a short time the remains of seven persons had been discovered, and up to ten o'clock Monday morning, nine bodies, some of which were burned beyond recognition, had been found.

There is some uncertainty about the exact number already found, as in some cases a handful of charred bones were the only indication of a human life being lost. One of the searchers said he thought the number could be truthfully estimated at twelve.

The general sentiment of the people appears to be one of hopelessness and determination to begin at once the reconstruction of the city. Some have already got building material on th grounds.

TORONTO, June 16.—There has been no further news from British Columbia regarding the Vancouver firs. Mayor Howland today deposited on behalf of the city $1,600 with the Bank of British North America for the aid of the sufferers, and wired Mayor McLean, Vancouver, that that amount subject to his order was at that bank's branch in New Westminster.

Private subscriptions already have been received by the Mayor amounting to over $250.

The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 23, 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In remitting money to this office please do so by Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter, otherwise we will not be responsible for the loss of money by mail. 2624

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrear ages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

HOME RULE AND COERCION.

Preparations for the coming elections for the British house of commons are going forward with astonishing rapidity. Already 850 candidates are in the field for the 670 seats. The Conservatives are in advance of the Ministerials in the selection of candidates. This is to be accounted for by the fact that there is no split in the Conservative ranks. Of the candidates so far chosen over 500 are opposed to Gladstone's home rule bill. It will require some time to provide Ministerial candidates for the constituencies now represented, by anti home rule Liberals, and the home rulers in Ireland have not yet made their nominations.

Gladstone's health is almost always equal to the occasion. He is making wonderful speeches, which are heard with wilder enthusiasm than characterized his famous Midlothian campaign of six years ago. His constant question, "Will you have home rule or coercion?" is thought by many to be misleading and unfair, but it evidently takes with the masses.

The Chamberlain Liberals reply that they will have home rule but not Gladstone's home rule. The Hartington Liberals say they will have local self-government for Ireland but not a divided supremacy. The Conservatives say they will have neither home rule nor coercion. But the Premier persists in his alternative, and the masses who attend his meetings cheer till they are hoarse.

The history of the past few weeks is calculated to teach that Gladstone's presentation of this alternative is open to the objection that Ireland may have home rule and coercion also. In anticipation of the passage of the measure the arms act was introduced, not for the suppression of the National League, but for the suppression of the opponents of the league. The Belfast riots sufficiently prove that some form of coercion would need to follow the passage of Gladstone's measure. Instead of reported Fenian uprisings we have now wild accounts of Orange armies drilling by moonlight. Instead of United States auxiliary Irish forces there are wild tales of the loyal contingent from Canada. In one case as in the other it is mostly talk. Yet if Gladstone would be exactly correct he would say, "will you have my home rule scheme with probable coercion."

POINT OF VIEW.

It is hard to believe that some of the most eminent and influential public men in the United States would deliberately and knowingly urge the nation to dishonest proceedings. When statesmen of the standing of Hoar and Edmunds claim for the United States as against Canada certain privileges, and demand that the government shall maintain the claim, one would like to believe that they at least think they are right. From politicians of the type of Blaine and Frye less is, of course, expected. Yet some pretence of honesty and fairness ought to be looked for from the average member of the Massachusetts legislature and of the United States senate.

But how can one believe that these representative United States legislators are honest in their position on the Canadian bait question? They know that their own nation is imposing, on the Florida coast, the same restrictions which Canada is imposing on the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coast. They know that the United States is carrying out a similar policy in Alaska. Knowing this they deny the right of Canada to the same privileges which in like circumstances the United States Government claims against other nations. Canada claims the exclusive right of fishing within three miles of the Canadian coasts, or of the entrance of any bays or inlets along the coast. New England statesmen of dignity and high standing as international lawyers declare with emphasis that a nation's territorial waters do not extend beyond three miles from the shore, following the coast line. Yet at this very time the United States Government with the approval of these international lawyers is preventing another nation from fishing within twelve miles of the United States coast, the distance being measured from headland to headland.

