

NOTHING.

D FRIEND?

D TEA

spring fine s-well press it. try it.

Packets.

& SONS, DR.S.

Sunday, May 2nd, after a Joseph Frizzle, aged 90 years. April 20th, Willie H., aged 3 months, son of J. Spence and Elton. Monday morning, May 3rd, Edward El years. peacefully away, on April 14th, late residence, Elmwood, Sam H. Love, in the 40th year leaving a wife, three brothers to mourn their loss in this city, on April 25th, of Wm. McIntyre, in the 73th year, leaving a husband, three daughters to mourn their sad loss, papers please copy. At Westfield, Kings Co., on April 1st, late residence, Elmwood, Sam H. Love, in the 40th year leaving a wife, three brothers to mourn their loss in this city, on April 25th, of Wm. McIntyre, in the 73th year, leaving a husband, three daughters to mourn their sad loss, papers please copy. At Westfield, Kings Co., on April 1st, late residence, Elmwood, Sam H. Love, in the 40th year leaving a wife, three brothers to mourn their loss in this city, on April 25th, of Wm. McIntyre, in the 73th year, leaving a husband, three daughters to mourn their sad loss, papers please copy.

TARIFF TALK.

Tariff Will Close all the Industry Making Establishments.

tariff is not altered it every confectionery manufacturer in Canada.

at place, the specific duty per pound is knocked second place, the preference reduces the ad valorem goods from 25 to 30.

But while the Canadian apparent protection of cent. (which after July 1, he has to pay an average cent. on all his raw material showing table shows the raw material under the

Table with 2 columns: Item, Percent. Includes items like Flour, Sugar, etc.

fish competitor does not any duty on his raw material July 1st, 1898, he will obtain advantage over his competitor.

Mr. Paterson is himself head of a confectionery attention to politics has evidenced him unfamiliar with lines. The Dominion Ministry did not send a de for the tariff commission, Mr. Paterson would guard of this important industrial and conservative

BONDS IN DEMAND. Jury board had a special jury yesterday, at which the issue of \$274,000 of four bonds were opened. Several red, some higher than ever for city bonds, and a committee was appointed to out and accept the most

Hanson Bros, Montreal, reacy; Bank of British erica, a lump sum of \$284, also made offers for one at 106 and the other emelius Jarvis & Co., To- 666, currency, and 105.666, Blair & Co., 104.525, cur- O'Hara & Co., Toronto, eney; A. McFee & Co., 103.1-2, currency; J. A. Mc- 104.000 at 105.07, and 105.01, sterling; C. E. Gault, per G. C. & C. J. Coester, rling; R. Wilson Smith, 103.55, currency. The Bank on behalf of Mary God- of England, offered \$1, 000.

AN OLD FRIEND IN NEW CLOTHING.

HAVE YOU SEEN YOUR OLD FRIEND?

UNION BLEND TEA

Since it put on its spring attire. It is looking fine and the quality is-well no words will express it. Buy a pound and try it.

In 1lb and 1/2lb Packets.

GEO. S. DE FOREST & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

TREATY DEFEATED.

United States Senate Failed to Give it Two-thirds Vote.

All Work of Sir Julian Pauncefote Goes for Nothing.

Afraid that Great Britain Might Secure Claim if Treaty was Ratified.

Washington, May 5.—The senate today, by a vote of 43 to 36, refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The rules of the senate require a two-thirds majority for the ratification of treaties. Hence the four affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result.

A total of sixty-nine votes was cast, leaving nineteen senators who did not respond. The pairs so far as obtainable were as follows: Two affirmative senators being paired with one negative senator in most instances; Chandler and Clark for, with Teller against; Tillman and Turner for, with Chilton against; Sewall and Earle for, with Mantell against. Senator George was paired for the treaty and Senator Berry against it. Pairs were not announced for the following: Aldrich, Cannon, Elkins, German, Murphy, Wolcott, Kenny and Allen.

The vote was preceded by a short spirited debate, introduced by Senator Mills of Texas, who made a strong appeal to the senate against ratifying the agreement. He held that as long as these articles remained unchanged England justly could claim that questions of territorial rights were still included within the scope of the treaty. He spoke of the conduct of England in connection with the Greco-Turkish war, and implored the senate to protect the United States against the proposed alliance. Senator Carter made a very pungent speech in opposition. Mr. Carter advised the senate to let well enough alone.

