tion Oil Tanks. Hardware. JCHLAN, NELSON STREET



EXHIBITION, 1886 y show in Connection.

WIN THE PRIZES. Comb White Legherns, Langandottes, my speciatives. Winners-nine special prizes in 1885 and om the following varieties: Light Dochins, Plymouth Bocks, Black nd Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, and W. C. B. Polish. 13, \$2.50 per 26; Mammosh Bronse per 9; Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 9. for who wins first prize on Ohicks vincial Exhibition), and who pur-m me from which the chicks were plement the 1st prize \$2.00 and the

wis for sale. PHILIP LAW. MONCTON, N. B.

WENS STITUTION

CHOOL TERM will embrace the st October next until 1st der the following staff:—

N HAMMOND. e Royal Academy and Paris Salon) ind Water Colors from the Flat, st and Still Life.

STANT TEACHERS, M. B. SMITH. ma from Boston Art School). wing Class and Perspective.

EY, MISS SHARP. ODBURN, MISS DISTIN, Model Drawing from the Flat and ddress the Principal.

l Term opened 12th October, 1885, lowed by a constant increase until-flay last, the number reached 114; from Prince Edward Island, one and nine from outlying districts

THE GALLERY. display of 306 Original Works by of the 17th, 18th and present cen-productions of celebrated Works re is now on view—in a adjoining past School Term. Open daily from 2 until 6 p.m. Admission s, other days 25 Cents, Children 10 of admission to the Gallery when

consequent upon the thorough tion, have exhausted the money te; hence the Institution is depen-ne solely upon its School Fees alone to the Trustees hope to see ir through a voluntary practical surate with the elevating and reumentality; namely, a general apove for the fine Arts.

L CARPETS W DYED.

T'S DYE WORKS. RINCESS STREET. 870

Lowest Market Rates.

CEDAR SHINGLES. ears and Extra No. 1.

s a call before you buy elsewhere. RICHARD FARMER, Mill Bridge, St. John.

EEKLY SUN S PUBLISHED BY PUBLISHING COMPANY VEDNESDAY MORNING, AT THEIR

she asked in an eager tone. nting Establishment. y Street, St. John, N. B., llar per year, Liberal inducement what a shame it was for her to quit the EKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

marry a man whom she dearly loved?'

real m



VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1886.

LONELY.

to her feet.

A hush on the lofty mountairs,
A hush in the lowly vales,
And night from the lanes of the forest
Her funeral shadow trails,
I wander afar on the headland To the foot of the tamarac tree. And I muse forsaken and lonely, Ah! lonely as lonely can be.

JOHN LESPERANCE.

I bend my ear and I listen I bend my ear and I listen

If the voices of loved ones at home,
Will come through the silence and whisper
A solace to me in the gloom.

Alas! I hear naught in the stillness,
Save the moan of the desolate sea,
And my heart it is aching and lonely,
Oh! lonely as lonely can be.

I lock above in the heavens To the star by her set apart,
Which often in hours of sadness
Illumined and gladdened my heart;
But tenight a cloud has come o'er it,
And hidden its lustre from me.
Ah! tonight I am mournful and lonely,
Oh! lonely as lonely can be.

A sigh o'er the days of my childhood, A tear for the beautiful past,
No trust in the hopes of the future.
No hopes of a joy that will last!
I live encircled by phantoms
And cling to a love that must fise;

I ne'er was so sad and so lonely, Oh! lonely as lonely can be. Poor waif ! what need of repining? Said a voice from the caverns below; If the hearts thou hast loved are too narrow To embrace thee now in thy wee, Look up to Him whose affection
Is broad and immense as the sea,
And thy soul, so despondent and lonely,
Shall be happy as happy can be.

THE STAGE FIEND.

cold November day—was gradually waning terious and picturesque world of the stage.

It was there she had made the acquaintance into night. Here and there a street lamp of her present husband, who was one of her flickered, and from behind the closely drawn blinds of the windows a ruddy light shone into the street, suggestive of comfortable homes and warm fireplaces,—for those who conjuged the suppress of a home

This was evidently not the case with an old fiddler who stood on the sidewalk bareheaded, with his gray hair flowing in the wind, plying his instrument diligently. Through the stillness of the atreet the sounds of his violin were heard distinctly, and seemed less discordant than performances of atreet musicians generally are apt to be. His reportoire was not rich; 'Parigi cara,' from the 'Traviata,' 'Santa Lucia,' and cara, from the "Lraviata," Santa Lucia, and a romance by Gordigiana were all he could play. But he played these songs with genuine feeling, with tolerable precision, and with that peculiar chic which immediately betrayed the Italian performing his own national music. After the end of each piece he wistfully looked up at the closed windows on both sides, a shiver passed over his ema-ciated poorly clad figure, and after waiting a few moments without result, he again took

up his violin and began the next piece. While the angry November night closed in on this dreary picture of human desolation and helplessness, the glow of a great fire burning cheerfully in a luxuriantly furnished parlor of the house at the gate of which the old musician was standing, shone on another picture of solitary grief and mison another picture of solitary grief and misery. A young woman, dressed with a sort suits lying beyond these limits were put of careless luxury in a morning robe of yellow silk, paced fretfully to and fro in the large room. Now she approached the piano and played with one finger the first notes of 'Parigi la bella;' then she sprang up again, wrung her hands, while something escaped her lips which sounded very much like an Italian cath, and vawned in the most dismal Italian oath, and yawned in the most dismal and (we are sorry to say) inelegant fashion. Here in his abode of wealth and luxury, ennui, the dreadest of all the monsters which assail and torment humanity, had evi-

dently fixed his residence.
Suddenly its fair victim pulled at the bell with an angry jerk which sent the sound wringing and vibrating through the whole house. A young chambermaid appeared on the thread.

Annette, said the mistress in French, 'go and call that musician into the basement. I feel terribly dull tonight; perhaps a few misutes' conversation will amuse me. But he must not know that I am the mistress of when he was present, mused him painfully

heard in the basement showering blessings in very imperfect English on the head of the 'noble signora' who had taken pivy, on a iorlorp, helplass old man.

While he was speaking, the lady herself entered the basement reom. She had changed her dress for a plainer gown; and in pursuance of the directions they had re-celved, neither Annette nor the man-servant Jean noticed in any way her presence.
'Well, have you a good appetite?' she asked the old man in Italian. 'The lady has ordered us to give you as much as you like to eat and drink.'

'Oh, my most humble thanks to her excel-lency!' the old man exclaimed rapturously, pointing to the wine and the alices of cold roast beef which stood before him on the table. I have never had so good a meal since the blessed days in our own beloved Italy when I played first violin at San Carlo to the singing of the great Barberini.' At this name the lady auddenly sprang up, and with an imperative gesture imposing

silence on her servants, took a seat close by the musician. 'So you have accompanied the Barberini?' 'Many a time, signorina; and I shall never forget those nights if I live to be as old as Methusaleh. Ob, what an artist, what a blessed child of God she was! And

stage!'
"You think so?' retorted the lady sharply. Do not you know that she left the stage to I know that well enough. But where can she find that human love which could replace the glory, the excitement, the ineffable oy art alone bestows on her favorite child-

ren. I do not know whom the Barberini married; have once been told her husband was an American banker. If so, she is now probably very rich, and living amid the most exquisite luxury; and yet—well, I am sure she feels dull and miserable, and bitterly regrets the time when she possessed nothing in the world but her voice, and that voice alone sufficed to bring the whole world

The lady answered not a word. A dark frown had settled on her brow while the old man spoke. When he had ended, she sprang from her chair and walked quickly out of the room, slamming the door

The old man looked in speechless wonder from Annette to Jean.
'What is the matter?' he at length uttered. Who is this lady?'

'Well, old gentleman,' retorted the young sonbrette, with a mischlevous spile, 'you have made a nice mess of it! Do you know who the lady is you have spoken to? No other than Adelina Barberini herself, now Mrs. Henry Thorndike Van Puyten! The poor old vielinist's consternation may be easier imagined than described. At first he insisted on going upstairs and imploring tne 'signora's' pardon, but yielded at length to the voice of reason; and after muttering countless invocations to all the saints whose names he could muster, he left the house heavily laden with victuals of every descrip-

tion, with which the good-natured Annette had stuffed his pockets. If he could have witnessed the effect his words had produced on the lady of the house, the old violinist's distress would have been still greater. On leaving her protege Mrs. Van Puyten returned to the parlor and Mrs. Van Puyten returned to the parior and sat down on a low stool near the fire. With heaving bosom, her brows contracted, and her beautiful black eyes shining with tears, she sat there a long time looking steadfastly

THE STAGE FIEND.

The wind howled and swept down Fifth avenue with a dismal moan, rattling the shutters and weather-cocks of the silent, sombre mansions which line the Corso of the New World. The day—a dreary, wet and cold Newspander was a dreary wet and relative to the find the storm of applause rising round her; she felt once more the atmosphere of thrilling, fever-ish excitement which hovers about the myself was a dreary and nictures one world of the attentions and nictures one world of the attentions. enjoyed the supreme happiness of a home on this dreary night. dreary night.

was evidently not the case with an iller who stood on the sidewalk bare, with his gray hair flowing in the plying his instrument diligently.

his youth, his original wit, ond last, not least, by the dazzling prospect of a life full of social triumphs, of all the luxuries which millions can purchase.

They were married, and came to live in New York. Two years had passed since,—two years of the bitterest disappointment. Her husband, as well as the life of those circles of New York society which she naturally entered, proved on closer acquaintance to be widely different from the brilliant picture the cl-devant Barberini had drawn of both while the 'charm of the undrawn of both while the 'charm of the unknown' still surrounded them. H. Thorndike Van der Puyten (of the name Thorndike and of his unquestionable Knickerbooker descent he was immeasurably proud) was what one is apt to call a 'capital fellow,' A thorough sportsman, he possessed all those qualities which render life enjoyable in a quiet, everyday fashion, without ever becoming uncomfortable or clashing with the ways and manners of the so-called world. In the limits prescribed by fashion he found all that his heart or his imagina-

down as eccentric or 'improper.'

That the passionate Italian prima donna, accustomed from her earliest youth to the bustle and freedom of stage life, should feel from day to day more miserable in this parrow sphere of barren social conventionalities, was not more than might have been expected Gradually her temper changed. She grew fretful, melancholy. Violent scenes between husband and wife became daily more frequent, and were the more bitter as neither of the parties had a feeling of being in the wrong. Little by little, poor Thorndike came to consider his home as the very reverse of paradise, and was happy when business afforded him the welcome pretext for a more or less prolonged absence. Just now he had gone as far as San Francisco, to in-'Annette,' said the mistress in French, 'go and call that musician into the basement. This forced solitude had still more embitter. he must not know that I am the mistress of the house. I will change my dress and go down stairs. You and Jean treat me just as if I were the lady's maid, or something of the kind. Do you hear?'

The young girl smilingly nodded and Threat heart and the introduced to meaning him when he was present, mussed him palofully when he has present, mussed him palofully when he was present, mussed him palofully when he left her. She had no intimate friends, and derived no pleasure from a superficial intercourse with the fashionable set to whom her husband had introduced the kind. Do you hear?'

The young girl smilingly nodded and withdrew. She was evidently used to the many whims of her capricious mistress. A collections of her past eventful life, and recollections of moment later the playing in the street ceased, and the veice of the old man was notes of the Venetian gondolier's chant, Dante's verse, -

Nessun maggior dolore Che ricordarsi del tempo felice Nella miseria.

The effect which the unexpected meeting with an old associate of those 'happy times' produced on the fretting mind and rebel heart of the artiste can more easily be imagined than described. The old violinist had by his words which corresponded so exactly with her innermost feelings, raised a storm in the heart of the ex-prima donna. The 'fever of the stage' selzed on her with un-

controllable power.

