goods. Of this latter sum \$84,-000 were for books exported by an Ontario firm, which by paying some attention to the trade secured such a large busi-ness. It was only reasonable to sup-pose that an equally large business might be done by our manufactures in other lines if the same attention were given to it. Canadian makers are able to manufacture agricultural implements just as good and as cheap as the United States makers. He had conversed with manufacturers of late and found them greatly pleased at the decision of the government to, if possible, extend our trade with other colonies. The last census returns showed that Australasia has the same acreage in wheat as Canada, and therefore the same number of agricultural implements are required. Previously our makers have considered the risk too great and have never placed any of their implements in the market, with the exception of one or two makers have considered the risk too great and have never placed any of their implements in the market, with the exception of one or two machines. He felt satisfied that at an early day Canadian made implements will be offered for sale in Australia and they cannot fail to find a ready sale. Of the imports of Australasia Great Britain sends goods to the value of \$134,000,000, and the United States goods valued at \$10,500,000 British manufacturers give valued at \$10,500,000 British manufacturers give a large share of their attention to the Austra-

a large share of their attention to the Austra-lasian trade, and agents are kept there to ex-tend the business. The United States have rather neglected the market but have secured a larger share of the business than might be expected, her merchants not having canvassed

cities of Canada and to advise the manufacturers in reference to the possibilities of extendto the extent of \$9,260,000. A Hamilton, Ont., firm is at the present time sending cotton to Australasia. It is generally believed by the Canadian manufacturers that their cottons are of a better class than those made in Great Britain. In fish Canada sent \$81,193 worth ing their trade with their fellow colonists. The intention of the government is to open Canadian office and sample warehouse in one or more of the principal cities in the Austra-lian colonics—in the former to keep al such in-Britain. In had Canada sent \$81,193 worth to these colonies. We have a good market there for our fish and should do a much larger business with these islands. Our dry salt fish wenld find a ready sale there. They have no formation about Canada as it may be possible to supply through maps, directories, commer-cial journals, etc.; in the latter to keep sampler of such Canadian manufactures as may be adapted to that country, price lists of same in fish, but consume immense quantities of them, and we should be able to supply almost all Canada, with such information as to freight and insurance as may be necessary to give the and we should be able to supply almost all they require. All present are aware that the nail and spike manufacturers of St. John have for some years shipped their manufac-tures to Australiseia, and the venture has proved successful. At the present time one firm is filling an order for a firm there. Of the cars ordered by the railway companies of these islands, last year, Canada shipped none, although in 1884 a London, Ont., firm shipped to the colonies \$50,000 worth of cars. At that time an order was also sent to the United States for cars and was of course filled. While those made in Canada gave every satisfaction, and insurance as may be necessary to give the purchaser delivered prices. Masy samples of the same article, but by different makers, and prices of each, may be kept on hand, the purchaser making his selection. Duplicate samples of small portable wares should be sent, as local brokers will take the goods in hand with a view to making sales, in the same manner as our commercial travular. manner as our commercial travellers; having obtained orders they could send same direct to manufacturer, giving the usual shipping direcmanufacturer, giving the usual shipping direc-tions and any necessary references. His primary business was to develop closer commercial relations with that continent, to bring the Canadian producer and Australian importer together, to let the one know the wants of the other, to show the Australian buyer what the Canadian can sell, to advise the Canadian producer as to the styles and those made in Canada gave every satisfaction, the American built cars did not and the com-pany which ordered them had expressed much regret that both orders were not sent to Can-ada. He had conversed with the members of the firm of Jas. Harris & Co., who felt that buyer what the Uanadian can sell, to advise the Canadian producer as to the styles and character of goods suitable, or which can be made suitable, to the Australian trade, to give they could do a considerable business there, the Australians desiring to trade with Canada rather than the United States. The railways rather than the United States. The railways in the Australasian group are rapidly gincreas-ing, which necessitates a steady increase in reling stock. There were many other lines in which we would prove successful competitors with Great Britain and the United States if our merchants would only make an effort to score a prat of the basiness such advice or opinion on the commercial standing of the firms proposing to do business standing of the firms proposing to GO Dusiness as may be desired, so far as local knowledge may enable him; thus to assist and increase the ability of the Canadian dealer to compete for the trade and to do so with no more than the ordinary commercial risks, Many lines of goods made here and adapted

