MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

TODAY.
We continue the publication of a new American serial story.
TAKEN BY SIEGE
is the serial story of the year, and portrays real life as it is today.

The Evening Gazette.

READ THE WANTS
in the GAZETTE today, and every day.
You can get a want in the GAZETTE for TEN CENTS a day.

VOL. II.---WHOLE NO. 325. ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at 49 Mecklenburg street, pleasant rooms, nice location. Apply on the premises.

WANTED.

WANTED—A strong active lad that has had some experience in the tin business. Apply to A. G. Bowes & Co., Canterbury st.

WANTED—The people to know that Jones, the instalment man, keeps only at 36 Dock st., and has no connection with any other concern.

LOST.

LOST—In moving from Union to Germain st., about 1st May, a Cigar Box containing papers of no value to any person but the owner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 23 Germain St
W. J. CUNNINGHAM.

ON Saturday last, between Prince William St. and the Provincial Asylum, a parcel containing a suit of clothes. The finder will oblige by leaving same at the GAZETTE office, 21 Canterbury street.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—The pleasantly situated House, 134 Britain near Sydney st., containing 9 Rooms, W. C. &c. Terms easy. For particulars apply to H. J. PITTS, 179 Union St.

TO LET.

TO LET—Two Houses, on King St. East, Nos. 219 and 221; containing all modern improvements. Will be let at a moderate rent for the present year. Apply to CHAS. PATTON, corner of Princess and Pitt street.

HOUSE TO LET, partly furnished, 244 King street, (east.) Large yard and garden. 10 rooms, with all modern improvements. Gas and water.
Also a Building on St. David's st., suitable for workshop. Apply to MRS. H. ROBERTSON, 224 King street east.

TO LET—The UPPER FLAT in house Guilford street, Carleton, lately occupied by C. A. Shamper. Apply to A. H. DeMILL, Palmer's building.

TO LET—House known as "The Firs," on the Bay Shore, near Carleton. Apply to A. H. DeMILL, Palmer's building.

TO LET—A pleasant and convenient Flat, six rooms, 218 Duke st. Apply at premises.

TO LET—The residence of the late Mrs. Robert Jardine, on the Marsh Road, one mile from the city, known as Woodside, with Stable, Barns, Garden and 23 acres land. Apply to JOHN BOYD, Market Square.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—From 1st May next, pleasantly situated Brick House, No. 95 Hazen street, at present occupied by E. Shaw, Esq. House contains 11 rooms, with bath room, gas and water; good yard in rear; location finest and most desirable in the city. For further particulars apply to FRANK W. MULLIN, care American Rubber Store, 65 Charlotte street.

TO LET—No 1094 Queen street, now occupied by Mr. Chas Lesford; six rooms, including bath room. May be examined any afternoon. E. C. KNOWLES, 107 Prince Wm. street.

TO LET—The COTTAGE situate in Lancaster belonging to the Estate of the late John Clark; contains ten rooms, with china closet, bath room, hot and cold water, and water closet; frost-proof cellar; hot air furnace, etc, etc; also Garden with apple trees, currant bushes, etc. House will be let separately or with Farm containing 70 acres in good state of cultivation. Will be let for one or more years. Enquire of W. W. Clark, Mayor's office, W. W. CLARK and J. A. CLARK, Executors.

TO LET—In the Domville Building, large and small ROOMS, centrally located; remember, pleasant and comfortable small families can be accommodated. Enquire of A. L. SPENCER, on the premises.

TO LET—From first of May next, the commodious premises, No. 163 Germain street, at present occupied by W. Malcolm Mackay, Esq. This is one of the best finished and most centrally located dwellings in the city; has hot and cold water, gas and other conveniences. May be seen on Tuesday and Friday afternoons from 3 to 5. Apply to W. F. DAVIDSON, 87 Water street.

TO LET—From first of May next, the premises on Sydney street, at present occupied by Chas. G. Turnbull. May be seen on the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday of each week. For rent and other particulars apply to W. J. DAVIDSON, Water street.

TO LET—Brick Store, Corner Portland and High sts., Portland. A good stand for grocery store, provisions and country produce. John Connolley, Corner Portland and High sts.

TO LET—Lower flat of the house 25 Exmouth street, six rooms, modern improvements, hot and cold water. Apply on the premises.

Removal Notice.

JAMES S. MAY & SON,
Merchant Tailors,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
Domville Building, Prince Wm. St.,
premises formerly occupied by the Bank of Montreal, and are now ready for business.
Stock Complete for Summer Trade
and will be added to from time to time with the Latest Incoming Novelties.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS,
Cash Grocery stores.

