THE YORK GLEANER,
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JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

The York Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR. FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 18, 1883. VOL. III, NO. 29.

GLEANER JOB PRINT
Book and Job Printing of Every Description
Executed at this office, with neatness and despatch.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
JAS. H. CROCKET, - - PROPRIETOR

PARIS GREEN,
LONDON PURPLE,
--AT--
WILEY'S DRUG STORE,

Davis' Quinine Iron and Wine.

TESTIMONIALS.

UPPER CAVERHILL, York Co., N. B., July 25, 1882.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Esq.—DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of enquiry relative to the benefit derived from **Davis' Quinine, Iron and Wine,** allow me to say that I consider it a wonder, and the best Tonic I have ever used, having tried several others without having been benefitted any. I was induced to try your Quinine, Iron and Wine, and am now a new man, having gained by its use my former strength and activity, and as for my appetite, it never was better.

Very truly yours, ELIJAH NAVINS.

Davis' Quinine, Iron and Wine
PREPARED ONLY BY
Geo. H. Davis, Cor Queen and Regent Sts., Fredericton.

IRON. OAKUM.
BOILER PLATES
RECEIVED and in store, Ex. Barque "Paramatta," and S. S. "Hibernian" and "Caspian":—
17,752 Bars Refined and Spike Iron,
580 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges,
210 Bundles Navy and Hand Picked Oakum,
318 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 26,
310 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron,
3 Cases Galvanized Sheet Iron,
I. & F. BURPEE & CO.
230 Boiler Plates, Best B. B., and B B B and Lowmoor,
Boiler Tubes and Rivets, 410 Bdls Sled Shoe Steel,
47 Bdls Toe Caulk Steel, 151 Steel Plow Plates,
37 Bdls. and 15 Pars Round Machine Steel. 15-16 to 5 Inch.
TO ARRIVE PER "PHŒNIX." FROM ANTWERP: 25 Casks Sheet Zinc, Nos. 6 to 10.
SLED SHOE STEEL.
SHEET ZINC. SHEET IRON.

CELESTIAL CITY BILLIARD HALL,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON,
SCHNECK BEER, GINGER ALE,

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS, Etc.
HOWARD & CRANGLE, Prop's.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR
JOHN OWENS, GROCER,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

LATEST ARRIVALS.
NEW SPRING GOODS
EX. "BUENOS AYREAN," VIA HALIFAX.
SCOTCH TWEEDS, BANNOCKBURNS,
CHEVIOTS, WORSTED COATINGS,
(NEWEST DESIGNS,) And a
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Gents' Spring and Summer Suitings,
&c., &c.,
AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
T. G. O'CONNOR.
N. B.—First-Class Cutter; First-Class Work; Lowest "Hard-Pan" Prices. T. G. O'C. April 11.

TO MILL OWNERS.
Having succeeded in obtaining the Sole Right for the Manufacture of
DUNBAR'S IMPROVED SHINGLE MILL,
Patent applied for 1883 for the Dominion.
WE have great pleasure in being able to announce to the Lumber Manufacturers that we can now furnish them with the best Shingle Mill made. For excellence of work, capacity of doing work and convenience to work it stands far in advance of any other. We would respectfully refer you to R. A. ESTEY, West End Lumber Mill, Fredericton, and WILLIAM SCARR, Stanley, York Co., who are now running these mills.
McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.
Fredericton, April 11th, 1883.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE
IN THE CITY
— TO BUY —
Gold and Silver Watches
Fine Gold Jewelry,
Gold Plated Jewelry
Solid Silver Ware,
Electro Plated Ware, Clocks,
Spectacles and Eye Glasses,
— IS AT —
Jas. D. Fowler's
Opp. Post Office,
FREDERICTON, - - N. B.