'No,' she exclaimed to herself, springing up from her seat by the fire, 'I will not. I cannot bear it any longer. This old beggar with his fiddle is happier than I, for he at

least_' A sudden idea seemed to strike her. She lifted her head with an eager look, and an exulting smile orept over her lips. She sat down at her writing deak, snatched a sheet of note-paper out of one of the drawers and wrote hastily a few lines. Then she rang the bell, and, giving Annette the letter, said: 'Be sure to have it sent the first thing

tomorrow morning.'
On leaving the room the chambermaid read the address: Mr. Maurice Savare z, I6 W. Fourteenth Street, City.' The name

mained closeted with him for more than an

The result of this conference became evident the very next day. Mysterious notices were published by the papers, hinting at the possibility and even probability of an impending 'event' of unparalleled interest to the musical world. A few days latter there appeared in all the journals the following card:

ADELINA BARBERINA HAS THE HONOR OF ANNOUNCING THAT SHE WILL GIVE A CONCERT.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A POOR ARTISTE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC

The news of the impending event ran like lightning through the city. The papers published biographical sketches of the artiste, giving wonderful particulars of her former triumphs, and hinting delicately at her present high social position. In a few days every available seat in the house was reserved. Many had sent tenfold the actual price for their tickets; the stockholders of the academy themselves on this extraordin-ary and memorable occasion paid full price or their boxes. Before the concert had taken place the receipts had already attained a sum which Signor Savarex declared to be unparalleled in the annals of musical enter-

At length the great day came. The programme, distributed only on the morning of the 28th, added still more to the interest of the event. Signora Barberini was to appear as Margherita in the third act of 'Gounod's Faust, seconded by the first artiste of the

Italian opera.

Long before 8 o'clock the Academy was crowded to its utmost capacity. A thrill f suspense and of intense carlosity ran through the house while the overture, played by the orchestra of the Italan opera, who had volunteered their services for the occa-sion, and the other numbers of the programme, all performed by exquisite artistes, were being disposed of. All the interest, all the attention of the thousands of people who crammed the house were concentrated on that one act of 'Faust' which was to close the concert. At length the curtain rose, displaying the well-known scenery of Margherita's garden. Slebel sang his air to the flowers, Faust (one of the few good tenors atill treading on earth) rendered with exquisite feeling, his invocation to the other sound. One moment the artiste ster-ped at the door, seemingly dazzled by the enthusiasm she excited; then she advanced slowly, bowing as she went. When she reached the footlights the musical director— a grey-haired veteran of the artistic world rose from his seat, and bowing low to the artiste, presented her, in the name of the orchestra, with a beautiful nosegay of white

roses and violets. This was the signal for a new and still more enthusiastic ovation. Following the example of the musicians and their director, nearly the whole audience rose from their seats, while a shower of flowers was poured from the proscenium boxes on the stage. In the midst of all this frenzy of applause the Barberini stood motionless, with bowed head, a smile of unutterable happiness illumining her face, and big tears running down her cheeks.

Never had the great artiste looked more beautiful, She had disdained to follow the tradition, and had not concealed under a blond wig her own beautiful black halr, which fell in two shining tresses over her shoulders; her eyes, flashing with happiness, triumph, and tears, gave a peculiar lustre to all her features. She stood there in all her dazzling beauty, with heaving bosom like a statue,—a work of art of wonderful perfec-

tion, but full of passion and life.

More than five minutes elapsed before the irst enthusiasm subsided so as to allow the artiste to begin her part. How she sang it; how after each air the applause broke out afresh; how many times she was called before artiste to begin her part. How she sang it; how after each air the applause broke out afresh; how many times she was called before the curtain at the close of the act,—all this baffles description, and is still fresh in the memory of all who were fortunate enough to witness that remarkable performance. witness that remarkable performance.

While the applause and the frenzy of the public were at their highest, nobody noticed an old man, in a shabby black coat, standing at one of the doors of the parquet. With arms stretched out towards the stage, he stood there sobbing like a child, and muttering in a broken voice:
'What an angel! What an angel of heaven

she is!' On her arrival at home the artiste was received with another and still more touching demonstration. The chorus of the Italian Opera waited with lighted torches at her door and screnaded her, the music consisting exclusively of Italian national airs.

The night was far advanced when Mrs.

Van Puyten at last found herself alone in her bedroom. She was tired out by all the emotions of the evening, but could find no rest, She paced about the room with a rest. She paced shout the room with a nerveless, restless step, wringing her hands, aighing deeply, convulsive sobs shaking from time to time her whole figure. A fearful struggle, on the issue of which her whole future life depended, seemed to be raging in her heast. her breast.

The pale light of a November morning was breaking through the curtains when Mrs. Van Puyten satdown to her table and dashed off a few hasty lines on a sheet of notepaper. The letter began with the words: Forgive me! forgive me! I cannot bear this life any longer! It would render us both still more mis

Two months later, on a levely night in January, the great hall of the San Carlo Theatre at Naples was crowded with all that fashion and art could muster in the great city. From Rome, from Florence, the connoiseurs had assembled to welcome the great city. From Rome, from Florence, the connoiseurs had assembled to welcome the great Barberini back to the stage. It was an event which all Italy celebrated as a national festival. While the orchestra were tuning their instruments many among the audience noticed an old man sitting in the row of the first violins, and wearing an expression of unuterable joy and solemn triumph on his lean, wrinkied face. As he took up his violin and adjusted it under his chin, he looked more like a priest preparing for a solemn ritual than an orchestra musician about to do his night's work.

A TEMPERANCE WORKER

From Halifax Submits to an Interview, OUCHING WHAT HE RECENTLY SAW AND HEARD

IN CONNECTICUT AND BHODE ISLAND Jonathan Parsons, P. G. W. P., of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia, who attended the recent session of the National Division at New Haven and subsequently visited relatives in Rhode Island, spent Sabbath and yesterday in this city and was interviewed by one of THE

Sun staff.
What kind of a session of the N. D. did you have?
One of the best sessions for years. There were over 160 delegates and many other members of Grand Divisions in attendance as

What of New Haven and Connecticut temprance people?

New Haven is one of the prettiest cities in America. It is located on the shore of Long Island Sound and has a population of some 75,000. It is the seat of Yale colleges and numerous manufactories and possesses the finest elm avenues on this side of the Atlantic. est elm avenues on this side of the Atlantic. The temperance people of Connecticut gave us a fine reception and appear to be vigorous and energetic workers. The drives through and around the city are pleasant. Their park, one mile east of the centre of the city, containing several hundred acres of forest and glens, hill-side and cliffs, is well worth all the praise that attempts and citizens hastow.

side and cliffs, is well worth all the praise that
strangers and citizens bestow.
What of prohibition there?
The state gives "license" or "no
license" as the towns vote, and New Haven
has always voted "license." Some persons
complain of drunkenness, but we saw no sign.
The best hotel in the place, "The New Haven House, has no bar-room.

Did you ever visit Rhode Island?

Yes—I was in Providence ten days anvisited a number of places in the state. Providence

visited a number of places in the state. Frovidence is a manufacturing and commercial city of 120,000; the second city of New England. It was founded by Roger Williams in 1636, but has grown most rapidly by the development of manufactories during the past forty

Pears.

Do the manufactories benefit the state?

Without manufactories Rhode Island, and in fact all New England, would have a hard time in the race. That little state abounds in manufacturing cities and villages, and the farmers and fishermen are kept busy feeding the people. The manufacturers and wage-earning people pay good prices for what they need and everybody can thus participate in the weekly wages earned by thousands of people in the mills, &c.

exquisite feeling, his invocation to the dimora casta e purs; the wicked tempter Mephisto placed his casket of jewels on a chair; then came some soft, mellow tones in the orchestra, announcing the entrance of Margherita, the garden-door opened, and Margherita, the garden-door opened, and then like the roar of the ocean, there arose Mephiato placed his casket of jewels on a chair; then came some soft, mellow tones in the orchestra, announcing the entrance of Margherita, the garden-door opened, and then, like the roar of the ocean, there arose from all parts of the house a deafening storm of cheers and applause which drowned every other sound. One moment the artiste stepped at the door, seemingly dazzled by the enthusiasm she excited; then she advanced slowly, bowing as she went. When she reached the footlights the musical director.

No. New England has no coal, no iron, no cotton, but little wool, a poor soil and but indifferent climate. Her people bring the raw material thousands of miles from different countries, and then with only limited water power (for many of the mills now use coal) they manufacture cottons, woollens, rubber goods, jewelry, trinkets, boots and shoes, cordage, hardware, machinery, and in fact almost anything. They have brains and education, push and energy, and having had such for 100 years past ten years have shown progress greater.

years past they stand well forward in the race. The past ten years have shown progress greater than any preceding decade.

They have prohibition there now?

Yes. Since 1st of July this year. All licenses expired at midnight June 30.1r, and next day all the saloons, bars, and wholesale liquor stores were closed and have remained closed since.

What caused them to close so promptly?

I can only speak the opinions of others. They attribute it (1) to the determination of the people to enforce the law, and (2) to the fact that fine and imprisonment will be applied to violators. The rich ones, if anyway in clined to test the law, rich no care to face the

initing if convicted.

Is not the law violated?

I do not know. During my stay I saw no places selling intexicants, not even lager, nor aid I see any drunken person. But I presume that the law is violated the same as the ten commendants are and have been violated.

that the law is violated the same as the ten commandments are and have been violated.

What of the police records?

A good story in favor of the law—less than one fourth of the arrests for drunkenness and revelling than for the corresponding weeks of 1885. The house of correction was decreasing rapidly in inmates, so the warden told me.

Are the liquor shops really closed up?

Yes. I saw a great many with shutters up and no business, but some of the places are getting into other hands and are opened with other business. other business.

What effect would the law have on the rents

Would not such a law drive away or keep away visitors and trade?
Perhaps so. I spoke to that effect to several leading men and was quickly met with the answer that their city could do without drinking or drunken visitors, and as for such persons' trade or custom they would rather not have it, as ultimately some person would have 'to pay dearly for it. They would prefer sober (if quiet) customers and visitors.

what of the hotels?

What of the hotels?

Two of the largest hotels talked of closing. One had not been a success before. The other did not close but I heard made some terms with the owner.

What of the state outside of Providence?

It is full of cities and towns and the law is well enforced throughout. Some of the towns have had local prohibition for years past. There is no change there except an exhibition of triumph among the people and determination to have the law obeyed.

How was the law carried?

How was the law carried?
On a vote by ballet. They required a 3 5th majority to put it into the constitution of the state. They had that and between 400 and 500 votes over. It was a contest in the state similiar to the contest in counties and cities How did the city of Providence vote?

A majority for prohibition. What of Newport and the other watering places?
Newport bars closed too and all the bars at

seaside resorts.

Any drunkenness there?

I was at Newport and several other summer resorts on the shores of Narragansett bay, and was on the lookout. I did not see any indications of drinking or drunkenness. I did not were the places well patronized?

Yes, largely—men, women and children in the utmost enjoyment and no trouble, no police no harm

TO BOYCOTT CANADA. Excluding Her Rail Trains in Reprisal for

MB. COLLINS' PROPOSAL-GENERAL GRANT'S AD-VOCACY OF THE SAME PLAN YEARS AGO.

Fishery Outrages.

(From New York Herald's Special Correspondent,) WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. - Mr. Collins. of Massachusetts, offered the following bill for reprisals upon Canada in the house today. It was referred to the committee on commerce,

which ought to report it tomorrow :-A bill relating to commercial intercourse with foreign countries.

foreign countries.