STAR FLOUR Bbl		5.70
AMERICAN OIL gal		25c
BROOMS	12, 16, 18 and 20c	
PICKLES bottle		15c
WHEAT GRITZ bag		25c
NEW CHEESE lb		14c
WOODSTOCK BUTTER, choice,	lb	24

WILLIAMS BROTHERS,
Corner Princess and Charlotte, and 115 Brussels street.

City Advertisement and Bill Posting Company,
Office 9 Canterbury street.
Bills posted, Circulars, Dodgers &c. distributed at lowest prices.
Orders may also be left at the National 22 Charlotte street.

NEW NOVELS.
STORMLIGHT, a story of love and Nihilism,
By J. E. Maddock. Price 25c.
LOOKING BACKWARD FROM 2000 to 1887,
By Edward Bellamy. Price 25c.
"LINDSAY'S LUCK,"
By Francis Hodgson Burnett. Price 25c.
THE FATAL PHAYNE,
By H. C. Philips, author of As in a Looking Glass, &c. Price 30c.
J. & A. McMILLAN
98 and 100 Pr. Wm. Street,
St. John, N. B.

JUST OPENING,
A fine assortment of
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES
Styles, Quality and Prices warranted to suit. Give us a call before purchasing.
HUTCHINGS & Co.
Mattress and Bedding Warerooms,
101 to 107 Germain Street.
Agents for the Celebrated Ideal Washer.

WEATHER INDICATIONS—Rain, stationary temperature on coast, slightly cooler in interior, southwesterly winds.

THE OLD WAY.
Holdsworth & Daniel solicit the attention of the public to their selection of spring goods, suitable to the ensuing season, from the London, Manchester, Norwich and other markets, which they trust are of the best fabrick and of the newest and most fashionable style.
Printed Muslins from 8d per yard, do Cottons from 5½d per yard; Shawl Dresses; Chali Prints; Palmerines, plain and fancy Ginghams, Furniture, Cottons, Grey and White Sheeting and Sheeting Cottons, Long Cloths, Plain and Printed Window Muslins, Leno, Cambric, Jackonets, mull, check, Dimock and Book Muslins; Lewis Diapers, Towels, Damasks, Brown and Black Holland, Osnaburgs, Dimities, Jeans, Nankeens, Colored Quinteenses, Plain and fancy white and colored Cantoons, Nivoteens, Moleskin white and brown drills, Grandrill, Florentine Waistcoatings, Black, Blue and colored Broadcloths, Royal Stripe Serseymere, Woolen Serge, Plaid Duggs, Colored and Black Gros de Naples, Figured do, Embossed Satins and Sarcenet, Norwich Crapes, Bombazines, Black Crapes; a large assortment of SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, consisting of Thibet, Norwich, French, Zebra, China Crapes, Genoa Silk, Zephyr and Gauze Blond, Zephyr, Gauze and Lyons Crape Scarfs; Gentlemen's Silk and Linen colored Barcelona and Bandanna Silk Handkerchiefs; Brussels Silk, Merino, Gambroon, Pincetta, plain and fancy Stocks, Ladies white, black, Zebra, printed and fancy, Cotton HOSE, from 9d; Children's white, black and colored cotton half Hose, Silk do; Ladies Silk Hose from 1s 6d; Merino and Cotton Drawers and Shirts, Gentlemen's Crocks; Cotton and Worsted Caps, Worsted Roofs; a large assortment of FLOWERS and WREATHS; Velvet Reticules, Ladies London Shell Combs, Morocco & Wood's Steel Down; a small assortment of Card Racks, Fire Screens, Paper Cases and Fancy Baskets; Cloth Caps and Turbans; Gentlemen's Silk Hats from 5s (cheaper do—a light Hat for summer, Leather Hat Case; Ladies Lasting SHOES, from 2s 6d; Colored ditto and Boots; Childrens's Boots and Shoes, from 1s 2d for CASH.
At the store lately occupied by Mr. John Hammond, North side of the Market Square.
St. John, May 7, 1889.

AND THE NEW.
WANAMAKER'S.
Only a little while longer to see the Linen section in its special dress parade trim.
French Printed Flannels, prettiest of the Flannel tribe. New styles are coming in, more coming. They will come for weeks yet.
Stripes get into the addled groupings. Here one graduated inch to inch, four clusters to a breadth. Navy Electric Cardinal.
The oddest of the new ones has a ground of blue and white, two inch stripes, with an overlaying jumble of starfish shapes and spider web figures.
Then there are Persian Stripes, the inevitable Zig Zag (with new sigs) and a dozen other designs that half hints of a gone bye favorite.
New comers in Cotton, day by day. Fashionable Linen touch is on every fold. Meaningful Ginghams 20 to 60c. Modest Madras, 40c. Silky Satteens, 12½ to 35c. Crinkle Crayles 12½c. Cute Cotton Challies, 5c. And a little host more with sunshine in every thread. Blazers will place sure enough this season.
Do You Catch the Idea?
JOHN WANAMAKER.

