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to Dunkirk.

Something For Nothing

is not business and never will be. Beware of those who promise more than they can give. We cannot afford to sell for less than we pay, but close buying has placed us where our prices will seem philanthropic beside those of many others.

Best Fitting ... CORSETS...

At 50c., 75c., 85c., \$1.00, \$1.25, At 18c., 19c., 20c., and 22c.

\$1.35 and \$1.50.

Black as Black Can Be. And

C____25c.

per pair.

DOWLING BROS.,

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race.

Miss Frances Willard announces that, owing to the fisancial distress in the United States, she returns to the National Women's Christian Temperance Union her last two years' salary, which she has received as pre-sident of that organization.

The following extracts are taken from a paper written by Maria G. Craig, Dominion Superintendent of the Department of Health and Heredity: The Department of Heredity, with special reference to the study of hereditary effects of alcohol and tobacco, was established in the National Union of eur sister republic in 1881 Very early in the work the study breadened out to include all hereditary tendencies, the healthful, beautiful and pure, as well as diseased conditions. There has been a steady advance in the interest of this department until new it is not only theroughy organized in the United States, but also in England, Germany, Russia and the Dominion of Canada. While it is intimately connected with several departments of our work, no words can express the importance of the department of heredity to the various hass of evangelistic work. The Bible about the illustrations which should be full of hele to us all. And here let me emphasize of \$\frac{2}{2} \text{is rules which Dr. Bur-sett lays down for our guidance, viz, "keep healthy types siw ye in mind." I think we de not value the constant reference by the Jewish writers to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. They were their highest hereditary types, and a constant study of their virtnes by their posterity would of necessity help to an emulation of their characters. The We must keep healthy and elevating ancestral types before our children. Among the hew te make their children good, honest citizens. Teach them first of all that those children have brain faculties, which can be trained for good or for evil. Always strive to suppress all evil or diseased tendencies and find the best among their ancesters and hold that person or those persons constantly before them for their emulation. We think if the children are made to knew that we want to find all the good we can in them, that it will arouse their ambition to become worthy of our esteem. Tennyson says:
"Self-knowledge, self-reverence, self-control, these three alone lead life to sovereign power;" and if we know ourselves fully, we must know what is our endowment by inheritance. Inheritance is intellectual as well as moral and physical. The Bach family for two hundred years manifested exalted rank in music. The direct succession of able men in the families of Pitt, Herschel are transmissible. Improvidence, penuri-ousness and dishonesty once thoroughly es-tablished in a family persists with as much tenacity as the familiar eyes and nose. A father may transmit to a son all his traits of

character but prudence or application, and of what value is splendid talent without these, and the son die in obscurity. An in-dividual is one link in a long chain unrolled by time, of which the first links are lost in the past—but a chain is no strenger than its weakest link, and a weak point in the char-acter of the most talented may exclude from due to its scientific methods; that is, to its study of the first causes of intemperance, and its effort to plainly establish the relatio between such causes and the effect. This led to the organization of the department with that of heredity, for it was apparent to Miss Willard's clear vision that whateve impairs the natural strength and sense of vigor creates a craving for artificial strength: that is, stimulant. Only nutritious food and drink should be used. Food actually becomes part of the flesh, supplying new par-ticles of matter where old ones have been wern out and cast off. This tearing down wern out and cast off. This tearing down and rebuilding constitutes the process of nutrition. A stimulant adds nothing to the materials of which the body is composed. Milk entering the system is welcomed by every tissue. By digestion it is divided into various elements, and each seeks its own. The lime goes to fill the place of worn out atoms in the hone. fill the place of worn out atoms in the hones and teeth, while the albuminous portion, with soda and other salts, is carried in the bleed to muscle and nerve, of which they become a part. Alcohol comes in like a thief and takes from rather than adds to the tissues. As a thief it is received. All the involuntary powers rise up against it, and this mutiny produces the sensation called stimulation. The interleper is driven out upon the breath, through the pores, by every avenue of exit, and as it enters so it comes out—alcohol. As long as there is life in the fish it resents the presence of alcohol. One of the head-waters of intemperance is unwhole-seme and inufficient food. Net too little

they'll stay black, too. They don't fade and they don't stain your feet. They are as near perfection as Black Cotton Hosiery ever gets to be. Now, the price is what tickles the people most. They think it is a great thing to buy 35c. hoisery for

Then again, we have grand value

95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

gross weight—the deficiency is in the quality not the quantity. Let us be careful of too highly seasoned viands, especially for children. Many a bey goes from his mother's table with the taste for strong drink already formed by the sauces and spices to be found thereon.

