The Union Advocate,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J ANSLOW, | Our Country, with its United Interests. | EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 40. | Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, July 22, 1885. | WHOLE NO. 924.

946 Board of Work

MORE NEW GOODS

—AT—

THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE!

MILLINERY:

NEW BLACK STRAW HATS, Fall Styles. FANCY BIRDS very pretty and cheap. OLD LADIES' CAPS, LADIES' DRESS CAPS. VELVETS & VELVETEENS all prices, from 35 cents up.

CORSETS:

BEST YET—A new make, prime value, only 87 cents pair. All other makes, (sizes complete.) CORSET BUSKS.

SMALL WARES:

Jet, Gilt, Silver, Pearl and Metal Buttons. Cotton and Leather Book Laces. Children's Collars, Ladies' Collars, Infants' Bibs from 5 cents, Children's White and Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs 4 cents up, Arm Elastics, Needles, Ribbons, Carpet Bindings, BRAIDS all kinds, Safety Pins, Elastics, Lisle Gloves, Hosiery, WHITE AND BLACK BOOK MUSLINS, Mosquito Nets, WHITE AND GREY COTTONS. Quilt Cottons in red, green, yellow and blue, 10 cents per yard.

New Fall Goods.

The best value in GREY FLANNELS ever shown, 21c. up. The best value in SCARLET FLANNELS ever shown, 17c. up. The best value in WHITE FLANNELS ever shown, 21c. up.

The new Grey and White Shaker Flannel for ladies' and children's wear, only 15c. per yard. These goods are just what is wanted for ladies who cannot wear Flannel; the Grey also makes beautiful morning wrappers; strong, durable and pretty

—NAVY BLUE FLANNELS. ROCK MAPLE SHIRTINGS.—

A FINE STOCK OF BLACK VELVETEENS FOR DRESSES. Extra value.

All goods are marked to sell at a very small advance, and for value cannot be beaten. Goods always cheerfully shown whether purchasing or not.

CASH IS MY MOTTO.

B. FAIREY, Newcastle.

July 7, '85.

William A. Park,
BARRISTER AND
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.
OFFICE—OVER THE STORE OF WILLIAM PARK, ESQ.
CASTLE STREET, - - NEWCASTLE.
Newcastle, Oct. 24, 1883.

Law and Collection Office
—OF—
M. ADAMS,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.
☞ CLAIMS collected in all parts of the Dominion.
Office:-NEWCASTLE, N.B.

SAMUEL THOMSON,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
NOTARY PUBLIC &C.
Loans Negotiated, Claims promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches, executed with accuracy and despatch.
OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND CASTLE STREET.
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
July 17, 1878.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
Chatham, - - - N. B.

OFFICE—Old Bank Montreal.
BECKWITH & THOMAS,
Barristers & Solicitors,
MAIN STREET,
MONCTON - - N. B.
R. BECKWITH. G. T. THOMAS.
April 20, '85.

R. B. ADAMS,
Attorney-at Law
Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE UP STAIRS, NOONAN'S BUILDING.
Water Street, Chatham.
july21-1yr.

JOHN McALISTER,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Conveyancer, &c.,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
May 5, 187

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
OFFICE:—MURRAY'S BUILDING, WATER STREET.
May 1, 1882.

J. D. PHINNEY.
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
RICHIBUCTO. N. B.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.
May 5, 1884.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and I will mail you FREE a package of goods of large value, that will start you at work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, for spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely secured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE,
A SECOND HAND OLD FASHIONED cooking stove, heavy casting, for sale cheap. Enquire at the ADVOCATE Office.
W. C. ANSLOW.
Newcastle, Dec. 16, '84. 1yr

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
Corner Duke and St. John Street.
Opposite Canada House.
CHATHAM . . N. B.
Chatham June 3, 1881

DR. T. W. POMROY,
29 STUYVESANT ST.,
NEW YORK CITY, U. S.
Persons wishing to consult the Dr., and unable to call on him personally, can do so by letter.
Aug 24, 1883. 29-1yrd.

DR. M. F BRUCE,
Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to ST. JOHN GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.
Office: 40 Coburg St., St. John, N. B.
Dec. 17, 1yr.

F. L. PEDOLIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE in Power's Building, Public Square;
OFFICE HOURS from 9 to 12 a.m., 1 to 6 p. m., 7 to 10 p. m.
Residence at Mr. S. Y. Mitchell's.
Feb. 1885.

