

The Union Advocate,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW.

VOL. XI.—No. 38.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, July 17, 1878.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 558.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE.—MIRAMICHI, N. B.
This House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.
LIVERY STABLES, with GOOD OUTFIT, on the premises.
ALEX. STEWART,
Late of Waverly House, St. John's.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1873.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE.—MIRAMICHI, N. B.
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, is in close proximity to the C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers attended to promptly.
Meals prepared at all hours. Oysters served up in every style at short notice.
JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877.

KIRK HOTEL,
THE SUBSCRIBER has rented the New Building erected by Mr. M. Koen, near the Post Office and Custom House, and having newly furnished the same throughout, is prepared to accommodate the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.
No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of guests.
COACH will connect with the trains—Good stabling accommodation.
D. KIRK, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, May 13, 1878.

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM.—NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards comfort and convenience. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 18th, 1878.

"Wilbur House,"
Bathurst, Clouetown County, N. B.
This House, which has been enlarged and thoroughly refurnished, repaired and re-erected, will be open for occupancy on Monday next, 12th June.
As regards situation, it is located in a very pleasant town, and being in close proximity to the Bathurst Clouetown River, the County and the Intercolonial Railway, and every effort will be made by the proprietor to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who may patronize the establishment, which will be conducted in the best style.
H. WILBUR, PROPRIETOR.
Bathurst, June 6, 1878.

ROYAL HOTEL,
KING SQUARE.
I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "Continental," and thoroughly refurnished the same, making it as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Province.
Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation.
Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
St. John, July 9, 1877.

NORTHERN HOUSE,
CAMPBELLTON.
THE SUBSCRIBER having recently bought and fitted up the John McMillan Property, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders both private and transient on the most liberal terms.
The commanding view of this House affords of the splendid Ristigouche river and adjacent mountains, renders it one of the most attractive Hotels in the North.
Good Salt Water Bathing can be had in the vicinity at any time.
R. DAWSON, PROPRIETOR.
July 1st, 1877.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
RIVER DU LOUP.
JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and is well calculated for the requirements of travellers. The rooms are spacious and airy, and the furniture is of the best quality. The bill of fare is excellent, and the accommodation is of the highest order.
October 24, 1877.

To Mill Owners and Mechanics.
THOS. B. PEACE,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL KINDS OF SAWS,
Is prepared to fill orders from any part of the country. His saws are now being widely used, are made of the very finest quality of English Steel, and are warranted to be equal to the best English or American manufacture. A fair trial will prove the correctness of these statements.
All kinds of Repairing Done.
References By Permission:—
HON. WM. MITCHELL, Chatham;
HON. R. SNOWBALL, St. John's;
D. & J. RITCHIE & Co., Newcastle;
J. FLETCHER, St. John's.
SHOP—Water Street, Chatham, N. B.
September, 1878.

TRUNK FACTORY,
ESTABLISHED 1862.
J. R. W. KNOX,
HAS much pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers that he has resumed business at No. 30, over A. J. Lord's Furniture Emporium, where he will be pleased to attend to all orders entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.
Repairs Promptly attended to.
St. John, Aug. 14, 1877.

WILLIAM A. PARK,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.,
Castle Street, - - - NEWCASTLE.
May 1, 1877.

Law and Collection Offices
—OF—
ADAMS & LAWLOR,
Barristers, Conveyancers, &c.
Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Real Estate, and Fire Insurance Agents.
NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.
M. ADAMS, R. A. LAWLOR,
Newcastle, Bathurst,
March 27th, 1877.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, - - - N. B.
OFFICE—Snowball's Building
May 12, 1877.

M. S. BENSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.
OFFICE—OVER J. V. BENSON'S DRUG STORE,
WATER STREET, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.
Chatham, July 12, 1878.

WILLET & QUICKLEY,
Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
JOHN WILLET, RIC. D. QUICKLEY, LL.B.
March 24, 1878.

A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,
&c., &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
July 10, 1877.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
CHATHAM, N. B.
August 29, 1878.