From the pen of Dr. Felix Oswald, in his International Temperance Studies, we have the fellowing extract: "The wine passion of the modern Italians is festered by their love of pungent spices. Pepper, onions and garlic are considered inindispensable conjuncts of every dish of meat, and cheese of the rankest sort is strewn by handfuls over a mass of macaroni, and the telegraphs habit has become a patient. and the tobacco habit has become a national vice. The family table stands in the inner court of the home temple. Never should pleasant table talk be neglected. Good cheer is as healthful as good fare.

Another important tributary to etream of intemperance is the late bed time for children. Even babies are kept up and dressed during the evening if their mothers have callers. This cultivates a love of excitement—the most subtle of stimulants—from the cradle. The child associates gas light with a good time, and loses the best hours for sleep, thus interfering with heal-thy growth. I beg that the little folks go to on nappy. Nothing should hinder the nother from making the last heur of the child's day the sweetest hour. It insures the restful sleep which develops clear brain and sound nerves; it is good for both bedy and soul.

The Total Trade Figures Between the Two Countries for Salety-Three Years.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-In compliance with a resolution, the secretary of the treasury today sent to the senate a large number of tables, showing the volume of trade beapprentice in a profession or trade is given a perfect pattern to look upon, and a perfect pattern to look upon, and a perfect pattern is keep before him all the time.

They were prepared by both the United States and Canadian authorities. 1821. They were prepared by both the United States and Canadian authorities. According to one of these tables, the exports cestral types before our children. Among the methers is found the greatest desire to learn hew to make their children good, housest clitzens. Teach them first of all that those United States was \$401,500. In 1893 the exports amounted to \$24,138,482 and the imports to \$22,108,916. The total of exports for these 73 years was \$1,458,159,324, and the tetal of the imperts \$1,299,977,998

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Judge Winter Unseats and Disqualifies Morris. Furlong and Tessier.

Premier Goodridge Institutes a Suit Against the Telegram for Damages.

ST. John's, Nfld., May 31.-Judge Winter of the supreme court teday delivered judgment in the St. Johns west election case convicting Messrs. Morris, Furlong and Tessier of corruption and unseating and

disqualifying them.

Morris is a leading lawyer in St. Johns and was solicitor general in Sir William Whiteway's government. Mr. Tessier is a business partner of ex-premier Sir Robert Thorburn and only became a supporter of Whiteway at the last election. He was only elected by 200 majority over Hon, Moses

Munroe.
The Telegram, Whiteway organ, having charged Premier Goodridge with immoral conduct the premier premptly instituted suit for libel, claiming \$20,000 damages.

Hans Hansen Must Hang.

A few days age the Globe rather doubted the correctness of the Associated Press despatch in The Sun to the effect that Hans Hansen must hang. The following Associated Press despatch from San Francisco May 31 quite conclusively proves The Sun's first information was correct: "For over fifteen months nine seamen, against over fifteen months nine seamen, against whom no charge has been made, have been government prisoners at Angel Island They were witnesses against. St. Clair, Sparf and Hansen, the would-be pirates of the bark Hesper, who killed Mate Fitzgerald, after having plotted to kill all the efficers and to cruse the scattless are freebooters. seuthern seas as freebeeters. The witnesses were unable to give bonds and nesses were unable to give bonds and were thrown into the government penal institution pending an appeal to the United States supreme court. Each has been allowed ene dollar a day as witness fees, however, and they will be paid their money today, when all will be released in accordance with an order from Washington. The death watch has been put upon the condemned pirates against whem they were witnesses."

A steel sailing ship has recently been built in Maine. She can carry 4,500 tons freight.

An agreement without a consideration is

THE OLD BURIAL GROUND.

Snow is drifting, winds are wailing,
Bare limbs swaying, creaking, breaking;
Winter birds sit shiv'ring, quailing,
In the topmost branches shaking.
Gloomy night falls; but no fear
Have the sleepers gathered here.
Morning susshine glistens brightly
i'ver tha cov'ring soft, that lightly
Wraps th' unwaking slumb'rers whitely:
Peace and spotless purity!