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM.....NEW BRUNSWICK
WM. JOHNSTON, - - Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travelers 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. 14 1y

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,
GEO. McSWEENY, PROPRIETOR. GEO. D. FUCHS, MANAGER.

Clifton House,
4 Princess and 143 Germain Streets,
ST. JOHN N. B.
A. E. PETERS, PROPRIETOR,
Heated by steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.
April 20, '85.

RAW FURS.
I am paying the highest prices in cash for the following Raw Furs:—Otter, Beaver, Bear, Mink, Martin, Lynx, Fox, Rat.
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, Dec 11, 1883.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
S. L. STORER & CO.
Successors to Chappell & Storer,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALERS,
and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH,
LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC.
16 Fulton Fish Market, N. Y.
Mammoth Freezers, 226 Front Street.
SAMUEL L. STORER. GEORGE H CASE
KILBURN POWERS.

SKINNER'S CARPET WAREROOMS,
58 KING ST., St. JOHN, N. B.
SPECIAL SALE OF CURTAINS,
A most complete stock now open.
TURCOMAN CURTAINS; NOIL CURTAINS; NOIL and TAP. CURTAINS; TAPESTRY CURTAINS; MADRAS CURTAINS; CYPRUS CURTAINS; ECRU and WHITE LACE CURTAINS.
With a full stock of POLES, in brass, walnut, ebony, and ebony and gold.
A. O. SKINNER
May 18, 1885

S. R. FOSTER & SON
MANUFACTURER OF
CUT NAILS AND CUT SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, FINISHING NAILS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS, &c.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory
GEORGES' STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
April 10, 1882, 2-1yr

ALEX. L. WRIGHT & CO.,
MNUFACTURERS OF LUMBER,
BERRY'S MILLS, N. B.
All kinds of Lumber constantly on hand.
NEW SPRUCE, HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD LATHS, PALINGS, SHINGLES—PINE, SPRUCE AND CEDAR, PINE CLAPBOARDS.
Lumber Planed & Matched.
ORDERS SAWN TO DIMENSIONS.
March 10, 1883. 14-1yr

FISHING TACKLE.
General attention is directed to our large stock of Fishing Tackle including:
THE NEW PATENT OIL SILK LINE; Lines on blocks, very convenient; S. J. C. Lines, C. G. Lines; Ecru Cotton Lines, cheap and good; Braided Linen Lines, any length; Braided Silk Lines, any length; Reels, Rods, Hooks, Flies; Bait Cans, Casting Lines, etc; Rubber Fishing Boots new styles; Camp Bags and Blankets; Rubber Fishing Hats, special; Short Waterproof Fishing Coats. Wholesale and Retail.
ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO.,
5-22 68 Prince Wm. Street.

You Can Get the Best
SEED WHEAT,
SCOTCH, RUSSIAN, LOST NATION & MANITOBA.
—ALSO—
Timothy & Clover
AT THE
CHEAP CASH STORE,
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, May 13, 1885.

ORDER YOUR RUBBER STAMPS FROM
THE LONDON RUBBER STAMP CO.
217 Hollis Street, Halifax. N. S.
P. O. Box 55.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RUBBER STAMPS, DATERS, AND SELF INKING PRESSES, MONOGRAMS, LINEN MARKERS ETC.
AND
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE TRADE,
AGENTS WANTED. SEND FOR PRICES. 1yr

Why Don't You Sell Shells.

The Most Complete Stock in Canada.
We want to introduce the sale of Shells into every town in these Provinces. Write us and we will make it to your advantage to sell them.
They can be sold readily in your store, on Railway trains, at Summer Resorts, &c.
If you are out of employment it will pay you to sell them from door to door. Everybody wants them.
Send for Catalogue if you mean business.
INDIAN BAZAAR, 91 & 93 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

JAS. W. HARRINGTON,
IMPORTER OF
WALL PAPERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES,
Mouldings,
Brushes,
Varnishes, &c.
SPRING BLINDS FOR STORES & DWELLINGS MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Samples mailed on application free of Charge.
No. 50 KING STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

FOR MAN & BEAST.
price 25cts PER BOTTLE
W. F. Nelson Fla
BRIDGEWATER, N.S.
Cures RHEUMATISM
Cures DIPTHERIA.