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;
RESIDENCE
At Mr. Wm. Greenly's, opposite Office.
Newcastle, March 26, 1877.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. Freeman,
will attend to DENTISTRY in his various Branches, as his other engagements will permit.
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.
Being a resident in the County his patients will find no difficulty in having every guaranteed made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1878.

Confectionery &c.
W. C. HODSWORTH,
CONFECTIONER,
CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Chatham—In Store lately occupied by J. V. Benson.
Newcastle—Head of Public Hall.
Constantly on hand, a great variety of Plain and Fancy Confectionery, (Pure and Unadulterated.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A large Importation of Choice Valencia Oranges, Lemons, Dried Fruits, &c.
Newcastle, March 29, 1878.
Extract of Camphor, Logwood &c., &c.
T. B. BARKER & SONS
Have Just Received—
25 Boxes Extra of Logwood;
2 cases Refined Camphor;
3 cases Pure Ginger;
12 cases Pure Vanilla;
3 cases Green's August Flowers;
5 cases Bosche's German Syrup;
10 cases Wm. & Wm.'s Sooty Syrup;
3 cases, Fine Lamp Glass;
10 cases, Spirits Turpentine.
Wholesale and Retail by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
St. John, June 29, 1878.

London House.
WHOLESALE.
OUR SPRING STOCK
—IS—
NOW OPEN,
—AND IN—
EVERY DEPARTMENT.
We are prepared to fill the Orders of friends, personally or by letter, in our
NEW WAREHOUSES
ON THE OLD SPOT,
REBUILT WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR OUR
General Wholesale Business.
ENTRANCE TO BRICK BLOCK:
3 Market Square,
—AND—
Stone Warehouse,
CHAPMAN'S HILL,
Next to Bank B. N. B. North America.
DANIEL & BOYD,
May 6, 1878.

TO THE TRADE.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.
C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
NECK TIE FACTORY,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
SPRING AND SUMMER 1878.
The Latest Novelties in MEN'S AND BOYS' NECK-WEAR NOW READY. Please reserve orders for Agent, who will visit the North shortly.
Prices lower than the imported article. Terms favorable.
Fredericton, May 6, 1878.

D. E. DUNHAM,
ARCHITECT,
OFFICE—MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE AND PRINCE WILLIAM ST.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
REFERENCES—
D. J. M. LAPOINTE, STEPHEN WITTAKER, JAS. F. WHITTAKER, S. R. FOSTER, Owners of Commercial Block, King St., G. V. NOLAN, SIMON JONES, A. L. P. LEBLANC, J. A. TUDOR, JOHN V. ELLIS, DR. TRAVIS, DR. MACLACHLAN, HENRY VADONAN, G. R. HAMILTON, ETC., ETC., ETC.
May 6, 1878.

CARPETS & OILCLOTHS.
A full Stock of the above always on hand.
A. O. SKINNER,
68 KING STREET,
St. John, N. B.
May 6, 1878.

Lamps, Oils, &c.
CHANDLERS,
BRACKET, TABLE AND HAND LAMPS,
Chimneys, Wicks, &c.,
AMERICAN & CANADIAN OILS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. R. CAMERON,
11 King Square,
St. John, May 6, 1878.

EDWARD B. ROWE,
BOSTON FORWARDING AGENT
—FOR—
FULTON Fresh Fish MARKET,
—AND—
COMMISSION FISH DEALER,
47 Central Wharf,
BOSTON, U. S.

Consignments of Salmon
carefully re-laid and placed in best hands at very low charges.
All packages must be plainly marked care of E. B. ROWE, BOSTON.
Lowest shipping rates obtained and information furnished upon application.
May 6, 1878.

TO LET.
THE commodious STORE lately occupied by Messrs. W. & J. C. Anslaw, on Castle Street, Newcastle. This store is in a first rate stand for business.
For particulars &c., apply at the "Advocate Office."
Newcastle, April 29, 1878.

NOT BURNED OUT.
Leather and Shoe Finding.
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs leave to say to his customers and all others, that he is still able to supply at the lowest prices, any who may favor him with their patronage.
J. J. CHRISTIE,
68 King Street St. John, July 2, 1877.