Buds are bursting, leaving out-springing,
In the young grass robins playing;
Full throats overhead are singing
Nature's praise, her laws obeying.
Cloudiess, warm, extatic May!
But for those of yesterday:
Love-placed stones defaced and broken,
Sorrow or respect no taken.

BLAKE AND TARTAR IN PORT.

An Interesting Description of the two Modern British Warships.

A Sun Reporter Chats With Vice Admiral Hopkins and Flag Lieut. Sandeman -Will Illuminate.

(From F iday & DAILY SUN.)

The flagship Blake of the North Atlantic at last. They came to an anchor in St.

John harber between 7 and 8 o'cleck last nighs. The news that they had passed Lepreaux shertly after 3 o'clock in the after noon spread like wildfire and Reed's Point was thronged with people from that time until a late heur last night. The weather was unfavorable but that was not sufficient te drive the people away from the wharves and there were a lot of boats out in the o'clock yesterday and steamed slowly up to this port, the weather being fine all the time. In the evening, however, it rained

Flag Lieut. Sandeman told a SUN reporter that they had had bad weather wherever they had gone lately. The Blake is no stranger to St. John. She

was here a year ago and was probably yested by everyone who could possibly get out to her. She is a first class cruther of 9000 tons displacement. Her length is 3801 feet, and her breath of beam 65 feet. She draws about twenty-seven feet of water. Her armor is six inches of speel on the sides and the protective deck is from three to six inches thick. The top of her machinery above decks has eight inches of armor on the statement:

TRADE OF ST. JOHN.

The customs receipts for May show a decrease of \$6,029 77 as compared with the same period of last year. Appended is the statement: the outboard sides, and two inches on the half feet thick above the water line and a ships and at the sides it is six and a half feet below that line. The casemates of the main deck guns have six warehouse fees. inches of steel on the outboard, and two inches on the inboard sides. The conning tower is pretected by eighteen inches of steel, and its tubes and ammunition tubes by eight inches. She was built to develop under forced draft an aggregate of 20,000 herse power, and therewith to at-tain a speed of twenty-two tons. She has done nearly that. Her coal capacity is 1,800 tons. Since she was here last year her armament has been changed very ma-terially. The ten six inch B. L. guns have been done away with and replaced by ten six inch quick firing guns, which are vastly superior to the old ones. They can be fired as quickly as they can be leaded without the trouble of sponging them. The magazines have been altered to suit the new armament, although there is no change in the projectile. With the new guns, 293 pounds of powder, a much smaller charge, is used and it is more effective. The guns are fitted to be fired by electricity, as the ship has two circuits and a spare one. In case these give out the guns can be fired by percussion firing. Each of these gnns is allowed 200 charges, but the Blake could in

case of emergency carry 400 rounds. The entire armament of the ship is: Two 9.2 B. L. guns of 22 tonseach, with charge of 166 lbs. of P.B. powder. The projectiles are four in number, Common, Shrapnel, Pallister and Steel Armor Piercing. The average weight of the projectiles is 380 los., and the guns are 25 feet 10 inches long. The rounds for these guns are 120.

are 120.

Ten six inch quick firing guns, six of which are on the upper deck and four on the casemates.
Sixteen three pound Hotchkiss quick firing

guns.
Seven .45 inch guns.
Two nine pound field guns for field service.
Two torpedo discharges.
Two submerged discharges.
Twenty fourteen inch torpedoes. Then there is the complete complement of

mall arms. The Blake carries 585 officers and men. She is fitted with a complete net defence, to The officers of the Blake are:

The officers of the Blake are:

Vice admiral—Sir John O Hopkins, K C B,
Flag lieut—Henry G G Sandeman.
Secretary—Wm H Rowe.
Clerks to secretary—Alfred R Parker, Frederick G Motton.
Captain—Wm Des V Hamilton.
Commander—Chas H Bayly.
Lieutenants—Julian C A Wilkinson, Alex L
Duff, Henry H Campbell, Henry Thompson,
Basil R H Taylor, Walter M Ellerton.
Staff commander—Henry E Wood.
Major marines—Edward E Pyne.
Chaplain—Rev Hugh S Wood, M A.
Fleet surgeon—Richard S P Griffiths.
Fleet paymaster—Frederick North.
Fleet engineer—John G Mayston.
Naval instructor—Geo P Edwards, B A.
Sub-lieutenant—Pastield V Oliver.
Surgeons—Patrick B Handyside and Wm J
Maillard.
Assistant paymasters—John E Dalthan and
Geo W F Osmond.
Engineers—Francis H Lister. James F A

Geo W F Osmond.