The New England senators fan the rage of the fishermen by telling them that Canada is illegally harrassing them because the United States has placed a duty on Canadian fish. But they know that the Cuban fishermen are driven from the Florida coast because a duty has been imposed on United States fish sent to Cuba. So that if our motives were as stated the United States case would be the same.

It requires much charity to lead one to suppose that a cultured man, of mature years and wide knowledge, can honestly believe the same principle wrong in one country and right in another. But "point of view" counts for a good deal even among enlightened statesmen who are governors of Harvard University. It seems to have been taken for granted that any people who interfered with the business of United States electors were doing wrong. Having taken a brief on this basis, the legislators did not consider the other side of the question. So soon as they begin to consider it some of them will certainly change their attitude on this question. It was said of an honest ut grasping man, that he never wanted more than he thought was his own. The difficulty was to persuade him that some part of the universe was not his own.

THE Halifax *Chronicle* says:—

The result of Tuesday's balloting was not of course exactly to THE SUN'S liking; indeed, it was so overwhelmed on Wednesday morning that it descended to consoling itself by the exceeding small-minded reflection that Hon. Mr. Longley had been beaten in Annapolis. It is one of the most pleasing features of the election that THE SUN'S ill-natured consolation was taken from it by the full returns from Annapolis.

The only reference made by THE SUN on Wednesday to Mr. Longley's supposed defeat was this:—

Attorney General Longley is the only minister who has fallen in the fight. His loss will scarcely weaken the government.

It will be seen that THE SUN was offering consolation to the government and not to itself. If the attorney general has secured his election by the dexterous temporary misplacement of a ballot box, it is no doubt a pleasing feature of the election to him, however it may be with the electors whose ballots have been thus left out of the count. But if Mr. Longley has not been elected, THE SUN is ready to reaffirm the statement quoted above that his loss would scarcely weaken the government.

A HANDSOME hand-book of Canada has been prepared under the direction of the minister of agriculture for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The work was entrusted to Mr. George Johnston, whose skill and knowledge in statistical matters is well known. Mr. Johnson presents an excellent abstract of the history and constitution of Canada. His account of the climate, natural resources, industrial, commercial, and social development of the Dominion is concise, racy and instructive, while the fault of overstatment is carefully avoided. There are tables of statistics on almost all subjects of interest, some of them indicating much diligent research. Folded with this handbook are two maps, each about four feet by three. One is a chart of the world showing the position Canada occupies with respect to the remainder of the British empire. The other is an excellent map of the Dominion.

THE following brief but suggestive dialogue is going the rounds of the Ontario press:—

Tariff Reformer—Let me show you the iniquity of the system. You are a woman and will understand it. Let us take this dress you have on as an illustration. How much material does it contain?

Mrs. Bagley—Twelve yards.

T. R.—Very well. Now the first cost was ten cents a yard. That makes $1.20, doesn't it?

Mrs. B. (attentively)—Yes, sir.

T. R. (sternly)—Woman, the tax on that dress is ten cents a yard. Here we have a total of $2.40 which the rascally government—

Mrs. B.—But the whole dress only cost $1.15. I don't really see—

T. R. (madly)—Good heavens! What is the use of arguing with a woman?

ST. MARTINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ST. MARTINS, June 21.—Mr. Chubbuck, evangelist, has just closed a series of religious meetings held in the Baptist meeting house. During these meetings over sixty have, on the profession of their faith, been baptised and joined the Baptist church, a few others of pedobaptist proclivities having experienced a change will unite with the churches in which they were baptised in infancy.

It is reported that a corps of the Salvation Army will storm the already shattered battlements of sin and satan in this town about the first of July.

Some of the good people are much elated at the fair prospects of the Union Baptist Seminary being built here, and perhaps a more desirable location than St. Martins could not be secured anywhere in the maritime provinces. Beautifully situated on the Bay Shore, it has many advantages for an educational institution that an inland town does not possess. The clean pebbly beach in front and the rugged hills in the rear would enable the embryo Demosthenes to overcome any natural defects and cultivate the powers of oratory in a remarkable degree. The temperature throughout the year is far more equable than that of inland towns—not too hot in summer, nor too cold in winter, while in a quiet village like St. Martins students could give their work the attention it would merit without being influenced by the often unhallowed attractions of a large city. Then the people of St. Martins are mostly Baptists, some of them very wealthy and liberal, as they are rich—quite willing not only to generously contribute to the erection of the building, but would gladly endow the same when built.