CUSTOM TAILORING.
T. M. STEWART,
(OF SCOTLAND.)
late Cutter for W. S. Morris, Esq., wishes to announce to the people of Newcastle and surrounding District, that he has commenced business over James W. Davidson's store, where with all the modern ideas in cutting, and the latest New York Fashions, he is prepared to make up Clothes equal to any made elsewhere.
APERET FIGURANTE.
Newcastle, 22nd April, 1878.

INSURANCE BLOCK.
Fire & Marine Insurance Agency,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Corner of Prince William Street and Market Square.
Application for Fire Insurance may be made to the following Representatives.
NEWCASTLE—A. A. Davidson.
CHATHAM—T. F. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.
Capital & Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000.
THE AETNA INSURANCE CO'Y,
INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$6,000,000.
T. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y,
INCORPORATED 1810.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$2,500,000.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as furniture, contained therein, insured for terms of One or Three Years, at low rates. Steam Saw Mills, Vessels on the stocks, or in port, Warehouses, Merchandise and Insurable property, of every description covered on the most favorable terms.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER.
Jan. 8, 1878.
ASSETS LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y.
Assets January 1st, 1878. - - - \$34,000,000
Liabilities - - - \$19,000,000
Surplus over Liabilities. - - - \$15,000,000
This company is one of the few that has complied with the new law in the Dominion requiring additional deposits.
The company has over Sixty Thousand members, and has paid to Policy Holders over Thirty One Million Dollars, and is unequalled in rates, profits or security. Full information will be given or printed matter forwarded upon application to
W. P. BISHOP, R. HARTER, MEDICAL ADVISER, ST. JOHN, N. B. ap24
Newcastle, N. B.

Jas. R. Howie's
CUSTOM TAILORING
AND
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
MARBLE HALL,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
SPRING STOCK OF
NEW CLOTHS
of the Latest Styles just to hand, to which inspection is respectfully invited.
Fancy Worsteds, Coatings, Trousers, Tweeds, all makes, &c.
A GOOD FIT GUARANTEED in every case.
Orders from the country especially attended to.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
Gents Furnishing Goods,
of all Descriptions on hand.
Inspection respectfully invited.
JAMES R. HOWIE,
Fredericton, May 2, 1877.
G. A. BLAIR,
Merchant Tailor,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Always on hand a large and select assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, Dressings,
Cassimeres, Beavers, Meltons, &c.
SCOTCH, ENGLISH, & CANADIAN TWEEDS.
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.

Gentlemen's APPAREL,
Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Styles.
Orders from a distance will receive Especial Attention.
LATEST FASHIONS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Remember the Stand.
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.
June 25th, 1878.

NOTICE.
The Subscriber having taken out an
AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE,
IS PREPARED TO
CONDUCT AUCTION SALES
in any part of the Country.
Goods received on consignment and prompt returns made.
SAMUEL W. McCULLY,
Chatham, June 25th, 1878.

STEAM JOINERY WORKS
—AND—
FURNITURE FACTORY,
EEL RIVER, - - - RESTIGOUCHE.
RED & SON, beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Joiner Work, and the common grades of Furniture on the best terms for cash.

DOORS AND SASHES
from the cheapest, to the best quality, lower than any House in the Province.
Gothic Work and Ecclesiastical Furniture a specialty.
Eel River, June 22nd, 1878.

SPECTACLES.
I AZARUS & MORRIS' celebrated pair of laced spectacles and eye glasses will not hurt the eyes or injure the sight, for sale by the Agent,
C. F. BOURNE,
Next Door to "Waverly Hotel,"
WANTED.
A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—one willing to make himself generally useful.
Apply to
DE. FREEMAN.
Newcastle, Sept. 11, 77.

Miscellaneous.
The Opposition Policy.
The following resolution, which was moved in the House of Commons by Sir John Macdonald, represents the commercial policy of the Opposition—
"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national policy, which by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff, will benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining, the Manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow countrymen, not obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed; will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market; will encourage and develop an active inter-provincial trade, and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of a reciprocity of Tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."