ALSO CURES
Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup or Rattles, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the limbs, removing Dandruff and producing the growth of the Hair, and as a Hair Dresser is unequalled.

$500 REWARD.
offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing more Testimonials of genuine cures of the above diseases in the same length of time. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.
MINARD'S LINIMENT IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. PRICE 25 CENTS.

TO PERSONS OF A
NERVOUS TEMPERAMENT,
WE WOULD RECOMMEND
Estey's Iron & Quinine Tonic.
It will remove that low despondent feeling so peculiar to nervous persons. After using it for a short time they will find their appetite improved and their spirits become more cheerful, sleepless nights, twitching of the muscles and trembling of the limbs will all disappear, and they will feel and know that every fiber and tissue of their body is being braced and renovated. The peculiar operation of this medicine has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail if properly and judiciously administered, unless other diseases predominate of a different character. Pale, sickly females will derive the greatest benefit from using a few bottles of ESTEY'S IRON & QUININE TONIC. It is stimulating, appetizing and strengthening, and the power in it depends upon the Iron and Quinine which it contains, and not upon alcohol or opium, or any narcotic whatever.
Prices 50 cents. Sold by druggists.
Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Pharamcist.
For sale in Newcastle only by Geo. C. Allan and E. Lee Street.

BRISTOL'S
SARSAPARILLA
AND
SUGAR-COATED PILLS
The Great Purifiers
OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.

A MARVELOUS STORY
TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.
FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.
"Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.
Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."
FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully, HIRAM PHILLIPS."
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

North West ANGLING ASSOCIATION,
All applications for Fly Fishing for Salmon from and upon Lands owned by the NORTH WEST ANGLING ASSOCIATION should be made to the undersigned.
JOHN FERGUSON.
Secretary.
Newcastle, June 1, 1885

Varieties.

FLORIDA.

The following communication appears in a recent number of the Montreal Daily *Witness*—written in reply to a communication from a Mr. Sutherland, contradicting an article unfavorable to Florida by a Mr. Hodgson. The writer, Mr W. W. Oakes, whose letter is dated St. Thomas, June 5, says:—

WHAT KIND OF A COUNTRY FLORIDA IS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Knowing that many thousands of dollars have been paid by parties in Florida for the writing of just such letters as Mr. Sutherland's, for the purpose of inducing emigration, and also knowing to some extent the loss and suffering such articles have caused, I will, therefore, if you will kindly grant me space in your ever-welcome *Witness*, review some of his statements. Mr. Sutherland begins to fortify his position by stating that he is a Canadian, and will not hear anything detrimental to Canada. It is very strange that he should forbid in others what he at once proceeds to do himself. He charges to Canada nearly all the ills of human flesh; he then turns worshipping-ly to Florida, saying: "Behold the garden of Eden." If, indeed, Eden was in any respect like Florida, I think Adam had more cause to rejoice than to mourn for being driven out; the flaming sword would be superfluous, as he would never wish to go back. I can say, with truth, after mature deliberation, that there is not so vile a country within the pale of civilization.

There is not a complaint with which I am acquainted in Canada, that I cannot find in Florida, and in many instances far more fatal, from the fact that the system is always in a diseased condition after a residence there of a few months. A person may, for a year or two, fight through with blue mass and quinine and retain the appearance of good health, but he is charged with malarial poison from sole to crown.

Why do we see more liver cures advertised in Florida than in any other section of North America? Simply because the liver is the first organ to give out. It does not possess the power to secrete and throw off the bile generated in such an intensely malarial climate. Dr. Howard, an eminent physician, and a native of Florida, (one who has made some valuable discoveries in medicine), of whom I enquired if it were possible to have good health in Florida, replied, "Not if one breathes." The rapid decay of matter precludes the possibility of good health. To give you an idea of this I will take just one fact.