effort to secure a part of the business. Since he arrived in St. John he had been in-Since he arrived in St. John he had been in-formed that one firm is manufacturing nall boxes for alignment to Austrialasia for a gentle-man in the nail business there. The gentleman referred to was at one time interested in the nail business in St. John. In answer to C. H. Fairweather, Mr. Woods said about one-third of the exports of the United States to Australasia were shipped by steamer from San Francisco. The rates

the United States to Australasia were shipped by steamer from San Francisco. The rates charged are much greater than will be asked by the steamers which it is proposed to run in connection with the C. P. K. The manufac-turers of St. John would hardly be able to send bulky goods over the C. P. K. for ship-ment by steamer to Australasia, but they could export such goods by vessel from this port. It is not unlikely that a line of steamers would run from the St. Lawrence to Austra-lasian ports, and St. John merchants could make their shipments in these vessels. It was the intention of the C. P. R. manager, Mr. Van Horne, to make such rates as would as Van Horne, to make such rates as would as-tonish us, and by this means we could do more business with these islands than the most sanguine hoped for.

THE SHERIFF

suggested that the gentlemen present form which was done. which was dene. In answer to Sheriff Harding, Mr. Woods explained that the voyage from London to Melbourne via the Suzz Canal was made in A spianed that the voyage from London to Melbourne via the Sutz Canal was made in about 45 days, while goods leaving St. John could be carried over the C. P. R. and landed in Melbourne in about 32 days. He spoke of the great wealth of these islands. The banks were of the very best kind. Immense amounts of money were on deposit and the sbares were quoted at double their par value. Oats brought 75 cents per bushel there, and Canadian grown oats could be landed there at 50 cents. Butter sold at from 25 to 56 cents per pound, and Canadi-an farmers ought to have no difficulty in making money in supplying these markets. Sheriff Harding said Mr. Woods would re-main in the city until this (Tuesday) evening, and would be happy to receive any gentlemen who might desire to see him at the Royal Hotel. In case any wished to correspond with him, Mr. Woods saked them te direct their letters care of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. GEO, MORBISON, JR., GEO. MORRISON, JR.,

asked Mr. Woods if duties were imposed by the goods mentioned. Mr. Woods said the duties were light and affected other countries just as they would Canada.

SENATOR BOYD said we should not separate without thanking Mr. Woods for his visit, and the information he has given us, which is I think, the most interesting we have heard for a long time, and also to thack you Mr. chairman, for having given

Britain shipped to these tron manufactured goods 0.000. A Hamilton, Ont., i time sending cotton to enerally believed by the cars that their cottons are n those made in Great ada sent \$\$1,193 worth Ve have a good market should do a much larger lands. Our dry salt fish le there. They have no enera en aware that the nerative statistics of them, ble to supply almost all sent at as proved information of the sent sent sent sent sent sent set information of the sent set should do a much larger lands. Our dry salt fish le there are aware that the information of the sent set ing blow of June 1877, by which nearly twenty millions of our energy and strength were swept at all, but the soars from that blow are disap-pearing with returning hope and capital, and St. John will yet become what its friends winter our merchants had a large fish trade with the upper provinces, which formerly centred in Boston; our friends there have thus lost by the lapsed treaty what St. John has gained, and new markets are opening up which our increasing facilities in improved transit are extending. In the hands of our board of trade, under its energetic president (to whom we are indebted for what he is doing and has been doing in trying to extend our trade relawhom we are indepted for what he is doing and has been doing in trying to extend our trade rela-tions with the West Indies and Spanish Islands) the suggestions of Mr. Woods will be safe, and I hope that in this way the great gaps may be filled, which have been made by the loss of our wooden shipping and carrying, our West India trade, our old time whaling business, which you and I, Mr. Chairman, will remember so largely centered here, with others, and that the practical ideas given us may be worked

I have to move that the thanks of this meet-ing be tendered Mr. Woods for his visit and the valuable information furnished by him. ALD. P. L. CONNOR f Portland seconded the motion. The sheriff, in putting the resolution, said the board of trade had done what it considered

the board of trade had done what it considered its duty in calling this meeting. The motion was carried by an unanimous vote, and the sheriff, in tendering Mr. Woods the thanks of the meeting, said he hoped Mr. Woods would be successful in his mission and that it would prove beneficial to Canada and Naw Rennewick aspeciality. New Brunswick especially. Mr. Woods thanked the meeting for the re-

Mr. Woods thanked the meeting for the re-solution, which was quite unexpected. Mr. Woods, before the meeting adjourned, said he wished to acknowledge the sheriff's kindness since his arrival in St. John. The aberiff had exercised the energy of youth and the discretion of sge. The speaker also re-turned thanks to the manufacturers of St. John who he as id wight part energy of the

John who, he said, might rest assured that he would de his utmost to extend the trade of Canada in Australasia, The meeting then adjourned.