How to Make Labor Profitable.
The era of machinery has wrought great changes in labor besides simply doing man's hard work and relieving him from the commonest drudgery. It has almost entirely abolished the old distinction between skilled and unskilled labor. Unskilled labor has now come to mean something more than laborious work which required no particular training. It is, in fact, any labor which machines can do. This competition of machinery with manual skill enables the United States to enter the markets of the world now against the sharpest competition, but at the same time it reduces wages to a minimum. This, however, is not by any means the most serious evil which labor is burdened. The trade unions with their unintelligent traditions, stubbornness and blindness to the changes going on around them, reduce all labor to the level of the poorest workman, and carefully destroy, so far as possible, individual progress and competition. Both workmen and manufacturers are deeply interested in averting the dangers arising from such a state of affairs. It is, in fact, a matter of the most vital importance to all classes of the community. The only remedy is found in the higher education of our working classes. If the day of muscle and brawn is passing, that of brain power is dawning, and the future of our industries depends upon the establishment of a system of technical education.

It is the conviction of those who have most carefully and intelligently studied our educational system, that it is not in the best sense adapted to the wants of the community. An average common school education gives a man nothing which he can use to support himself. It tends to raise a class of young men without adaptation or taste for the mechanical trades, and who through the already crowded towns competing for scanty maintenance in the distributive industries. The technical schools and colleges, while well enough in their way, are by no means sufficient. All our boys cannot go to these schools or colleges. The time in most cases is lacking as well as the necessary money. What is needed is a common school course, which, while it teaches arithmetic, reading and writing, gives a child a knowledge of industrial drawing, and teaches him how to use his hands, and the ways in which the average length of time, lays the foundation for the study of the physical sciences. We put industrial drawing first on our list, because of its importance. It is to the workman what writing is to the bookkeeper. It is more than this in fact, because a drawing speaks a universal language. The working drawing from the shop is read and understood the world over, no matter whether the language of the draughtsman be Chinese, or German, French, or English. A workman who can read a drawing and work from it is a more valuable man than one who cannot. At the present day a man can design nothing, make nothing, except at the greatest waste of money and time, unless he can put his ideas upon paper in the form of a drawing. Here is where skill rises above the machine and fears no competition. It can take the drawing and reproduce the designer's idea. It can go further and make the machine.

The aim of the school must be to teach the child how to use his brain in its work, how to make it his intellectual tool, how to do the thing that machinery cannot do.
As an example of the value which the expenditure of intelligent labor can confer upon an object, we may take a well known instrument, the micrometer caliper. The raw material from which it was made could scarcely exceed six ounces in weight, and probably did not cost more than 6 cents; the completed caliper is worth \$5. In other words, the labor which made the caliper was paid one hundred times more than the labor which made the steel. If artistic skill had been employed and a thing of beauty and luxury produced, a still higher value would have been given to the work. As an example of this, take the case of an expensive ornamental fire-grate;

the raw material does not cost more than \$1 or \$2. Yet, because of the labor and skill expended in making it beautiful, it is sold for \$1000. An ordinary face brick of the best quality is worth about 4 cents, yet a painted tile containing about half the amount of raw material, and having expended upon it in crude form no more manual labor, is selling in this market at from \$3 to \$3.50. It is easy to see how much better the tile designer and painter are paid than the brick maker, and how much larger percentage of profit is left for the manufacturer. There are countless instances which could be brought forward to illustrate the value of trained labor and the high prices which it receives.

It is easy to see that if we but raise labor above the plane of mere toil, we increase its productiveness and emancipate it from the necessity of competing with unintelligent machinery. It therefore becomes the duty of all who are interested in promoting the welfare of our working classes to engrain at least elementary technical instruction upon our educational system. Such a system of teaching in our public schools would add but little to their cost. In hundreds of schools industrial drawing has been taught, and, while the advantage has been incalculable, there has been no increase in the tax payer's burdens. This makes the school of real benefit to the workingman's son. He leaves school with some knowledge that will be of real use to him when he goes in to the shop. He will find that his labor is worth more because he possesses that knowledge. The boy who has been taught industrial drawing is worth \$2 more per week, when he goes to learn a trade, than boys equally well educated, but who know nothing of drawing.