Cut down a yellow pine tree, let the one chosen be the kind known as "fat," *i. e.*, filled with pitch, and in three years there will not be a vestige of it left. The same tree would not decay in Canada in five hundred years. The dew falls every night to equal quite a shower of rain; everything becomes saturated with it, and the sun next day boils it up with decaying matter, and one breathes pure distilled malaria which will make one's flesh tingle with poison. The numerous stagnant pools are but caldrons from which the sun distils clouds of malarious vapor, which the never-failing winds distribute through the whole sandy waste, and from which none may hope to escape. None live to an old age. The oldest native I saw was fifty-three years old, and he had always lived in what should be by far the most healthy portion of the State, Cedar Keys, situated on an island in the Gulf of Mexico, four miles from the mainland.—There are a number of small islands lying between it and the mainland, and one two miles further out on which are situated the celebrated Faber pencil works. The place has the pure Gulf wind at least half the time, and the eastern malarial winds the other half. The winds are east or west with very rare exceptions. Notwithstanding this advantage I have often seen as many sick as well persons there. The central and eastern portions are well known by those who have given the matter any attention, to be far more unhealthy. Mr. Sutherland says he spends his summers at the north. Why does he not spend them where his twenty-five thousand dollars are? If he would answer truthfully, he would say, because he dare not do so if he values his life. Why is it nearly all, if not all, the life insurance companies will not insure a person who spends his summers in Florida?—Because, if the climate does not kill them outright, it plants the seed of sure death. I know a number of gentlemen who have their lives insured, and for seven months in the year they must give Florida a wide berth or forfeit their policies. I do not think this is a very Edenic feature. Mr. Sutherland has the grace to admit that people do die sometimes. Well, I am glad he made that voluntary admission, one would not think so from his statements. He says "The weak people come here and live useful lives." That may be so, but how long do they live? I never knew a sickly person who went to Florida in search of health that found it, but many have found unconditional death.—He makes a comparison between Canadian and Floridian cows; I will merely tell what I know and the reader can form his own opinion in the case. I know a man who attended thirty cows, and the entire supply of milk obtained from them was ten quarts per day. He says it costs nothing to keep cattle; but how are they kept? They do live and that is all one can say. I asked at Gainesville for some suet and the butcher said he had no such meat, and when I explained that it was fat he seemed astonished and said, "Why, who ever heard of fat in beef." But suppose you wished to feed your cows so they would have the vitality to give milk, what would the profit be when you sent to New York for hay, and paid forty dollars ($40) per ton, and corn at a dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel? There is nothing grown in the State with which to feed cattle or horses. No grass, corn or oats. What vegetables are raised are almost worse than nothing, with the exception of yams (a poor kind of sweet potato). I can find but two facts in all his article; A man may do well in orange culture, and sunstroke, as he says, is entirely unknown. But while there are a few who succeed in the orange business there are hundreds of failures. I can today buy orange property for five thousand dollars that has cost fifty thousand.—What has become of all the colonies established there? Not one of them is now in existence. Where is the great Chicago colony with its five thousand dollars of capital? I saw the last remaining man, I gave him money to keep him from starving until he could walk out of the country—if he had sufficient strength left to accomplish so great a feat. I have said more than I intended, but it is scarcely an introduction to what I could say. I know Florida better than Mr. Sutherland seems to know it. I could write page on page and not tell the half, and when I think of the sufferings of hundreds whom I have seen, and of the thousands of whom I have heard, I feel that I am not doing my duty toward my fellow-man if I do not make an effort to expose this fraud. If this should be read by any one intending to go to Florida, and they should doubt my veracity or judgment, I can refer them to parties who will fully corroborate all my statements."