WALL PAPERS.
I have just received another large lot of new Goods of all grades, borders to match, also, a large variety of plain and decorated window shades.
F. E. HOLMAN, - - - 48 King Street.

ATTENTION
is today called by
DANIEL & ROBERTSON,
to the following new goods for gentlemen's wear.
WHITE SHIRTS with open fronts, REGATTA SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS with colored trimmings.
TAN AND BROWN KID GLOVES with newest fastenings.
Sizes, 7, 7½, 7¾, 7⅞, 8, 8¼, 8½, 8¾.
To arrive on Saturday,
12 DOZEN WASHING TIES.
LONDON HOUSE RETAIL, - - - - 1, 3 and 5 Charlotte st.

KEDEY & CO.,
DRY GOODS.
First sale has been a grand success at their new store,
213 UNION STREET.
Next to the Corner of Waterloo st.
A few ends of those cheap Summer Silks left, at 30 cents. Call early if you wish one. K. & Co.

DR. SHARP'S ENGLISH TONIC BITTERS.
These well known and unrivalled BITTERS, prepared by a peculiar and elaborate Chemical process, from rare plants and herbs, and entirely free from all mineral, acid, and other noxious ingredients, have been found the most useful in Dyspepsia or indigestion, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and Irritability of the Bowels.
In all cases of Debility; whether arising from illness, fatigue, or other causes, they prove eminently serviceable and afford *incalculable benefit*; and, being devoid of all spirituous and other injurious stimulants, may be given with happiest effects to *young children*, correcting in them the tendency to the generation of worms, and other Bowel complaints.
FOR FEMALES these Bitters are peculiarly suitable, giving tone and vigor to the system, and imparting new strength to the frame, which *protracted nursing* or other exhausting causes may have impaired.
They have been extensively and successfully used by the Medical Faculty, many of whose most distinguished members in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the United States elsewhere, have given ample testimony in their favor.
These Bitters produce a feeling of buoyancy, removing depression or melancholy, and hence are of great value in the treatment of Mental and Nervous affection. They produce a healthy flow of the secretions, and should be used by all who suffer from
DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, And all kindred complaints.
Everybody knows that Sharp's Balsam of Horehound and Aniseseed is the best cough medicine ever offered to the public.
Everybody ought to know that Sharp's English Tonic Bitters cannot be too highly commended for the diseases they are recommended to cure.
The sick should not delay a moment in procuring and using these bitters. Sold wholesale by T. R. Barker & Sons, St. John, and at retail by all druggists. The price is reduced, so as to come within the means of all, to 75 cents per bottle. PREPARED BY
Sharp's Balsam Manufacturing Company, St. John, N. B., to whom orders may be addressed.

F. W. WISDOM,
Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe; Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbit Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating supplies.
Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

SECOND EDITION.

THE BROKEN DAM.

The Question of Responsibility for the Disaster which it Caused.

[New York Sun.]

The main facts concerning the Conemaugh dam are taking shape out of the first confusion of horror and wild statement.

Over the heads of fifty or sixty thousand inhabitants of the narrow valley, the great artificial lake was maintained by an association of Pittsburg sportsmen and pleasure seekers, known as the South Fork Fishing and hunting club. The dam which made the lake has been for several years the barrier between the people of the valley and such a disaster as has now occurred.

The dam that broke last Friday was another and a very different structure from that which the state built at the place years ago to form a storage basin to supply the old Pennsylvania canal with water in dry times. The state's dam was about sixty-five feet high. Behind it was a body of water inconsiderable in volume when compared with the lake recently maintained by the Pittsburg gentlemen. Even the smaller reservoir of former times was regarded as a source of danger to the valley. When the canal was abandoned and the reservoir became of no further practical use, a great breach was made in the middle of the dam, thus restoring the region above very nearly to its original condition as a natural water course.

The Pittsburg sportsmen and specialators who controlled the land at and above the old dam found that structure a ruin. The part that still remained was in an advanced state of decay. The sportsmen patched up the old dam, and then, in order to enlarge the dimensions of their artificial lake, they topped it with a new construction, which greatly increased the height and filled the gorge with water for five miles back. This made their pleasure ground.

The Pittsburg club could not thus tamper with the elementsand defy the laws of nature without first obtaining permission from the state. The necessary legislation was procured at Harrisburg and it is said that the enabling act required from the corporation a bondjo the amount of $3,000,000 against possible damage to the property of the valley people. It is also reported now that this bond was never filed, or at least that no record can be found of it. The investigation that is to come will bring out the truth about this phase of the matter.