That whenever by the laws, decrees, regulations or acts of any foreign country full freedom of commercial intercourse or full commercial priviliges are denied to any citizen of the United States, their vessels in the ports or waters, or their cars or other vehicles within the limits of such foreign country, the president upon receiving satisfactory proof thereof is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation excluding, from and after such date as he may fix, from all commercial privileges in the ports and waters of the United States all vessels of such foreign country, and excluding from the limits of the United States all cars and vehicles used in the transportation of merchandise owned, operared, managed or ne cars and vehicles used in the transportation of merchandise owned, operared, managed or controlled by any corporation or association organized under the laws of such foreign country; and thereupon it shall be unlawful for any such foreign vessel to enter any port or come within the waters of the United States for any purpose or for any such car or vehicle to come

And for any viciation of the United States.

And for any viciation of the United States.

purpose or for any such car or vehicle to come within the limits of the United States.

And for any viciation of the terms of this act the provisions of the 17th section of the Edd approved June 19, 1886, entitled, "An act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws rehating to shipping commissioners, seamen and owners of vessels, and for other purposes," shall be applicable.

The bill of Mr. Collins does not propose anything unprecedented. In December, 1870, when the Canadians were threatening the same trouble to our fishermen which they are now making, General Grant, in his message to congress, proposed just what Mr. Collins now asks the house to do :-

Anticipating that an attempt may possibly the people. The manufacturers and wageearning people pay good prices for what they need and everybody can thus participate in the weekly wages earned by thousands of people in the mills, &c.

Have they not superior advantages for factories?

Anticipating that an attempt may possibly have made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly acts toward our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorizing that an attempt may possibly example the canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly acts toward our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly acts toward our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly acts toward our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly acts toward our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly acts toward our fishermen.

> GENERAL GRANT'S PLAIN TALK. It is curious that General Grant described to Congress the precise state of things which now exists in the Canadian waters. He wrote:—

exists in the Canadian waters. He wrote:—
The course pursued by the Canadian authorities toward the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by a friendly feeling. * * * The imperial government is understood to have delegated the whole or a share of its jurisdiction or control of these inshore fishing grounds to the colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada, and this semi-independent but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized without notice or warning, in violation of the customs previously prevailing, and have been taken into the colonial ports, their voyages broken up and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexations treatment was designed to and vexatious treatment was designed to bear hershly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States, with a view to political of the United States, with a view to political effect upon this government. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume a still broader and more untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States. They authorize officers or persons to bring vessels hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bay, creeks or harbors of Canada into port, to search the cargo, to examine the master on oath touching the cargo and voyage, and to inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary penalty if true answers are not given; and if such vessel is found "preparing to fish" within three marine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks or harbors without a license, or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to it, they provide that the vessel with ther tackle shall be forfeited. It is not nown that any condemnations have been made under this statute. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States.

It has been claimed by Her Maisety's officers.

to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States.

It has been claimed by Her Mejesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British possessions in North America, except for the purposes of shelter and repairing damages, or of purchasing wood and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the British custom houses or to trade there except in the purchase of wood and water, and that they must depart within twenty-iour hours after notice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded on an alleged construction of the convention of 1818 it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by Her Mejesty's government.

During the conferences which preceded the negotiations of the convention of 1818, the

negotiations of the convention of 1818, the British commissioners proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States British commissioners proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States from "the privilege of carrying on trade with any of His Britannic Majesty's subjects residing within the limits assigned for their use,' and also that it should not be "lawful for the vessels of the United States engaged in said fisheries to have on board any goods, wares or merchandire whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages to and from the said fishing grounds. And any vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned and confiscated with her cargo." This proposition, which is identical with the convention, was emphatically rejected by the American commissioners, and thereupon was abandoned by the British plenipotentiaries, and article I, as it stands in the convention, was submitted.

If, however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or colonial statutes and not upon the convention, this government cannot but regard them as unfriendly and in contravention of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the treaty, for the faithful execution of which the Imperial government is alone responsible.

NO. 39.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE SUN.) VOLAPUK,-The plan for a "universal commercial language" originated about five years ago by Herr Schleyer, of Switzerland, seems to be meeting with greater favor than has been accorded other projects of the kind. It is reported that Volpuk is already spoken with facility by thousands of Europeans; knowledge facility by thousands of Europeans; knowledge of it is being disseminated by fifty-three societies scattered over England, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Holland, Asia Minor, and other countries. Volapuk grammars for the use of Hottentots and Chinese, besides all the European nations, are either in the market or in course of preparation; and two reviews, one entirely in Volapuk and the other with a translation on the alternate pages, are regularly published. The special advantage of the new language is the case with which it can be learnalanguage is the ease with which it can be learned, eight lessons having enabled a Parisian class to corresponds readily with students of foreign countries.

PROF. SANSON, a French biologist, concludes that the use of animals is more economical than that of steam engines in cases where the power required does not exceed that of

A CLOOK pendulum at Avignon, France—the longest known—measures 57 feet, carries a weight of 132 pound, and swings through an arc of between nine and ten feet in four seconds and a half.

Size of Hairs. - Measurements have shown SIZE OF HAIRS.—measurements have shown the thickness of the human hair to vary from the two-hundred-and-fittieth to the six-hundredth part of an inch. The silk-worm's thread is one five-thousandth of an inch thick, and the spider's web only one thirty-thousandth. Blonde hair is the finest, and red the coarsest. Taking four heads of hair of equal weight, a patient German physiologist found the red one to contain about 90,000 hairs; the black, 103,000; the brown, 109,000; and the blonde, 140,000

THE WRITING OF THE STARS -The marvellous nature of star photographs is keenly appreciated by R. A. Proctor, the English astronomer, who says: "I know not how it may be with others, but I find myself strangely moved by photographic records of the heavenly bodies. To see on a small area of photographic film the ripple marks of light waves which have travelled across the illimitable depths of intertellar space, taking years or centuries on their way, to close their career by writing down their record for the astronomers on our tiny earth—this, surely, is among the most amszing, one may almost say the most moving achievements of the science of our day." Describing the process of engraving a zincographic plate by sunlight, from the star-made negative, he concludes: "Thus was an engraving formed by the action of the stars and the sun alone—or, remembering that our sun is himself a star, we may say that the zincographic plate from which charts are printed was the work of the stars only! No human hand has touched the disk-shaped hollows by which each individual star has recorded its place."

It has been noted as a curious fact by Sir

IT HAS been noted as a curious fact by Sir Samuel Baker that pets are never seen in Africa, and that a negro has never been known to tame an elephant or any wild animal. The elephants employed by the ancient Carthaginians and Romans were trained by Arabs and Carthaginians, never by negroes.

and Carthaginians, never by negroes.

THE CANDLE FISH.—One of the curiosities of the animal kingdom is the culachon or candle fish (Theleichthys pacificus) of the northeastern Pacific. It is about 14 inches long, resembles the smelt in appearance, and is caught in large quantities in the early spring. It is the fattest of all known fishes, for which reason its dried and smoked flesh is highly esteemed as a warming food for winter by the Indians, by whom the oil also is eaten. So fat is the fish that when dried it burns with a bright flame until entirely consumed, forming a candle much used among the Indians either with or without a wooden wick passed through the body.

PITCH OF RIVERS—The average pitch of large rivers, excluding regions of cascades, seldom exceeds 12 inches to a mile, and is sometimes but one-third of that amount. According to Humphreys and Abbot, the pitch of the Mississippi from M mphis down (855 miles) is only 4 82 inches how water; from Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio (1,088 miles), 6,94 inches; and above the Missouri, from its source, only 11,75 inches. The Missouri, from its highest scurce (2,908 miles), descends about 6,800 feet, or 28 inches a mile; but from Fort Benton to St. Joseph (2,160 miles), about 11.50 inches; and below St. Joseph to the mouth (483 miles), 9 25 inches. Dana gives the average pitch of the Amezon as a little more than six inches a mile; of the Lower Nile, less than saven; of the Lower Ganges, about four. The Rhone is remarkable for its great pitch, it being 30 inches per mile from Geneva to Lyons, and 32 inches below Lyons.

Height of Twilight.—By observing how PITCH OF RIVERS -The average pitch of

HEIGHT OF TWILIGHT .- By observing how HEIGHT OF TWILIGHT.—By observing how far the sun has to aink beneath the horizon before the topmost summit of the air is cut off from its rays, Mons. Bravais some years ago determined the greatest upward limit of twilight to be 378,000 feet, or nearly 71 miles above sea level. By observing the earth's shadow on the moon during eclipses, astronomers had inferred that the atmosphere must be sufficiently dense to produce twilight for at least 240,000 feet away from the earth's surface.

Some time ago an American wag wrote an account of a gelatine shirt that Edison had invented. It was said to be made of thin sheets of gelatine, each sheet to be taken off when soiled; and there were enough sheets to make the shirt last a year. This yarn was printed in various newspapers and at last in Brazil. The gullibility of the South American may be appreciated, tsaid Dr. Edison in a recent interview, "when it is known that soon after the shirt story met their eyes the Brazilians began to send me drafts and checks for shirts. One idiotic diamond dealer sent me a draft for £100 on the Bank of England. He wrote that he didn't know how much the shirts were, but he didn't know how much the shirts were, but he did not think they ought to cost over a hundred pounds apiece."

"Yours has been a very busy life, Mr. Bullion?" inquired the lady reporter. "H'm, yes,"
said Mr. Bullion, "I began to rustle around
middlin' airly." "Will you please tell me of
your earliest struggles?" she asked, poising a
pencil. The millionaire looked uncertain. "I was that of a well-known operatic manager. The pretty soubrette smiled slyly on delivering the letter to Jean. Both domestics lookeds noe another in a knowing way but said nothing.

The next morning, before eleven, an elegant coupe dashed to the door of Mrs. Van gast coupe dashed to the door of Mrs. Van in a state of feverish excitement the well-known little figure of Savarex. Adelina re
was that of a well-known operatic manager. The pretty soubrette smiled slyly on delivering the pretty soubrette smile

The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 11, 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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LEGALINEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any parson 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. It 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 taken from the office or not.

NO CAPTURES.

The Telegraph is inclined to be sceptical. It will not believe that any attempt is made to capture foreign vessels which fish inside the limit until a seizure is made. The United States fishing vessels always stop fishing and get across the line as fast as they can when the cruisers approach, and they never come into Canadian fishing waters when the cruisers are there. Therefore it is not easy to capture them. The most that can be done is to watch the waters and keep the Yankees out. If the Telegraph or any other paper would inform the public of a case where a poaching vessel remained in our waters until the crusier came there, or mention one occasion in which the cap ture of such a vessel was possible and in which it was not made, there will appear to be some sense in its remarks.

Nobody denies that fish may have been caught in Canadian waters by Gloucester vessels, because the extent of coast is large and the number of cruisers few. But the cruisers have been placed in the waters which were thought to be most likely to be frequented by trespassers, and where the cruisers are there is no trespassing. More vessels must be added to the fleet, so that all the good fishing grounds can be watched. The Yosemite has been purchased, and a despatch, which may be reliable, says that the imperial government will give some assistance. But the better the police service is the more the United States fishermen will keep away. The Telegraph may think the Gleucester skippers have no more sense than to come and be caught, but the Telegraph is catch was too small for smoking, being about mistaken in the men. The statement that the proper size for sardine purposes. Those taken since are larger and just right for strictly mediums—which bring the highest prices in western markets.

Cod and hake fishing continues fair. The presence of large schools of dog fish, prevent to a large extent the catch of cod and hake, besides destroying fishing gear.

There were twenty sail of Canadian fishing vessels lying in Flagg's Cove yesterday. These vessels bring their livers in every Saturday and dispose of them at the oil factories.