To the manufacturer the educated and skillful workman is indispensable, and for successful competition in high-priced goods, it is necessary that the manufacturer be located in a community of such workmen.—Iron Age.

Mr. Mackenzie's Metaphysics
[From the Toronto Mail.]
A correspondent of the St. John, N. B. Dominion, writes a crushing letter on Mr. Mackenzie's spike-and-nail speech, which the organs invariably rebash by way of reply to the Steel Rail charges, on the "Return" principle that two blacks make a white. The gist of the speech, as found in the official campaign book is as follows:—
"When I came into office I found that a gentleman who was a member of Parliament and is now a strong supporter of Sir John Macdonald, had a contract for delivering spikes on the railway for \$96 per ton. A few months afterwards I obtained a contract by open competition for the delivery of the same class of spikes at Fort William at \$24 per ton (that, hear, and cheer). I also found that the same gentleman was supplying common iron nails to the railway authorities without competition—without having tendered at a rate of \$10 per hundred. I put them all in one lot, and by my own efforts, at the office at \$4.00 (cheers). I found further, that the previous government were paying for ordinary iron for the railroads, purchased without tender, from \$4 to \$5 cents per pound. When I could buy it at every blacksmith's corner for 31 cents."

The spike insinuation is that a Parliamentary supporter of Sir John Macdonald had a private contract by which he obtained \$96 a ton for his spikes whereas Mr. Mackenzie obtained spikes "by open competition" for \$24 a ton. The only \$96 purchase on record is that of June, 1872, when the Macdonald Government bought spikes at that rate from Mr. Dumville, now member for King's. But Mr. Dumville was not a member of Parliament at the time; and further, the contract was obtained by open competition. Here is the advertisement:—
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for the delivery of spikes, and also to be received at the same time and place for 250 tons of Railway Spikes, according to sample to be sent at the office. Tenders to state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs., and to be delivered at the station at the River du Loup, in equal quantities in the months of July, August and September next. (Signed)
E. B. CHANDLER, C. F. BLYTHES, A. W. McLELLAN.
Intercolonial Railway Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, 3rd May, 1872.

A number of tenders were sent, among them one from Mr. Barpee, now Minister of Customs, who asked \$115 a ton. Mr. Dumville's tender was the lowest, the next lowest being that of the Messrs. Trudel, \$99 a ton. This disposes of the insinuation that the Independence of Parliament Act was violated, and a supporter of the Macdonald Government granted the contract on extravagant private terms. As to Mr. Mackenzie buying spikes in 1874, for \$24 a ton, how can he credit himself with economy for that? The iron market fell in 1873. Mr. Mackenzie ought to know, too, that it has been falling ever since, for the steel rails he bought from his brother Chas. for \$21 10s. a ton can now be bought for \$15 10s. Mr. Dumville's figure was the lowest market price in 1872, and no doubt \$24 was the lowest market price in 1874; but as the Premier did not bring about the fall he cannot claim the difference as a fruit of his economy. The nails insinuation is equally false. Mr. Dumville obtained the rail contract because he was the lowest tender, and Mr. Mackenzie in 1874 bought nails for \$5.40 a keg, less than Mr. Dumville charged for them in 1872, simply because the price had fallen that much.
Of itself this is not a very important matter; and yet it is important in showing with what "metaphysical" ingenuity the First Minister of the