Regineers—Francis H Lister, James F A Hastings, Wm H Wood and Chas R Hall.

Assistant engineers—Wm A Dathan, Walter J Leighton and John Dawson.

Gunners—John Courtnell and Arthur R R

Doatswans—Joseph v Luter, Chas E Collins and Frederick Maidment.

Carpenter—Thos G J Guest.

Midshipmen—Harry L Wells, Duncan T Brown, Cyril S Townsend, Frank Lirken, Harold G Jackson, Gerald Ducat, Alan G Hotham, Francis R M White, Frank E M Rae, Claude Seymour, Seymour F Rowe, Ralph C N Gathorne-Hardy, Basil V Brooke, Geo D Jephson, Humphrey F Dawson, Philip H James, Denis G Thynne, Leslie Menzies, Albert M H Phillips, Andrew I M Sarel, Arthur Bromley, Andrew W Kerr, John A L Hay, Arthur H de Kantzow, Wm Bruce.

Clerks—Henshaw R Russell and Herbert S Measham.

s a twin screw cruiser of 1,770 tens. indicated horse power is 2,200 natural draft, and 3,500 force draft. Her length is 275 feet, and she draws between 15 and 16 feet of water. Her armament consists of: Six 6 inch B L guns, five tons each, Eight 3 pound, quick firing guns. Twelve 14 inch torpedoes.

She carries in all 181 officers and men, and is a handsome vessel. Her officers are as follows:

Commander Henry L Fleet.
Lieutenants—Edmund M C Key. Edward H
Moubray and Wm J S Alderson.
Paymaster—Walter R Ward.
Chief engineer—Henry S Rashbrook.
Surgeon—Hamilton Meikle.
Engineer—Lindsay J Stephens.
Assistant engineer—Geo H Fryer.
Gunner—Michael J Ahern,
Boatswain—Alex H Thomson.

A SUN reperter boarded the Blake shortly A SUN reperter boarded the Blake shortly after she came to an ancher, and failing to get an epportunity to interview Vice Admiral Hopkins, had a pleasant chat with Lt. Sandeman. That gentleman was delighted with Boston. The people, he said, did everything that could be done to make their stay a pleasant one. They were dined by the governor and mayor and were by the governer and mayor, and were given a chance to witness the Country club

aces.

Later on Sir John Hopkins was seen by Later on Sir John Hopkins was seen by THE SUN representative. A more genial gentleman than the admiral it would be impossible to find. He said the Blake and I Tartar arrived at Beston on the 23rd of May and remained there five days. The officers and men had a good time there, the people doing all they could to make it pleasant for them. The Bestonians, to use Sir John's words, "were civil, kind and courteous, and it was with regret that we left the port." Of course the weather for two days was wretched. On

weather fer two days was wretched. On the night of the Biake's arrival, Vice-Admiral Hopkins entertained all the leading officials of the state of Massachusetts and the city of Beston at dinner on board his vessel. The following night the governor of Massachusetts gave a dinner in honor of the efficers, and next day the mayor of Boston took them out to the Country club, where they had dinner. The vessels remained at Bar Harber only one day, but it was pleas-

antly spent. and there were a lot of boats out in the vicinity of the warships. Capt. Taylor, the harbor master, bearded the Blake outside Partridge Island and gave direction as to where the vessels should lie. The Tartar is anchored directly opposite the I. S. S. company's wharf and the Blake lies some distance below almost opposite the government pier. The vessels left Bar Harbor at five o'clock yesterday and steamed slowly up to this port, the weather being fine all the marked that he did not see how he could triping to please the people, hewever," said Sir John, "and if the St. John people wish as the luminate the ship we will do it." The reporter, speaking for St. John people would be disappeinted if he did not illuminate his vessel, and Sir John laughingly remarked that he did not see how he could refine to do it then. THE SUN man asked Sir John if he had refuse to do it then. Sir John, in reply to the reporter's ques-

until Tuesday.

The Blake and Tartar will be open for visitors every afternoon during their stay

Trade Notes.

TRADE OF ST. JOHN.