F. W. McVicar and J. Russel McLean were on the island last week making preparations to in the days when Hon, Peter Mitchell was taken since are larger and just right for strictly

Hon. Eiward Stanhope, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is vice chairman of the imperial federation league. This league may not accomplish much, but it may be taken for granted that an entitusiastic minister of the organization will not be likely to place small value on the interests of the colonies. Roseberry, late foreign secretary, is the president of the league, and is an earnest advocate of the consolidation of the empire. And while there has been a general feeling of apprehension that the foreign policy of the liberal government would be characterized by weakness and neglect, the public confidence in Roseberry has always been strong. Despite all that has been said to the contrary, the record so far as it ap pears shows that the foreign department under Roseberry has been firm in its treatment of the Canadian fishery question. The young statesman himself declared that Canadian rights had been strictly maintained, and that it was the intention to still maintain them. We expect as good things from Iddesleigh and Stanhope. The new minister has taken the earliest opportunity to meet the colonial delegates, who as usual selected Sir Charles Tupper as their spokesman. To the High Commissioner, who reminded him that important questions were pending in Australia and Canada requiring the co-operation of England, Mr. Stanhope gave assurances that in these and all other matters affecting the unity of the empire he would as firmly as possible maintain imperial

THE Ottawa Journal announces that Mr. John Lovell, the veteran Montreal publisher, has issued a prospectus of his proposed Gazetteer, and history of every county, district, parish, township, city, town, village, island, lake and river in the Dominion of Canada, Mr. Lovell purposes publishing this work in nine volumes, each of which will be complete in itself. Each of the first eight volumes will be devoted to a separate province, the Northwest Territories being taken as one, while the ninth volume will contain eight maps, lists of lakes, rivers, postoffice, etc. This work is certainly a design most creditable to the publisher. Its object is to collect the histories of all parts of the country and embody them in a book, which will indeed be a national work. It is proposed to have editors in each province, and their reports will be handed from time to time to Mr. G. Mercer Adam. The book, it is hoped, will be ready in two years.

The Baptist convention of the maritime provinces meets in St. John next week. This convention is not clothed with powers like those of the Episcopal synods, the Presbyterian assemblies, or the Methodist conferences; for the Baptists believe in local self-government and delegate few powers to their larger parliaments. But the scope of the cenvention has been widening year by

THE war cloud on the Rio Grande is growing thicker. Troops are mustering on both sides of the river. The Texans are thirsty for Mexican blood, and recruits are heard from in Colorado and Kansas. On the other side there are signs of courage and determination. The Texan Cutting has been tried by Mexican law, regardless of the protest of Secretary Bayard. He has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labor and a heavy fine. The form of the trial was not calculated to reconcile Cutting's friends. No witnesses were called, and no very good chance to make out a case was offered to the defence. But as Cutting refused to plead and denied the jurisdiction case. Catting is poor stock to make a martyr of, but it is claimed that he is only one of many Americans who have been school,—Kentville Star. of the tribunal this would not prejudice his illused in Mexico.

IF Home Secretary Matthews is defeated next Friday on his return to his constitu-Secretary Harcourt, when he returned to Oxford for re-election after taking office in 1880. It is not often that a minister seeking re-election under such circumstances is opposed and still less often is the opposition successful. When the conservative government came in last year Lord Randolph Churchill and Ashmeade Bartlett were the only ministers opposed, on their return to their constituents. In Churchill's case the fight was severe and it was largely the persuasive canvass of Lady Churchill that saved his lordship. The present home secretary was elected a few days ago by a majority of more than a thousand, but it is believed that the liberal unionists who put him in, are by no means pleased to have him in the govern-Harcourt did, seek another seat.

THE United States folk still make impolite comments on the fact that their escaped an extradition treaty had been agreed upon by the governments of Great Britain and the United States, and that it did not become law because the United States senate refused to confirm it, the blame might be placed elsewhere than on Canada. We no more want New York absconders in our cities than we want to drive Gloucester fishermen from our waters. If we harbor the one class and do not harbor the other, it is all the fault of the senate at Washington.

Grand Manan Notes.

GRAND MANAN, Aug. 9.—The weirs at Long Island, Big Duck Island and passages are taking large quantities of herring. They commenced fishing on Wednesday last, but the first

on the island last week making preparations to open the fertilizer factory at Drake's dock. An engineer has been engaged to get the machinery in working order. Summer tourists continue coming and going in large numbers.

Prof. G. U. Hay of St. John, is making pro-

fessional examinations of natural elements, etc.
An American fisherman laid in Seal Cove Sound on Wednesday last looking for bait. As there was no bait in that vicinity and the the night.

The public schools on the Island re-opened

last week.
Dr. J. M. Deacon will remove to St. Stephe on Wednesday next, where he will commence practice. It is universally regretted that the Dr. is to leave the Island, where he has resided for two years past, during which time he gained a host of friends and earned a high professional reputation.

Before the sun, the summer visitors rise, at the cottage near the Swallow Tail Light, and clamber over the adjacent cliffs, oblivious to the temperate of city life. And down they go

clamber over the adjacent cliffs, oblivious to the tempests of clty life. And down they go by Pettis' Cove, Net Point, and Flagg's Cove, and over to Whale Cove, and by Tatton's corner, and the old grave yard, and by the Church of the Ascension, to Gaskill's wharf, and thence to the Marble Ridge hotel, that overlooks the bay and its multitudinous islands.

The fog whisle at Duck Island will be put in operation as soon as the water supply is found. operation as soon as the water supply is found sufficient.

A Celebrated Attack by Bees.

(From the St. James's Gazette.) Death from bee stings is an unusual incident. At Ludlow, however, on Tuesday, John Adney, formerly mayor of that place, was stung so severely by a swarm of bees in his garden that he died almost immediately. Perhaps the most formidable attack by bees on record, and one which attracted consider-

able attention at the time, occured in Prussia able attention at the time, occured in Prussia on the same day of the month sixty-five years ago, namely, on the 20th of July, 1820. M. Eulert, a merchant, was travelling in a carriage with his wife from Wittenburg to Berlin, when on the high road between Kropstadt and Schmogelsdorf, a huge swarm of bees suddenly covered the carriage, horses, travellers and coachmen. In a few minutes the horses, overpowered by stings, lay down on the ground. The coachman while endeavoring to aid the horses lost his hat, his head became covered with a matted mass of bees, hair. ing to aid the horses lost his hat, his head be-came covered with a matted mass of bees, hair, and blood, and he fell down insensible. M. Eulert, whose mouth was filled with bees, rushed off for assetance. On returning to the spot with a woodman he met and some laber-ers, Mme. Eulert was found lying face downward on the ground, happily not much injured. The coachman was still insensible, and for forty-eight hours his case was precarious.

The bees being at last driven away by burning hay and straw, the suffering horses were ing hay and straw, the suffering horses were examined and were discovered to be in a frightful condition. One died the same day from the effect of the stings it had received; and the other was taken to Schmogelsdorf and placed under the care of a veterinary surgeon, but succumbed to its injuries on the following day. There were at the time no fewer than 2,000 hives of beesin the commune of Schmogelsdorf, where not only regret but also no slight anxiety was caused by M. Eulert's adventure.

A lady friend sends me a new idea for a

LOCAL MATTERS.

ACCIDENT TO W. E. SKILLEN. -On Tuesday morning W. E. Skillen, while driving from his home at St. Martins to Salmon River, met with a very serious accident. His horse collided with another animal and Mr. Skillen was thrown out of his carriage. His head struck one of the wheels of the other wagon and a gash nearly four inches long was cut on the top of it. Mr. Skillen also sustained other other injuries. Dr. Gilmor attended him, and in the evening he was removed to his home where he is suffering intense pain.

A NEW DEPARTURE. -Acadia Villa Semin ary. Horton Landing, Kings Co., has added to its staff of teachers, Geo. B. McGill, professor of agriculture, who will take charge of the

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING .- The eldest son of Rev. Wm. Aitken, Newcastle, a lad of thirteen. accidently shot himself with a pistol. Friday morning. The ball lodged in the lower part ency for re-election after taking office, it of the abdomen. Doctors Freeman, Pedolin will be no more than happened to Home and Baxter attended him. No effort was Secretary Harcourt, when he returned to made to extract the bullet. A despatch this forenoon says the boy rested well last night. There is no inflammation as yet. We enter tain good hopes of his recovery.—Chatham

> FOR THE past ten days two commissioner have been engaged hearing evidence preferred against G. Rupert Johnston upon a charge of defrauding his creditors. The proceedings were instituted upon an execution issued by the St. Lawrence sugar refinery, Montreal, for \$1,500. After an exhaustive hearing the commissioners decided that Johnston, having already been imprisoned six months for fraud, could not be again remanded for what was practically the same offence. McSweeney for plaintiff, Drysdale for prisoner. The case will be app to the supreme court. Another execution was served on Johnston yesterday.—Halifax Herald 7th.

DEATH OF REV. G. F. CURRIE. -The death ment. If defeated he will probably do as is announced of Rev. G. F. Currie, M. A., Baptist missionary to the Telugus, India, Mr. Currie was a native of New Brunswick and, after graduating at Acadia college in 1874. was pastor of the Baptist church at Andover. criminals are harbored in Canada. Seeing that | For about ten years he has been successfully engaged in missionary work at Tuni, India, as representative of the Baptists of Ontario. He was highly esteemed by his denomination as a mau of ability and plety, and his early death will be much regretted. He married Miss Maria Armstrong of Wolfville, N. S., who survives him. They had three children. About two years ago he came home for a rest intendling to remain two years, but on the death of Rev. Mr. Timpany, missionary to the Telugus, he cut short his visit and returned to the mission field.

N. B. RAILWAY COMPANY.-The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Railway Company was held in this city a few days since. The report of the operations of the road showed that the gross earnings for the past year had been \$956,944,12, all of which was spent on the road and equipment. The following directors were elected: Samuel Thorne, J. Kennedy Todd, John S. Kennedy, D. Willis James, Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, Sir George Stephen, Hon. D. A. Smith, E. R. Burpee, C. W. Weldon, M. P., H. O. Northcote and John McMiller John McMillan.

At a meeting of the directors Samuel Thorne was re-elected president; J. Kennedy Todd, vice-president; J. Alfred Seely, secretary-treas. urer; F. W. Cram, general manager, and W. T. Whitehead, land agent,

NEW LIVERPOOL SHIP. - Messrs. Russell & Co., of Port Glasgow, launched from their Kingston yard recently a handsomely modelled iron sailing ship named the River- complicated cases were tried. The following side, of 1,610 tons register, built to the order of are in addition to those already reported in Messrs, T. C. Jones & Co., of Liverpool and The Sun: The replevin suit of O'Doherty Antwerp. Her dimensions are as follows, viz . -Length, 260 feet; breadth, 38it. 3in.; depth,

Thursday the brick house on Water street, St. Andrews, owned by T. T. Odell and occupied by the Misses McGrotty, was discovered to be on fire by Miss McGrotty, who, accidentally awakening, smelt the smoke and gave the alarm. The fire engines were speedily on the alarm. The fire engines were speedily on the ground and water poured into the premises. The house was so filled with smoke that it was difficult to locate the fire, which after some time was discovered to be in the kitchen, situated in the ell. After the fire was discovered it was an easy matter to extinguish the flames. The fire caught in the floor underneath or alongside of the cooking stove and burned quite a large hole through the floor. A good deal of damage was done inside the house by the deluge of water thrown into it. A part of the furniture was removed out of the house; also, goods out of the shop, stowed there by Mr. Odell. If any insurance—it is not known. Probably \$200 will cover the damage.