HAIR DRESSING.
CLEMENT McGILL begs to inform his friends and the public that he is in a better position than ever to meet the wants of his customers. Hair Dressing, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., executed in the best style of the art, and at moderate rates.
When you wish an easy shave
As good as barber ever gave,
Just call on me at my tonsorial room,
At morning, eve, or busy noon,
I'll cut and curl the hair with grace,
To suit the contour of the face.
My room is neat and towels clean,
Scissors sharp and razors keen;
And everything I think you will find
To suit the taste and please the mind,
And all that art and skill can do
If you will call I'll do for you.
CLEMENT McGILL.
Next door to McGill's Hotel. Jan. 19, 1882.

Flour! Flour!
FOR THE PEOPLE AT
ELY PERKINS'!
ALL CHOICE BRANDS,
"PEOPLES."
"CROWN OF GOLD."
"WARD STREET."
"CORA BELL"
"Buda."
ALSO:
Corn and Oatmeal, Codfish and Barbadoes Molasses. Landing this day. For sale low at
ELY PERKINS.
Fredericton, June 27th, 1883.

Knives and Forks.
12 GROSS TABLE KNIVES, excellent quality;
1 " " Plated Knives, only dinner and desert, new pattern handles;
6 doz New Pattern Screw Drivers with ebony handles;
6 " New Pattern Carvers;
4 " Fancy Hunting Knives;
4 " Pocket Pistols, Fancy;
24 " Plated Table Spoons.
Just received from New York, and for sale as usual.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
ston june 27

IRON! IRON!
JUST RECEIVED
10 Tons best Refined Iron
FOR SALE LOW.
Z. R. EVERETT.

Agricultural Implements!
Just received from the A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Co., Oshawa, Ont.:—
87 DOZ. Scythes, 60 doz. Scythe Snaths, 60 boxes Scythe Stones, 54 doz. Hay Forks, 20 doz. Manure Forks, 40 doz. Hoes, 6 doz. Cast Steel Garden Rakes, 6 doz. Malleable Iron Garden Rakes, 40 doz. Hay Fork Handles. 1 doz. Steel Spoons for digging post holes.
For sale wholesale and retail.
JAMES S. NEILL.
Fredericton, April 18.

LEE & LOGAN,
Ex. S. S "CASPIAN.
150 CASES E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKEY.
Quarts, Pints and Half-pints.
Also—
0 Hhds BASS ALE,
15 Barrels BASS ALE,
25 Octaves BASS ALE,
Extra Qualities.
Also—
10 Quarter Casks FINE OLD FOUR DIAMOND PORT WINE.
10 Quarter Casks SUPERIOR OLD BROWN SHERRY.
Imported Expressly for Family Use.
Lee & Logan.
SAINT JOHN, N. B
St. John, Feb. 16, 1883.

HOT AIR FURNACES!
—AND—
REGISTERS
Always in stock. Furnaces fitted up in the most thorough and workman-like manner.
J. & J. O'BRIEN.

JUST RECEIVED
250 Tumblers White Clover
HONEY,
— AT —
H. S. CARMAN'S,
York Street.

D. BREEZE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
No. 1 KING SQUARE,
SAINT JOHN, - - N. B.
Saint John, N. B., Aug. 25, 1882.

HAYING TOOLS!
Haying Tools.
JUST RECEIVED AND IN STOCK
A very fine and large assortment of
SCYTHES,
CONSISTING OF
The Clipper, Figian, Black Snake, Razor Blade, Fine India Steel, Griffen Pattern, etc.
HAY RAKES, HAY FORKS, WOODEN AND IRON SNATHS,
Scythe Stones,
AND FORK HANDLES, &c.
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices that will defy competition.
Z. R. EVERETT.
P. S.—I would call special attention to my new Scythe the "Figian," which was sold for the first time last year and turned out well. Z R E.
Fredericton, June 27th, 1883.