[The Mr. Sutherland referred to has induced a number of Northern people to invest in land for orange culture, said land being purchased from him. Some Northern residents have broken up their homes in New Brunswick for the purpose of locating in Florida, leaving a reality for the shadow of prosperity, nothing more, their future success being an uncertainty. We never did have much faith in this Florida business, and on one occasion rejected a communication from this same gentleman, in which he was loud in his praises of Florida, where he had lands to dispose of. The letter of Mr. Oakes throws some light on the matter which may be useful reading to those who are suffering from an attack of the Florida craze.]—EDS. ADVOCATE.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN MURDER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., July 9.—The grand jury this evening found a true bill against Alexander Gillis for the murder of Callaghan, the cemetery keeper. The prisoner was arraigned before Judge Peters and pleaded not guilty. The day of trial will be fixed on Friday. The evidence against the prisoner is purely circumstantial, but if unexplained is sufficient to justify the jury in convicting him. Part of the evidence is that prisoner was heard talking in his sleep, when he admitted the murder of Callaghan and said he must hang for it. A gold piece of money, the same as the one owned by Callaghan, as well as a watch, identified beyond doubt as belonging to Callaghan, has been traced to prisoner's possession. Attorney-General Sullivan has associated with him Edward J. Hodgson, Q. C., as council for the crown, while the prisoner will be defended by Louis H. Davies, Q. C. These counsel being considered the ablest in the province, promise to make the trial one of the most stirring in the history of the Island. The attorney-general has a large criminal experience, and Hodgson and Davies are good criminal lawyers. They are often pitted against each other. Davies is well up in criminal law. He was attorney-general when Hodgson successfully defended Johnston and Milliner, charged with the murder of the mulatto Kelly, in 1879. The court was crowded this evening, when the prisoner was arraigned. [The Charlottetown Herald says: "Several suspicious circumstances are against him. A watch found in his possession Mr. Jury deposed to having repaired for Callaghan some years ago. A watch chain attached to the watch is similar to that worn by Callaghan and missing after the murder. A man from Mount Stewart identified Gillis as having sold him a gold coin, the same as Callaghan wore on his watch chain. After his arrest two constables accompanied him to a grove near the cemetery, from which he produced a valise which he claimed as his. He has also been identified as having been seen in the neighborhood about the time of the murder, and having for some time worked with a farmer on the Royalty, knew all about Callaghan. He is known to have been missing from Souris at the time of the murder, and to have returned a few days after with money, when previously he had none. He bears a bad character, and is accused of having murdered an elderly woman last winter, who lived alone on the Souris Line road, and of then burning the house to cover up his tracks."]

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE'S EXPOSURES.

APPROVED BY THE QUEEN AND MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, July 14.—The editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has received letters from the Queen and Mr. Gladstone in which they heartily thank him for the recent exposure of the traffic in young girls for immoral purposes and assure him that he has their full sympathy in the matter.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces this afternoon that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning and Hon. Samuel Morley have consented to act as a committee of enquiry into the charges of aristocratic iniquity made by the *Gazette* in its revelations during the past week. The committee, which is looked upon as one of most extraordinary in the high character of the members ever organized, will begin its work of investigation to-morrow afternoon. The *Gazette* will place in confidence before the committee every detail of evidence gathered by the paper's reportorial commission on which it relies to prove the existence of the wickedness unveiled by it. Every reporter engaged in the *Gazette's* investigation will appear under oath before the committee and each will produce all the memoranda gathered by him during the several weeks enquiry, together with all addresses, letters, portraits, descriptions and identifications of persons, certificates and agreements collected and referring in any wise to persons directly or indirectly implicated in the discoveries made. The committee will treat confidentially all information placed before it but will make general report as to the truth of the *Gazette's* revelations.

The conference for the protection of young girls opened this afternoon in Prince hall in this city. The chief promoter of the conference is the Salvation Army. Hon. Samuel Morley, Liberal member of Parliament for Bristol presided and made an address on the subject of the iniquity exposed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He declared the condition of London, as revealed by that paper was a scandal to a Christian nation. Prof. Jas. Stewart proposed a vote of thanks to the proprietors and editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for the assistance their work has rendered the cause of Christian morality. This was unanimously adopted, as also a resolution urging Parliament to raise the "age of consent" from 13 to 18 years.

Sir Richard Ashton Cross, home secretary announced in the commons that the government had concluded that it was not advisable to prosecute the Pall Mall Gazette for the recent publications.

CANADA'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

Cable advices from London are to the effect that Sir Leonard Tilley has just completed the floating of the new loan on the best terms ever effected by Canada in the British markets.

Our Ottawa correspondent wired us as follows last evening:—

"Sir Leonard telegraphed to-day to Sir John that the terms for the new loan were opened to-day. It was found that for the four millions wanted by Canada there were tenders to the amount of twelve millions.

"The whole of the four millions were taken up at one pound, seventeen shillings and eightpence above par. The new loan has, therefore been obtained at a premium of nearly two per cent. This loan differs from previous loans, in that there is no sinking fund attached to it.—The three and a half per cent. loan of last year was equal to 1.02 for fours, with sinking fund attached. The present loan without a sinking fund is about three-eights of one per cent. better than the three and-a-half of last year, which had one-half of one per cent. of a sinking fund."

It is, therefore, the best loan Canada ever effected.—*Sun*

Temperance.

Contributed by the Ladies of the Christian Temperance Union.

THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE.