A HEROIC DEED.—Reuben Golding of this city, and Mrs. Golding and their three year old daughter and infant son, had a narrow escape from drowning, near Hampstead, some days since. They were sailing in a small boat which was capsized by a sudden squall and the occupants thrown into the water some distance from the boat. Mr. Golding caught hold of his wife, and, having placed her on the bottom of the boat, dove a considerable distance for the infant. Catching hold of its clothing in his teeth, he swam to where his daughter was his teeth, he swam to where his daughter was struggling in the water. He carried both children to the boat and placed them on it near their mother. Mrs. Golding slipped off the boat several times, but was quickly caught by her husband and placed on the craft again. The husband and placed on the craft again. The husband and placed on the craft again. unfortunate family remained clinging to the boat for about half an hour, when a small skiff boat for about half an hour, when a small skiff put off from John Slipp's place and took all on beard except Mr. Golding, as the boat was too heavily laden to carry him. Mr. Golding caughthold of the stern and was towed ashore almost completely exhausted. Witnesses on the shore pronounce Mr. Golding's conduct to be the most heroic ever seen upon these waters

Temperance.

At the last regular meeting of Princes Louise Lodge, Newtown, Kings Co., the following officers were installed : Albert S. Mace, D. G. C. T. & T.; Stirling R. Coates, C. T.; Miss L. Avery, R. H. S.; Miss A. Manning, L. H. S.; A. Street Mace, R. S.: Miss Manning, A. S.; Miss Bella Campbell, F. S.; Manning, A. S.; Miss Bella Campbell, F. S.; Miss S. J. Manning, V. T.; F. W. Harrison, M.; Howe Stockton, D. M.; Chas. Tamlyn, C.; W. A. Gaeline, P. C. T.; George Adair, Sen.; A. Manning, I. G. This lodge was organized last epring by Mr. Galbraith of Sussex, since which time its growth and prosperity have been very marked indeed. It meets every Tuesday night in a hall affording a pleasant and attractive accomodation for the large gatherings which regularly attend. The work for the last quarter has been ably dealt with and very nicely carried on, owing, no doubt to the strong temperance feeling and brotherly and sisterly love existing among the members. Its effects on the community are already very

MONCION'S NEW PAPER.-The Locomotive the name of a weekly journal issued from Moncton. Bruce McDougall, who aunounced himself as editor-in-chief, has had some journalistic experience, having some years ago conducted a somewhat notable journal known as the Mohawk, and subsequently been a member of the Transcript staff. The Locomotive states that it "is conducted by a company o gentlemen who have the cause of the railway men at heart," that it will always "defend the railway employes from the ruthless attacks of such men as Pottinger and Schrieber," that in politics it will be "Liberal to the core." It is announced for the comfort of all other papers that it "will not venture to attack any jour-nalist who will write the honest truth and does nalist who will write the honest truth and does not attempt to deceive the reading public," an inducement to journalistic honesty the world over which will do much to elevate the tone of the press. The publisher expresses his trust that it he "is unfortunate enough to lose a fortune in the enterprise he will be rewarded in the great and glorious hereafter." The in the graat and glorious hereafter." THE SUN, in welcoming the new journal, ventures the opinion that his final record will not be contingent on the loss of a fortune, which view of the case should be conscling to the large class of journalists who have no fortunes to lose. The Locomotive is published in the Transcript office, and the remark respecting the hereafter, taken in connection with the following editorial paragraph seem to indicate the Deacon's co-operation:—

con's co-operation :-"Honest Men Wanted-A few honest men "Honest Men Wanted—A few honest men to rule' on the I. C. R. would be the means of making lots of happy railway employes. But as long as the government harbors a lot of sleuth hounds of the Schrieber stamp, who hunt down honest workingmen, we may look for discontent on the I. C. R. He is like a vicious criminal towards his inferiors, and licks his hateful chops with pleasure when he knows that he is oppressing the men under him. And Mr. Pottinger is about as fit to be superintendent of a railway as Billy Maloney is to be President of the United States."

The Country Market.

The market has been rather poorly supplied all week, due in a great measure to the haying season. A large quantity of produce came down river yesterday afternoon, but very little reached the market, being quickly purchased by the many commission merchants who daily visit Indiantown. This custom prevails to a very great extent in and around the city and the deputy clerk is now keeping a sharp lookout for such people. Yesterday he captured two or three farmers who were selling goods in the market and attempting to evade the market tolls and after a sharp reprimand, coupled with the fact that another attempt at such evasion, would render them reliable to an \$2.5 fine them. would render them reliable to an \$8 fine, they were let go.

Yesterday the supply of vegetables was quite

Lesterday the supply of vegetables was quite large. Potatoes are coming in plentifully and the crop is reported to be very good. Mr. Kingston of the Reach, said yesterday that the potato bug had struck in pretty thick in his part of Queens county, but Paris green was being applied with good effect. The crops, Mr. K., sava will he above the average expent. Mr.K., says, will be above the average, excepting hay, which has suffered considerably from iry weather.

The quotations are: Butchers' beef, 61 to 71 per lb; mutton, 6 to 7 per lb; veal 3 to 8 per lb; lamb, 8 to 10 per lb; butter, 17 to 18 per lb; roll do., 18 to 20 per lb; eggs, 17 to 18 per lb; roll do., 18 to 20 per lb; eggs, 17 to 18 per doz; chickens, 50 to 60 per pair; lettuce, 25 per doz. heads; radishes, 25 per dozen bunches; rhubarb, 1 per lb; green peas, 60 to 80 per bushel; new potatoes, 60 to 65 per bushel; blueberries, 50 to 60 per pair. new potatoss, 60 to 65 per bushel; blueberrier, 50 to 60 per pail; beans, 70 to 80 per bushel; beets, 40 per dczm bunches; turnips, 80 per dczm bunches; cabbages, \$1.20 per dczm; raspberries, 45 to 10 per half pail; cucumbers, 50 per dcz; calf sking, 10 to 11,

Westmoreland Circuit Court.

The circuit court adjourned last Friday afternoon after a session of nearly three weeks during which several important and rather v. Bickford, which developed some very nice highest class at Lloyd's, being in several instances in excess of their requirements, and is fitted with all the latest improvements. She will be commanded by Captain Bowlby, and will load at Glasgow for Sydney on her first voyage. As she left the ways she was gracefully christened the Riverside by Miss Mary Bird, of Riversdale Road, Aigburth.

FIRE AT ST. Andrews.—At 200 legal points, resuled in the plaintiff's favor, but a number of points were left to be dealt much interest been shown as in that of William Brown v. John Brown (brothers), a long-standing family quarrel over right of way across the plaintiff's land. The entire Brown family and almost the total population of Wheten settlement, parish of Sajisbury, appeared as witnesses on either side. The attorney general and H. R. Emerson represented the plaintiff; R. Barry Smith the defendant. On three occasions during the trial an adjournment was made to see if a settlement could not be effort. occasions during the trial an adjournment was made to see if a settlement could not be effected, and this was finally attained, largely through the efforts of A. E. Killam, M. P. P. Then the brothers who had not spoken to each other for four years, and had been chiefly occupied during that time in putting up and chopping down fences, shook hands amicably, and the bone and sinew of Wheten settlement returned to their homes. returned to their homes

Moncton and St. John

DECLINE TO TENDER FOR SUPPORTING KINGS

At the semi-annual meeting of the council of the municipality of Kings, George Otty, secretary-treasurer, was directed to write to the secretaries of the alms house commissioners of St. John and Westmorland, to ascertain upon what terms said commissioners would be disposed to take over the care and maintenance of the paupers of Kings county, and to have replies published in THE SUN and Telegraph, The replies received by Mr. Otty are as fol-

FROM ST. JOHN.

Commissioners Alms House and Work House

AUGUST 3, 1886. George Otty, Esq., Secretary to Municipality of Kings Co.: Dear Sir—At a meeting of the Board of Alms House Commissioners, held yesterday, I was directed to inform you that they had considered your proposal for the support of the poor in Kings Co., and offered the following resolution:
"Resolved—That this commission, in view of the large number of inmates domiciled in the alms house of the city and county of St. John,

deem it inexpedient to entertain any overtures on the part of the municipality of Kings county for the taking care of the poor of said county."

FROM WESTMORLAND. Office of Peter McSweeney, Main street, P

MONCTON. N. B., July 22ad, 1886. Geo. Otty, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer Kings Co. SIE—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., we beg to state that we cannot take over the we beg to state that we cannot take over the care and maintenance of the paupers of Kings county. We find since the alms house was built for the town of Moncton, the cost of maintaining the poor is about one half what it was under the old system, and it will be still lies when the other parishes come in, which they are sure to do in time.

We beg to remain,

Your obedient servants,

A. E. CHAPMAN.

A. E. CHAPMAN,
PETER MOSWEENEY,
J. MAC C. SNOW,
Commissioners Alms House, Moncton,

The Funeral at Greystone.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE SAMUEL J. TILDEN. Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 7 .- The day opened with damp and heavy clouds brooding over Graystone where the body of the dead states. man was lying. In this city the public buildings were closed and emblems of mourning were displayed on almost every house. The early trains brought large crowds to attend the obsequies and the roads leading to the late home of the deceased were througed with mourners, among whom were many notable citizens. Long before the services began the house and spacious grounds of Greystone were filled to overflowing.

filled to overflowing.

The pall bearers were Samuel J. Bandall,
John Bigelow, Daniel Manning, Smith M.
Weed, Charles A. Dans, Dr. Geo. L. Millen,
Wm. Allen Butler, Daniel Magone, J. B.
Trever, Dr. Richards Simmons, and Aaron J.
Vanderpool. Delegations from various bodies
followed the pall bearers and took seats in the
blue room adjoining the parlors. These were
from the Bar Association, headed by Hon.
William M. Evarts, New York Board of
Aldermen. Tammany Hall. Irving Hall. Aldermen, Tammany Hall, Irving Hall, County Democracy and several other organiz-ations, President Cleveland entered the roomwith Secretary Edincott, Secretary Whitney and Mr. Lamont. Following next came the members of the family and Mr. Tilden's nephews and nieces.

Governor Hill arrived just as the ceremonie

were beginning. He was seated next to Mayor Grace. Rev. Dr. Tucker read the funeral prayer of the Presbyterian church, and the choir sang, Abide With Me. Dr. Tucker next delivered a short address on the personal qualities of the deceased. The body was borne out to the hearse at 10.50 and carried to the train for New Lebanon. The president, governor, mayor, cabinet officers and delegations followed with the pall bearears in twenty-three carriages. The services at the grave were of the simplest kind.

On Tuesday afternoon, Sir Charles Tupper,

in company with several of the Colonial Agents General, waited upon Earl Granville by appointment, to bid him farewell on the ermination of his period of office. Sir Charles Tupper, in opening the proceedings, expressed to Earl Granville, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, the high appreciation they enter tained of the disposition he had always shown, during his period of office as Colonial Secre-

tary, to meet, as far as possible, the views of the governments they represented. Their thanks were due both to him and to Lord Roseberry for the manner in which the interests of the for the manner in which the interests of the Colonial communities had been maintained in questions touching; Canada and the Australasian colonies. They had learned with great regret of the illness from which his lordship had suffered, and trusted the present improvement would soon lead to complete restoration. Sir Charles also, on behalf of the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, referred with gratification to the present satisfactory condition of public affairs in South Africa—a condition of affairs considered to be mainly due to the manaffairs considered to be mainly due to the manner in which the colonial office had sustained the government of the Cape in the policy it had

felt it right to pursue. Earl Granville, in reply, said his opinion of the importance of having the Colonies represented as they were in London had been very much enhanced by his experience as Colonial Minister. He had derived great advantage from the presence of these representa-tives and the advice and assistance they had been able to render him in those matters of very great importance in which personal communications were extremely advantageous. He was very glad to learn that matters were going on satisfactorily at the Cape, and did not imagine that in regard to the fishery question there was any ground to anticipate serious difpleased that he had the pleasure of seeing them, and the opportunity of thanking them for their past co-operation.