NAILS. NAILS.
IN Stock and for sale LOW, 150 Kegs Nails Steel Plate—Best in the Market. Good as Clinch Nail.
Z. R. EVERETT,

OWEN SHARKEY
HAS NOW ON HAND,
A Full Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS!
Ladies' Dress Goods
In Great Variety. Mantles, Hats, Hose, Corsets, Gloves and Parasols.
Tweeds, Cloths, Doeskins, Worsted Coatings, Shirts, Shirting, Hats, Caps, Collars, Ties, Braces, Furnishing Goods, Underclothing.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Equal to Custom Made. Good Material. Suits from
$5.00 to $25.00.
Rubber Coats, - - - - - - - - from $2.50 to $4.00.
Umbrellas, - - - - - - - - - - 65 cts. to $3.00.
Trunks, Valises and Travelling Bags, Large Stock and Good Value.
Also a large stock of Grey and White Cotton, Ducks, Drills, Cottonades, Osnaburgs and Towellings, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Room paper, etc.
All of which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES for CASH.
OWEN SHARKEY.
Fredericton, May 30, 1883.

Just in Time!
TO SAVE the advance in duty, 18 Children's Carriages just opened. Several new styles. Very cheap.
J. G. McNALLY.
Fredericton May 23rd.

OIL STOVES.
12 NEW PATTERN OIL STOVES, 2, 3, and 4 wicks. The best Oil Stove without a doubt that ever came into this City. Call and see them, or send for a circular.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, June 6th, 1883.

Sunday School
BOOKS!
Season of 1883.
NEW BOOKS, particularly selected for Sabbath Schools. We feel greatly indebted to our friends in different parts of the Province for the great encouragement given in the sale of Libraries. We have made it a rule to sell at the very lowest prices, we trust, therefore, for a continuance of the custom so liberally bestowed the last fifteen years.
Besides these beautifully selected Books you can get SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS in great variety.
Also, Sunday School Papers, Class Books, Superintendents' Books, Librarians' Books.
Remember the place.
Hall's Bookstore,
FREDERICTON.
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

S. F. SHUTE,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WATCHES SILVER WARE,
Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Clocks,
SPECTACLES, &c. &c.,
In the City, and prices as low as the lowest.
Call and see for Yourselves.
SHARKEY'S BLOCK,
Queen Street.
Fredericton, March 9.

Window Glass.
Now landing per Steamer "Helvetia," from Antwerp direct:—
624 BOXES WINDOW GLASS:
10 cases Muslin Glass.
For sale wholesale and retail.
JAMES S. NEILL.
Fredericton, April 18.

TIRE STEEL.
JUST RECEIVED per steamship "Parisian," via Halifax, 458 setts Tire Steel. For sale low, wholesale and retail.
JAMES S. NEILL.
Fredericton, April 18.

TO LET.
THE Store lately occupied by Mr. S. A. PURDIE, opposite Officers' Barracks, Queen Street. Possession given immediately.
OWEN SHARKEY.
Fredericton, March 28th, 1883.

Bar Iron Now in Stock.
THIRTY Tons Bar Iron, Assorted, Best English Refined and Londonderry. Every bar warranted Best refined.
JAMES S. NEILL.
March 9.

(Toronto Globe.)

ANOTHER DAMAGING DEFENCE.

A few days ago the Montreal *Gazette* tried very hard to prove that the increase in the number of failures for the first six months of the present year as compared with the like period in the previous year was owing to what it calls the natural application of economic laws and that, "except in so far as the inflation of credits has been precipitated by the operation of a protective tariff, the National Policy has not had the remotest bearing upon the disasters of the year." The admission that the National Policy did operate to inflate credits and so far produce mischief should be marked. The whole tone of the article indeed is remarkable. There is no pretence in it that the National Policy, reduced the number of commercial disasters or deminished their extent. The *Gazette* ventures no farther than to assert that the N. P. only did a little of the harm. When the Mackenzie Government were in power, although the business depression was world-wide, and it was manifest that Canada suffered because the nations which are her customers could not buy as much as usual or pay as high prices, the people of Canada were told that the want of an N. P. was the cause of all their troubles, and that if they had this N. P. low prices, business depression, and bankruptcies would be known no more. Now that bankruptcies become numerous despite all that the N. P. reconstructed and repaired several times could do, one of the principal organs of the party which gave that panacea to the country says:—

"The causes of the increased number of failures this year are not far to seek. As to most of them they have resulted from the natural application of economic laws. In all countries trade moves in cycles; there are periods of special activity, then of moderate depression, and then, unless the signs of the times are heeded, of severe depression, out of which a period of renewed prosperity issues in time. In Canada we have not yet proceeded far on the down grade."