Total \$73,164 46 \$67,134 69 PORK PACKING IN WESTERN CANADA. The past year shows an increase in both summer and winter seasons in pork packing in western Canada, net only compared with the preceding year, but in comparison with any previous year. Exact figures for several places are not available, but close estimates have been obtained, and an alestimates have been obtained, and an allowance made accordingly. Summer packing operations are carried on at Hamilton, Ingersoll, London and Terento. The total packing for the summer season was 142,550, and for the winter months 279,920, making a total of 422,470 hogs for the year, compared with 356,020 for the previous year. A considerable portion of the pack ing is dressed hogs, and the live hogs handled are generally light weight, which makes a light yield of lard. A fair propor-

tion of the manufacture is for export. The indications are that the industry is receiving enlarged attention in the Dominion.

The Cincinnati Price Current's nineteenth annual report of pork packing in Canada enumerates the places in the western provinces where the industry is carried on, with amounts and comparisons with the previous year. From this it appears that Hamilton packed 7,500 more last year than in 1892; Terento 7,180, Montreal 33,000; and et the other places (ever a dezen in all), some more and some less than in 1892. The product in the winter season was made from an aggregate live weight of 64 382,000 lbs, compared with 48,665,000 in the winter of 1892; and in the summer season 27,084,000, compared with 24,435,000 lbs. The follow-

ing yearly comparisons are made: | Summer. Winter. Total. | 1893-94 | 142,550 | 279,920 | 422,470 | 1892-93 | 128,611 | 227,400 | 356,020 | 1891-92 | 99,466 | 251,088 | 350,554 | 1890-91 | 91,910 | 234,970 | 326,880 | 1889-90 | 79,436 | 169,273 | 238,709 No reference is made to the pork packing ndustry of the lower provinces, which, however, is also increasing year by year.

CANNED CORN. The feeling in corn is growing firmer in Ontarie. Nothing can be bought at under 85c, and some houses are asking 87½c. The London house, which has been unloading for the past few weeks, is reported to have seld out and orders are new being booked with the association at 8712. Some sales of small lots to eastern jobbers have been made at this figure. The lecal trade are still selling out the remainder of their holdings at 850.—[Teronto Empire.

sizes were advanced 25 cents per ton. "The production for June was fixed at 2,700,000

The Canadian Pacific railway's statement

THE C P R'S DECREASED EARNINGS.

The Canadian Pacific railway's statement for April, 1894, shows gross earnings of \$1,-301,471; working expenses, \$936 665; net profits, \$364,806. In April, 1893, the net profits were \$572,214, and for the four menths ending April 30, 1894, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$5,228,597; working expenses, \$3,892,862; net profits, \$1,335,735. For the three menths ending April 30, 1893, there was a net profit of \$1,-837,358. The decrease in net prefits over the same period last year is \$210,408, and from January 1 to April 30, \$501,623.

A receipt for money is not legally con-Signatures in lead pencil are good in

Davies Will Endeavor to Condemn New Brunswick Judges.

PARLIAMENT

Good Progress Made Last Night With the Estimates.

Some More Tariff Changes-Supreme Court Decisions-Manitoba University Grant.

OTTAWA, May 30 .- In the house teday, OTTAWA, May 30.—In the house today, Sir John Thompson said in reply to Mr. Laurier that the government bill amending the Franchise act would probably be ready within a week. It was proposed to make the provincial franchises the basis of the new electoral districts, adding thereto the persons improperly disqualified. The time for making the revision would be shortened. making the revision would be shortened, probably, by making it commence later in the year. Revision officers would still be required.

required.

Several important amendments were made, one making the deposit one thousand dollars instead of five hundred; another giving an appeal to the superior cours to any voter found guity of accepting a bribe, and others to prevent the use of the bill by parties wishing to fish for evidence to sustain an election petition. No proceedings can be taken under this bill while an election petition is needing. petition is pending.

After recess Dr. Weldon's bill was passed

through committee with a rider that no preceedings under it could be instituted Mr. Charlton's Sunday Observance bill was next taken up, and took up the remainder of the sitting debating the first section which relates to Sunday newspapers. The bill was vigorously opposed by Mesers. Amyot, Langelier, McLean (of East York), Davin and others. It was eventually amended by consent of the mover so as to only refer to the sale of newspapers, but on motion to adopt the first section as amended, it was moved in amend ment that the committee rise and report progress which carried 59 to 40.

