

The Union Advocate.

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W. & J. ANSLAW,

VOL. XI.—No. 34.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, June 19, 1878.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 554.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, - - - - - MIRAMICHI, N. B.
This House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.
LIVERY STABLES, with GOOD OUTFIT, on the premises.
ALEX. STEWART,
Late of Waverly House, St. John's. Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, - - - - - MIRAMICHI, N. B.
This Hotel is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, is in close proximity to the C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.
Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in every style at short notice.
JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877.

KIRK HOTEL,
THE SUBSCRIBER has rented the new Building erected by Mr. K. Keen, near the Post Office and Custom House, and having newly furnished the same throughout, is prepared to accommodate the **TRAVELLING PUBLIC.**
No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of guests.
COACH will connect with the trains—Good stable accommodation.
D. KIRK, Proprietor.
Newcastle, May 18, 1878.

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM, - - - - - NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, - - - - - Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes' walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 13th, 1878.

"Wilbur House,"
Bathurst, Gloucester County, N. B.
This House, which has been enlarged and thoroughly refurnished, and is now ready to receive the public on Monday next, 12th June.
As regards situation, it is located in a very pleasant town, and being in close proximity to the Bathurst Station, is one of the very best summer resorts for tourists and families who leave the heated cities to seek the invigorating air of the North. The County excels in beautiful scenery and excellent fishing grounds. The hotel is within easy reach of the International Railway, and every effort will be made by the Proprietor to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who may patronize the establishment, which will be conducted in the very best style.
H. WILBUR, Proprietor.
Bathurst, June 6, 1878.

ROYAL HOTEL,
KING SQUARE.
I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the "ROYAL," always had the reputation of being one of the best Hotels in the Province.
Excellent Bill of Fare, first-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation. Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
St. John, July 9, 1877.

NORTHERN HOUSE,
CAMPBELLTON.
THE Subscribing recently bought and fitted up the John McMillan House, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders both private and transient on the most liberal terms.
The commanding view which this House affords of the splendid Restigouche river and adjacent mountains, renders it one of the most attractive Hotels in the North.
Good Salt Water Bathing can be had in the vicinity at any time.
R. DAWSON, Proprietor.
July 14th, 1877.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
RIVER DU LOUP.
JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and is well calculated to meet the requirements of travellers, as neither price or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of guests. Situated on an elevated, airy and splendid view of the St. Lawrence and adjacent country.
October 26, 1877.

To Mill Owners and Mechanics.
THOS. B. PEACE,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL KINDS OF SAWS,
Is prepared to fill orders from any part of the country. His saws are now being widely used, are made of the very finest quality of English Steel, and are warranted to be equal to the best English or American manufacture. A fair trial will prove the correctness of these statements.
All kinds of Repairing Done.
References By Permission:—
HON. WM. MURHEAD, Chatham;
J. B. SNOWBALL, Esq.,
J. B. RITCHIE & Co., Newcastle;
J. FLETCHER, Nelson;
BAKER & Co., North Esk.
SHOP—Water Street, Chatham, N. B.
September 18, 1878.

TRUNK FACTORY,
ESTABLISHED 1862.
MR. W. H. KYNOLLES
HAS much pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers that he has resumed business at No. 203, over A. J. Leidy's Furniture Emporium, where he will be pleased to attend to all orders entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.
Repairs Promptly attended to.
St. John, Aug. 14, 1877.

WILLIAM A. PARK,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.
Castle Street, - - - - - NEWCASTLE.
May 1, 1877.

Law and Collection Offices
—OF—
ADAMS & LAWLOR,
Barristers, Conveyancers, &c.
Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Real Estate, and Fire Insurance Agents.
NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.
M. ADAMS, R. A. LAWLOR, Bathurst.
March 27th, 1877.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, - - - - - N. B.
OFFICE—Snowball's Building.
May 12, 1874.

M. S. BENSON,
Attorney-at-Law Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.
OFFICE—OVER J. V. BENSON'S DRUG STORE.
Chatham, July 12, 1878.