The weather is very fine, but a little too dry now for vegetation.

Archibald Forbes, the English war correspondent, has had twelve of the medals bestowed upon him by European princes for distinguished valor, strung together with a gold chain. This necklace is for Miss Meige, the daughter of the American general, and his future wife.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A correspondent, in relation to the above, writes: Mrs. Grogan had a belief that the body of her husband would rise to the surface, and every afternoon at four o'clock she would take a walk to the river bank and watch the river in the direction of where her husband was drowned.

DEER ISLAND.—It seems now clearly understood that a cable is to be laid to Deer Island. The government deserve our thanks for this. We congratulate our Deer Island friends. They will find it a great convenience. We hope to hear that White Head is to receive like attention.—*Island Press.*

A NEW INCUBATOR.—On Tuesday morning of last week, an elderly lady of this place put a hen's egg on the back part of her kitchen stove and about an hour afterward she was greatly surprised in seeing a chick break through the shell and chirp. We have authority to state that the chicken is yet alive and has been fostered by a hen with her brood.—*Island News.*

BODY FOUND.—The body of Joseph Grogan, drowned by the upsetting of his boat while engaged with a raft of logs on the 17th May, opposite Campbellton, has been found. It came to the surface on Sunday morning last but a short distance from where the man disappeared, and was caught at the surface by a salmon net. A reward of $200 had been offered by the insurance company (in whose office the deceased had been insured for a large amount) for the discovery of the body. An inquest was held at Campbellton on the 13th inst., and a verdict returned of accidentally drowned.—*Newcastle Advocate.*

W. C. STERLING has severed his connection with the *Herald* and accepted the position of business manager of the St. John SUN. New Brunswick thus pays us another compliment. Mr. Sterling has been connected with the business department of this paper since the 15th of January, 1875, working his way up from mail clerk to the management of the advertising department, and has exhibited thoroughness and competency in each branch. He has travelled the province from end to end and is well acquainted with the large advertising firms of the upper provinces. He is a good man and will do his part in contributing to the popularity and financial prosperity of our New Brunswick contemporary. Mr. Sterling was one of the "Halifax boys" who went to the Northwest. His departure will be regretted by a large circle of friends.—*Halifax Herald.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a portion of the staging around the new convent being erected in Portland gave away and four men were brought to the ground. Three of men sustained little or no injury, but the fourth, Patrick Flood, had his left shoulder dislocated and one of his ribs broken. Medical aid was immediately summoned by Rev. Father Oates and all possible done for the injured man. Dr. McInerney attended Mr. Flood, who was conveyed to his residence on Union street. Last evening he was resting easily and no serious results are apprehended.

THE DEATH is announced of Mrs. E. Sutton of Lancaster. Mrs. Sutton is the widow of the late E. Sutton and mother of Mrs. Geo. Barnhill. She has been in ill health for two years. When in good health she was one of the most active and energetic ladies in Lancaster, and was a prominent worker in every good cause. She has friends in every part of Canada and the United States, who will hear with deep regret of her death.—*Globe.*

A ST. JOHN BOY IN BOSTON.—A young man who left here sometime ago and who found out to his sorrow what Boston was like, writes home to a friend as follows: "If you hear of anything that I can get in St. John, wire me at my expense and see how quick I will be there."

A LAD named Fred. Brest fell through a hole in Rankine's wharf, Portland, Sunday, and was badly injured. He is being attended by Dr. Wm. Christie.

A LAD NAMED Collins of Portland, got one of his arms caught in the belting at the Nut and Bolt Works on Monday and slightly lacerated.

THE UNITED STATES North American squadron arrived at Portland, Me., Sunday.

Destructive Fire.