As the duty en nuts and bolts stands it is on these less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter one cent per pound and 25 per cent, ad valorem; on these of greater diameter one cent per pound and 20 per cent. Mannfacturers of the smaller kind are pressing for mere protection, and made a hard kick in the house yesterday,

but so far without avail.

The deputation from Springhill mines seeking through the Intercolonial railway seeking through the Intercolonial railway connection with the town, presented the citizens' petition teday to Sir John Thompson and Hon. Mr. Haggart, minister of railways. Sir John promised co give faverable consideration to the petition and remove, if practicable, the difficulties. Mr. Haggart promised the most thorough investigation into the merits of the proposals made by the patitioners, and stated that determined effort would be made by the government to meet the difficulties fairly.

Messrs. Haggart and Dickey would study the information now in the possession of the railway department and decide what further course could be taken to supplement the course could be taken to supplement the same. The deputation so far is considered to have been eminently successful.

OTTAWA, May 31—In the heuse today

Sir John Thempsen's motion to give the government business precedence on Wednesdays was, after some debate, adopted. On metion to go into supply Mr. Davies announced that he would take up the Ellis

oase on some future day.

Mr. Martin then made a lengthy speech about a grant of one hundred and fifty about a grant of one nundred and first thousand acres of land, which by agreement with the Manitoba government in 1885 the deminion government had agreed to make to the Manitoba university. He read at considerable length from the correspondence, which showed that when in 1889 the patent was about to issue Arch-bishop Tache, on behalf of St. Boniface college, one of the affiliated colleges of the university protested against the of the university processed against the patent issuing except with provisions protecting the rights of his college. The archbishop's reasons for this protest were that the original agreement by which the university was founded provided that it was to be sity was founded provided that it was to be an examining university solely, and now it was proposed to make it a teaching university and use the grant of land for that purpose. He explained that in that event the Cathelic population could derive no advantage from it, as they could not unite in a teaching university. Following this protest the dominion government forwarded the archbishop's letter to the university authorities with a draft patent containing provisions to the effect that the university should remain as constituted. This the university refused to accept and demanded a patent without conditions. demanded a patent without conditions. The correspondence closed in 1891 and Mr. Martin contended that the dominion govvernment had decided in favor of the archbishep and proceeded to denounce them for doing so, arguing that they had no right to interfere in the matter.

Sir John Thempsen complained that Mr. Martin had brought up the matter without notice and therefore the govern-ment were not prepared to discues the question except from memory.

He stated his recollection of the facts and THE U S. CRUISER COLUMBIA. said that the government, having heard nothing further about the issue of the patents since 1891, had done nothing in the matter, hoping that an amicable settlement would be made between the colleges com prising the diversity.

Mr. Laurier then deneunced the govern-

New York, May 20.—The anthracite coal sales agents today advanced the price of broken and egg coal 15 cents a ton, and absence 25 cents a ton, for the had decided the dispute in favor of the archead a argued, was all wrong both

bishop, who, he argued, was all wrong both in his facts and conclusions. At the conclusion of McCarthy's speech six o'clock was called.

After recess the house went into committee of supply and passed the items under the head of legislation.

On the item of two hundred thousand dollars for revising the electoral lists, Sir John Thompson explained that the proposed changes in the mode of making up the electoral lists did not involve the adeption of provincial lists as the basis, except so far as the revising officers might see fit to use them. There would still be the dominion lists made up by the revising officers. The enly change was in applying to all the provinces the same principle adopted when the Dominion Franchise act was passed in respect to P. E. Island and British Celumbia.

On the estimates for railways and capally worked satisfacts. The repert says: "In the full speed trial everything connected with the engines worked satisfacts."

On the estimates for railways and canals, Mr. Campbell, of Kent, objected to the I. C. R. rates on flour to P. E. Island. He C. R. rates en flour to P. E. Island. He explained than all the flour shipped by Ontario millers to that province went by way of Boston.

Allegra, daughter of Edward Eggleston, evinced ability as a carver at six years of age, and new earns money and fame thereby.

Hon. Mr. Haggart explained that the Grand Trunk railway fixed these flour rates. All the I. C. R. did was to collect a mileage rate equal per mile to that charged by the Grand Truck.

On the item of one bundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars for Dartmouth branch, Mr. McMullen made a speech ebjecting to any more expenditure on the Intercolonial or any of its branches. He said the country has spent fifty-three mil-lions of dellars on these roads and had never

got a farthing out of them.