WILLET & QUIGLEY,
Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
JOHN WILLET, RIC D. F. QUIGLEY, LL. B.
March 24, 1878.

A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,
&c., &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
July 10, 1877.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Chatham, N. B.
August 29, 1878.

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;
RESIDENCE.
At Mr. Wm. Greenleaf's, opposite Office.
Newcastle, March 26, 1877.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. Freeman,
will attend to DENTISTRY in its various branches, as to his other engagements will permit.
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.
Being a resident in the County his patients will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1878.

Confectionery &c.
W. C. HODSWORTH,
CONFECTIONER,
CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Chatham—In Store lately occupied by J. V. Benson.
Newcastle—Head of Public Wharf.
Constantly on hand, a great variety of
Plain and Fancy Confectionery,
(Pure and Unadulterated).
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A large importation of
Choice Valencia Oranges, Lemons, Dried Fruits, &c.
Newcastle, March 29, 1878.

Goldleaf, Smalts, Acid, &c.
T. B. Barker & Sons,
are now receiving:
30 CARBOYS Sulphuric Acid, 20
Black Steaming Smalts, 2 cases Blue Smalts, 1 case Fine Beaten Goldleaf, 50 barrels English Whiting, 1 case pure Chloride of Lime, 5 cases Stationery, 1 case Glauber Salts, 4 packages French Brushes and Toilet Goods, 2 bbls. Foreign Glue, 1 case Tin Foil, 1 case Whale Oil Soap, 1 case Ridge's Patent Food.
Wholesale and Retail, by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
St. John, June 3, 1878.

London House.
WHOLESALE.
OUR SPRING STOCK
—IS—
NOW OPEN,
—AND IN—
EVERY DEPARTMENT,
We are prepared to fill the Orders of friends, personally or by letter, in our
NEW WAREHOUSES
ON THE OLD SPOT,
REBUILT WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR OUR
General Wholesale Business.
ENTRANCE TO BRICK BLOCK.
3 Market Square,
—AND—
Stone Warehouse,
CHAPMAN'S HILL,
Next to Bank British North America.
DANIEL & BOYD.
May 6, 1878.

TO THE TRADE.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.
C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
NECK-TIE FACTORY,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
SPRING AND SUMMER 1878.
The Latest Novelties in
MEN'S AND BOYS' NECK-WEAR NOW READY.
Please reserve orders for Agent, who will visit the North shortly.
Prices lower than the imported article—Terms favorable.
Fredericton, May 6, 1878.

D. B. DUNHAM,
ARCHITECT,
OFFICE—MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE AND PRINCE WILLIAM ST.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
REFERENCES:—
D. J. McLAUGHLIN, STEPHEN WITTAKER, JAS. E. WHITTAKER, S. K. FOSTER, Owners of Commercial Block, King St., G. Y. NOWLAN, SIMON JONES, A. L. PALMER, JAS. A. TUTT, JOHN V. ELLIS, DR. MACLENNAN, HENRY VAUGHAN, DR. HAMILTON, F. TUNNEY, ETC., ETC., ETC.
May 6, 1878.

CARPETS & OILCLOTHS.
A full Stock of the above always on hand.
A. O. SKINNER,
68 KING STREET,
St. John, N. B.
May 6, 1878.

Lamps, Oils, &c.
CHANDLERS,
BRACKET, TABLE and HAND LAMPS,
Chimneys, Wicks, &c.,
AMERICAN & CANADIAN OILS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. R. CAMERON,
11 King Street,
St. John, May 6, 1878.

EDWARD B. ROWE,
BOSTON FORWARDING AGENT
—FOR—
FULTON Fresh Fish MARKET,
—AND—
COMMISSION FISH DEALER,
47 Central Wharf,
BOSTON, U. S.

Consignments of Salmon
carefully re-loaded and placed in best hands at very low charges.
All packages must be plainly marked care "E. B. ROWE, BOSTON."
Lowest shipping rates obtained and information furnished upon application.
May 6, 1878.