Monday heavy forest fires raged in the woods to the north of Milford, about opposite Indiantown. Sparks flew in all directions and about 1.30 o'clock an unoccupied house near the old Baker mill was discovered on fire. A light wind was blowing and the building was soon in ashes. Sparks from this house alighted on the old mill and in a remarkable short space of time the building was a mass of flames. Two unoccupied buildings attached to the mill property also caught and were quickly consumed. Miller & Woodman's mill, about a quarter of a mile away, appeared in danger from thickly falling sparks and word was sent to Portland for assistance. Box 213 was struck and Chief Johnston sent No. 1 engine, hose reel and men to protect the mill. Their services, however, were not required, as the millmen had successfully put the sparks out as fast as they alighted on the mill property.

A large shed situated close to where the oil works stood, was also destroyed. A house owned by Geo. Barnhill, and occupied by Geo. Smith and a widow lady, was slightly damaged. The building is near Barnhill's mill. Several other buildings were slightly damaged by the fire. A raft belonging to Tapley Bros., was on fire several times, but the damage done was small.

The Baker mill was owned by the Carvill estate and insured for $2,000. It had not been running for some years.

A heavy brush fire prevailed yesterday between Sand Point and Millidgeville.

Sheffield.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHEFFIELD, June 16.—The farmers are nearly through with planting. The weather has been so fine all the spring that they are more advanced than usual at this season of the year. A large area of sweet corn has been planted for the canning factory. The grass is a good deal winter killed. If an abundance of blossoms is any sign, there will be a large crop of apples in the fall. The never-failing crop (mosquitoes) is as good as ever.

A mail bag from Sheffield Academy P. O. fell from the steamer on Saturday and was lost. Fortunately there was only one letter in it, but it contained the photo. of a young lady.

The Grammar school still flourishes, although the fifth wheel of the educational coach has not revolved here for two years.

The Sunbury county court met yesterday, but owing to the absence of Judge Steadman the case for trial had to remain over till next court.

Special Customs Officer.

A correspondent at Ottawa telegraphs as follows: "The special officers of customs in the maritime provinces have been notified that in future they will be under the charge of Special Agent P. J. O'Keefe of St. John, who is placed over that important branch of the service for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island. The honest traders in these localities will now be able to lay any complaints they wish attended to under a local officer, duly empowered to give his whole attention to their interests. There is no doubt but this new arrangement will give every satisfaction to honest importers.

The Country Market.

This has been another slim week in the country market, but there is every indication of a large display today in the way of seasonable vegetables and meats. American cabbage of good size made their appearance in the market yesterday for the first time this season. A small quantity of wild strawberries came down river yesterday, and late in the afternoon 50 cents for a quarter pail was asked. The first wild strawberries in the market last year was on the 20th June, so that they are two days earlier this year. There is a good supply of butchers' meat, and lamb is getting to be more plentiful. The butter supply continues good, while eggs are getting somewhat scarce.

The quotations are: Butchers' beef, 6 to 7½; mutton, 7 to 8 per lb; veal 3 to 8; lamb, $1 to $1.50 per quarter; butter, 18; roll do., 20; eggs, 12; chickens, 60 to 75 per pair; turkeys, 15 to 16 per lb; lettuce, 25 to 15 per doz. heads; radishes, 25 to 35 per dozen bunches; rhubarb, native, 1 to 1½; potatoes, early rose, per barrel, $1.15 to $1.25; kidneys, $1.70 to $1.80; other varieties, $1.40 to $1.50; buckwheat, rough, $1.70 per cwt.; grey do., $1.90 per cwt; calf skins, 10 to 11.

Presentation to Sir Leonard Tilley.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Manufacturers' Association, it was unanimously resolved: That a special committee be appointed to prepare an address expressive of their regret that illness had necessitated the retirement of Sir Leonard Tilley from active public life, and their admiration of the able manner, in which for many years, he performed his arduous duties as finance minister.