When all the mighty of to-day
Like midnight dreams have passed away,
Who shall the noblest influence wield
Upon the world's wide battle-field.

Where is the earnest preacher now
Who then the seeds of life shall sow,
Whose deeds of love and words of fire
Shall hearts with heavenly faith inspire?

Where in the future still untried,
Will Nations seek the hand to guide
The helm of state through strife and storm,
The champion of all wise reform?

Where find the pure, the brave, the strong,
To fearless stem the tide of wrong,
The foremost in the ranks their place,
The acknowledged leaders of their race?

Where? but for those who scathless stand,
Amid the young "cold-water band,"
Whose lips from sunny childhood up
Have never touched the maddening cup?

They who all evil paths have spurned,
And life's best lessons early learned,
Alike from vice and folly free
The great and good that are to be.

AIMEE CROWTHER.

Temperance work in Great Britain was described in the course of a speech in New York by Mr. Thomas Barker, a noted English temperance advocate. He said: "We have been busy in England during the last thirty years extending temperance work. Our plans have been modelled largely after those in the States, and we have had valuable aid from the leading temperance men in this country, such as Mr. Gough and the late Mr. Dodge. I do not suppose we have made the some progress you have here, but we have done a good deal. Our counties have not the privilege of self-government as in the States, or we should to-day have local option in Scotland, Wales, and the northern counties of England. So much we have done. Sir Wilfred Lawson, president of the Alliance, obtained for local option a majority in the House of Commons, and Mr. Gladstone has pledged himself that a bill shall be brought into the House dealing with the whole question. Formerly the members paid no attention to us, but now many are with us. Sir Wilfred Lawson contributes $5,000 a year to temperance work and many others contribute sums from $500 to $2,500. The expenditure in Great Britain for intoxicating liquors has averaged during the last twelve years six hundred and eighty million dollars a year; this is a decrease from the period preceding, a reduction partly due to the work of the United Kingdom Alliance.

REV. SAM JONES ON WHISKEY.

THOUGHTS AND MAXIMS FROM ONE OF HIS EXTRAORNINARY DISCOURSES.

I believe liquor is a good thing in its place, and I believe its place is in hell. If I was in hell I might drink it, but so help me God I never will on this earth drink it again.

If you refuse to help to suppress the infamous wrong that is being done by whiskey, you are rotten yourself. Some of you here don't know me. I speak plainly. I use words you can understand. Now you take the Latin decayed and it won't faze a fellow. If you take the good old Anglo-Saxon word rotten you can cut his head off. You see I chose my words. Of course, there are always some little spelling-book critics sitting around, who will go back on a fellow's grammar. I wouldn't mind being swallowed by a whale, but I would hate to be nibbled to death by minnows.

Whiskey is not good for one thing in this world for which there is not something else which is better. If the time ever comes when they say to me: "You will die if you don't drink whiskey." I will say, "Get my shroud ready." I mean to die sober. If a fellow gets so low that nothing but liquor will save him. I am ready to preach his funeral sermon.

If there is in this audience one man or woman who never had a relative or loved one hurt or ruined by whiskey, I want him or her to stand up right now. You have all had a brother, or a son, or a father, or a son-in-law ruined by whiskey. My goodness, these sons-in-law! I'd rather have a boa constrictor round my neck than a drunken son-in-law. The devil can't do any worse than that. Some of you old hypocrites that are dilly-dallying with the whiskey question are going to get caught just that way. The devil is going to slip up on you with a drunken son-in-law, and I'll bet he will make you a prohibitionist with a vengeance.

God despises a coward. I had rather die at the mouth of a cannon doing my duty than to run away from it because I was afraid. God intrusts all the noble causes on this earth to men who are game.

I don't mean to talk here more than an hour. If any of you fellows get fired you know the way home. We wouldn't have missed you if you hadn't come at all.

THE WISDOM OF CANADA'S SENATE.

The action of the Senate of Canada in reinserting their wine and beer amendment into the Scott Act will be greatly and widely regretted. Their action at first was violent enough; but during these weeks since their first attempt to destroy this act, public opinion has been very pronounced against the proposed amendment. Religious and temperance bodies all over Canada have spoken out clearly against the Senate's action, petitions have poured in on the subject, the vote of the Commons without division refusing concurrence in Senate's amendment has been well received so that no doubt can exist as to the wish of the people. The vote of the Senate seems therefore to stand as an act of defiance.