TO LET.
THE commodious STORE lately occupied by Messrs. W. & W. G. Anslow, on Castle Street, Newcastle. This store is in a first rate stand for business.
For particulars &c., apply at the "Advocate Office."
Newcastle, April 29, 1878.

NOT BURNED OUT.
Leather and Shoe Finding.
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs leave to say to his customers and all others, that he is still able to supply at usual prices, any who may favor him with their patronage.
J. J. CHRISTIE,
68 King Street St. John, July 2, 77.

CUSTOM TAILORING.
T. M. STEWART,
(OF SCOTLAND),
late Cutter for W. S. Morris, Esq., wishes to announce to the people of Newcastle and surrounding District, that he has commenced business over James W. Davidson's store, where with all the modern ideas in cutting, and the latest New York fashions, he is prepared to make up Clothes equal to any made abroad.
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Newcastle, 22nd April, 1878.

INSURANCE BLOCK.
Fire & Marine Insurance Agency,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Corner of Prince William Street and Market Square.
Application for Fire Insurance may be made to the following Representatives.
NEWCASTLE—A. A. Davidson.
CHATHAM—T. F. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1802.
Capital & Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000.
THE AETNA INSURANCE CO.,
INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$6,000,000.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
INCORPORATED 1810.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$2,500,000.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as furniture, contained therein, insured for terms of One or Three Years, at low rates. Steam Saw Mills, Vessels on the stocks—or in port, Warehouses, Merchandise and Insurable property, of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER.
Jan. 8, 1878.
AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Assets January 1st, 1878. - - - \$24,000,000
Liabilities - - - - - \$10,000,000
Surplus over Liabilities. - - - \$14,000,000
This company is one of the few that has complied with the new law in the Dominion requiring additional deposits.
The company has over Sixty Thousand members, and has paid to Policy Holders over Thirty One Million Dollars, and is unequalled in rates, profits or security. Full information will be given or printed matter forwarded upon application to
W. P. BISHOP, J. R. HARPER, MEDICAL ADVISER, St. John, N. B. ap24
Newcastle, N. B.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I HEREBY give notice to my customers in the North that I have appointed M. M. SARGENT, Esq., General Agent for the sale of **BAKER'S ANTI-ALGIC**, who will supply the liniment at the same rates at which it can be obtained from the proprietor, Mr. Sargent was the first to introduce Baker's Liniment into Miramichi, and with his knowledge of a good article he has cheerfully consented to push the sale of this new liniment, which is the best ever offered to the public, both for man and beast. It is used both externally and internally, especially for
Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Tooth Ache and Cough, and a number of other complaints, as will be seen by reference to the label on bottle. This Liniment is sold strictly upon its own merits. A fair trial will establish its superiority over all other liniments.
JOSEPH BAKER, PROPRIETOR,
MONCTON.
March 20, 1878.

Jas. R. Howie's
CUSTOM TAILORING
AND
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
MARBLE HALL,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
SPRING STOCK OF
NEW CLOTHS
of the Latest Styles just to hand, to which inspection is respectfully invited.
Fancy Worsteds Coatings, Trousers, Tweeds all makes, &c.
A GOOD FIT GUARANTEED in every case.
Orders from the country especially attended to.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
Cents Furnishing Goods,
of all Descriptions on hand.
Inspection respectfully invited.
JAMES R. HOWIE,
Fredericton, May 2, 1877.

G. A. BLAIR,
Merchant Tailor,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Always on hand a large and select assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins,
Cassimeres, Beavers, Meltons, &c.
SCOTCH, ENGLISH, & CANADIAN TWEEDS.
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.
Gentlemen's APPAREL,
Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Styles.
Orders from a distance will receive Special Attention.

LATEST FASHIONS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Remember the Stand.
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's.
Water Street, Chatham.
June 24th, 1878.