WE WILL SELL Fifty Jubilee Bicycles THAT LIST AT \$85.00 FOR \$50.00 EACH.

These are first class machines. If you want one send your order quick, as we cannot get any more at such a price. W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED. MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DANCE OF DEVILS.

How Satan Revelled in New Jersey 100 Years Ago.

Made Them Dance on the Stumps of Their Legs.

Sensational Journalism of a Century Ago—Warning to the Wicked of Those Days.

St. John, N. B., May 4, 1897.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir,—It is not often that a modern newspaper is wholly sensational, and there is no reason for its being so. With telegraphic communication between all important points and Turks and Greeks of other peoples, and prize fighters at war with each other, to say nothing of horrible diseases miraculously cured by Pink Pills or Palmer's Celery Compound, it is not difficult to provide a reader from day to day with material to quicken his pulse, even if it does not make his hair stand on end. But the modern newspaper, as the chronicler of that which is sensational, is less in advance of the newspaper of the past than is generally supposed. As a proof of this I enclose an extract from the St. John Gazette and Weekly Advertiser of 5th May, 1797, from which you will perceive that the people of this good city a hundred years ago really got more dreadful material from one issue of one newspaper than would probably be furnished by the six or seven journals published here today in a month. Referring to the title of the extract, "The New Jersey Dance of Devils," I read not long since, I think in the Sun of a Methodist minister in New Jersey who was greatly scandalized because his congregation terminated a church gathering with a series of dances. New Jersey, with its dances, lightning and devils, must be and must long have been a pretty bad place to live in.

I am also reminded of a local writer who, in a series of letters over the non de plume "A Presbyterian Mother," a few years since, attacked a learned and estimable divine for expressing his non-conformity to the unqualified condemnation of dancing, pronounced by Messrs. Crossley and Hunter. That writer might have used the recorded incident and the lesson derived therefrom with fine effect, had they been available at the time.

Your obedient servant, I. ALLEN JACK.

The following is copied from a hand bill lately published at New York, received by the schooner Boyce:

THE BLASPHEMERS PUNISHED, OR THE NEW JERSEY DANCE OF DEVILS.

An Horrid Relation of Facts Which Took Place a Few Weeks Ago in New Jersey.

The attention of the public has been considerably excited for some time past, and their consciences awakened, by one of the most shocking instances of blasphemy punished which has perhaps ever happened in this or any other country. The heart of sensibility feels pained at the recital; but, as the facts have been substantiated by a cloud of witnesses, it is judged necessary to lay a particular statement of the circumstances before the public.

A few weeks ago a party of young people in the State of New Jersey, consisting of three persons of each sex, had agreed to spend the evening in dancing, and had engaged a fiddler for the purpose. Some unforeseen incident prevented the meeting on the night proposed, and it was consequently put off until the succeeding evening.

The fiddler whom they had engaged for the first night could not attend on the second but for a limited time. The party met accordingly, and, when the fiddler time was expired, he declared he must go, as he was under a prior engagement to play for another company. The party remonstrated against it, and would fain have kept him; but the man persisted in his resolution of going to eternity! Scarcely had they drank, and more than commonly heated with the effects of their revelry, they became extremely mortified at their disappointment, and one of them, more hardened in wickedness than his fellows, determined not to lose any part of those frolics of which he had anticipated so large a share!

swore most vehemently, with horrid imprecations, that "he would have a fiddler if he went to hell for him, and danced to eternity!" Scarcely had the wicked wretch uttered his blasphemous wish, when the fiddler went out, and at that very moment another made his appearance, who seemed to be a black man, with a fiddle in his hand. Having introduced himself, he began to play, and the dancing was resumed, which was continued without intermission for more than thirty days.

A great number of people, through motives of curiosity, have assembled at the place where this diabolical spectacle is exhibited. The windows being shut, they have looked through the keyhole and chinks of the door, and declare that nothing is to be seen but a number of people dancing on the stumps of their legs to infernal music, their feet worn off and the floor streaming with blood.

Attempts have been made to break open the door, but without effect, the instruments employed for this purpose rebounding back as if struck against solid rock. It has also been attempted to take off the roof, but it was found impossible, and the design of destroying the house altogether has been given up as equally impracticable. Several clergymen have in con-

temptation to visit this strange place; and it is hoped their pious endeavors to restore tranquility may be attended with success.

