The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 26, 1886. LABOR DIFFERENCES AND ARBI-TRATION.

"Labor differences and their settlement, plea for arbitration and conciliation," by Joseph D. Weeks is the latest of the publications of the society for political education. These tracts are issued from the bureau of the society, No. 31 Park Row, New York, This s an excellent and timely treatise. The writer points out the difficulties which prevent the happy working out of the supply and demand theory of wages, dwelling on the injustice which under this system befalls the laborer. The adjustment of labor differences by strikes and lockouts are found to be extravagant beyond measure, and in most cases ineffective. The writer then takes up the positive side of his argument, and explains the constitution and operation of the arbitration councils of Belgium and France, which it is apparent have accomplished excellent service. In one year 35 .-860 cases were brought before these elective boards, the greater part of which were settled.

In England there are two trades in which voluntary arbitration has been well tried, the hosiery and glove trade of Nothingham, and the manufactured iron trade in the North of Eagland. In the former business there had been previous to 1860 innumerable strikes, many of them attended with violence and bloodshed. In that year the arbitration system was adopted, and a board constituted comprising twenty-two persons, half operatives and half manufacturers, each class electing its own representatives. To this board all disputes between employers and employed are referred, and the result is that a most friendly feeling has taken the place of hostility, the strifes of a century and a half are forgotten, and while strikes have taken place in all other trades in the vicinity, none have occurred in this. The same happy state of affairs has been brought about in the north of England iron trade. Here the arbitration board was created in 1869, at a time when difficulties were impending. In this case the board consists of a we representatives from each of the works joining it, one chosen by the owners, the other by the operatives. During fifteen years, according to our author, there has been industrial peace in the district, and saly one case where the decision of the ampires was not unanimously accepted by both parties.

THE ARGRY SENATOR.

It appears from Senator O'Donohoe's autobiography, as made public in the senate, that of szeleas, roses, ferns, palms, and tropical he has been rather unsteady in his policy. vegetation. Partly hidden by this grand donald. About that date it was discovered that while neither party was disposed to show fair play to the Irish Catholics, the opposition party was the better disposed. Whereupon Mr. O'Donohoe transferred his allegiance to Mr. Mackenzie, In 1874 be was elected to represent East Toronto, but seen. This legend runs thus: "British om-having been unseated on petition he was de-pire, area 9,126,999 square miles, population having been unseated on petition he was defeated the same year. In 1878 he found that the then government was unjust to his nace and creed and accordingly went back to Sir John. Four years later he and Frank Smith were rival candidates for a seat in the ministry, it being then the intention of the premier to take in another representative of the Irish Catholic constituency. The position was given to Mr. Smith. It appears further that the choice of the Irish Catholic member of the cabinet was left in some measure to the class represented and that objection was made to Mr. O'Donohoe, who was called to the Senate butiwas not given a sat in the cabinet. The consequence ta that Senator O'Donohoe has again declded that the Government is unworthy of his confidence, and has again gone over to the other side. It is understood that the last straw which broke the back of Senator O'Donohoe was the appointment of another Roman Catholic, Mr. Thompson, to the

honorable position of Minister of Justice. There is no doubt that the Senator has grounds for losing his temper. He has been four times defeated in elections, once only elected and that time unseated shortly afterward. He has changed sides three times and has received no office. He has seen several Irish Catholics placed over him, and when the prize seemed to be his he lost it. The consideration urged by Senator Smith that Mr. O'Donohoe is not acceptable as the representative of the Irish Catholics of Ontario, naturally affords anything but

A good deal should be forgiven to a man in Senator O'Donohoe's position. He is, we believe, a man of considerable ability and worth. Possibly he may yet sit in a ministry with Sir John or Mr. Blake.

THE letter of Ira Cornwall, junior, is deserving of the attention of those seeking an English market for New Brunswick produce. The colonial exhibition market should tralian fruit dealers are already occupying the field. Australian beef, pork, flour, wines, and other like goods are offered for sale in the exhibition market. Fly sheets are circulated offering bags of Australian flour containing ten to one hundred pounds at wholesale prices. Australian corned beef is offered in barrels at five pence sterling per pound, corned pork direct from the packers | esy. at five pence half penny, mutton hams, an pound. Finit from South Australia is offer-

A BRILLIANT SCENE

At the Orening of the Colonial Exhibition by Her Majesty.