D. MAGEE & CO.
MEN'S TWEED AND LINEN HATS;
BLUE SERGE AND LINEN HELMETS;
Spring Styles Satin Hats.
BEST QUALITY—MADE TO ORDER.
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
HAT STORE, 57 KING STREET.
St. John, April 8, 1878.

WANTED.
A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—one willing to make himself generally useful.
Apply to
DR. FREEMAN.
Newcastle, Sept. 11, 77.

Miscellaneous.
The Opposition Policy.
The following resolution, which was moved in the House of Commons by Sir John Macdonald, represents the commercial policy of the Opposition:—
"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national Policy, which by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff will benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining, the Manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a Policy will retain in Canada the thousand and one employments, now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed; will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market; will encourage and develop an active inter-provincial trade; and moving (as it ought to do) in the interests of a reciprocity of Tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."
(Halifax Reporter.)
How They Do It.

One of the strongest points against the present Ottawa Government is its marked increase of the public debt. Mr. Cartwright has only been in office for four or five years, and he has been to London, England, three times to borrow money, without carrying on any great national work to completion. Some money has been spent upon the Canada Central, which seems now to be an abandoned work. Thousands have been expended on the Fort Francis Locks which will be useless as everybody now admits, thanks to Senator Macpherson's trenchant criticism of the Premier's policy in regard to that particular work. The Canada Pacific Railroad between Manitoba and Lake Superior has been built, just as our Local Government undertook the Eastern Extension—here a little and there a little—a thing of shreds and patches. The Canada Pacific, between the two points we have named, has been built, only a piece at each end, with a 180 miles in the middle entirely uncompleted. So it has been with all the Government works. Yet without finishing anything, without making the works practically useful, the Government have sent over three times to borrow money from the London Capitalists, who succeeded in persuading Mr. Cartwright to adopt some new plan that resulted in our getting less net proceeds than ever before.

The result of the Grit effort in the direction of the public debt, may be summed up thus:—
1873-4. \$129,743,400
1874-5. 141,163,200
1875-6. 151,063,400
1876-7. 161,200,000
1877-8. 174,675,900
Total increase of debt since 1873-4, \$44,932,400.
Deducting what are known as "the assets," Mr. Cartwright shows the net debt to be as follows:—
1867. \$75,200,000
1868. 70,737,800
1869. 70,800,000
1870. 72,300,700
1871. 77,708,500
1872. 82,187,000
1873. 99,848,500
1874. 108,340,000
1875. 116,000,400
1876. 124,551,600
1877. 133,000,000
This shows that the net debt of the Dominion increased during the first six years of the Confederation under Sir John's Administration \$24,000,000. During Mr. Cartwright's management the debt increased in four years \$38,000,000. That is to say the average yearly increase of the net debt under Sir John was \$4,000,000. Under Mr. Mackenzie it has been more than TWICE AS MUCH PER ANNUM—in ACTUAL FIGURES \$8,200,000.

Now in order to see the full difference between the two Administrations in this matter of the public debt, you must recollect that the present Government increased the taxes three millions of dollars more each year. Put these three millions of extra taxation to the \$8,200,000 of extra debt, and you have the proper elements for a comparison between the two Governments in the matter of the public debt. It will stand thus—Sir John's 4,000,000 of dollars increase per annum against Mr. Mackenzie's 11,200,000 dollars increase per annum.

The increase under Sir John was largely due to the Intercolonial Railway—one of the best most substantial and cheapest roads on the continent. That increase was altogether justifiable. For when Mr. Cartwright went over to England on one of his borrowing expeditions, he issued a circular in which, referring to the debt contracted by the late Government, he said:—
"The whole of the debt has been incurred for legitimate objects of public utility."
The conclusion of the whole matter of the public debt is that while the Grits denounced when in opposition the increase of the Public Debt, they have themselves, increased it, notwithstanding the higher taxes levied, at a rate more than double that of the increase under Sir John.

(St. John Globe Reporter.)
Rioting in Quebec.
The Military called out and fire upon the Mob.