What an awful lesson to profligate youth does this instance of Divine Vengeance present! The sinner, who seldom sees signal judgments executed immediately, goes on with much self-security, from a consideration that "no eye seeth," and that the day of retribution will never arrive; let such remember that though justice is somewhat slow, it is not the less sure; that the bad wishes and impious curses of the blasphemer, which breathe "a brown horror," shall fall with double weight on his own head; and that the wickedness of the wicked, though committed in secret, and apparently hidden in "the dimmest smoke of hell," shall ere long be exposed in such glowing colors as if written with a sunbeam.

We hope it will operate as a warning to such persons as are addicted to the pernicious practice of dancing, gaming, swearing, and every other kind of vice, which not only occasions great unhappiness to themselves, but will inevitably terminate in endless misery in that which is to come.

GREATER NEW YORK.

Gov. Black Signed the Bill—Some Facts About the New City.

Albany, N. Y., May 5.—Gov. Black today affixed his signature to the Greater New York charter bill. Briefly put, Greater New York consists of five boroughs, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, which are in turn sub-divided into ten council districts. The mayor will be elected for four years at a salary of \$15,000 per annum, instead of for two years at \$10,000 as at present. With the exception of the comptroller, who will be in turn sub-divided into all municipal officers will be appointed by the mayor, who can remove at will during the first six months of his tenure. There will be one police force, under a bi-partisan board of four, as at present. The department of public works is abolished, and water supply, sewer, bridge and street bureaus will replace it, their heads to be appointed by the mayor. There will be a municipal legislature of two houses, the council and assembly. Brooklyn and Long Island city are named no longer known on the map. Greater New York covers a territory of 359 3/4 square miles, 32 miles long and 16 miles wide, with an estimated population of about 3,400,000, second in both respects only to London. The first mayor will be elected Nov. 2 next.

KILLED NEAR BINGHAM CITY, UTAH.

The semi-weekly Standard, published at Ogden, Utah, in its issue of April 20th, reports that on the previous day Fred J. Wolhaupter and Edward Maw lost their lives in a monster snow slide at the Garfield mine, about 6 1/2 miles from Bingham City, Mr. Wolhaupter was a native of Carleton Co., N. B., and had lived for the past 15 years in Montana and Utah. He was a brother of Mrs. J. T. Allen of Woodstock and of G. B. Wolhaupter of this city.

According to the Standard's account, the day shift had taken their places in the mine as usual at 7 a. m., and the night shift had gone to camp in the bunk house, about 200 yards from the shops. Wolhaupter and Maw were in the blacksmith shops sharpening drills, when the man who was running the car, saw the avalanche coming, just as he got out of the tunnel. The slide, which came down the south side of the gorge, gathering impetus in its descent of the steep declivity, struck the bottom with such force that the mass of snow and ice was thrown up to the top of the mine shaft, crushing in the blacksmith shop as if it were paper and instantly killing the two men, who probably had no warning of their impending fate. Wolhaupter left a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

The funeral services over Mr. Wolhaupter took place April 22nd at the home of his father-in-law, H. C. Wardleigh, and were attended by a large number of relatives and friends. There was little to indicate in the appearance of the body that the deceased had died a violent death. The Knights of Pythias, with the Uniform Rank, Lincoln Division, and the Oddfellows, headed by the Ogden City band, took part in the cortege. The hearse was drawn by two white horses, two uniformed Knights went before and two behind the hearse, three Knights of Pythias on one side and three Oddfellows on the other, forming the guard of honor. The Standard says: "Numbers of relatives and friends will mourn the death of Fred F. Wolhaupter, whom to know was to love, and a heartfelt sympathy is extended to the bereaved relatives."

DIED IN HOULTON.

(Woodstock Pioneer).

H. W. Lyons, a veteran of the civil war, died at his residence on Elm street, last Friday morning, aged 55 years. He leaves a wife and six children, two sons and four daughters. He was born in Miramichi, N. B., but has spent most of his life in this state, residing many years in Danforth. He served in the civil war, first in the sixth Maine battery, afterwards in the second Maine cavalry. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon, many members of A. P. Russell post being present to pay their last respects to their former comrade.

Miss Oesley Ryan of Debec, N. B., was charged by Daniel Gillen's on Pleasant street, died very suddenly Monday morning. She had the grip recently, from which she had partially recovered, when inflammation set in, causing her death in a few hours.

DEATH BY FIRE.

A Horrible Story Told by Cable from Paris.

One Hundred Bodies Recovered and as Many More Still in Ruins.

All Burned Beyond Recognition but Six—Leading Society People Among the Lost.