The Colonial representatives were then received by Lady Granville, and after a short conversation took their leave.—Canadian Ga-

zette, London 24th ult. C. and I. Exhibition. CIRCULAR DEALING WITH CANADIAN FRUIT. CANADIAN SECTION C. AND I. EXHI-BITION, LONDON, S. W.
July 28th, 1886. SIR-The Canadian fruit, preserved in about ,000 glass jars, continues to be one of the chief attractions of the Exhibition, notwithstanding many of the specimens have lost their natural This exhibition cannot fail to be of great

benefit to Canadian fruit-grovers, as well as all other classes, and no effort should be spared to supplement this collection with fresh fruits at the earliest possible date.

All reports agree that the apple crop this season, in Great Britain and on the continent, will be under the average, excepting in Spain and Hungary, where large crops are reported. will be under the average, excepting in Spain and Hungary, where large crops are reported. Efforts are being made to extend the market for Canadian apples directly to all the principal cities of Great Britain and on the continent where it seems practicable.

I hope to be able to report very shortly upon the prospect of success in that direction, as well as in the matter of cold chambers for fruit

shipments in Canadian steamers. Yours very truly, C. R. H. STARR, Canadian Fruit Dept.

England's Drink Bill.

The London Times has for a long time been accustomed to make a detailed annual statement of England's drink bill. These reports are the work of members of the statistical society, and their accuracy is not questioned. The statement for 1885 has now appeared, and it informs as that British expenditure upon drink in that year amounted to \$616.343,000. Footings from 1860 to 1885 are given, showing that in a quarter of a century England's drink bill has increased \$425,009,000 to \$616,000,000. Mr. Burns, who prepared the statistics, says that 'it is clear that the amount of the national drink bill is enormous, being equal to the nation's expenditure for drink in that year amounted to \$616,343,000. amount of the national drink bill is enormous, being equal to the nation's expenditure for bread, butter and cheese; is not far short of the rents paid for farms and houses in the United Kingdom; is three times the amount spent for tea, sugar, coffee and cocoa; and is six times the amount of the amount of our expenditure on linen and cotton goods. Taking the families of the United Kingdom at six millions, the gross expenditure for drink in 1885 gives an average expenditure for drink in 1885 gives an average expenditure per family of \$102 50; or reckoning five persons to a family, \$20 50 per head. Of course if those who do not drink at all are subtracted the average is very much greater; rising in fact to \$100 per family of five persons. ing in fact to \$170 per family of five persons.

Winnipeg Wholesale Trade. (Winnipeg Commercial 3rd)

The past week has been a very quiet one generally with the wholesale trade of the city. In almost all branches of season goods the first orders for fall and winter have all been booked, and as yet there has been no stir in the way of sorting trade. As harvest draws near the feeling seems to get quieter, and at points in the territories where the crop prospect is very poor it has reached a state of deadness. In quite a aumber of instances opening orders given to eastern houses, and a few to houses here have been cancelled or greatly reduced owing to the disappointment in crops. These are confined to the territories and although they are not numerous, they show the worst cases in what must be considered a not very satisfactory outlook. Inside of the province the feeling is totally different, owing to the prospect of an unusually early harvest, and a fine sample of grain being secured. Still there is but a light demand for all classes of goods there, and in city only one or two lines show any activity. sorting trade. As harvest draws near the feel-

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT) Monoron, Aug. 9.—Rifle sports are becoming decidedly popular in Moncton, though our townspeople have in times past taken very ilttle interest in shooting matters. The West. morland county rifle association will hold its annual matches on Friday, on the range of the Moncton rifle club. The programme embraces a county match, ranges 200 and 400 yards, for which cash prizes of \$25 are effered; an association match, ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, cash prizes amounting to \$33, and a Moneton merchants match, ranges 300 and

1	500 yards, for which the following prizes been donated:	ha
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	H. G and F C Mars, shirt. Miles Sullivan, silk handkerchief	1
	D was a sik handkerchief	1
		1
	J Watson, do do L Higgins & Co, dippers	1
	G R Sanish formiants half	1
	G R Sanjob, farrier's knife	1
		1
		1
		1
1	Lt Beverly, weather glass	1

Harris, Cowling & Co., E. Allen & Co., C.
T. Nevins, E. W. Steves and others have signified their intention of donating, but have not yet named the articles. A big day's shooting may be expected. F. troop of cavalry are shooting at Shediac today for the selection of their taam.

Tae funeral of the late Robert Weir took lace this afternoon and was largely attended. The deceased was a son of Jonathan Weir, one of the oldest residents of this town and one universally respected. Being a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, also a member of order of Kuights of Pythias, also a member of the fire department and cornet band, these organizations turned out in full uniform, making it the most imposing procession of this nature ever witnessed here. The funeral was more directly under the auspicess of the Knights. The Rev. Joseph Hogg, pastor of the Presbyterian church, led in the funeral ceremonies. The deceased, though a young man of only 30, leaves a family of six small children.

Another Victory

FOR THE CANADIAN ABTILLERY TEAM AT SHOE.

A cablegram to Major Armstrong, yesterday, conveyed the pleasing intelligence that the Canadian artillery contingent at Shoebury. ness had won another victory over the crack teams of Great Britain.

The competition was for nine silver cups and £45 sterling, offered by Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., for some time member of parliament for Lisburn, Ireland, the whole of which were carried off by the Canadians. The match was fired with the 64 pounder Palliser muzzle loading rifled gun, with shell. This second victory goes to show that our art llerymen are equally at home with muzzle and breach loading guns, their first success having been achieved with a breach loader. They defeated 92 competing teams.

Canadians generally, while gratified at these victories, so creditable to their representatives' skill as marksmen, look forward with much interest to the result of the shifting ordnance competitions.

Petitcodiac.

A tremendous hail and thunderstorm burst over Petitecdiac Tuesday afternoon. About one mile out of the town the ground was covered with hail to the depth of several inches. The hail could literally be shovelled up in barrelaful.

Mr. White of Acadia College, who is at present supplying the Baptist pulpit in this place, is taking a brief but well deserved holiday at St. Martins. Since Mr. White's engagement, he has proved to be a very acceptable preacher.

A very beautiful children's flower service was held in the English church last Sunday afternoon. The church was well filled with young and old, and was profusely decorated

Music for Children.

SENSIBLE ADVICE FROM CARL REINECKE ABOUT (From Musical Items.)

You are extremely anxious that the little folks should learn to play something classical, at least, by Haydo or Mozart. Do not exercise undue haste in this direction, dear nadam. I consider it wrong to attempt the classics too early, and, because Mozart and Haydn offer but few technical difficulties in Haydn otter but few sechnical difficulties in many of their sonatas, these works are regarded and employed as instructive pieces, and the fact is ignored that one's pleasure in them as absolute works of art is thus spoiled for many absolute works of art is thus spoiled for many a day to come, perhaps forever. I ventured recently to play Haydn and Mazart sonatas in grand concerts and was met everywhere by myamszedfriends' remarks to this effect: "We never knew that these little sonatas contain so much poetry and they can sound so beautiful and at the same time so brilliant, for we have always only heard them played by our chilalways only heard them played by our chil-dren in a labored manner." Therefore, do not attack these masters too soon. A child does not at once demand poetic nourishment, but simply healthy food, and in this respect Clem-enti, Kuhlau, Diabelli, Krause, Alban Forster, enti, Kuhlau, Diabelli, Krause, Alban Forster, etc., cffer excellent material. I will enumerate in this connection: Clementi sonatines, op. 36; Kuhlau sonatines, op. 29, op. 55 (1-3); Diabelli sonatines a quatre mains, op. 24 and 54; Krause, op. 20; Reinecke, op. 127, Nos. 1-4 (these have appeared in two and four-hand editions), and "New Music Book for Young People" (Vol. 1). And, that you may not altogether lack the classics, Beethoven's four-hand sonatas, op. 6, and Haydn's Il massoro e lo scolare, the last work often causing much merriment, from the fact that the teachers is first called upon to play for the pupil each merriment, from the fact that the teachers is first called upon to play for the pupil each motive that the latter has to play.

'I would ask you to have some ogsters to night, but since the Rs have disappeared from the months oysters are not good; in fact, the scientists say they are hurtful. Of course you would not ask me to treat you to anything hurtful.

'Certainly not, dear John, but there is ice cream, you know.'
'I'm aware of it, but they say that arsenic 'I'm aware of it, but they say that arsenic goes into the manufacture of ice cream.'
'All the better, dear John. There is nothing better for the complexion than arsenic.'
'But, my love—'
'Never mind, John, I'm willing to risk it.'
'But if you should die, darling?'
'You will take a plate also and we will die together.'

Moncton.

Seriously In

Sudden ! MONCTON. Edward Cash accident this Moncton, H beam of the T Painsec, the found the lad severed below where the leg residence, wh Sisters of Ch

and the arm Meahan, R. request, and a afterwards ha recover. The and a laborer lived at No. 2 days at Sprin A widow noon and ex There is a

Moncton just and machinis typhoid fever f the fire der Two thousa picnic at Poin hing passed MONCTON. the Scott Act at a previous a warm discu The majority be unwise to the act, and of the fact th piring and n to the effect meeting auth

Burning of

BATHURST, church of the by fire this n and seven o' usknown, bu was caused l boxes and con building, as first discover great difficult of the church was impossil

Scourged k Crops Ruine

Moncton,

for Kent cou

in town this

damage by y in parts of parish of St. sides, hailsto ruining the c the houses. large as hen's places the gro one to two fer time. All gra miles on both pletely destro acres of grain Others of his from ten to t case the destr splendid crop can be saved toes are cut t advanced it hundred pan Catholic char house had thi houses in the panes each. to purchase At Cockfish crops are als Cocaigne and more serious brated Bucton the same dist St. Mary's agricultural d farmers, bein suffer want, caught in the but fortunate dents are re-noon, when m

Cotton Manu

MONTREAL, cotton manu day, commit prices of grey ton, dye colo prices were made which trade. It is not be very a being spoken one of the mithey wont be

TORONTO. man of the T injured while some others water, and Si head foremos the bottom v was very pop cast a gloom widowed mo mains were t

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August 11, 1886. BY TELEGRAPH.

MONCTON.

Seriously Injured on the Intercolonial-Sudden Death-The Railway Picnic.

(Special to THE SUN.) Monoron, Aug 6.—A lad 16 years old, named Edward Cash, of Halifax, met with a frightful accident this morning at Painsec Junction, near Moncton. He was stealing a ride on the brake beam of the Truro freight. When coming into Painsec, the conductor heard screams and found the lad under the train. His left leg was evered below the knee and the left arm above severed below the knee and the left arm above the elbow. The lad was brought to Moncton where the leg was amputated above the knee and the arm just below the shoulder. Father Meahan, R. C. priest, was sent for at the lad's request, and administered the sacraments. He afterwards had the sufferer removed to his own residence, where he will be nursed by the good Sisters of Charity. He is doing well and may recover. The lad said his father, a widower, and a laborer with a family of ten children. and a laborer with a family of ten children lived at No. 2 Cornwallis street, Halifax. He eft his home a week or two ago, worked some days at Spring Hill and was coming here to work on the Buctouche and Moncton rail-

way.

A widow named Evans, 63 years old, fell over while scrubbing her floor Saturday afternoon and expired almost immediately from heart disease. There is a great deal of fatal sickness in Moneton just now. Robert Weir, engineer and machinist in the sugar refinery, died of

typhoid fever on Saturday. He was a member of the fire department, Knights of Pythias and Two thousand persons attended the railway picnic at Point du Chene on Saturday. Every-

thing passed off agreeably. Moncron, Aug. 9.-A motion to enforce the Scott Act and indemnify the officers, made at a previous meeting of the council, provoked a warm discussion at the council board tonight. The majority of the members thought it would be unwise to proceed with the enforcement of the act, and especially to indemnify, in view of the fact that the year's term is about expiring and no money has been voted by the ratepayers as required by the act of incorporation. An amendment was finally passed to the effect that if the electors in public meeting authorize the indemnification the council would proceed. It is thought unlikely the electors will take such action.