Over 37,000 People Attend the First Night, and the Receipts Large.

(London Standard, May 5.) The opening of the Colonial Exhibition by the Queen yesterday was accomplished under extremely favorable circumstances. Her Majesty left Windsor Castle at eleven, and drove to the Great Western terminus. She was accompanied by the Crown Princess of Germany and the Princes Beatrice, and was attended by General Sir Heary Ponsonby and Lord F. Kerr, and the ladies in waiting.

FOUR HOURS BEFORE THE TIME at which the Queen would arrive there was life and stir in Exhibition road. Externally, the authorities had not thought it necessary to make any great show. A sumber of small union jacks and a few large flags flew from the exhibition buildings, and on the flag-staff over the entrance hung a ball of bunting, which would, as every one knew, open out and display the royal banner on he arrival of her Majesty. As the time for the Queen's arrival drew near, all the houses in Exhibition road hung draperies -in many cases Oriental rugs and carpets-on their balconies, and these and all the windows up to the highest storey were presently thronged with occupants. On the footway in froat of these houses a crowd collected at an early hour, and by eleven o'clock all passage was interrupted, and the public stood ten deep behind the line of police. From half past nine until a quarter past eleven the roadway was thronged with vehicles, setting down their loads at one or other of the entrances. The vast proportion of those who so arrived were, of course, in civilian attire, but there was a goodly sprinkling of military and naval uniforms, with a few court dresses and Windsor uniforms. There were, too, Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomet-

The scene of HER MAJESTY'S STATE RECEPTION

at the exhibition was the fine vestibule or entrance hall into which visitors pass direct from the exhibition road. Yesterday ordinary visitors and season ticket holders were admitted to the building by the other gate-ways, the main entrance being reserved for the royal party and for those taking part in the procession which was to traverse the principal courts to the scene of the formal opening ceremony in the Albert Hall. This Colonial Hall had been charmingly decorated for the occasion. On the right of the entrance gates was an elegant pavilion, of the cholcest Indian design and execution, presented by the Rajah of Ulwa, to be used by her majesty as a withdrawing room dur-ing the brief delay between the alighting of the occupants of the royal carriages and the formation of the procession. Overhead were suspended flags to represent the many colonies and dependencies of the empire taking part in the exhibition. In the centre rose the gigantic equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales which has graced the series of exhibitions, surrounded with splendid groups profusion of flower and leaf two fine models of ocean-going steamers in huge glass cases suggest an important connecting line between the mother country and her distant nossessions. Over the turnstiles, where it will be prominently seen by every one entering the exhibition, is an inscription which in very few words tells the story of the most magnificent empire the world has ever 305,337,294." In this magnificent reception hall the interest of the opening ceremony commenced. It was lined soon after ten o'clock by the Yeomen of the Guard in their quaint uniforms of the Tudor period, who,

By twelve o'clock the additions to

halberd in hand, happily suggested the long

continuity of settled government in Eog-

THE BRILLIANT GROUP had ceased, and the constituent part remained in conversation, waiting the arrival of Her Majesty, the members of the royal family remaining close by the entrance, the Duke of Cambridge having much to say to the new chief commissioner of police, Sir Charles Warren, who, dressed in silver and blue, officiated at his first grand function since his appointment. The inevitable photographic apparatus were brought into play at this stage of the proceedings, sundry groups, as well as a general view, being taken just before the Queen's arrival. Then the assembly, as by intuition, formed into two lines, leaving a wide central avenue, up which Her Majesty and the royal party

were to move. At a quarter-past twelve there was the sound of the cheering outside, the notes of the national anthem were heard, the ra tle of arms as a representative guard of honor of the three regiments of the Foot Guards hailed the arrival of the sovereign with a royal salute. The spectators, who were in the most loyal temper, cheered voctferously as the royal cortege entered, but the effect of the national anthem was somewhat marred by the trumpets of the Life Guards blaring out a royal flourish while it was still in progress. There was some little delay as the six carriages forming the royal cortege drew up in succession at the main entrance

and their occupants descended.