Crown perverts the truth and slanders his opponents.
A Terrible Storm.
HURRICANE, LIGHTNING AND FIRE WORK DESTRUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.
PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 5.—A tornado which passed over this section yesterday afternoon caused great loss of life and property. The Sunday School of the Lutheran Church of Shuaburg was picking a few miles up the river from this city, when a black cloud was observed approaching. The women and children fled to the shelter of wagons and trees; but when the whirlwind struck the grove, a terrible work of devastation was accomplished in less than thirty seconds. Large trees were twisted from their roots and thrown upon the struggling masses of frightened human beings, in one moment having twenty crushed and insensible on the ground. One lady was smothered by being crushed only by his own clothes. His head was crushed into a mass of bone, brain and hair, spread out upon a cart, and was blown away. The Rev. Mr. Waltz, pastor of the church, was laughing in an idiotic way, and there was not a sign of injury upon him. The fright had crazed him completely. His son was among the killed. Miss Gentleman, a beautiful young lady, was beheaded as smoothly as though by a knife. The following is a full list of the killed and wounded: Mrs. Conrad B. Hummel, Mr. Heimbauer's baby, Willard Prager, Herman Prager, Lewis Waltz, son of the pastor, Miss Sophie Gentleman, all of Sharpburg; Mrs. Stoenburg of E. L. L. injured—five children of the R. Hummel family, Lizzie Craft, George Prager, three children named Burgood and Wm. Seutz. Before the tornado struck the grove lightning was seen to descend upon the Vesta Oil Works, on the south side of the Allegheny. A great sheet of flame at once issued from one of the enormous tanks, and in a moment eight large tanks and four stills had ignited, and were furiously burning. The fire was not controlled for three hours, and destroyed 80,000 gallons of oil, worth \$75,000, and buildings and machinery worth \$15,000.

Mr. Mills on the Stamp.
Mr. David Mills has been making a speech at Guelph, in the County of Kent, in behalf of the Grit candidate, Mr. McMillan. The speech was very like Mr. Mills, but there are only a couple of points in it which are worth referring to, the one as a sample of the "facts" which which Mr. Mackenzie's Interior entertained his hearers; the other a sample of his philosophy. The first had to do with the question of the public expenditure which Grit orators refer to as a hand out to the pocket, and was as follows:—"Referring to the objections of Sir John and his friends to being held responsible for the expenditure of 1873-4, Mr. Mills pointed out that the entire expenditure of the year, with the exception of the cost of the extra elections, was made from Mr. Tilley's estimate, and that about five months of the year had actually passed before Sir John's Government retired." That is a statement which, it is said to Mr. Mills to say, is not accurate with him, and as a matter of fact it is not true. In reality those expenditures which are under the control of the Government, they were far beyond Mr. Tilley's estimates. Here are the figures for the cost of civil government, according to the estimates of Mr. Tilley, and according to the expenditures under Mr. Mackenzie:

| | Estimated. | Actual. |
|---|------------|----------|
| Government-General's Secretary's Office | \$5,582 | \$10,079 |
| Privy Council | 11,500 | 12,869 |
| Department of Justice | 1,500 | 12,445 |
| Militia and Defence | 30,400 | 35,739 |
| Secretary of State | 27,727 | 26,990 |
| For the Province | 35,500 | 35,500 |
| Receiver-General | 17,347 | 21,131 |
| Finance | 43,460 | 47,189 |
| Customs | 24,805 | 25,265 |
| Land Revenue | 19,775 | 21,773 |
| Public Works | 41,300 | 48,586 |
| Post Office Department | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 20,015 | 23,917 |
| Treasury Board | 3,150 | 3,448 |
| Marine & Fisheries Agencies | 15,200 | 14,713 |
| Minister of Lands Office | 4,400 | 10,583 |
| Contingencies | 150,000 | 222,803 |
| Unforeseen | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Possible increases | | 870,192 |

It will thus be seen that in the matter of civil service alone, excluding the salaries of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governors and the Ministers, which are fixed by statute, and are not subject to an annual vote, Mr. Mackenzie's Government spent in the year 1873-4 the large sum of \$112,912 in excess of the estimate of Mr. Tilley, and that in these items of departmental expenditure alone the present Grit spent during their first year in office twenty per cent. more than their predecessors had voted for the service of that year.—Mail.