Paris, May 4.—Fire broke out at 4 p. m. in a crowded charitable bazaar in the Rue Jean Coujon, at which the Duchesse D'Uzes and other well known patronesses were present. Many people were burned to death, and there was a terrible panic, during which a large number of persons were injured. Thirty bodies have been recovered, thirty-five injured people are being cared for by physicians, and many are reported missing.

The bazaar in which the fire broke out was a temporary structure of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stall occupied by the Duchesse D'Uzes and while the place was densely crowded with well known society people. Paris, May 4.—The missing, who are supposed to be dead, include General Mourier, the Marquis de Gallier, the Duchesse D'Eliron, the Comtesse de Mun and St. Pierre, the Marchioness de Flores, the Viscountess Hunol Holstein, Baroness Maokan, wife of the leader of the pro-railists in the chamber of deputies; and Mme. Morlanne, her son and four daughters. One hundred corpses have now been laid out in the Palais d'Industrie. It is believed that another hundred are beneath the ruins.

The building was erected in the flimsiest manner, the roof of the scaffolding inside being concealed by tapestry hangings of the most inflammable material. Moreover, there was only one exit. The bazaar was in full swing, when suddenly about 4 o'clock the flames broke out from a quarter where the cinematograph was being exhibited. One of the survivors tells the correspondent of the Associated Press his experience: "The flames spread with startling rapidity through the whole building, which rumbled like a living furnace, but the uproar of the conflagration could not drown the groans and cries of the agonized crowd. I cannot describe the agonies for the victims endured. No words can depict the horror of the scene. It seems as if I look back upon it like a hideous nightmare. The whole thing was over in 12 minutes, and nothing remained but the charred and blackened ruins of the bazaar."

The dead are piled in heaps, especially near the exit, where the charred remains were five feet deep, arms, legs and skulls mingled in inextricable confusion. In some instances only trunks remained with no vestige of clothing on any of the bodies.

The firemen arrived at six, and a company of infantry started to clear the ruins and search for bodies. About thirty were aided by Pera Anthonis and Per Walli, who helped them over the wall with a ladder to the printing room of the newspaper LaCroz. The staff of the hotel Du Palais saved one hundred and fifty through a barred window overlooking the bazaar, where, while the hotel employees were carrying away the barn, they saw three persons burned to death beneath their eyes.

Policemen, their hands covered with gloves, have been deputized by the prefect of police to pick out the portions of remains and to wrap them in pieces of cloth, to be transferred in ambulances to the Palais d'Industrie. The remains present a horrible spectacle of limbs burned and twisted. On all sides can be seen stretchers split with mutilated corpses, skulls split open and brains exuding.

Just behind a heap of corpses lies alone the body of a woman. The face is downward, the head burned, the brain exposed and the empty socket of the right eye the brain is slowly cooking. The arms and legs were burned off.

A little further off is the body of another woman, nude, the entrails of the body are exposed. It is a ghastly sight.

The Duchesse D'Alenon, sister of the Austrian empress, is among the injured, the list of whom includes the Duchesse D'Uzes, the Comtesse Savigny, and Mme. De Lalouays. In the streets adjacent to the bazaar were long lines of sumptuous equipages. Most of these returned empty; their owners were dead. The others were seen moving off with their occupants injured in hand or limb, and in many cases with faces streaming with blood.

The search in the debris will continue all night. It appears that the fire originated on the left side of the bazaar. The illuminating apparatus of the cinematograph exploded and set fire to the Turkish curtains and hangings. In a few moments the flames spread along the whole side of the bazaar. The crowd near the main entrance was able to escape, but those at the other end, not knowing of the doors reserved for the employees, found themselves hemmed in, as in a cul de sac.

As the fire spread the pressure on the right side, where there was no exits, kept steadily increasing. Here a number of the victims were crushed to death. Suddenly above the roar of the flames were heard cries of terror and despairing appeals for help from the out of use end, where the unfortunate were being burned alive. The fire made furious headway. Howls of despair arose outside, in the Avenue

Montaigne, the Place Alma and the Rue Francou and adjacent streets. In all these thoroughfares there was a veritable flight of maddened people, mostly women without skirts, petticoats or hats, their feet naked and their clothing either burned off or torn off. Every available noose was taken by assault.

The whole of the highest society in Paris is in a horrible pell-mell, a prey to the deepest despair, husbands seeking and calling for wives, and fathers seeking and calling for daughters.