As it stood last Friday morning, therefore, the Conemaugh dam consisted of rotton foundations and partly ruined masonry of the old state dam, patched by the Pittsburg club in the middle where the breach had been made, and raised by the same persons from hill to hill to a height which the engineers had never contemplated.

The state dam was provided with sluice gates and other safety appliances, and under the former conditions these had proved the salvation of the structure at times of serious strain. They had likewise proved the salvation of the people in the valley below the dam. It is now broadly alleged and firmly charged that the reconstructed dam of the Pittsburg Fishing Club had no such provision against a possible and even probable emergency. It was precisely as if a rotten old boiler with a great rent had been patched up for use again, as if the new proprietors had subjected it to a pressure ten times as great as it was originally designed to stand, and at the same time had deliberately discarded the safety valve as an unnecessary and inconvenient appliance. The investigation will bring out the truth about this matter, too.

Late Local News.

PARISIAN ARRIVED.—The mail steamer "Parisian" arrived at Rimouski at 9 o'clock this morning, having been detained about 36 hours by fog in the gulf

TRINITY'S NEW ORGANIST.—Mr. Strand, the new organist of Trinity church, presided at the instrument in that church yesterday at both services. His playing was greatly admired and he appeared to be quite a master of the organ.

MR. CORNWALL'S LABOURS.—The fact that Mr. Ira Cornwall has been appointed secretary to the exhibition association will not interfere in the least with his duties as secretary of the Board of Trade. Mr. Cornwall has engaged F. Armstrong as his assistant in the two secretaryships, and J. H. B. Scott as assistant in the carnival work.

HIS CONSCIENCE SMOTE HIM.—Mrs. F. O. Thompson, of Fredericton, who a short time ago while coming down from that place lost her pocket book, containing considerable money, in the car, was agreeably surprized a few days since by having the pocket book, money and all, returned to her from Boston. The finder hinted that as the owner was known, his conscience forbade him keeping the property.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.—A delegation of clergymen and laymen left this afternoon for Toronto, where they will be present at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada to be held at that place Wednesday, the 12th inst. The following gentlemen composed the delegation from New Brunswick; Revs. Geo. Bruce, and T. F. Fotheringham, Messrs. John Stewart, John Willet, R. Ledingham and A. Coburn, Saint. John; Rev. A. J. Mowatt and Messrs. T. Johnston and L. R. Everett, Fredericton, Rev. J. M. Robinson, Moncton, Rev. J. F. Kinnear, Buctouche, Rev. J. Holly, St. George, Rev. W. McDonald Hampton, Rev. J. A. McLean Harvey together with J. A. Forbes, Cape Breton, and D. Stiles Frazer, Truro.

Equity Court.

In the Equity Court this morning before His Honor Mr. Justice Palmer in the case of Sarah M. Smith et al. vs Archibald McKay et al, vs Archibald McKay, Mr. W. B. Chandler for the plaintiffs moved to confirm the barrister's report. Ordered as moved and that the report of the barrister be filed, also ordered that the balance now in the Bank of New Brunswick to the credit of the cause, viz $259.04 be paid over to the solicitor for the defendants Mr. C. N. Skinner.

Dr. McGlynn, of New York, lectured in Ottawa last night. In an interview he declared himself still a Catholic and that he intended to devote the rest of his life to the cause of the poor.

LOVE BAGS.

They Are Manufactured in Large Quantities by an Augusta Firm—A Singular Illustration of People's Credulity.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 8. Of all the various novelties which Augusta's great publishing houses send out to suffering humanity probably none is more sought after or finds a readier market than the love bags which are sold by a firm in this city. When all other attempts to arouse sleeping cupid fail these dainty charms are resorted to and are carried next the heart on the person to win the affections. They are advertised as possessing some endowment which gives the owner the power of winning love. Thousands of them have been sent out to aching hearts throughout the country and with what success will never be fully known.

Today I interviewed one of the leading Augusta dealers in these goods.

"There are a great many superstitious people in the world," he said.

"Very true. I agree with that," replied the interviewer, "but what is up?"

"I was only thinking how people like to be petted and what a prominent place in their lives such matters occupy. When we first commenced to reach the back lots we received a great many letters from persons wanting some sort of comfort in their love affairs. You would be surprised at the written number of appeals we receive."

"And do they still believe in love charms?" inquired the Commercial correspondent.