Indignation would be aroused if the consequences to temperance and public morals did not cause a deeper feeling of pain. That a few irresponsible men should mutilate an act of such importance is trying to those who desire to support our constitutional government. The friends of temperance will not cease their agitation, but will surely use such means as they can command not only in the interests of morality but on behalf of government by the people and for the people. Sir Alex. Cambell, Minister of Justice, made the motion for non-concurrence in the amendment of the Commons. Let him be duly credited with using his influence against the interest of temperance and popular government so far as this act is concerned.—*Messenger and Visitor.*

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, JULY 13.—The House went into Concurrence on supplies, and passed several items. On motion to go into supply, Weldon complained of the action of the government with respect to the termination of the Washington treaty. He thought the delays unexcusable. He said while the Dominion government asked at first for free fish as well as free fishing, during six months, they abandoned the demand for free fish, apparently without making any stand. The Canadian government, in his opinion, appeared to feel more the inconvenience to American fishermen than the loss occasioned to Canadian fishermen.

SIR JOHN

said the government ought to have received a compliment from the opposition, seeing that it had succeeded in obtaining an agreement to appoint a commission to consider the whole question of a reciprocity treaty with Canada. He was sorry that the U. S. gave notice of an intended termination of the treaty, but could not help it. We could go at once after that notice and say "don't put that in operation." We would be courting a snub.—President Arthur put in a paragraph in his opening address to congress in 1883, hoping that there would be reciprocal trade relations with Canada. But there was not a single speech upon the question in congress. There was no day since the notice of the termination in which the government could go to the executive of the United States and ask for reciprocity. It would have been childish to do so.—He thought it a great pity the subject had been brought up. There was danger that something would be said that might be brought up to our detriment when the commission sat. What was our position? The American government had given notice of the termination of the fisheries treaties. Nothing could be done by Canada except to shape events so as to get reciprocity in other things as well as fish. He considered that while Mr. Blaine was secretary, and afterwards while he was running for president, there was no use in doing anything. The next secretary of state had assured the Gloucester fishermen that nothing would be done. It occurred to the government of Canada last autumn to try and insert a wedge and get the whole question before a commission. They did so. Unofficial communications took place. Mr. West asked Mr. Frelinghuysen if it would be any use approaching the Arthur administration, and he reported that it would be impossible to obtain any show. Subsequently, when the present administration came into power, Mr. West called Mr. Bayard's attention to the unofficial communications which had at the time resulted in nothing and found Mr. Bayard willing to consider the question. The result was that further communications were had, and the happy result of the communications was seen in the correspondence, abstracts of which have appeared. It was, he thought, something commendable in his government to point out to the United States that their fishermen would suffer. That was the best way to speak to the United States Government. the matter was trembling in the balance and it was unwise to be making speeches and passing resolutions in boards of trade, all of which would be carefully noted in the United States. Canadian fishermen would be quite willing to allow American fishermen to fish in Canadian waters, if Canadian caught fish were admitted into American markets. That is just what the government is trying to secure, namely, the free markets of the United States for our fishermen. Was it not worth while to leave American fishermen free fishing for one season in order to secure what our fishermen want and what they are not likely to get if we went to work irritating and annoying American fishermen from now to December next. While we aim at getting our fishermen a free market in the United States, we also aim to secure larger concessions for other interests. Referring to the Newfoundland trade, he said the government had suspended duties on Newfoundland fish temporarily in order to prevent certain merchants of Canada losing on cargoes in transit. But if Newfoundland, whose agent was on the way, refuses to make any reciprocal arrangements, then the government of Canada would reimpose the duties without fail.

Hon. Mr. McLellan pointed out that the opposition did not so much complain of the action taken as that the government did not take action earlier. During Lord Lorne's administration the government in 1883 had proposed a joint commission to go over the whole question and obtain full information as to the operation of the treaty, with a view to its renewal. That proposition had never been entertained. In fact, the Washington government had not returned any answer.

Mr. Mitchell said he did not wish to have any further discussion. It would be detrimental. Mills' statement had prejudiced the case already. He (Mitchell) thought the fish consumers in the United States would have to pay the increased duty. Americans did not obtain enough fish from their own waters for their own consumption. They had to come to our waters for their supply. What the government ought to do is to make provision now so that on the 1st of