The whole of the Royal party and her Majesty the Queen and en ourage alighted, and were marshalled into the building by the Lord Chamberlain (Lord Sydney) and a troop of his subordinates who arranged the members of the Royal party on the left of the entrance hall in a group. While this was in progress her Majesty remained in

THE INDIAN PAVILION. When all was ready the royal trumpeters gave the customary flourish, and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, advancing a pace or two from the other mem bers of the now large Royal group, received be a valuable advertising agency. Aus- her Majesty in formal state. When this interesting procession was concluded, the Prince of Wales took a post on the right of her Majesty, with the Duke of Connaught on her left, and then, at a signal from the Prince of Wales, the whole body of the Royal Commissioners present, and the chief Executive Commissioners for the various Colonies and India advanced, and were presented en masse to her Majesty, who acknowledged their bows with gracious court-

Brilliant as was the scepe to be observed in the Colonial Hall while the company were Australian delicacy, at seven pence per awaiting her Majesty's arrival, it was almost equalled by that presented in the courts ed in baskets, packed and forwarded to all through which the Royal procession was parts of the kingdom. No doubt the enter- to pass on its way to the Albert Hall. Especially was this the case with prise of the Australian dealers will open up a large trade in their produce. The maritime previnces should make the most of is with the fantastic architecture of Hindostan, tapestried with rare and pre-clous stuffs, and further adorned with The house special committee to investigate the strike on the Gould system of railroads has returned. The committee had a splendid time, its members say, and collected a large quantity of information about the recent strike.

clous stuffs, and further adorned with thousands of flags and banners, each fearing some quaint device, the Indian hall must under any circumstances have worn a highly picturesque aspect, but when, as yestarike.

clous stuffs, and further adorned with thousands of flags and banners, each thousands of flags and banners, each dearning some quaint device, the Indian hall must under any circumstances have worn a highly picturesque aspect, but when, as yestarike.

Marks on the arms were found to be identified that island, and it was upon the statements in that island, and it was upon the statements in the recent strike.

Marks on the arms were found to be identified at the conclusions which have been a relief to the experienced explorers who had travelous theorem is thousands of flags and banners, each thousands of flags and banners, each thousands of flags and banners, each the recent is thousands of flags and banners, each thousands of flags and banners, each

dresses of hundreds of ladies, the brilliant expressed by me. Mr. Patterson, who has uniforms of officers, both of our ewn and written me on the subject of the pine timber uniforms of officers, both of our ewn and other armies, and the splendid native costunies which representatives of eastern countries were for the occasion, the view presented was imposing and magnificent in he extreme. The arrangements in the hall, and, indeed, in all the courts, were excellent. The route of the procession passed through the inner vestibule of the Indian hall, the middle court of the south gallery, between the Indian bazaar and the Ceylon court, and onwards past the Indian palace and through be court of the Australasian colonies into Canada. Then, turning to the right, it had been arranged that the procession should pass across the no:th annexe, and through the gardens and the conservatory to the Albert hall. The whole of this distance was lined with thousands of spectators, who waited patiently from ten o'clock in the morning in the palaces to which their tickets entitled them, or which they had somehow secured and managed to keep, and who had, lowever, no great tax imposed upon their forbearance, since there were ample means of mental distraction in the diversified and animated scene before them.

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT

prevailed as the procession started from the Colonial hall. It was not, however, till the procession emerged from the north annexe into the Gardens that the full manifestation of popular feeling was given. In the cour!s the spectators were decorous in their enthusiasm; but out of doors the crowd felt at full liberty not only to cheer, but to wave hats and handkerchiefs as well. Very few of the present generation have ever seen a State unction such as this before, and everyone seemed to feel the full force of the dramatic suggestiveness which it contained. The orilliant sunshine, the budding beauty of the Gardens, the music most excellently discoursed by the military bands, were all added elements of picturesqueness in the scene, which will not soon be forgotten by those who were privileged to witness it. Passing on through the conservatory, which s beginning to wear an aspect of somethin like summer beauty, and which was crowded with spectators, the procession arrived at the special entrance constructed in order that the Albert Hall might be gained without any risk of spoiling the spectacle, as would have probably been the result had the procession had to mount the steep steps which are ordinarily the mode of access to the hall from the conservatory. A last cheer was given as Her Majesty entered the building y those who had witnessed the progress the pageant thus far, and the cheer was inwere awaiting the final ceremony in the vast

building.