But with the N. P. in operations we were to have no cycle of depression, severe or even moderate, and no down grade. It was promised that prosperity would be perennial and that business depression and disasters would be known no more in Canada. Last year and the year before we were told that the increase in importation and the increase in revenue and the increase in production were all the rich fruits of the National Policy, were all evidences that the promise of prosperity was fulfilled. Now the *Gazette* says:—

"All branches of trade, importing, manufacturing, and producing, were pushed with extraordinary vigor, and strained to such a tension that the failure of a single prop inevitably effected the whole superstructure. The failure came in the shape of a harvest withheld from market, causing slower safes by retailers, a falling off in remittances, and an added strain on credits already expanded beyond a safe limit."

How flimsy was the fabric which fell to pieces under so slight a strain! When Sir Richard Cartwright pointed to the inflation of the years prior to 1874, to the depression of business all over the civilized world, to low prices for our exports, and bad harvests as the causes of business depression in Canada, his statements were met by the flouts and jibes and sneers of the Tories. Now these same Tories tell the people of Canada that the commercial depression of to-day and the increase of failures have been caused merely by over-production and over-importation. The country has had good harvests and the prices of our staple exports were generally good, and the N. P. has been four years in operation and the Tories have been five years in power, and yet there is depression, the banks have been compelled to refuse an extension of credit to some of their customers, and failures have multiplied.

The *Gazette* seeks comfort in the calculation that the number of failures is not quite as great as in the first half of the year 1878 or of the year 1879, but that affords little consolation. The number this year is alarmingly great, and although the *Gazette* says that the worst is over and that because of greater prudence in producing and importing, and because of the greater introduction of foreign capital, there is no further cause for anxiety, that is not the general opinion. Bradstreet's and Dun, Wiman, & Co.'s reports state the number of failures in the first six months of each of the three years as follows:—

BRADSTREET'S.

First 6 months.	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1881	322	$2,447,740	$4,409,857
1882	332	1,759,182	3,531,058
1883	746	4,230,647	8,671,734

DUN, WIMAN, & CO.

1881	349	.....	$3,902,858
1882	371	.....	4,116,570
1883	687	.....	8,259,050

The tenor of the reports of these two mercantile agencies is, it will be seen, exactly alike.

It is true that the number of failures in the first six months of 1878 was 947 and the liabilities were $13,503,729, but that was towards the close of a cycle of general commercial adversity. We are now at the end of what was said to be a cycle of great prosperity. It must also be remembered that in 1878 we had an Insolvent Debtors' Act, and that every failure was then officially known. Now we have no such Act, and it is probable that many comprises are made of which mercantile agencies do not hear. The number of failures is undoubtedly larger than the number reported. Altogether the comparison, even as the figures stand, is not very favorable or very encouraging. In comparison with the increase of failures in the United States also the *Gazette* looks for proof that the N. P. is not a failure; but the United States has had its N. P. for many years, and if the N. P. could do what Sir John A. Macdonald and his associates promised there should be few failures in that country.

The *Gazette* says:—

"In that country (the United States) as in Canada, the disasters have resulted from over-trading, over-importing, and in a less degree from over-production, all unduly stimulated by the sudden rebound from the long period of severe depression. Without a protective policy in either country, there would undoubtedly be less of over-production to account for the failures; but the number of disasters would assuredly not have been decreased, since, in the absence of home manufactures, importations would have become excessive in the same proportion, and the evil results of bankruptcies been experienced in the same degree."