Nix's Mate."

Queer name, isn't it, for a beacon in mid-ocean? It is high tide as we pass, but when the tide is out there is a long, narrow bar of sand extending almost to the mainland. Would you believe this sandy shoal was ever a large fertile island? Yet such is the fact.

a large fersile island (is such is the fact. Why is it called by such a queer name? Well, Nix was a freebooter, that is, a pirate, and on the shores of this island he and his mate burled their treasure. The captain disappeared after this and the mate was hung for the crime, although he protested his in ocence and gave as a sign that the island would disappear. Now, what a pity they should have hung that mate ! If they hadn't,

that island might have been in existence to this day, instead of that ugly looking old beacon I The mate was not the only person hung there, for Boston harbor was quite a resort for robbers and pirates, and many a

resort for robbers and pirates, and many a one was captured and hung. One account or report at the time charges them with being "instigated by the devil." I have no doubt that his satanic majesty was as lively in those days for evil as he is now, and somewhat of late I have thought that he is not dead yet. You know, perhaps, that Captain Kidd was brought to Boston before he was sent to London to be tried. I wonder why they did not give him a sail "down the harbor" and land him at Bird Island or Nir's, and then set him performing the style of gymnastics so common there—dancing on air. One bold sea king made so much money that he retired, turned over a new leaf and became one of the solid men of the town. It is wonderful how good some people are after they have made their little pile, and are on the road to—well, fill in the place to suit your several beliest. One thing is strange,—the only two islands in the harbor upon which a gibbet was set up have disappeared. Was it chance?-Boston Cor. of Cape Cod Item.

Cor. of Cape Cod Item. called on to do it.

A car load of corn was lately shipped from Nebraska to Chicago which was sold at the latter city for \$3 less than the freight, and the owner had to pay the balance. At a dinner given to Henry Ward Beecher in London, one of the guests was an English-man named Theodore Tilden.

acting upon there is indee

Sergeant Mawhood, Private Lenehan, Private Creamore, Co.or Sergeant Harwood, Sergeant W Leach, Lieutenant Crozier, Pergeant Murray, Private Reeves, Lientenant Dale, Major Bourdillon. Major Bon nant Davis, Sergeant Spooner, Corporal Mcore, Corporal Owen, Captain Waiter faise, Average, 49 06 per man.

position, Canada leading, Australia coming next, and India bringing up the rear. Canada, however, has gained two marks per man on Australia at the 500 yards, and India has lessened the gap which separated her from Anastralia, while the average shooting of the three is close up to the battalion averages of the best shooting battalions of the mother country. Thus the average of the Greater Britons stand at 50.80, while that of the Lon-don R:16 Brizade. 33 men. is 51 69. ion Rifle Brigade, 39 men, is 51 69. Wonderful Mand S.

die. She flew over the ground, and made the quarter in the wonderful time of 301 seconds, a 2.02 gait. Everybody present, including her owner, was delighted at her speed. The fact that she had made a quarter of a mile a week before in 311 seconds, a 2.06 gait, showed that she could trot a quarter in these low figures whenever she was

HE MAKES A QUARTER OF A MILE IN THIRTY SECONDS AND A HALF, A 2 02 GATT, John Murphy took his weekly trip up to Robert Bonner's farm, near Tarrytown, on Saturday, to give Maud S. a spin in the

course of her regular work in preparing her for the coming trial, in which Mr. Bonner expects she will be able to beat her own record of 2.082, the best in the world. Murphy jumped into the sulky, and, after giv. ing her a jog of two or three miles, said : "This mare is a flying. I think I'll have to let her out for a quarter, to take the rough edge off." She was sent away trotting as true as a

dust of the gro that dust God man, and br breath of life, soul. By this

that he was ta thou art, and Nor are we ev solemnly than thought of wo "Earth to e dust." If you see that there ence between result of the

CRE