The address was presented to Sir Leonard on Monday last by Mr. Nicholls, the secretary, who came from Toronto specially charged with this duty, and it may now be seen in the window of Barnes & Co., Prince Wm. street. It is of great artistic merit, and in originality of design, or masterful execution, could not be surpassed. In the framework of the text are the arms of the Province of New Brunswick, the Star of the Order of K. C. M. G. and mechanical tools. In the lower end of the address, three emblematical medallions of the lumber, iron and textile manufacturing industries. The text read thus:—

To His Honor, Sir Leonard Tilley, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick:

DEAR SIR—The Ontario Manufacturers' Association, at their first annual meeting held since your retirement from active political life, embrace the opportunity of unitedly giving expression to their deep sense of the value of your long public services, and their high appreciation of your untiring and patriotic efforts to promote the best interests of Canadian industry. To your hands was entrusted the grave responsibility and onerous task of giving wise and statesmanlike effect to the will of the people as expressed at the general election of 1878.

The wisdom of the choice of the first minister has been amply vindicated by the results. You will be remembered as a statesman whose life was devoted to wise and patriotic efforts to promote the best interests of his country and in a special degree of the producing classes, employers and employed alike

While we have learned with deep and unfeigned regret of your retirement from the position of Finance Minister of the Dominion our prayer and trust is that you may have many years of public usefulness before you.

THOMAS COWAN, President.
FREDERICK NICHOLLS, Secretary.
R. W. ELLIOTT,
A. W. WRIGHT,
Committee.

Provincial Appointments.

The *Royal Gazette* contains the following appointments:

Honorable James Mitchell to be a Commissioner of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, in place of Honorable Thomas F. Gillespie, resigned.

Honorable Archibald Harrison to be a member of the board of works.

Duncan Livingstone McDougal of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, to be a commissioner under chapter 36, Consolidated Statutes.

John M. O'Brien of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, to be a commissioner under chapter 36, Consolidated Statues.

In the County of Albert—Joseph H. Yeomans to be a Justice of the Peace.

In the County of York—George A. Perley to be commissioner of the Small Debt Court in the City of Fredericton, in room of William C. Brown, resigned. James Swan and Peter Wood, to be Justices of the Peace.

In Kings County—William H. Walters and R. Chillis McMonagle, to be coroners. Robert Ferguson to be a justice of the peace. Henry J. Fowler to be an issuer of marriage licenses and agent for the sale of law stamps.

In the County of Charlotte—Robt. Crombie to be free grants commissioner for the juvenile settlement, Charlotte and Sanbury, in room of William Hoyt, removed. Robert M. Graham to be labor act commissioner for the Parish of Clarendon, in room of Archibald Nixon. Robert M. Graham, of Clarendon, to be a seizing officer.

In the County of Carleton—Stephen B. Appleby to be a referee in equity.

In Queens County—John McDonald Belyea, Frederick J. Purdy, and Isaac Newton Thorne, to be justices of the peace.

In the County of Gloucester—Charles DeLagarde to be free grants commissioner for the parish of St. Isidore, in place of John Young, removed. Louis Arseneau to be labor act commissioner for the parish of St. Isidore, in place of Charles F. Brison, removed. Henry Bishop to be an issuer of marriage licenses. Joseph A. A. Cullen, William A. Hadley, Joseph U. Landry, and John Salter, to be justices of the peace.

In the County of Westmorland—James D. Weldon to be vendor of liquors in the parish of Shediac, under section 99 of the Canada Temperance Act 1878, in room of Isidore Bourque, resigned.

A Voice from the Far West.

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—THE STYLE IN WHICH CITIES ARE BOOMED—BUSINESS OULOOK, ETC.

The following letter was received by a resident of this city from a man who left New Brunswick sometime ago with the intention of settling in the Western country. A careful perusal of its contents will be interesting, especially to those *uneasy* ones, who decry New Brunswick as a place unfit to live in:

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, May 17.

DEAR SIR—I believe you asked me to write you when I reached this country.

I came over the Northern Pacific via Portland, Oregon, Seattle, and Tacoma, W. Territory.

I am much disappointed with the country. The West is overdone, a good deal more so than East; large capitalists control everything. The mining towns in Dakota and Montana are practically dead; in fact they amount to nothing. Towns that you see puffed in the R. R. guides, such as Bismark, Custer City, etc., are compose of a few large blocks built by the railroad to boom the sites, and the balance comprised a lot of miserable hovels that could discount Brussels street 50 per cent.