And this is the best a leading organ of the Tory party can say now for the N. P. The great Tory party are admitted to be flies on the wheel, their N. P. to be powerless for good, and the country is told that if greater disasters are to be averted it will be because

"The lessons taught last winter and spring are now bearing fruit. Importations are gradually being curtailed; they are relatively smaller in volume now than a year ago; credits are more difficult to obtain than in 1880 1881 and 1882, when the seeds of inflation were sown; foreign capital is entering the country in larger amouts than at any time since 1875; the export trade, taken as a whole, is fairly satisfactory; business is being conducted with more prudence and caution, as a matter of both choice and necessity."

On the 30th of March last that heaven-born financier Sir S. L. Tilley said that at no period in its history was Canada as prosperous as on that day, and that we had seven years of prosperity before the country. Perhaps he believed himself, for few men know less of the country and its condition or of the state of trade and its prospects. But what can they think who believed him then and who read what the Montreal *Gazette* says now?

HOUSEHOLD.

SPONGE CAKE.—Four large eggs, two cups of flour, two cups of sugar; beat the two parts of the egg separate, the whites to a froth; then beat them together, stir in the floor, and, without delay, put it into the oven.

MAPLEWOOD CAKE.—One pound of white sugar, three quarters of a pound of butter well creamed, nine eggs beaten to a froth, juice and grated rind of a lemon, one pound of flour the last thing, with one pound of stoned raisins.—*Mrs. Emery.*

CURRANT CAKE.—One egg, half cup butter, one cup sugar, half cup sweet milk, one cup currants, two cups flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar mixed in the flour-half teaspoonful soda dissolved in the milk, a pinch of salt, essence of lemon or a little peel. Beat all quickly together, and bake in either a loaf or flat pan.—*Miss Perley.*

SOFT MOLASSES COOKIES.—Two cups molasses, half cup cold water, two heaping teaspoonfuls of soda, two teaspoonfuls ginger, two-thirds of a cup of lard, a little salt, and flour enough to roll out. Keep in tin and they will turn soft.—*Mrs. Towle.*

COLD WATER POUND CAKE.—One cup butter, three cups flour, two-thirds cup cold water, one and a half cups of sugar three eggs, one teaspoon of cream tartar, half teaspoon soda. Lemon.—*Miss Jenkins.*

WHITE OR SILVER CAKE.—Half a cup of butter; a heaping cupful of powdered sugar; two cups of flour, with a teaspoonful of baking powder sifted in; half a cup of milk; whites of six eggs; one teaspoonful of almond extract.

Cream the butter, and add the flour, beating till it is a smooth paste. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, and add the sugar and essence. Now mix both quickly, and bake in a sheet about an inch and a half thick. About half an hour will be needed. Frost while hot, with one white of egg, beaten ten minutes with a small cup of sifted powdered sugar, and juice of half a lemon. This frosting hardens very quickly. Before it is quite hard, divide it into oblong or square pieces, scoring at intervals with the back of a large knife. The milk can be omitted if a richer cake is wanted. It may also be baked in jelly-cake tins; one small cocoanut grated, and mixed with one cup of sugar, and spread between, and the whole frosted. Or beat the white of an egg with one cup of sugar, and the juice of one large or two small oranges, and spread between. Either form is delicious.

"TAKE ME OUT: I'M ALIVE."

Thrilling Story of a Witness of the Sunderland Disaster.

How a Little Cripple was Saved by her Crutch.