"Believe in them!" said the proprietor of cupid's goods, loud enough so that one of the pretty girls near by packing love bags heard him. "I guess indeed they do and all kinds of people find comfort in them—young girls, spinsters, widows on the lookout for another partner, forlorn old bachelors and bashful young men. One girl wrote to us that she had great faith in these love charms, for her sister succeeded in charming the young man she loved into cupid's net by their use and is now happily married. So far as their was a young man she admired she wanted to try one hoping for an equally happy effect. Another love lorn maiden wrote that her lover had grown cold towards her. She wanted a first class love bag to send him. She also wanted a "real beautiful" letter composed for her benefit which she would try to send to the hard heart. She seemed to think herself inadequate to working it up to the proper pitch of pathos. Then there is a fellow from Lewiston who wrote that the charm we had sent him had proved too strong, for now he had too many young ladies around him and wanted to know what he should do to get out of his embarrassing predicament. We advised him to wear it in his hat lining or outside coat pocket and probably it would have as much effect as if worn over the heart. We haven't heard from him again."

"Do you have many orders from married people? Perhaps these charms might help some of the unhappy couples who are parading their troubles before the public."

"Lots of them," promptly replied the genial publisher "lots of 'em. A woman sent for a love bag only the other day saying that her husband did not seem to care for her as he used to, and she was only give her something to win him back we would receive the life long gratitude of a woman of forty-five years old. Then there was a man outwest who was in great trouble. He wrote that he wanted something to make his wife love him, for she abused him dreadfully and he was very unhappy.

"Acker cascof petticoat government," added the scribe. But how about the widows? They are generally considered fascinating enough without any assistance I believe."

"O, they are just as anxious as any of them. One wrote that she was after a rich old bachelor, and wanted something to take him in. The old maids too, sieze on this as their last hope. One forlorn fair one wrote that she was twenty-four years old and had never had a lover, and several have made similar confessions."

So the victims of unrequited love continue writing their heart-rending epistles and your correspondent retreated from the love-bag depot earnestly hoping that they might gain some consolation in their distress.

INSURANCE PROBLEMS.

Litigations Likely to Grow out of the Loss of Life at Johnstown.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Some intricate problems are awaiting solution at the hands of insurance companies as a result of the Pennsylvania floods, as it is probable that a majority of the victims of the Johnstown horror were insured in some way or other. Many, doubtless, were members of some co-operative society or order, for among the employes in manufacturing towns provision is generally made sufficient at least to cover funeral expenses, although the operatives may not be able to pay the premiums required by the large insurance companies.

But nearly all the prominent companies have a greater or less number of risks in the annihilated section, and the question which naturally presents itself is whether absolute proof of death will be required before insurance is paid to the heirs of policy holders.

It is obvious that thousands of bodies never will be identified. Disfigurement and decomposition are rendering recognition difficult, and in a few more days it may be impossible. Hundreds of the victims cremated in the awful jam at the stone bridge, buried in the sand, or washed into inaccessible nooks and crevices, never will be seen again by human eyes. How are the relatives of these vanished persons to prove that they are dead?

Again there are numerous instances in which all the members of the family have perished. Who is to claim the insurance due the dead? Doubtless there will be many fraudulent claimants. Insurance policies may have been discovered by some of the ghouls who robbed corpses and who have sufficient knowledge to comprehend their value. They may assert relationship and the right to the insurance, backing their claims by bought and perjured testimony, or may try to extort rewards from the surviving relatives. These are but a few of the puzzles suggested by the insurance interests in the Pennsylvania calamity.

"Billy" Florence is a slave to his hobby, which is salmon fishing. He is said to have the best collection of hooks and other appliances for the pursuit of this fine sport in the country. "Billy" has also a weakness for practical joking.

OUR IRON RESOURCES.

MR. EDWARD JACK TELLS A BOSTON NEWSPAPER ABOUT THEM.

And Corrects Some Misrepresentations of the Boston Journal.

[Boston Herald.]

In the editorial columns of the Journal of June 4th. occurred the following:—

"THE LOCAL IRON INDUSTRIES.

The Herald says:—

"It is notorious that the iron interest is passing away from New England, for the reason that we cannot gain access to the cheap coal and iron which lie almost at our doors in the Province of Nova Scotia.'

"We thought that the Herald acquired enough information on this point when it made similar reckless assertions during the last campaign to keep it from repeating them, but we repeat it will always have to be 'line upon line,' 'precept upon 'precept,' in our task of enlightening the Herald. The fact is, that it is not the 'inaccessibility' of Canadian coal and iron, but a cause with which the tariff has nothing whatever to do which has caused the depression in our local iron industries. It requires certain grades of iron ore and certain kinds of coal, and in some instances the mixture of two different kinds of iron ore, to carry on successfully the manufacture of steel and iron. Consequently, the industry has moved to points where these particular grades of ore and coal are found or even, as in some cases in the West, where neither is found, but where they can be conveniently brought together, without too great a cost for transportation. The Canadian ores are not used, because they are unsuitable for this particular manufacture. If coal and ore were admitted today free of duty—and, by the way, the Mills bill did not touch the tariff upon either—the causes which occasioned the depression of our iron industries would continue to operate. These causes are geographical, and incident to the processes of manufacture, and are not connected with the tariff."