BATHURST.

Burning of the Roman Catholic Church.

(Special to THE SUN.) BATHURST, Aug. 9.- The Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Heart was totally destroyed by fire this morning, between the hours of five | telegraph business from Quebec westward to and seven o'clock. The origin of the fire is the Pacific and to all parts of the United unknown, but it is the general opinion that it States and it is the intention of the Canadian and seven o'clock. The origin of the fire is was caused by mice taking matches from the boxes and conveying them to the attic of the building, as it was in that part the fire was first discovered. Some moveables were with great difficulty removed, but the greater part of the church franciscos. of the church furniture was destroyed. A nice organ, valued at \$200, was also burned, as it was impossible to get it out. The total loss is estimated at between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The building was partly insured.

KENT COUNTY

Scourged by a Violent Hail Storm. Crops Ruined, Windows Broken and Great Damage Done.

in parts of Kent. In the rich and popular parish of St. Marys, where Mr. Leblanc resides, hailstones of unprecedented size fell. ruining the crops and breaking windows in all the houses. The hallstones were from an inch to an inch and a half each. Some were as large as hen's eggs and in ditches and hollow large as hen's eggs and in ditches and hollow places the ground was covered to a depth of one to two feet. The storm lasted for some time. All grain crops, for a distance of two miles on both sides of the river, were completely destroyed. Mr. Leblanc had thirty acres of grain. He will not harvest one bushel. Others of his neighbors in the district had from ten to thirty acres and in nearly every case the destruction is complete. Wheat was a splendid crop and all is destroyed. Some fields can be saved for fodder. The targe of potes. splendid crop and all is destroyed. Some fields can be saved for fodder. The tops of potatoes are cut to pieces, but as the crop is well advanced it will not be a total loss. One hundred panes of glass were broken in the Catholic chapel at St. Marys. Mr. Leblanc's house had thirty panes broken, and all other houses in the district from fifteen to thirty panes each. Mr. LeBlane came to Moncton to purchase glass and putty to repair the

damage.
At Cockfish, another settlement in Kent, the crops are also badly damaged. In parts of Cocaigne and other settlements the loss, is more serious than that caused by the celebrated Buctouche tornado, which passed over the same district seven years ago, August 6:h. St. Mary's is fortunately one of the richest agricultural districts in the province and the farmers, being generally well to do, will not suffer want. Hens and other small animals caught in the storm were killed in their tracks, but fortunately no loss of life or serious acci-dents are reported—the storm occurring at noon, when most people were in doors,

MONTREAL:

prices of grey cotton, white cotton, colored cotton, dye colored cotton and yarns. Scales of prices were adopted and other arrangements made which were deemed satisfactory to the trade. It is understood that the advance will not be very serious, from five to ten per cent. being spoken of. What the mills want, said one of the manufacturers, is uniformity so that

they wont be cutting each other's throats right along as they have been doing. TORONTO. A Base ballist Breaks His Neck.

(Special to THE SUN.) TORONTO, Aug. 9. m third baseman of the Toronto base ball team, was fatally injured while bathing here yesterday. He and some others were playing leap frog in the water, and Smith, while making a leap went head foremost to the bottom, his head striking the bottom with such force as to dislocate his neck. He died at three this morning. He was very popular and his untimely death has cast a gloom over base ball circles. He had a widowed mother in Cleveland where the remains were taken tonight.

THE FISHERIES.

London, Aug. 9.—The government has decided to reinforce the fleet on the North American station to allow of more vessels being employed in the protection of Canadian fisheries. The corvettes Pylades and Tourmaline will leave for that

CANADIAN NEWS A Budget of News from the Upper Provinces.

(Special to THE SUN.) MONTREAL, Aug. 4.-It is stated that the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic and the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette railway companies have resolved to extend their lines to Sault Ste. Marie, so as to secure a through service to the Atlantic. A staff of surveyors have gone to Algoma to arrange about the details of the road. The distance from Algoma to Sault Sta. Marie is about niuety miles. The Canadian Pacific authorinicety miles. The Canadian Pacific authorities who are favorable to this extension, will, it is stated, push forward the work with as much speed as possible. So as to be in a position to co-operate with the American companies who are in a good financial position. It is expected that connections will be made in about twelve months. This new route will be about 400 miles shorter to the Aliantic than by any of the other lines and new route will be about 400 miles shorter to
the Atlantic than by any of the other lines and
it will affect the traffic of the upper peninsuls
and Duluth. A large portion of the grain
raised in the northern states, which is shipped
by boat from Duluth to the Atlantic will probably go direct by this new route.

As a result of the counting of the votes in
the Chambly contest it has been ascertained
that 68 votes were cast at 8t. Tambert's of

Thi smakes the total majority 80. VICTORIA, C. B., Aug. 4.—Sir Geo. Stephen and party arrived here vesterday. Dissatisfaction with the freight rates on the Canadian Pa cific in British Columbia having been expressed at several points along the premier's passage, he yesterday called the attention if Mr. Van Horne to the statements. The determination of the management to develop all he business possible, will doubtless result in the removal of all difficulties. There is a strong toeling here that a considerable business will be done with that a considerable business will be done with the countries bordering on the Pacific ocean.

Yesterday, Sir John opened the first horticultural show in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, and spoke strongly in praise of the work of such associations.

ations.

Sir John has driven out a good deal this week and has improved greatly in health.
There's some talk of the premier's and Sir Geo.
Stephen's parties joining and extending the
trip to Queen Charlotte Sound, but nothing definite is arranged.

Today Sir John received a memorandum

from the Chinese residents. Last night workingmen met and resolved to present the premier with an address. The Victorians are all very kind and hospit-able and are making the premier's stay very

TORONTO, Aug. 4.-The Canadian Pacific have secured control of the wires of the Canada Mutual Telegraph Company from Toronto to Buffalo, thereby enabling them to handle Pacific to build a line to the maritime province at once in order that in its operations it may cover the entire Dominion.

The yacht Cygnet reported lost arrived all right at Oswego this afternoon. The dismasted vessel supposed to be her turned out to be a fishing yawl. TORONTO, Aug. 5 .- At a meeting of Newfoundlanders resident in this city, tonight, a resolution was unanimously passed condemning in the most unqualified manner the author of the despatches relative to the sensational stories of distress in Labrador and Newfound. land, whose conduct was characterized as dastardly. It was decided to take steps for

the formation of a society on the basis of existing national societies.

Two destructive fires occurred within a few Two destructive fires occurred within a few miles of this city today. About two this morning Woodbine Hotel, adjoining the racing track and stables was burned to the ground. A boarder in the hotel named Alexander for Kent county in the local legislature, was in town this afternoon. He reports that the damage by yesterday's storm was very serious for fity-five hundred. Shortly after noon a for proceeding the process occurred within a few miles of this city today. About two this morning Woodbine Hotel, adjoining the racing track and stables was burned to the ground. A boarder in the hotel named Alexander for fity-five hundred. Shortly after noon a for fity-five hundred. Shortly after noon a few processing the process of the process o for htty-five hundred. Shortly after noon a fire broke out in the stables adjoining Brunskill's Hotel, Davisville, north of this city and both stables and hotel were consumed. A barn and a blacksmith's shop near by and a schoolhouse were badly damaged. Loss esti-mated at eight thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance.

London, Oat., Aug. 6. -About three weeks ago a yachting party left Sarnia for a northern cruise on Lake Huron. Those on [board were Messrs. T. A. Telfer, manager of the Bank of London at Watford; Wm. Vidal, station agent at Watford, and son of Senator Vidal; W. C. C. Morrison of Jarvis; Wm. J. Sinclair, law C. Morrison of Jarvis; Wm. J. Sinclair, law student and secretary of the West Lambton Reform Association; Hops Mackenzie and Fleming Mackenzie, nephews of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, They started on the return trip last week, and on Saturday noon last reported by telegraph from Southampton that they were on the homeward run and would reach Sarnia by Monday morning. As nothing further was heard from them, fears were entertained that the yacht had been capaized in Sunday's gale and lost with all hands. A tug sent from Sarnia yesterday morning in search sent from Sarnia yesterday morning in search of the party returned at three o'clock this morning with the bodies of Hope Mackenzie, Fleming Mackenzie and Telfer. The bodies were found in a boat beached near Point Frank. Two of the bodies were lashed to the coat. A tug has gone to search for the other codies.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 5 .- The city was en fete today. Business was entirely suspended, schools were closed and the day was observed as a general holiday, the occasion being a regatta on Victoria Arm under the patronage of the Lieutenant Governor, Rear Admiral Seymour, officers of Her Mejesty's ship Triumph and the mayor and council of Victoria. There Cotton Manufacturers Fix a Scale of Prices.

(Special to The Sun.)

(Special to The Sun.)

(Special to The Sun.)

Montheal, Aug. 9.—At a meeting of the cotton manufacturers of Canada held here to-day, committees were appointed to fix the received at their disposal. At nine octook in the even prices of gray cotton white cotton colored out. ing a long procession of boats lighted with Chinese lanterns and other adornments started from the gorge and passed down the arm look-ing as an aquatic show simply superb.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.-A despatch was re

supplementary quarantine regulations into operation. Port Hawkesbury, N. S., and the harbor of the Miramichi, N. B., have been

nade additional quaranting stations. made additional quarantine stations.

The clerk of the crown in chancery has received the finally revised voters' lists from the following electoral districts: Nova Scotia: Pictou, Kings, Halifax, Inverness, Lunenburg, Shelbourne, Guysborough. New Brunswick: Gloucester, York, Victoria, Charlotte. Prince Edward Island: Kings county district,

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug 7 .- Sir John, yester day, received a deputation of Knights of Labor who presented him with an address in which they recognized the ability and honesty with which he had conducted the public affairs of the Dominion and his sympathy with the workingmen, as evinced by his legislation, his plans for the development of the country by means of public works and by his general fiscal policy. They complained of Chinese labor as inimical to the best interests of the country

inimical to the best interests of the country and suggested changes in the Chinese inspection law. They also proposed that the Dominion should take the issue of bank notes in its own hands, as the loss on bank notes was a tax on the people, eastern bank notes being here subject to a discount, and Columbia bank notes being a chinest that the control of the country is the country of the country ubject to a similar discount in Easter

Sir John replied that the Chinese merchant Sir John replied that the Chinese merchants here had waited on him, complaining that the law respecting their nationality worked injustice to them, and that he would like the deputation to supply him with fuller particulars before he left, so that he might thoroughly understand the whole question, as the desire of himself and celleagues was that the labour of the country should be in the most advantageous condition in the structure with the ageous condition in its struggle with the abor of other countries, and that it should reap benefits equally as great as those enjoyed by the workingmen of the most favored country in the world. He thanked them for their kind that 68 votes were cast at St. Lambert's of which Jodoin obtained 40, and Prefentaine 28. The delegation withdrew, highly pleased with their reception and promised to supply the particulars he wished. Lady Macdonald laid the foundation stone of the Methodist Sunday school connected with Wesley church, Mrs. Shakepeare present ing her with a silver trowel in connect