The following is the statement of Inez Coe, niece of Mrs. Leng, of 6 Wear-street, Hendon, who was one of the children present at the Victoria Hall, Sunderland at the time of the calamity. Inez, who is aged 11 years, is a cripple from an ankle disease in the right leg, and was in the gallery of the Hall just before the close. Knowing her helplessness, she essayed to get out before the crush came, and reached the bottom of the stairs, where she found a man standing, who stated she could not get out until the remainder of those in the gallery had come down. She sat down on the bottom step, and another little girl, who came down being also refused egress, the pair amused themselves. She heard the mae shout "This way for prizes," on which there was a rush down the stairs from the gallery, many of the children jumping in their eagerness to get to the prize distributor. The poor child became alarmed at the crush and got into the angle of the wall opposite the door and put up her crutch across the angle to protect herself. She saw some of those who had gone out slipping back again to get fresh prizes, and heard the man at the door shout out, "This will never do." She states that she saw him shove the door to and push the bolt down with his foot. The shutting of the door dammed up the current of children coming down the stairs, and the next she recollects hearnig a cry for fresh air and to open windows from those on the stairs. She saw a boy fall down and others trip over him, and then saw those pressing down rolling about on top of a mass of struggling children. Her crutch protected her from the crush, and presently she saw a man reaching over the heap and pulling the dead bodies out, and she shouted to him, "Take me out before the dead ones; I'm alive." The man got hold of her, and pulling her crutch down, hauled her out through the door way, and on reaching the outside of the hall she fainted, but some one threw some water over her head and she revived. Her aunt, Mrs. Leng, then found her and took her home.

LONDON, July 5.—It is stated that Government regulations are about to be issued providing for the inspection of vessels from Egypt arriving at British ports.

The *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria says:—The Egyptian medical service is in a state of chaos. Weeks ago the stench at Damietta was noticeable ten miles off. Dead animals are still permitted to float in the Nile.

CAIRO, July 5.—A refugee, who was arrested in the street here, has died in the hospital. It is suspected his death was caused by cholera.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Among other visitors to the United States in the coming fall will be Mr. Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade. He will make free trade the feature of his speeches and hopes to persuade the American public of the soundness and justness of free trade doctrines. He has been partly induced to take this step by the speech of Mr. Sherman at the Cobden Club, who told the company that the United States were ready to accept the principles of free trade. T. P. Potter will accompany Mr. Chamberlain.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's exhibit of the products of the Northwest, at the International Exhibition, now being held at Amsterdam, is attracting a great deal of attention, and forms a subject of favorable comment in the continental press.

The London *Observer* says it is clearly evident that the coming rifle meeting at Wimbledon will be the most successful one in many years. The Canadian team took up their quarters at camp yesterday evening. The most interest centres in the American team. It is much regretted that the Americans refused the offer of a camp similar to that taken by the Canadians. The question of wind guage has been considered and virtually settled, the principal shots having petitioned the executive committee who are to give a banquet to the American team at the Criterion restaurant, includes the Duke of Teck, the Earl of Wemyes, Viscount Ranelagh, Sir Henry Wilmot and other prominent volunteers.

NEW YORK, July 8—The *Freeman's Journal* says: "The Monaghan election is a great victory for Ireland and must give all lovers of the Irish and popular cause great heart. It should enter deeply into the souls of friends and foes."

United Ireland says: "The Nationalist party will now claim seats in Tyrone, Derry and Donegal. They will clear out both Tories and Liberals from every part of Ireland. There is now a complete union of the National party. Parnell has decided to contest every Ulster constituency, thinking that the Monaghan election is the best victory for nationalists and indicative of triumph of the party throughout Ireland."

Thomas Power O'Connor has offered to resign in consequence of his inability to live on his limited income and support the necessary outlay of parliamentary life.

Little has been said publicly since last Saturday about Irish pauper emigration to America; but the Covernment has quickly and successfully carried into effect assurances then given privately that every cause for complaint should be removed. The Cabinet met to-day to discuss the question of Irish pauper emigration to the United States. Reports supplied to Mr. Trevelyan from workhouse authorities in the Irish districts deny that any inmates have been sent to America. They say the names in the list of alleged paupers shipped by the Anchor Line are unknown to the workhouse authorities.