AN EXPERT'S STATEMENT.

It appears that the article above quoted met the eye of Mr. Edward Jack, a civil engineer, whose residence is at Fredericton, N. B., D. of C., and who is a guest at Young's Hotel. This article excited his interest, from the fact that he knew the statements it set to be unfounded. He knows whereof he speaks, for he is quite familiar with the iron fields of the Dominion, and especially of Nova Scotia. He was for several years timber agent for the province of New Brunswick and represented that province at the Forestry exhibition at Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was chosen one of the jurors on awards. Of late years he has followed the business of exploring mineral and timber lands, not only in the Dominion, but in Wisconsin, Michigan, North Carolina and Georgia in the United States. In conversation with the writer, Mr Jack said:

"It is rather a strange 'enlightening' that the Boston Journal vouchsafes the Herald when it says that the Canadian ores are not used because they are unsuitable for this particular manufacture, meaning for the purpose of carrying on successfully the manufacture of steel and iron. I must say that I am quite astonished that the editor of one of the Boston dailies should attempt to write upon the products and resources of a country which is only a few hundred miles from this great city, and make such statements, when a full knowledge of the facts would show him that one county alone of Nova Scotia—Picton county—can furnish all the coal, iron, manganese, etc., that would be needed to make Boston one of the great iron making cities of the Union.

"I have here 'A Descriptive Catalogue of a Collection of the Economic Minerals of Canada, by the Geological Corps—Alfred R. C. Selwyn, C. M. G., L. L. D., F. R. S., etc., Director,' which were shown at the Colonial Exhibition in London in 1886. Here is what is stated in the catalogue of

THE PICTOU COUNTY ORES:

'The iron ores of Pictou county are of several kinds, including bog ore, limonite, hematite, clay ironstone, spathic ore, etc. Mr. Gilpin states, in his report entitled "Mines and Minerals of Nova Scotia." that clay ironstone is found everywhere in the coal measures in irregular beds from 5 to 40 inches thick, and yields 35 per cent. of metallic iron. Apathic ore, carrying manganese in considerable quantities and with only small amounts of phosphorus and sulphur occurs in beds from six to ten feet thick on Southerland's river. Limonite, which also carries a considerable amount of manganese, is found on the East river, in the vicinity of Springville, and is stated by Mr. Gilpin to be from 15 to 21 feet thick. Limonite is also reported on St. Mary's river. Hematite is found in several localities; those known as the Blanchard and Webster areas being the most important. In the former the deposit is stated to vary in width from 30 to 100 feet, while in the latter it is supposed to have a thickness of 15 to 30 feet. They are both on the east side of East river, and on the west side of that stream other large deposits occur, which are considered to be the equivalents of those found in the great Londonderry mine. Other veins of specular and magnetic iron ore are met with in this vicinity, but have not as yet been thoroughly tested. Hematite also occurred at Arisag. Dr B. J. Harrington, in an article entitled "Notes on the Iron Ores of Canada and Their Development," which appeared in the report of progress of the geological survey of Canada for 1873-74, says in speaking of these ores: "It is to be hoped also that something will soon be done toward developing the valuable deposits of iron ore in Pictou county. Here the ores are abundant and of varied character; they are near to the Pictou coal fields, whence coal, suitable for the manufacture of coke, could be obtained from a number of mines now in active operation.

LIMESTONE, SUITABLE FOR A FLUX,

occurs abundantly in the valley of the East river. The Intercolonial railway passes through the coal fields, and within a few miles of the ore deposits, and the harbor of Pictou affords an excellent port of shipment during six months of the year." As above stated, the proximity of these ores to the limestones and coals of the Pictou and Cumberland carboniferous basins should render them of great economic value; but although a considerable amount of money has been spent in testing the value and extent of the ore beds, nothing has yet been done in the way of smelting the ores. "Now," remarked Mr. Jack, "you will see from the above quotations that there is evidently no lack of iron ore suitable for the 'manufacture of steel and iron,' in Nova Scotia. In regard to the quality of the ore, allow me to give you the result of an analysis of a specimen of specular ore taken from an important deposit of ore occurring in the slates and quartzites on the west side of the East river in Pictou county. The lode from which these specimens were taken is from ten to 20 feet in thickness, and has occasional side veins. From a single pit, which was sunk to a depth of 30 feet, about 50 tons of ore were obtained. The examination of a specimen of this ore was made by Dr. T. E. Thorpe of the Andersonian University of Glasgow, Scot., and here is the result of his analysis:

Peroxide of iron	96.63	Metallic of iron	68.33
Protoxide of iron	0.89		
Sulphide of iron	0.06		
Phosphorus	none		
Silica and insoluble matter	3.20		
Total	100.78		

"Here is an extremely rich ore in iron, which can be mined in any quantity very cheaply and shipped at tidewater to Boston or elsewhere, and this is only one of many deposits of easily reducible Bessemer ore of exceptionally good quality, which are accompanied by excellent fluxes, which abound in Nova Scotia. To show

HOW CHEAPLY THESE ORES CAN BE MINED,

I may mention the circumstance that a year ago last autumn, when at the East river of Pictou, I saw some young men at work quarrying brown hematite iron ore of a first rate character from a contact deposit 15 feet in thickness, where the wall rock on one side was sandstone, and on the other limestone. They were merely running a drift into the side of a steep hill, and no hoisting was done. This ore, which gave I understood, about 60 per cent. of metallic iron at the furnace, was being quarried and hauled five miles and delivered on the Pictou railway, for $2 per ton. It was smelted at the Londonderry iron works, where the only reducing furnaces in the province are located. The steel company of Canada (limited) operates the iron mine and iron works at Londonderry, Colchester county, Nova Scotia. Mining has been carried on here since 1849, the most important vein of iron ore occurring in slates and quartzites at Londonderry, on the southern slope of the Cobequid hills. A charcoal furnace was erected in 1853, which was in blast at short intervals for some years. Two improved blast furnaces with a weekly capacity from 150 to 600 tons, were subsequently erected, the fuel used being coke, and the capacity of the puddling furnaces being about 25 tons per day. In 1873 the property passed into the hands of the steel company of Canada. Coke was obtained principally from the Pictou mines though a considerable quantity was subsequently made on the premises from the Springhill coal. According to the report of the government inspector of mines for Nova Scotia, the amount of ore smelted in 1884 was 54,155 tons, and 5799 tons of ankerite (for flux) were also used, the number of men employed being about 500. A branch railway three miles in length connects the mines with the Intercolonial railway at Londonderry station. I give you this information from the catalogue before quoted from, as I have

NO LATER DATA AT HAND.

I understand that since 1884 changes in the management and financial difficulties have occurred, but I believe these latter have been overcome. However, that does not affect the present question, viz: the fitness of Nova Scotia ores for the production of iron and steel. The Londonderry works manufacture iron in large quantities, which find a ready market throughout the Dominion. The iron ore of Pictou county, I understand, is shipped to western parts of the Dominion, to be put into metallic form. It could be readily and cheaply reduced by American hard coal."

"Are there considerable deposits of iron ore in New Brunswick?"

"The largest deposit that I know of in that province is at Jacksontown in Carleton county near Woodstock. The iron ores of this section were first discovered by the geological survey of Maine, made under Dr. Charles T. Jackson of Boston as early as 1836, having been traced by him from the Aroostook region in that state northeastward to river St. John. More recently other explorers traced the deposit to the east side of the river, where it forms several bands, extending over considerable portions of the northern and northeastern sections of the county of Carleton. The principal locality where the ore has been mined is situated about 3½ miles from Woodstock, and about two miles from the west bank of the St. John river. The deposit here is a slaty hematite, containing much silica, and is contaminated by phosphoric acid and sulphur. It is, besides, a lean one, containing a low percentage of iron. Blast furnaces were erected there over 30 years ago, I believe, and a large amount of English capital spent in developing the deposit. A good deal of iron was made, but, owing to the prevalence of phosphorus in the ore, it was cold, short and very hard. It was, however, used for hardening armor plates by English manufacturers. The mine was abandoned by the English workers, but was lately (within five years) reopened by Americans, who made a better iron than the English. But they found it wouldn't pay, and abandoned it. Perhaps the writer in the Journal had this and its ore in view when writing the article in question. The American workers of it mixed it with other ores and produced better iron. But the Nova Scotia ores do not require such admixture to produce good iron and steel.

For Chief of the Fire Department

There is considerable speculation as to who shall be Chief of the Fire Department of the enlarged city. It is said that Chief Kerr and Capt. Johnston are the only applicants. Both are good men. It is generally felt that as the new chief will have so much more to look after than hitherto that he should be able to devote all of his time to the management of the department. Capt. Johnston has been a fireman for about 20 years, including 9 years as captain of the Portland Fire Department, and has always had good luck in preventing fires from spreading, and it is stated that he could give his undivided attention to the department, which should count much in favor of his appointment.