At the termination of Lord Templar's ode the Prince of Wales, standing on the right hand of Her Majesty, delivered the address. Her Majesty amid great cheering arose, and speaking with much distinctiveness and in a tone which, though rather subdued, was of a bell-like quality, made an appropriate reply.

The deed of opening the exhibition was

next sanctified by THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

n a short prayer :-"Almighty God and Heavenly Father, we eseech thee to send down thy gracious lessing upon the manifold treasures and recious works which from amongst our kindred peoples and our fellow nations, from I would recommend persons sending articles sunrise round to sunrise, are gathered here to leave a liberal margin for him to work for glory and for beauty, unto the increase upon in of knowledge, use, and wisdom. Bless our danchterlands of her realms and empire may be knit together in perfect unity and prosper ous strength. And grant that, as her people inherit and fill peacefully all countries of her dominion, so not material concernments only, but the enduring riches of mind and spirit and the righteousness of Thine eternal Kingdom may be sacred and dear to them: so that, in Thy bounteous gifts, and in

may evermore be greatly magnified; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." "Our Father." In the evening the grounds and galleries were both well filled, 37,242 persons having passed the turnstiles. In the morning £650, was taken in payments at the gates; and the number present in the Albert Hall exceeded seven thousand. Season tickets have been largely taken, the total of the City office and at the Exhibition amounting to nearly eight thousand, this being exclu-

man's wise labours learnt of Thee. Thy nam

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Newfoundland Timber Lands.

sive of all the agencies.

To the Editor of The Sun:-FREDERICTON, May 15 .- In reply to Mr. Long's letter of the 10th inst., and in order to show the character of the information heretofore given to the British public by the Government of Newfoundland, 1 beg leave to quote from the Report of progress of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland for the year 1874, the following statement :

Let us suppose that the average amount of timber fit to be converted into lumber is twenty thousand feet per acre, over an area of 720 square miles; and this is not a very arge estimate if we may be allowed to judge the produce on the Humber Valley, where a single stick has been cut yielding no less than 3,700 feet; it follows that 460,800 acres will contain nine billion two hundred and sixteen million feet of, more or less, merchantable produce; equal to ninety-two millions one hundred and sixty thousand feet annually for one hundred years. Sappose further that the value of this lumber put at \$20 (twenty dollars) per thousand feet, the total value of the material produced annually would reach the respectable sum of \$1.843,200 (one million eight hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred dollars). Moreover seeing that some of the best lumber on the Humber

Valley has brought from \$80 (eighty dollars) to \$100 (one hundred dollars) in the United States, it is but fair to conclude that some on the gander is likely to prove of equal excellence and will command as market price. An annual rent of one dollar per acre to be paid to the crown for these timber lands would accordingly be \$460,800 four hundred and sixty thousand eight hundred dollars), thus leaving a balance to he adventurers for expenses and profits of

\$1.382.400." I read this to one of the most extensive and intelligent lumbermen in New Brunswick, asking him at the same time what he thought of it; the reply was, "if any one told you that your nose was three feet long

what would you think of him." It is now twelve years since these calculations were made and a good deal of light might be thrown upon the subject if Mr. Long, who is, I helieve, a very worthy and estimable man, would furnish the public with a statement of the revenue which is at present annually derived from the timber

above mentioned In order to be able to form some cpinion of the extent and character of the pine forests of Newfoundland, I consulted the late Mr. Ramsay of St. Marys, Hon. J. Costigan, Messrs. R. Connors, J. W. Patterson and

on the Exploits river, says: "I was engaged in the summer of 1871 to explore and report on the lumber lands on the river Exploits and its tributaries. I spent about ten weeks on the Exploits and about eight days on Indian river, the Exploits is not a lumber country there is certainly some pine there but it is very faulty. I scarcely saw a sound tree while there, further, the lumber does not extend any distance back from the streams, I think the widest space I noticed, it would not exceed seventy rods; other places ten minutes walk would take a man through the grove and then nothing could be seen but barrens and water as far as the eye. could reach. I think I estimated that about eighty millions could