QUEBEC, June 8.—A motley procession, headed by the Mayor, followed the streets to the Parliament House seeking an interview with the Premier. Five hundred disaffected workmen demanded of Mr. Joly at the door of the House, that the laborers on the new Departmental Buildings be paid at least \$1.00 per day. Up to the present they have been receiving but fifty, and sixty cents each, not sufficient to keep the body and soul together, much less to support a family with. The Premier informed them that the contractor was willing to pay an additional shilling a day, but this advance the men indignantly spurned, and marched again through the city—to their credit be it said, carefully abstaining from anything that could be construed into a mark of violence.

June 10.—Last night the strikers visited the workshops of the North Shore Railway, and although assured that the employees were receiving more pay than demanded by the strikers, proceeded, owing to the foreman refusing to sign a paper to that effect, to demolish the windows and doors, while some of their number attempted to carry away a quantity of brass and other materials. After doing considerable damage and driving away the employees, the crowd marched off by surrounding Mr. G. E. Pare's match splint factory on the River St. Charles, and on Pare refusing to sign the document they presented to him, closed the establishment, causing the greatest consternation among the female and other employees of the place.

MONTEAL, June 12.—The following has just been received from Quebec:—
The riot here is on the increase. The strikers now number some thousands. "B." Battery were forced to retreat, the riot act not having been read. Capt. Prevost, Adj., and some others of the men are badly cut with stones.

The mob have broken into Renaud's store and stolen therefrom nearly two hundred barrels of flour; compelling carters to take it away.
The Military are marching up and down Paul street at two thirty, attempting to disperse the crowd but without avail.

LATER.
The riot act has just been read.—The Military are firing. One man is reported killed and several wounded.

LATEST.
MONTEAL, June 12.—The following was from Quebec at 3.30 p. m.:—
Several rioters and spectators are wounded.
Captains Short and Prevost were badly cut with stones, and some bullets are also believed to have taken effect in their arms and legs.

Two or three of the mob have received sabre cuts from the cavalry. Everything is now quiet. The rioters have dispersed and "B." Battery is now guarding the Parliament House.

QUEBEC, June 13, 1.45 p. m.—The strike has the appearance to-day of terminating quietly on account of the presence of so large a force of military in town.

The Montreal troops, consisting of the Prince of Wales Rifles, Victorias, and Fifth Fusiliers, arrived safely by special train about eight o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the citadel. The different regiments have been relieving each other ever since on duty at the citadel and Parliament House.

The mob met at the Jacques Cartier Hall about 8 a. m. and were addressed by one of their leaders, but refused to follow him in any numbers, and most of them dispersed quietly.

June 13, 3 P. M.—A small assemblage of rioters marched as far as the Esplanade this morning, but then dispersed and hid their flag. A considerable mob has congregated, however, all day near St. Louis gate, principally, no doubt, to watch the interesting movements of the troops back and forward from the citadel.

The Fusiliers were stationed for a time in the skating rink, but relieved other companies at intervals during the day at the Parliament House.—Their excellent music and fine martial appearance gained for them great admiration.

Two or three arrests were made by detectives this morning of parties supposed to have been leaders in the riots, who were conveyed to the jail by the Military. The inquest on Bendone, killed yesterday, commenced to-day before a highly respected jury, and was adjourned till to-morrow, after a witness had proved the identity of deceased. It is believed that medical testimony will establish that the deceased was killed by a bullet shot.

So far everything this afternoon passed off quietly.
(Montreal Witness Report.)
Quebec, June 12.—The strikers' riots are assuming alarming proportions, and the Mayor and authorities are loudly blamed for not taking more active measures to prevent further trouble. This morning B. Battery were called out to St. Roch's, but not being authorized to use arms were forced to retire into Jacques Cartier Hall, being stoned by about 2,000 people. Some of the officers were wounded. The strikers have not yet returned to work, but have succeeded in putting a stop to almost all the work

going on in the city. A number of boats upon which men were employed had been moved across to the other side of the river, where the Levis men are engaged on them. Mr. Climon, contractor for the Provincial Buildings, announces his intention of suing the city for heavy damages for every day on which his men remain idle, through the city not offering them proper protection from the strikers to enable them to go to work.