Words would fail to describe the horror of the scene at the Palais d'Industrie, where the bodies are exposed on the side next to the Avenue Danton, in a portion of the building in the course of demolition. Other long rooms rudely covered with rough planks and on sheets hastily spread over them, the bodies arriving from the ambulances are being placed in three long rows. This is done by fire, with all its horrors, bodies completely nude limbs twisted in the writhings of agony, some still having shreds of clothing which assist recognition in spite of horrible disfigurement, bones visible through fire-eaten flesh, some merely skeletons or grinning skulls blackened with smoke.

At 8.30 p. m. only six bodies have been recognized with certainty. They are the bodies of Mademoiselle Adriette Hanfiedal, Baroness Elizabeth St. Martin, Viscountess Marie Bonnaval, Sister Guimoux, the Superior of the Sisters of the Convent of St. Vincent de Paul; Mademoiselle Grancy, and the Comtesse St. Perce. Other bodies supposed to be recognized are those of the Baroness St. Didier, Madame Laurent Gosselin and Mademoiselle Chevigny.

All the theatres in Paris are closed tonight. Paris, May 5.—In response to an inquiry this afternoon at the British and American embassies and consulates, it was emphatically stated that the only victims of the bazaar fire of American or English nationality was Mrs. Porges (not Parkes). She was a Weisweiler. The Porges family belongs in Vienna. Mme. Porges escaped uninjured. The rumor that the Comtesse De Carville (Anne Gould) was among the missing is without foundation.

Paris, May 5.—At seven o'clock this evening the police officials announced that ninety-four persons had been positively identified. There were, in addition to those already published, are as follows: Comtesse D'Hora, Mme. De Demas, Mme. Marie Diale, Mme. Terre, Mme. Comeau, Mme. Beauchamp, Mme. Billave, Mme. Lamagrie, Mme. Gosse, Mme. Noye, Mme. DeSorme, Mme. Cede, Budy, Mme. Barasi, Mme. Guilleton, Mme. Marie Molson, Mme. Suzanne Nitot, and Mme. Therese Donon, daughter of the Baroness De Saint Didier. There are one hundred and nineteen bodies still unidentified.

FATAL NEW YORK FIRE.

One Fireman Dead and at Least Fifty in a Serious Condition.

New York, May 6.—Fifty or more men disabled and one dead was the record of the fire department at a fierce fire at No. 161 to 165 Chambers street tonight. The fire was in the large cold storage warehouse of the Merchants' Refrigerating company, and it was the fumes of ammonia and the heaviest of smoke that struck down the firemen almost by the dozen. The call for ambulance was as rapid as the call for engines. A score of doctors and nurses was summoned to do duty in saving the lives of the men, risked so bravely.

The dead fireman is John Reinhardt of Engine Company No. 7. Those overcome by ammonia in a serious condition, include members of a dozen companies that were called out as reserves, when Chief Bonner found he was losing his men on every hand. The fire was a curious one and is estimated to have done damage to the extent of at least half a million.

SAND STORM AT SEA.

Its Effect Upon a Royal Mail Steamship's Passengers.

The royal mail steamship Volta, which has arrived at Liverpool, reports that when between Cape Blanco and Cape Verde a sand storm was experienced which lasted for two days, says the Westminster Gazette. The sand had been carried from the deserts of Northwest Africa, and was so thick that it was like a mist of the sea. The sun was partially obscured, and soundings had to be taken.

The vessel from stem to stern was covered with sand of a red color, and looked as if she had been painted red. There were also flocks of birds which had been blown from land, and these settled on the ship from time to time. The sand had a troublesome effect on the crew and the passengers, who could scarcely remain any time on deck without being seized with violent sneezing.

ANOTHER HEAD OFF.

Major McKenzie, for many years connected with the R. C. I. school in this city, and lately caretaker of the military buildings at Sussex, is to return to Fredericton. His office at Sussex has been abolished for the present. Mr. McKenzie has been offered, and has accepted, the position of caretaker of the buildings in this city at a salary much lower than that which he received at Sussex. It is understood that in abolishing the office at Sussex the purpose is in a short time to find a place for Quartermaster Macoe of Kings county, a particular friend and supporter of Col. Donville. It will soon be discovered that a caretaker is needed at Sussex. Then Mr. Donville's friend will get the position at the salary paid to Major McKenzie. Thus are things managed under a liberal regime.—Fredericton Gleaner.