GLASGOW, July 4.—Excitement runs high at the place where the Daphne capsized yesterday just after being launched. The number of lives lost is supposed to be about ninety. Fifty persons were below when the vessel went over and must have been drowned. Crowds of relatives of the victims are flocking to the scene. The cause of her capsizing was that she had too much top weight. The Daphne turned upside down before she sank. An eye witness saw a great number of men struggling in the water and shrieking for help many of them being bruised and covered with blood; they had been struck by the debris. Fifty-two names are published as those of the missing persons, but as visitors were admitted to view the launch whose names are unkown, it is believed that some of them are among the missing. Many dead bodies are visible through the port holes of the ship. There was a rapie ebb tide and it is feared that many of the bodies have been carried to the sea. A large number of men on the opposite side of the river witnessed the disaster, but were unable to render assistance. They say that the whole occupied about three minutes. According to the statements of the witnesses and survivors of the disaster, the vessel left the slip too rapidly, causing her stern, which entered first, to sink deeply in the water. She was then caught by a strong current, by which, as well as the top weight she was caused to keel over so far that the water entered her ports.

A special from Glasgow says the calamity to the steamer Daphne which capsized near Renfrew yesterday, was much greater than at first thought. Fifty-two names are published as those of the missing persons. The foreman joiner who had charge of twenty workman, says he has seen only three since the accidence.

The last report from the scene of the disaster states that seven bodies have been identified. A diver states that the companion way is blocked up by a solid mass of bodies. It appears the men who were at work below when the ship went over, rushed from their work and became jammed in the passage way. Some bodies still have tools in their hands. The diver thinks there are still in the vessel at least as many corpses as have already been recovered. Forty-one bodies had been found last night when darkness stopped the search.

LONDON, July 6.—In the Commons this afternoon, Sir Wm. Harcourt said the Government would introduce a bill concerning the storage of petroleum, but he had little hope that it would pass during this session.

Lord Edmund Fitsmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, said the Goverment had not been informed that the French flag had been hoisted on New Hebrides Islands. He stated that there was no cholera in either the Egyptian or English army in Egypt.

Mr. Trevelyan, replying to Mr. O'Brien, member for Mallow, said he had been informed that of a thousand emigrants that had gone to America, only two families had been inmates of a work-house at Belmullet, from which section they came, and they received money on landing and were going well. He was not aware of the grounds on which the United States had returned emigrants, but he supposed that those returned were not desirable settlers.

Lord Fitsmaurice, replying to a question in the Commons, stated that there was every reason to suppose that the death in Alexandria to-day, said to have been from cholera, was not that disease.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Burke, in the Commons, this afternoon, said that Count DeLessep's son came to London because a personal communication, touching Suez Canal affairs was desirable. He hoped the agreement already reached would lead to a settlement.

The House of Commons to-night, by a vote of 130 to 115, rejected a motion made by Hugh Mason (advanced Liberal), member for Ashton-under-Tyne, in favor of female suffrage. The motion was supported by Mr. Courtney, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and was strongly opposed by Sir Henry James Attorney-General.

The striking iron workers are ceasing their riotous proceedings, having been informed that the police are being armed with cutlasses.

The band of the Governor General's Foot Guards was stopped on the 3rd inst. at Prescott, while en route to Ogdensburg to participate in the fourth of July festivities, by order of the Minister of Militia, no permission to cross the frontier having been obtained from U. S. authorities.

Advices from British Columbia state that Chilcoaton Indians recently ambushed eight workmen and fired, killing one of their horses. The workmen retaliated, killing one Indian and wounding another. There is a bad feeling in consequence.

American distillers and Canadian railway companies have fowarded to the Government at Ottawa a memorial protesting against the order in council recently passed, preventing the importation of spirits from the United States in less than 100 gallon packages. This, it is contended, amounts to practical prohibition so far as American spirits are concerned, while importers from other countries are allowed to bring in liquors in packages of any size Attention is called to the fact that such discrimination is a breach of the provisions of existing commercial treaties and an injustice towards merchants of a friendly power. The American distillers desire to bring their produce into Canada for a time, in order to evade the internal revenue tax, and the railway companies are anxious to secure the traffic caused by moving these immense quantities of spirits.