I saw one or two towns in Washington Territory that had some life and size, Tacoma for instance; but it would be the last place I should like to invest in. I would rather live slower and live in a Christian country. I stayed over Sunday in Tacoma, and as I went to church in the morning the stores were all open for business, building operations were going on as on week days, the pastor of the church complained of the very few people who attended church, the number being but a handful. In fact, there is no Sunday west of the Rockies on the American side. They gamble, drink and cheerfully cut each other's throats to an extent not realized in the east.

Victoria is very dead. Everything is overdone; it don't look encouraging for business. The wholesale men say that business is overdone all over the Western slope.

I am going to New Westminster on Wednesday and from there to Coal Harbor, and if I see nothing I shall go east to Calgary, and if that don't suit, I shall go back east.

I have made a virtuous resolve to keep out of all land booms. My money came too hard to lose what little I have in wild-cat speculations.

(Advance sheet of the Canadian Exhibitor.)

CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS

Published in the Canadian Section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, by E. B. Biggar.

During the past two weeks several meetings have been held in the Canadian court by those interested in the question of exporting Canadian fruits and food products to the English market. A meeting was held on the first of June, at which Ira Cornwall was appointed chairman, and E. B. Biggar secretary. D. Tallerman was present and explained his proposal to represent Canada in the fruit and food trade at the Colonial exhibition.

On motion of S. C. Stevenson, seconded by C. R. H. Starr, Messrs. Cornwall, Hunt, Maguire, and Biggar were appointed a committee, to which the name of Mr. Starr was added, to enquire into the subject, with a view of arriving at some plan by which Canada should be better represented in food products at the exhibition, especially having regard to the future extension of our export trade in these lines.

In the course of the discussion, the plan of cold storage shipments was endorsed, and the following resolution passed.

Moved by C. R. H. Starr, seconded by S. C. Stevenson:

"Whereas we have viewed with astonishment, the very excellent condition in which Australian fruit is being delivered in London, and believing that this favorable condition is mainly owing to the use of cold air machines on the steamships by which the fruit has been imported: Therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this committee it is of the utmost importance that steps should be taken to secure the introduction of cold air machines into steamers carrying Canadian fruits across the Atlantic in order that the risks attending the shipping of fruits and other perishable products be reduced to a minimum."

On motion of R. Hunt, seconded by R. A. Payne it was resolved to send copies of this resolution to Sir Charles Tupper, the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, and the different steamship companies carrying Canadian fruit across the Atlantic.

The committee drew up a memorandum to Sir Charles Tupper urging that the Dominion government should make such arrangements in Canada as would secure the regular weekly shipment of fruits and other food products, such as cheese, maple sugar, etc., during the progress of the exhibition, and suggested that the supplies might be limited and regulated through the Provincial Horticultural and Dairy Association, so that the Canadian branch of the "Colonial Market" should be constantly supplied, but not glutted; but in case of over supply, the surplus should be sold on the London market, and the cost of importation refunded to the Department of Agriculture. The committee in waiting on Sir Charles Tupper pointed out the fact that Australia was making a splendid fruit exhibit in the "Colonial Market," and that Canada should not be behind hand. The few samples of Canadian food products put in the exhibition market were sold at extremely high prices, thus giving visitors a false idea of Canadian values; while some of the cheese sold in the refreshment stands as Canadian were not the genuine article, but an inferior kind.

Sir Charles Tupper said the views of the committee only confirmed his own, and that he had already urged the department to have Canadian fruits shipped during the summer. His arrangement with Mr. Tallermen, who was in charge of the market for New South Wales, was such as could be terminated at any moment and if any better management of the Canadian branch could be proposed he was open to suggestions.

The committee reported to a meeting of Canadians on the 8th, in the Conference Hall, when the opinion was generally expressed, that if the market were under the direct management of Canadians it would be better, the only difficulty apprehended would be to get the right man to take charge.