Mr. Patterson is a deputy crown land surveyor and resides at Salisbury, New Brunswick, and has had much experience in lumber and lumber lands. I may at some future time give the opinions of other explorers regarding the pine

standing on the banks of some of the other

be got, but it would require very careful

rivers of Newfoundland. It is a matter of great regret that misstatements have been made in public documents respecting not only the crown lands of Newfoundland, but also those of New Brunswick and Quebec, by which, I have no dcubt, many persons residing abroad have been led to form wrong opinions of the country and thereby sustained pecuniary loss. The opinion of any one who is not an expert in a business is of little value regarding it, and our various governments should, be-fore they publish statements made by their officers, be satisfied that such officers were fully conversant with the subject on which they wrote. Yours respectfully,

A Letter from Ira Cornwall.

EDWARD JACK.

CANADIAN SECTION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, London, S. W., May 8.h. To the Editor of The Sun:

SIR-I enclose a paragraph taken from the Chronicle in reference to some Australian fruit which has just caused quite a sensation here. I have sampled a lot of it, and it is wonderful how perfect it is. The fruit has, however, all been picked comparatively green, and either from that fact or from the effect of the climate, it has a very poor flavor and is not by any means equal to our stantly taken up and repeated by those who own fruit after its arrival here. It is, however, wonderfully well preserved and the mode of packing may be of service to our people in this connection. I would also like you to draw attention to the advantages of this colonial market which is opened in the grounds. It is open to any person in Canada to ship any kind of produce to D. Tallenman, the manager, and have it sold in the market. It would be a most excellent mode of introducing any article here, and through this means it can be introduced into the Colonial receiving rooms. I have already had Mr. Tallenman inspect a number of our products, and he has arranged specially to push any demands placed in his hands and make prompt returns. As he has been specially selected for this position and appointed under the sanction of the commission

will lead to a permanent trade. The sales Sovereign Lady, the Quees, and enrich her days with abundance of peace, that all the must be colonial products. Among those things must be colonial products. Among those things Mr. T. thinks there are openings for anything in the fish or fruit line, tinned; butter, cheese, boneless cod especially, Mr. Myles' fruit syrups, flour, cornmeal, etc.

I enclose one of his circulars relating to the Australian fruit. Yours truly,
IRA CORNWALL, JR.

> The paragraph referred to is as follows: FRUIT FROM AUSTRALIA. -On Saturday and official inspection, under the direction of the commissioner for the colony of South Australia, took place in the Cold-air Slores, Central Meat Market, Smithfield, of a large consignment of fruit from that colony for the ournose of show and sale in the colonial market to be held in connection with the forthcomieg Colonial and Indian exhibition at South Kensington. The consignment in question arrived on Tuesday last in the Albert Docks, per the Orient liner John Elder. The mode in which the fruit is preserved is to pack the grapes, apples, pears, quinces, pomegranates, and indeed nearly all the varieties of English fruit, in eark-dust, and placing the boxes in a cold chamber on board the vessel, care being taken that even through the tropical period the temperature should not exceed 40 degrees. With the exception of one box of pears, which evidently had been carelessly packed, the fruit was in a thorough state of preservation. The experts who were present and tested the various kinds of fruit declared that it was not only sound and healthy, but that all the original flavor had been well maintained. It is the intention of the colonial governments to send a succession of shipments by the Orient line during the few months the exhibition will last .-

UNION IS STRENGTH.

Chronicle, April 26.