Mr. Forbes ebjected because the Dartmouth branch would, in his epinion, divert rade from Halifax. The item of \$2,000 for railway accommo-

dation at Ferrona was allowed to stand at the request of the opposition.

After some time spent discussing the canals, the house adjourned at midnight.

NOTES.

Mr. Davies anneunces his intention of taking up the Ellis case tomorrow, and moving a resolution condemning the action of the supreme court of New Brunswick.

In the supreme court of New Brunswick.

In the supreme court today judgments were given in the following maritime province cases: City of Halifex v. Reeves, appeal dismissed; Adams v. Townshend, appeal allowed, without prejudice, however, to plaintiffs right to raise the same question in another action for settlement of partnership accounts: Imple v. Archibald to be reaccounts; Imrie v. Archibald, to be re-argued; Perser v. Hall, appeal dismissed; Scott v. Bank of New Brunswick, appeal dismissed.

Mr. Foster gives notice of the following tariff changes: Iron and steel hoops, bands and strips, eight inches and less in width, number eighteen guage and thicker, ten dollars per ton. Eggs, five cents per

A Day's Outing.

A correspondent writes: Few people in the metropolis of New Brunswick, and summer tourists in particular, are aware of the many facilities for pleasure afforded by a trip from St. John and back by one of the most pleasant drives in the lifetime of one whose duties are confined to city life. For the first time we were invited to a drive to Kingston, Kings county, by way of the to Kingston, Kings county, by way of the Millidgeville ferry. The proprietors, Messrs. White & Giggey, have placed on the route the steamer Maggie Miller, which is tastefully arranged with ladies' and gentlemen's cabins, an upper deck, open cabin, with life-preservers of the latest and most approved pattern, and all the appliances and appointments of a first class ferry. She leaves Millidgeville twice a day, touching at Summerville, where a gang of men are at work building a new wharf; thence cressing the bay to Jehnsen's island, on which a new hotel is in course of construction for the Johnson Brethers—
Thomas and George, from which place she
proceeds to Milkish. The drive from Summerville, through Chapel grove, is one that
is little known, but indeed picturesque, the latter place comprising some neat and commodious cottages, among them being the buildings and farm of Harry Short, com-manding a splendid view of Kennebeccasis bay. In this village a much needed summer hotel is required, the magnificent beach for miles being admired by all who happen to drive through this beautiful spet. Moss Glen is taken in on our way to Cliffon, the Point is our next stopping place, and the large sign at this magnificent hetel denetes that here "Hughey," New Brunswick's champlen skater and carsman, is smilingly ready to receive visitors to his splendid hetelry, whose parlor and reception room contain many paintings, pictures and trophies of the man who never seld a race. A splendid site he has chosen to reside after the many honorable centests and victories wen. Mr. McCormick and his estimable wife showed us every kindrass. It is on his grounds that Gordon division will hold their annual picnic on Dominica day, and the many attractions offered to this beautiful spot on that occasion will no deubt draw a large number of nearly to The Willows. After view. on that occasion will no deubt draw a large number of people to The Willows. After view-ing the scenery and grounds, we drove to Kingsten, two miles further on, and were shown through the saw and grist and card-ing mills of Cosman Bros., where operations are in full blast filling heavy orders for St. John hardware merchants. In addition to these mills, they deal extensively in the production and manufacture of axes. iron production and manufacture of axes, iron soythe snathes, and shingles. John D. and G. S. Cesman are enterprising young men, and their mills, shops and forge-are hives of industry, and are known all over the county of Kings. Viewing this old historic town on which Henry More Smith had played such a preminent part many moons ago, we returned to St. John via Gondola Point, cressing on Capt. W. A. Pitt's ferry, in which he beasts he has run fer fifteen years without an ac-cident. Capt. Pitt is erecting a larger and much improved ferry, which will be launched in a few days. Altogether we had the plea-sure of spending one of the happiest days of our lives, which we will never

She is Already in Need of Some Kind of Repairs, as Yet Unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31 .- The United States cruiser Columbia has met with a mishap of some kind and is to be put in the dock at League Island for repairs. The extent of the trouble is not accurately known. Her builders, the Cramps of this city, gave tonight the following state-

affect. The report says: "In the full speed trial everything connected with the engines worked satisfactorily."