On motion of C.J. Whellams, seconded by R. A. Payne, it was finally resolved:

"That this meeting would recommend that if Mr. Tallerman will undertake today the current market prices for consignments of food products sent to the exhibition through the Canadian commission, such goods to be sold at a rate of advance to be fixed by the sub-committee, then his services be continued."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[To correspondents—Write on one side of the sheet only, and make your letters as brief as possible. In every instance the name of the writer must be forwarded to secure attention, as anonymous correspondence is promptly consigned to the waste-basket.

Canadian Produce at London.

To the Editor of The Sun:—

SIR—In a recent issue of THE SUN under the heading of "Buying Wiser than they Know," you refer to the opportunity afforded by the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, London, England, for clearing away a good many misconceptions as to Canada and for bringing the quality of Canadian produce clearly before English consumers. The exhibition will undoubtedly remove much of the prejudice of the average Englishman against Canada. But so far as the shipment of New Brunswick farm produce to London is concerned, perhaps a few remarks from a thoroughbred Londoner acquainted with nearly every nook and corner of the great city and knowing the tastes of its people may not be out of place.

There is a decided prejudice against Canada and Canadian produce in the minds of most Londoners. Hudson on Lugate Hill, the Civil Service Supply Association, and other large co-operative stores sell Canadian produce as such but with indifferent success, I believe. People think they are doing Canadians a favor by taking the articles. The cause is ignorance on the part of the London public. Send articles of a good quality to earn and merit a good name and they will sell quick enough.

Farm produce from New Brunswick that will stand the voyage can be sold in London as cheap as, and, in many cases, cheaper than produce from other countries and return a fair profit. I sent a very small shipment as a sample. It got damaged on the voyage and yet produced 60 per cent. gross profit. Freights are favorable. The Furness line of steamers, subsidized by the Dominion government to develop a trade between St. John, Halifax and London, charge 20s to 25s per ton, say $5 to $6. The markets and the times in London, however, must be watched very closely. Competition is very keen and a shipper sending to an agent with whom he is personally unacquainted runs the risk of being treated in the same manner as the shipper of turkeys referred to in yesterday's WEEKLY SUN, but without the possibility of effecting a like compromise.

I do not look for great results from the present exhibition as far as the placing of New Brunswick farm produce on the London market is concerned. South Kensington, the aristocratic district in which the exhibition is held, is by no means the place to offer good, cheap food. People visit the exhibition more for recreation and a day's outing than for shopping. The produce must be taken to the doors of the artisan and working man of the east end and of the middle class people of the north and southeast, to all of whom, burdened as the are with heavy rents and taxes and struggling to make both ends meet, any saving in the price of food, however slight, would be a boon.

If New Brunswickers displayed anything like the same energy in placing their products on the markets of the old world as our cousins over the line, it would no doubt induce the young men of the province to settle down to farming and to develop their own country instead of drifting off into the States.

In conclusion, I may say that it is only the fact of my London agents not having the time to devote to the matter, without which success is impossible, and my not being in possession of Aladdin's wonderful lamp by which I could be, as it were, on both sides of the Atlantic at once that prevents me from going into a business which would, I am confident, be mutually advantageous to both countries.

I am, sir, yours truly,
W. G. HANBURY.

Johnston, Q. C., June 17.

Anniversary Service

OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH AND ST. MARY'S CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The pews in the centre of St. John's (Stone) church were filled Sunday evening by the pupils in the Sunday schools of the parish of St. Mark, who joined in the hymns arranged for the service and added no little to the interest of the exercises.

Prior to the collection, Rev. Mr. Raymond announced that this was the only appeal made directly to the congregation during the year in behalf of the Sabbath schools of the parish. There is still a debt due on St. Mary's church Sunday school building, and the library needs replenishing. He hoped, as the amount collected would be divided equally between the schools of St. John's and St. Mary's, the amount contributed would be liberal. After brief reference to the duties which devolve upon those whose means permit of generous aid to the object, he intimated a hope that what was given would be given heartily and without a view to worldly credit or recompense.