The strikers have completely destroyed the workshops of Simon Peters, the contractor, and successfully repulsed B. Battery. They are now marching about the city, looking for the different contractors. They visited the St. Louis Hotel in search of Mr. Climon, contractor of the new Departmental buildings, but the leaders were promptly expelled by Mr. William Russell, and Mr. Montgomery, the manager, or the hotel would have been overrun by them. It is expected further mischief will be done by them this afternoon. Mayor Chambers cannot be found, and strong indignation is expressed at inaction. The leaders of the mob are French Communists. To-day they have unfurled the tri color flag. Several of the men of B. Battery, and one officer, have been badly wounded. It is said that Col. Strange was wounded.

The riot has already resulted fatally. At 2.20 the Mayor read the Riot Act at Renaud's building, from which the crowd stole several hundred barrels of flour and refused to be driven by the military. The Cavalry with drawn sabres cut their way through the mob in order to disperse it, but were badly stoned. Capt. Short being knocked from his horse by the blow of a stone on the face. The men of B. Battery fired blank cartridge, but the mob only got infuriated, and the French communists in their ranks developed itself, pillage and bloodshed being evidently their sole desire. About a dozen ball cartridges were then fired, and one of the leading rioters was shot dead at the foot of Dog Hill, and lies in his grave, a most horrid spectacle. Dr. Lemoine arrived immediately, but found his skull broken quite in. No one this morning anticipated anything so serious, the political excitement having caused everything else to be lost sight of.

The rioters attempted to smash Peter's mill and the Mayor called on B. Battery, who were stoned in Grand street till forced to retreat by the mob. They then proceeded up town to look for the contractor of the Parliament buildings. Failing to find him they returned to the Lower Town, and proceeded to sack Renaud's store, as described. Most of the rioters have now dispersed. Several are wounded with stones, sabre cuts on the face, and bullets. The military, though surrounded by a vastly superior force, behaved admirably well. The 6th Royal Rifles are now called out, but everything at present is quiet, and the other military have gone to the Parliament House, where they will remain during to-night's sitting, an attack upon it being feared.

Cricket.
THE AUSTRALIANS DEFEAT THE BEST ENGLISH ELEVEN.
The Australian cricket club has given an awful licking, by nine wickets, to the best English eleven—the "corn stalks" have whipped the "burly" Englishmen. The London Standard devotes a long leader to the event. We read as follows:

The game commenced with a surprise for the spectators. Mr. W. G. Grace and Mr. Hornby, two of the finest bats in England, went to the wickets, to the bowling of Messrs. Allan and Boyle. The champion batsman made four off the first ball, but at the second was caught at square leg, amid murmurs of surprise from the spectators and not a little, we should imagine, to the astonishment of the Australian team, who scarcely expected to see the most formidable of all the Graces disposed of so easily. But another surprise was to come. Mr. Hornby had made a few turns when a change of bowling took place, Mr. Spofforth relieving Allan, and clean bowling the Lancashire batsman in his second over. Mr. Webbe came next, and was also bowled by Spofforth, and then the bowler absolutely took wickets in three successive balls—an almost unprecedented feat in a high class match like this. Well might the victorious Colonial bowler have said parodying the words of Horatius, "What man of Marylebone comes next to taste Australian cheer?" But the Club, of course, struggled on, being finally disposed of for thirty three runs, about half, or over a third, of what they might reasonably have expected to see placed to the account of Mr. W. G. Grace alone. Mr. Spofforth's bowling, as shown by the analysis, was certainly most remarkable. Out of five overs and three balls he bowled three maidens; only four runs were scored off him, and for these he took six wickets. The thunder of applause that greeted him when he walked back to the Pavilion were never better deserved.