Judging by rumors St. John men are likely to preside over the Board of Works and Finance Departments, while a Portland man is likely to have the Safety Department. The Chief of Police is a St. John man and so the North End or Portland people urge that as St. John men have two thirds of the more important offices, it would be only fair that a North end man be made Chief of the Fire Department. After the Mayor's election the new council will no doubt weigh the matter carefully before making an appointment.

If you want a fine Havana Cigar or fine America Cigarettes or Tobacco, call at Whitebone & Co., City Market Building, 45 Charlotte street.

FIRST EDITION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN HOAR SPEAKS ABOUT THEIR WORK.

The Reject on of the Fishery Treaty was left—The Question of American Relations with Canada in a Queer Position.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

ST. PAUL, Minn, June 10.—The Senate committee on relations with Canada are in this city. Senator Hoar the chairman of committee expressed himself as follows, about their work;—"We have visited San Francisco and all California points. From there we went up to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and other points, investigating as we went. At every place we held a meeting and took the testimony that was freely volunteered on the commercial relations with Canada. Of course, we have nothing to do with any projects for closer relations, politically speaking, but we are anxious to find out the sentiment of the country on closer business relations.

When the fisheries treaty was thrown out by the Senate it left the question of our relations with Canada in a queer position. Legislation must be enacted next session on the subject. For the purpose of obtaining information that will serve as a guide in framing such legislation, but we are taking this trip. Everywhere along the route we have been met with an expressed desire for closer relations. The International railway systems are becoming so complicated that some arrangement is necessary to prevent any clashing of interests between the two countries.

THE LOST CAUSE.

Gen. Jubal Early's Fiery Speech at Winchester, Va.

WINCHESTER, Va., June 8. The graves of 3800 Confederate veterans in Stonewall cemetery were decorated Thursday in the presence of 10,000 people. Gen Jubal Early was the orator of the day, and made one of his fiery impolitic speeches. After giving the description of the battle of Cedar Creek, he said "You will perceive that Sheridan made his famous poetic ride '20 miles away, over a distance of about 10 miles, and it took him from early in the morning until about noon to make it." He then contradicted the personal memoirs of Gen Grant, and the Army and Navy Journal in reference to these battles, saying: "These will give some idea of how our adversaries vindicated the truth of history, and will also show that our men had the faculty of multiplying themselves, not only on the field of battle but also after they were killed, wounded or captured."

The speaker concluded as follows: "As I have said on a former occasion: "If ever I repudiate, disown or apologize for the cause for which Lee fought and Jackson died, may the lightning of heaven blast me and the scorn of all good women and true men be my portion! And again I say that the confederate who has deserted since the war is infinitely worse than one who deserted during the war, for the former has gone over to the enemy at no personal risk to himself, and simply from motives of gain, while the latter took his life in his hands, knowing that he would be shot if captured, and in a number of cases he was tempted to leave the service and go to the assistance of his family, which he was induced to believe was starving at home.'

CAN'T BE SAVED.

The Sunken Ships at Samoa Will Probably be abandoned.

WASHINGTON, June 10. The disposition of the wrecks of the Vandalia and Trenton, destroyed at Apia, is under consideration by the navy department. Admiral Kimberly recommended that the ships be abandoned and it is likely they will be. It was thought at one time that it would be feasible to raise the Trenton and repair her for future service but the facilities for such work at Auckland are very meagre and in addition to this the terrible teredo, or borer, which exists in Samoan waters, has practically made the two ships by this time perfectly worthless.

The Weather.

POINT LEPREAUX 9 n. m.—Wind Southwest strong, thick fog. Therm. 52.

MONEY AND TRADE.

Rates of Exchange—To-day

	Buying.	Selling.
London, 60 day	¾	¾ p. cent.
Do., sight	¾	10 p. cent
New York	¼ dis	¼ prem.
Boston	¼ dis	¼ prem.
Montreal	¼ dis	¼ prem.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 8.

	Yesday Closing.	To-day Opening.	Highest.	1.30 P. M.	Yesday Sales
Chi, Bur & Quin	103¼	103	103¼	103¼	2500
N Y Central	....	....	....	....	
Can Pacific	55¾	54¾	55¼	53¾	300
Canada Southern	143	143¼	143¼	143	200
Delaware & Hudson	143	143¼	143¼	143	1100
L & Lack	143	143¼	143¼	144¼	100
Erie	27¼	28	28	28	600
Consol. Gas	88½	88¾	88¾	88¾	100
Hocking Valley	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	300
N J Central	105¼	105¼	107¼	107¼	200
K & T	....	....	....	....	
Lake