Rev. Mr. Armstrong based his discourse on Ecclesiastes xii., 1: Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say I have no pleasure in them. Many years ago, when crossing on the ferry-boat from St. John to Carleton he met a mother, with her young son, to whom he repeated the text with some explanatory words; and years later he met the same mother, who expressed her gratitude for timely words which he had spoken so long before, and which she believed had borne fruit. The book of Ecclesiastes was written by Solomon when he had arrived at an advanced age, and the text, the first verse of the last chapter, is a key note to all the verses that follow. We are enjoined to remember God, because in human nature there is such a proneness to forgetfulness. We find frequent repetitions of the words remember in the Scriptures: Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; remember ye were servants in Egypt; these texts prove that men are apt to forget God, that notwithstanding sermons and Sunday schools, he is too often banished from the heart. The Holy Spirit whispers in one's ear, he resolves to surrender, love and obey God, but his attention is diverted by worldly things and God is forgotten. God should be remembered in youth because it would be dishonorable to give him whose power made the world, saves souls and reigns in heaven, the refuse of life: he is intitled to its brightness and flowers. He formed man from dust, he made the dust from nothing, he created the heavens and is our redeemer; he should never be forgotten.

Solomon said, remember thy Creator now. Who will be so foolish as to put off obedience to God's command till tomorrow? We are alive today, who is assured of life tomorrow? Come unto me all ye who are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest. Joseph and Samuel and John the Baptist, became disciples when they were little children. Were you to confess your shortcomings you might acknowledge displays of temper, selfishness, even that you had told a lie, but you would most likely forget to acknowledge that you did not remember God, which is one of the greatest of sins in his sight. Every day you delay you are adding to your sins.

Why should you remember God's word? You will have a longer time to serve him: you will have a longer time to do good for others. Evil days will surely come: years will draw near when you shall have no pleasure in them: the eye vice grow dim, strength will turn to weakness, the body will return to earth and the spirit to God who gave it. God should be remembered in youth because of Christ's special invitation, three times repeated in the new Testament, suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not. By remembering God in your youth you will be saved from many temptations, and his shield will always be around you; your life will be much happier:—it is dangerous to delay—death may come at any moment—and now is the only time we can call our own. Mr. Armstrong spoke in a manner comprehensible to the youngest pupils, by all of whom he was followed with close attention.

Queens County.

BRUNSWICK, Q.C., June 19.—The farmers are pretty well through with seeding and the grass is looking well. Rain, however, is needed very much. New Canaan, parish of Brunswick, is a first-class farming place with a rich mellow soil, free from stone. The inhabitants are anxious that the Short Line railway be built and operated as soon as possible, as the settlement of New Canaan will then be in a better position to compete with older settlements. Quite a number of the inhabitants of Brunswick who were entitled to a vote under the Dominion franchise who were deprived of the same, either by neglect or wilfulness on the part of our highly esteemed councillors, Messrs. Humphrey and Alward, as it is pretty well known that they were furnished with plenty of forms to distribute through the parish, but none but Grits were allowed to have their names on, and some of them not entitled to a vote. Those deprived of the franchise did not know where to get the forms. A number of them were farmers sons. Although one of the councillors was heard to say that if Louis Riel was hanged he would get off the fence and be a supporter of the Sir John Macdonald government, but the anticipation of getting some of Mr. Kings money overrules his better judgment. There are several cases of sickness here; Drs. Thorne and Price of Havelock, are kept quite busy.

There is a cave about four miles from Houston, Texas, about 100 feet long, 60 feet broad, and from four to sixteen feet in height, where numberless bats roost by day. It is said there are so many that it takes them nearly an hour to get into the cave each morning, and in the rush hundreds are killed. It is proposed to form a company to collect and utilize bat skins.

Three years ago, after a tornado had devastated the farm of a Georgia farmer, he found a two-year old boy among the shrubbery of his garden. No one claiming the waif, the farmer kept him and cared for him. Last summer the farmer took the boy with him into Mississippi, and then another tornado took the child, and he has never been heard of since.

Matthew Arnold says that in Saxony, in Germany, at least two-thirds of the working people are Socialists.

The accumulation of books in the public library at Boston has increased so much that the city has appropriated $450,000 for a new building.

A pocket of gold ore was recently struck in Sultan mountain, Colo., that assayed $17,500 per ton.