It is a good time just now for Nova Scotians o consider what would become of their valuable fisheries if they had not all Canada at their back. Would the United States be more likely to concede anything to Nova Scotia than to Canada? Would the British government be as likely to yield to Nova Scotia's appeals as to the firmly expressed opinion of all Canada? It is a well known fact that Great Britain was far more ready to make sacrifices of British North American territory before confederation than it has been since, and it is not likely that any attention would be paid to Nova Scotia s tears attention would be paid to Nova Scotia's tears if the United States government demanded her fisheries. That anti-Canadian organ, the Halifax Chronicle, said the other day that there was no fellow feeling between the maritime provinces and the rest of the Dominion, that all the people of Ontario and Quebec cared about the Canadians down by the sea was to force them to buy goods they did not want. Why, then, is there such an outcry all ever the Dominion about the fisheries? The people of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba have no direct interest in these fisheries, yet almost every newspaper in these provinces is calling upon the government to protect the rights of upon the government to protect the rights of those maritime province fishermen. This is positive evidence that there is fellow feeling. The Dominion of Canada is gaining dignity in British eyes every year, and any demand of Canada's is at least given most favorable considera-tion. Nova Scotia standing alone would be treated with comparative contempt. Nor could Nova Scotia obtain loans in the British money market on such favorable terms as Canada. Nothing could be more disastrous to Nova Scotians than complete isolation from the rest of the continent. The thirteen mem-bers of the Nova Scotia Legislature who voted for the ridiculous secession resolution will be obliged to retire from politics after the next election if the people of Nova Scotia vote sensibly on this question.— Montreal Star.

A Boycott wandering in the wood came Suddenly face to face with a Blackmail. Each started back in Astonishment at seeing his own Features reproduced in the Counsenance of the other. After mutual inquiries

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

A Gloucester Captain on the Situation.

A SCHOONER WAITS TWO MOSTHS FOR BAIT.

And Then Goes Home Without It.

LATEST FROM THE SEIZURE AT

ST. ANNS. British Warship for Fishery Pre-

> THE SEIZED SCHOONER. (Special to THE SUN.)

tection Daty.

BADDECK, C. B., May 18.-The schooner Ella M. Doughty is a two topmast schooner and owned by the captain and her present crew, and was built on the Kennebec. She was fully equipped and manned for codfishing and put into St. Ann's for bait. The captain claims that under his trading license he had full power and authority to do as he did, and does not deny having purchased twenty barrels of fresh bait, which he had put on

He is quite pleased with his treatment by the officials and believes that he will be indemni-

fied by his government under his license to touch at foreign ports and trade.

The vessel is now hauled to the wharf and guarded by Sub-collector Donald McAulay, Preventive Officer McLeod, and posse of men who are holding her for the penalty of \$400 for not reporting.

Awaiting any action that the Dominion

Government may take for the violation of the fishery act, a good deal of telegraphing is going on between the officials and the department, but are just now considered state The officers are determined to carry out the

The captain does not deny that he purchased bait and is of opinion that if he cannot get bait by the sea in the lower provinces, some-McAulay and the other officials are waiting

for further instructions, but they are bound to hold her for not reporting.

The shore fishermen of Cape Breton are disgusted at the seizure of American vessels, as they can get fifty cents a barrel more for bait from Americans than from Canadians.

> A WARSHIP FOR DUTY. (Special to THE SUN.)

HALIFAX, May 18.-H. M. S. Emerald, 12 guns and 222 men, arrived here today from the west Indies and will be engaged on the fishers. West Indies and will be engaged on the fishery protection service.

Consul General Phelan has been ordered by Secretary Bayard to proceed to St. Anns. The owners of the seized schooner want her bonded, but this can not be done till the case heart; it often sleeps, but its is entered in the admiralty court.

An interview with Collector Ross says St.

Anns is one of the best baiting grounds in Nova Scotta and produces enough spring her-ring to bait the whole American fishing fleet. A great many American fishermen were expected there within the next ten days to get supplies of the first run of mackerel, which strikes in about June first.

(FROM A MEMBER OF THE SUN STAFF.) EASTPORT, Me., May 17 .- The American cutter Woodbury arrived here on Saturday with a view, it is said, to look after the interests of the American fishermen, but at present there is but one of these vessels in the harbor, and she wil leave for Gloucester tomorrow morning. She came here for baits March 19th, and since that time has been an expense of about \$600 to her owners.