Origin of Great Britain's Emblems.
The intestine wars which so long devastated England were carried on under the symbols of the Red and White Rose. The adherents of the House of Lancaster chose the red rose as their mark of distinction, whilst those of York chose the white. This fratricidal war continued until the union of the roses by the marriage of Henry VII. with Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., in 1486, since which time the rose has continued to be the emblem of England.

When St. Patrick landed in Ireland to convert the Irish, 432, the pagan inhabitants were ready to stone him. He requested to be heard, and endeavored to explain God to them as the Trinity of Unity; but they did not understand him until he plucked a trefoil, or shamrock, from the ground, and said, "Is it not as possible for the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost to be one, as for the three leaves to grow upon a single stalk?" "Then," says Brind, "the Irish were convinced, and became converts of Christianity; and in memory of that event they have ever since worn the shamrock as a badge of honor."

When the Danes invaded Scotland on one occasion, they resolved to adopt a strategem, and in order to prevent the Scots from detecting them they marched barefoot. The Danes thought they should reach the camp in a few minutes, when, on a sudden, a man who went forward was wounded by a stout Scotch thistle, so that he could not help crying out loudly with pain. This noise roused the camp, the Scots flew to arms, and the Danes were vanquished. The thistle was afterwards adopted as the insignia of Scotland.

On a certain occasion King Cadwalla met a Saxon army. In order to distinguish his men from the Saxon he placed a leek in each of their hats; and having gained a decisive victory over their enemies, the leek became ever after the badge of the Welsh.

A Picnic Party Struck by Lightning.
Providence, R. I., May 26.—This afternoon seven men were preparing to have a fish fry on an island in the Waterman reservoir. Stumbled, when a storm came up and lightning struck the party. William Calvin of Scituate and Daniel Knowlton of Greenville were standing back to back under a tree, were killed. Eugene Knowlton, and Jeremiah Angell, his hired man, were injured, their boots being stripped off, their feet burned and limbs partially paralyzed. The other three were stunned, but not seriously.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—James McMillan, Esq., while walking across a temporary platform between the rear of the store of J. & A. McMillan on Canterbury street and the rear of the new building on Prince Wm. street struck against the upper sash of the window in the latter building, and was thrown to the ground—a distance of about twenty feet. Drs. Hamilton, Botsford and Christie were immediately called in. The shock was a tremendous one, and Mr. McMillan's right arm and leg were broken. His right eye, but that no bones were broken, was very much injured, and the spine. Mr. McMillan was removed to his home on Elliott Row, and although he has suffered considerably we are glad to learn that there is a prospect of his not having sustained any permanent injury. The first news of the accident as it spread through the city produced a deep sensation of sorrow, but the latter news greatly relieved the anxiety of his many friends.—*Globe.*

Edison, the inventor, is fairly overwhelmed with letters begging for new inventions. One party wants him to invent a boneless shad; another asks him to turn his attention to a gas meter that won't always lie in favour of the company; a third desires a pocket-book that will always contain a dollar or two; and while he is about it he might as well invent some of his inventive genius into a flight of stairs that won't crack like all possessed, when a man sneaks into the house at night. The women want a carpet that will get up and dust, the baseball captain a hand-vise for catchers, and theatrical managers an electrical machine for "sticks."

Japan is a political phenomena.—Under the enlightened policy of the present regime great strides are making in the direction which forms the sure basis of national greatness—the education of the people. The increase free schools last year was 4,292 in free schools last year was 4,292, and the total number of elementary schools in the empire is now 45,778. There are 44,501 public school teachers, and 8,196 teachers of private schools, and the pupils numbered 1,926,136 only 426,498 of whom were girls. There are ninety normal schools. Women do not monopolise the teacher's profession as in this country, and among the 7,696 normal school students there were only 107 women.

Fond father. "Well, my son, how do you like college? Alma Mater has turned out some great men." Young hopeful; "Yes sir," she has turned me out."