Canadian Workmanship at Paris.
Both Canada and America demonstrate, by their exhibition of agricultural tools, the immense superiority of their workmen over those of Europe. A well-known French manufacturer told Mr. Perrault, the Canadian Commissioner, that his men could not turn out such work as the pitchforks, rakes, mowers, scythes, &c., exhibited by transatlantic people. He could give no reason for it. "They ought to be able to make such steel," he said, "but they are not." A pitchfork such as the one which has been exhibited, when sprung entirely out of place will not break nor be ruined in any manner, but will spring back—cannot be found in any European exhibit. The manufacturers bite their nails with chagrin, and endeavor to fathom the reason. Sometimes they applied the answer which an American exhibitor gave a day or two since to a German who was praising the really wonderful castings which to-day was applied to the ornamentation of stores in America. "Now," said the German, "I don't see why we cannot make these castings. I only know that we have not yet succeeded in doing it. They are simple perfection, but we ought to possess more artistic skill than you do, and I have just as clever moulders. I can't understand it." "Well," said the American modestly.

ly "you see that you haven't got the same iron in Germany that we possess in America—
"Yes, but we can buy that—"
"And then you have no such good coal."
"Well, we can buy that too."
"Well, sir," at last said the American, defiantly, "if you must come down to facts, the reason that you cannot make the castings is that you have not got the men to do it."
The German did not deny this, although his patriotism was doubtless touched. He was far too firmly convinced of the truth of his antagonist's remarks.

In my doings on Canada the other day I scarcely alluded to their educational display, which is extremely large and fine. It comprehends a great variety of the material manufactured for object lessons, and exhibited by the Educational Depository of Toronto. The specimens of natural history and the appliances for teaching chemistry and geography are very complete and perfect. One of Canada's exhibits which attract European attention is the railway furniture, so elaborate and so utterly different from anything in use here. I was told that the United States makes no exhibit of this kind—more's the pity. The Canadians exhibit lamps, signal lights, the furnishing of private saloons, the upholstery, etc., all of which produce round even wonder on the part of the peasantry, and even of the untraveled aristocracy of Europe.—Paris Cor. of the Boston Journal.

A Miramichi correspondent of the New York World has sent to that paper an account of the Lazaretto at Tracadie, where the lepers are supported. Regarding the introduction of the disease the writer says:—
The disease has been the subject of consideration for several medical commissions appointed by the New Brunswick Government, all of which have first appearance in this province in 1788, although they differ widely as to its true nature. In that year a French trading vessel, the Indeville, which had just come off the Levan, ran into Windy Bay with a general cargo for fur barter. While entering the bay the vessel was caught in a sudden gale and stranded, going to pieces during the night. The fishermen came to the aid of the crew and welcomed them to their cabins.—Among the goods shipped on board was a bale of old clothes bought from a Syrian dealer. Those the crew distributed to their hosts, and thus came the plague. On the 24th December the first case appeared. A saintly missionary to whom the case was brought for the laying on of hands, was puzzled with the symptoms, and it was not until the following spring, when the region of Beaubien was filled with plague, that the stricken people knew that it was leprosy.—Father Meulen, a priest, who had travelled in the East, discovered it, and though he used stringent quarantine measures, the sufferers died far and wide.

A LUCKY OCEAN STEAMER.—The Canadian steamer "Russia," Captain Cook, which sailed from New York on Thursday last, on reaching Liverpool will have completed her 100th round trip. The "Russia" is an iron steamer. She was built in Glasgow, and put on the line in June, 1867. Before she had completed her 100th round trip she had been twice wrecked, and though she used stringent quarantine measures, the sufferers died far and wide.

New Catholic Church.
The new Catholic Church at Dorchester is up and boxed in. Its size is 50x30 feet. Its style is pure Gothic. The roof is heavy, its apex being 38 feet from the sills and 22 from the plate. The tower, 38 feet high, is surmounted by a spire and cross 48 feet high. The tower is placed at the south corner of the church. From each corner of the tower pinnacles rise to a height of 15 feet. The three corners of the Church are furnished with heavy buttresses, from which spring pinnacles. Crosses 8 feet high are placed at either gable. The Church is through with heavy windows on each side, arched and fitted with stained glass; also by a large and handsome Gothic window in the tower and the entrance is through an arched doorway in the tower, leading into a vestibule which opens into the main building. There will be one central aisle leading into the sanctuary. The roof inside will be finished in grained arches in oil. The wall will be plastered and stained in blocks. It will be completed in the autumn.

The cost will be about \$5,000. It promises to be a very handsome building. It was designed by Mr. Nelson Beckwith, Jr., who is also the contractor.—Post.