The reporter today had an interview with CAPT. JOHN COLLINS. of Gloucester, who speaks dispassionately on the subject of taking or purchasing bait in

Canadian waters. He says: "Of course there is a good deal of fillibuster talk on both sides of the question which amounts to nothing. A of the question which amounts to nothing. A settlement of this matter must be arrived at by a commission or otherwise, and in my opinion this will be accomplished in a very short time. I have no doubt but that the Canadians are hopest in their intentions, and I am sure the Americans have no disposition to set any existing treasy at defiance. I believe the treaty of 1857 invalidates that of 1818, con sequently I believe that the David J. Adams will have to be surrendered to her owners and that Canada will have to pay heavy damages for her detention. I see no reason why this should not be the case, whether she were buying fish in Digby or not.

SEVENTY-PIVE PER CENT. OF THE FISHERMEN sailing from Gloucester are natives of the maritime provinces and they like to stop along the time provinces and they like to stop along the coast, purchase bait, and spend a few days with their relatives and friends. When the vessels that have been lying here left Gloucester bait was scarce, but since then herring have struck in, and all along the Massachusetts coast and as far east as Mt. Desert, bait is now plentiful and cheaper than it is in the harbers of the partition provinces. The vessel I stopke of a maritime provinces. The vessel I spoke of a few minutes ago that has been lying here since March 19, might, had she remained at home, procured a supply of bait and by this time have netted \$1,000 to her owners instead of being a tax to them of about \$600. Many other vessels have suffered in the same way. We always have a plenty of balt except from about the 20th March to the 20th April."
"In my opinion," said Capt. Cellins, "there

loss on account of this refusal to allow her to purchase bait has been very large and might have been avoided by a pre-liminary actice. No matter what hestility towards us is manifested, the United States wil wards as is manifested, the United States will make no retaliatory enactments. We want the vessels of the world in our harbors and always are glad to keep them there. We like to sell them anything they wish to buy. THE SEIZURE OF THE ADAMS

or infraction of the revenue laws was illegal for no report was demanded of Capt. Kenney by the collector at Digby, and the law does not by the collector at Digby, and the law does not suppose him to know that a report is required until it is demanded. The customs duty is to seek the vessel instead of the vessel seeking the customs. Capt. Kenney or the captain of any other fishing vessel has an undeniable right to anchor one mile or ten miles from the office of any collector, and remain there until a report is demanded. That report should be rendered within 24 hours from the time the demand is made." "Why, said captain Collins, "I can instance a schooner from New Brunswick that came into Gloucester three times in succession with cargoes of wood, and in neither instance reported to the collector. When the officer had the matter brought to his attention he simply reminded the captain

WOULD BE MORE COURTEOUS to give a little attention to the regulations of the port. Thirty sail of fishermen have been here at Eastport from one to three weeks, and, as I told you before, the last one of them leaves tomorrow. No more will come here for balt this season, for, as I have said, we have all the bait we want except between about the 20th March and 2 h April. At least 3500 persons on Campobello have suffered in consequence of the course taken by the Canadian sequence of the course taken by the Canadian Government. They have sold their herring for about 15 cert; per 100, when we would have paid 40 Their sufferings have been greater than ours. We want all our people to prosper in their business. The pclicy of Canada seems to be t) pauperise its fishermen."

Capt. Collins said that any United States Schemes canada Schemes and Schemes and Schemes Schemes Capt.

fisherman caught fishing within the three mile limit need not look for sympathy on his side of line, and he thought few, if any, would have the temerity to attempt it. He thought the seizure of the David J. Adams unwarrantanted—that the policy of refusing to permit the purchase of bait was suicidal and would not be maintained, and that a conference be-tween a few cool headed statesmen from Can-ada and the United States would result in a speedy, just and permanent settlemen matter in dispute.

AN IDYL OF THE NEPISIGUIT.

"It was a great many yea: s ago," said Mr. Brown, "that I first visited the Nepleiguit. I shall not particularize as to place or time further than to say it was on that wonderful river and the season was early spring." For a few moments Mr. Brown smoked

his pipe in silence, and then resumed. "What beautiful pools, what noisy cur-rents, what high bluffs and what romantic shores! In all my wanderings I have never seen the like elsewhere, yet the memory of those scenes is one that I have never been

able to disassociate with pain."

The man from Oromocto laid down his newspaper and turned upon Mr. Brown a look of surprise, for it was well known to the guests of Hotel Lorne that he was not wont to indulge in the melting mood, and the man from Poquiok ceased his tattoo on the window pane and faced the speaker in an attitude of close attention.

"Why was I there? It matters not: the river was full of salmon; the woods were full of game; I was provided with rod and gun, and as in my bark cance I guided myself along with the current or rambled over the adjacent hills, I forgot how rapidly spring ripens into summer, summer fades to autumn, and autumn shrivels before the breath of winter.' "Mr. Brown waxes poetical," spoke the

man in the corner. Said the man from Oromocto, "Mr. Brown speaks figuratively and well. 'My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle, and are spent without hope.' 'A thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night. Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as a sleep; in the morning they are like grass which groweth up. In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening

it is cut down and withereth."

Mr. Brown continued: "For many days the solitude about me had been unbroken in the river, I came upon a small clearing, in the centre of which stood a small house built of hewn logs. However much one may be enamored of solitude, the desire for sleep is easily broken. To haul my cance on the beach and make my way to the house was the work of a few minutes only. Its occupants were a young Scotchman, his wife and their son, about six years old, a child of rare beauty and intelligence, and my welcome was a most hearty one. I was delighted with their simple life. and especially with the boy; day followed day and still the Scotchman and his wife were my entertainers and the boy was my companion on the river and in my ramble through the woods. Between us, and especially between the boy and myself there sprung up a strange friendship, which seem-

house there stood a clump of oaks beneath which we used to sit in the twilight the Scotchman telling me of his plans, while the river droned lazily at our feet and in the oranches overhead the birds gave utterance to their dreams. It was here that one bright morning I bade my entertainers good bye.' "Is that all?" queried the man from

Poquiok.

"The following winter a friend of mine, who had business on the Neplaiguit, asked me to accompany him. We followed the meta-accompany him. We followed the meta-accompany him. When within about ten miles of my clearing we were overtaken by a blinding snowstorm in which we nearly perished, but we reached his frien thoroughly exhausted were tearfully weldly shelter to which we a crib drawn up befoomed by the wife. In lay dying of a feverore the fire place my boy the husband lay pr, and on a bed in a corner the husband lay prostrate with the same dis-

"Gentlemen," continued Mr. Brown, "a novelist in telling you this story would rip out the hearts of the inmates of that house and hold them up to you all quivering as they were: I shall do nothing of the kind. Just at daybreak the boy died. We dug a grave under the oaks I told you of and made for my little friend a rude coffin and on the second day, after my companion had read a part of 1st Kings, 19th chap., beginning with the fourth verse, we buried him. 'And he himself went a day's ourney into the wilderness, and came and sat down under a juniper tree, and he re-quested for himself that he might die; and said, it is enough; now, O Lord, take away my life, for I am not better than my fathers. The illness of my former entertainer as well as the storm prevented our leaving his room for a week, when as he appeared to be revering rapidly, we took our departure."
"Well?" said the man from Oromocto.

"Three years later I again visited the Neplaiguit. The house was roofless, its doors were unhinged, but under the cake I found a little mound covered with wild rose bushes, and, at its head stood a board on which these letters were roughly carved :

> OUR BOY. W. & C. S.

John Lewis is a miserly old bachelor living in the town of Hamptonburg, N. Y. He was formerly in business in New York city, but, on retiring, went into the country to get the benefit, it is said, of low taxes and cheap farm-house board. He recently visited Goshen and made application to Supt, John M. Monell for admission to the country poor house on the admission to the county poor-house on the footing of a regular boarder, offering to pay \$1.75 a week, which sum, the superintendent's repert shows, represents the actual cost to the county of the weekly keep of each of its paupers. When remonstrated with on the impropriety of the thing in a person of his condition.

Lewis insisted that he should not mind discovered by a proposition as a long as he got hoard agreeable surroundings as long as he got board so very cheap. Supt. Monell was obliged to inform the applicant that the law would not permit him to entertain capitalists in the county almshouse.

The Society of Ethical Culture of New York city marked the 10th anniversary of its founda-tion by services at Chickering Hall. Music and addresses filled 2½ hours. The society now has about six hundred members. Mine are the Through que Encircled by to As fair as E

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