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

(Special to THE SUN.) HALIFAX, Aug. 3.- Eight Gloucester fisher men who lost their vessels on the Grand Banks in fog last month and experienced terrible suffering from hunger, thirst and exhaustion before being picked up or reaching land, at" rived here today from St. Pierre. Four are Nova Scotlans and the other four Norwegians. schooner Lizzie J. Greenleaf, July 9:h, were four days and nights in an open dory without food or water, when they were taken on board by a French bark in a very exhausted condi-

tion, supplied with the necessaries of life, and again started for land, being finally taken into St. Pierre on a French bark. Jeremiah Smith and Harvey Daly, lost from the schooner Frederick Gearing, on the Grand Bank, July 16th, after four days and a half intense anffer ing and exposure, were taken on board French fisherman, cared for and supplie with provisions and again started, reaching Lamailne after five days exposure, Oliver Hansen and Lari Olsen of the schooner David A. Story lost their vessel, 17th July, and after three days starvation reached St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, Charles Crojans and Chair Chlarage of the schooner West Hand Charles Charles and Chair Chlarage of the school Parker West Hand Charles Ch and Chris Chlassen of the schooner Wm. H. Oakes left their vessel July 20 h and three days later were taken on board the bark Riberia, from St. John, N. B., for Ireland, whence they were on the 27th ult. transferred to the British fishing schooner Eliza and landed

Smallpox is still prevalent at St. Pierre

HALIFAX, Aug. 4.-A Shelburne despatch to the Herald says: "The cuttar Terror is still actively guarding the coast. While anchored at Sand Point last evening it was observed on pard the cutter that a large American schooner had entered the harbor and come to anchor Captain Quigley immediately despatched a oat to her in command of Chief Officer presence and her name, e'c. She turned out to be the mackerel seiner master, with 400 barrels of mackerel bound home from North Bay. The skipper said he had put in for shelter. Bennett ordered him to report at customs in the morning and left two armed men from the cutter on board, as usual, to prevent any infringement of the law while tin the harbor. Skipper Cunningham seemed not to see the point of knuckling to the Canadian officials, for as soon as officer Bennett's back was turned he conceived the Bennett's back was turned he conceived the idea of carrying off the two Canadian tars to the States and commenced to weigh anchor preparatory to sailing away. The giddy skipper's playfulness was nipped in the bud, however, for as soon as the guard preceived the fun they discharged their revolvers as signal to the cutter and Bennett came aboard again with boat's crew and convinced Cunning ham that he had better spoil this joke than

part in peace." HALIFAX, Aug. 5 .- U. S. Consul General Phelan has received official confirmation of the forcible detention of the Gloucester schooner Rattler at Shelburne by the cruiser Terror. He regards this as the most flagrant outrage yet perpetrated on American vessels by Canadian officials, and says he "cannot conceive how it can be endorsed by the Dominion government. The Rattler ran into that port for a few hours' shelter to escape the fury of the storm raging outside. She is immediately treated as a pirate craft and armed men from the cruiser placed on board. She prefers to risk the dangers of the deep to the insulting treatment received in a professed friendly northern. treatment received in a professed friendly por treatment received in a professed friendly port and prepares to continue her voyage in the teeth of the storm, when additional armed men board her and at the point of the revolver com-pel her to remain in port all night. I never heard of such an outrage."

The consul says he has telegraphed all the facts to Secretary Bayard.

lose his ship. So he stayed and reported all right this morning, and he was allowed to de

THE YACHT RACE.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—A despatch was received today from France that E. G. Green, who has been in the wholesale wine and spirit business here for twenty years past, had suicided near Bordeaux, by shooting himself the previous day. The deceased went to Europe in June last to secure agencies of English and French wines and liquor houses, and letters received from him by friends stated he had been very successful. For the past ten years the deceased was captain in the Montreal field battery. What prompted him to commit the rash act cannot be conjectured.

James F. Wolff, special agent of customs department, has taken action for \$40,000 damages against the Witness for libel in characterizing the customs system as a blackmailing system.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—In view of the existence of Asiatic cholera in parts of the continent of Europe and of smallpox in the United Kingdom, a proclamation has been issued putting supplementary quarantine regulations into operation. Port Hawkeshury, N. S. and the NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—The Priscilla,

OUR CABLE LETTER. Comments on the English Political

Situation. The Meral Effect of the Burmingham Contest-Churchill's Unpopularity-The Government's Irish Policy.

(Special to THE SUN.) TORONTO, Auug 8.-Justin McCarthy cables that the present is a Micawber administration, Irish party and the Irish people could be bought off, or satisfied, or stilled even for a moment by some courty government crumbs being flung to them has been utterly dispelled by the meeting of the Irish party in Dublin and the resolution adopted unanimously and enthusiastically there.

THOMAS POWER O'CONNOR sees in the Birmingham contest, where the liberals oppose the re election of Home Secretary Matthews, the first long step toward the break up between the conservatives and their unionist allies.

The correspondent of the New York Times

cables that the Birmingham incident marks the flow of the popular tide in favor of Gladstone. JAMES O'KELLY.

home rule M. P., cables: Should Cook succeed it will be a distinct triumph for Gladstone and will do much to dishearten and demoralize Hartington's followers. Chamberlain's failure to prevent the Birmingham radicals from opposing Matthews has naturally made the tories angry and disgusted. They ask what good is an alliance with Hartington and Chamberlain if the radical rank and file won't obey them. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

believed to be Mr. Jennings, conservative member for Stockford, cables to the Herald: Probably no ministry ever formed in England left so much bitterness behind it as Lord Salisbury's. Even of its own members few seem entirely satisfied. Some would have preferred different offices; others consider they ought to have been in the cabinet. People Nova Scotlans and the other four Norwegians, who have got nothing are still more discontent.

Michael Tobin and Levi Jewett, lost from the ed. During the past week much quiet discussion has been going on. The opinion decidedly gains ground that the ministry jeopardized its changes by placing Churchin in command. For him the great crisis of his life has arrived. Should he fail, there will be no hope of recovery. It cannot be doubted that the ministry is exposed to great dangers from within. The rock shead is not so much Parnell as the chancellor of the exchequer. A single grave indiscretion may wreck the minisate, inaccessible to advice and fiery tempered, this is a position well calculated to excite misgivings in the conservative ranks. The Orangemen are already up in arms over the appointment of a Catholic home secretary, but the old to cause much mischief. Far more important is the obvious truth that the liberal-unionists will never enter into a substantial alliance with the conservatives while Churchill holds sway. Henry James detests him; Hartington eyes him askance; Goschen despises him. The rank and file would infinitely prefer going back to Gladstone at once than he reclaimed. to Gladstone at once than be reckoned among at St. Pierre.

Smallpox is still prevalent at St. Pierre.
They report that French vessels are landing enormous quantities of a splendid quality of fish at St. Pierre, which already rivals Gloucester as a great cod fishing centre.

The Imperial gunboat Comus sailed for Bermuda and Jamaica tonight.

The Presbyterian preachers and laymen today decided to establish a Presbyterian school for the maritime provinces in Halifax.

Heavy rain, thunder and lightning today. cided move in Ireland, nor to give an indica-tion of its future policy. In fact it has not decided on the policy and it will not be forced to explanations during the present short ses-sion. It will confine itself to obtaining sup-plies and will meet again in October to see what can be done about Ireland. It hopes to secure order by the firm administration of or-dinary law. If this fall, it will proclaim the disturbed districts and appropriate the National disturbed districts and suppress the National League.

TERRIBLE RIOTING

Renewed at Belfast-Troops Hurrying from Dublin.

Six Persons Killed and Two Hundred Wounded.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.-In response to urgent telegrams received from Belfast this evening, 400 infantry soldiers, some of them being on furlough, were summoned by bugle in the streets and were despatched in haste to Belfast by special train. A body of 200 dragoons and infantry will leave for Belfast at four o'clock tomorrow morning. The police of Belfast will be soperseded by the military.

Belfast, Aug. 8.—The excitement here is unabated. This morning rioting broke out in the old lodge road and the police were obliged to fire in order to disperse the rioters. This afternoon rioting was repeaved with great

afternoon rioting was renewed with great violence in the old lodge, Governor and Sspring-field roads. Many persons with gunshot wounds have been sent to hospital. Additional troops have been telegraphed for. The aspect of affairs is serious.

LATER. BELFAST, Midnight.—The rioting shows no sign of abatement. The McKenna incident, which was principally the sacking of wine shops and other public houses, was repeated tonight, the result being that two persons were killed and another was fatally wounded. Twenty-six cases of serious injury are reported, one of the sufferers being a boy who has since

LATEST. The total number of persons dead so far believed to be six. The number wounded unknown, but will probably reach 200. Belfast, Aug. 9.—During the rioting which occurred here Saturday evening and up to an early hour this morning 11 persons were killed and 130 seriously wounded. The majority of the injured persons have shot wounds. Rioting was renewed today and a fierce encounter took place between the soldiers and the mob, in which a number were wounded. A soldiers at close quarters fired at a boy, shattering his hand. The soldier was arrested. Reinforcements of troops to the number of 1200 have arrived in Belfast today.

BELFAST, Aug. 9, noon.—All attempts to stop rioting have been unsuccessful, and the violence of the mob is increasing. Thirty violence have been wounded. The reliable to the stop rioting have been unsuccessful, and the violence of the mob is increasing. Thirty

rioters have been wounded. The police are keeping up a merciless fire upon the mob. Belfast, Aug. 9.—The city, owing to the wreck and ruin of houses, presents a deplorable aspect. Its appearance is similar to that of Paris after the commune. It is feared that numerous deaths resulting from the riots have

hours there was a desperate meice. Both parties claimed a victory. One witness declares that six'y persons fell, many of whom were dead. It was evident that each party intended to annihilate the other. The mobs were dispersed by the military and relice military and polica.

LATEST. BELFAST, Aug. 10.—There are now 5,500 extra military and police quartered in Belfast, and more are coming. At two o'cock this morning the mob made a desperate attack upon the police with atones, badly wounding some of them. A serious melee has taken place on Park street. Furniture in many that the present is a Micawber administration, awaiting for something to turn up. McCarthy pronounces the hoped-for-something to be the wish for an outbreak of disorderly acts in Ireland, and predicts that they will be disappointed. The absurd hope, he says, that the Irish party and the Irish people could be bought off or actified are still acres for a sit there were so many targets. aimed with remarkable coolness, picking each other off as if there were so many targets. They were not interfered with by the police or soldiers, who were fully occupied in the city. It is rumored that sixty of the rioters were shot down, many of whom were killed.

> BRITISH PARLIAMENT. Opening of the First Eession of the New

House. London, Aug. 5.—Parliament reassembled this afternoon. When Gladstone saw Chamberlain enter, the ex-premier arose and went over to the radical dissentient leader, shook hands with him cordially and held a conversation with him and with Lord Hartington.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, liberal member for Warwick and Leamington, was elected speaker.

elected speaker. Although the reception of Gladstone in the house of commons was undemonstrative, he was cheered in the palace yard both on arriving and on leaving. In Gladstonian circles it is reported that Gladstone will raise the Irish uestion in the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, demanding of the gov-

ment an explicit statement of its policy.

The Liberal-Unionists are not ready to support the Gladstonian proposal to limit the government's time in which to prepare an Irish measure to November. The cabinet will insist that after the estimates have been granted, parliament by proposed until Espanse. ed, parliament be prorogued until February. The Queen's speech will be read on the 19th London, Aug. 5.—The Freeman's Journal (Mr. Parnell's organ) says: "Lord Aberdeen came to Ireland as a herald of peace. The

Trish democracy finding the message with-drawn, resolved that he should convey the assurance that they are ready to clasp hands in friendship with British democracy, while they 'are resolved to maintain Ireland's rights at all The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, who is reported to be a tory and ar Orangeman, telegraphs to his paper that the ovation has not been equalled since the days of O'Connell. For the first time in the history of Ireland, he says, a viceroy has demolished barriers separating imperial dignity from the set timent of the masses, thereby merging the

rule of the Queen in that of the sovereign Belfast was the scene of renewed trouble pesterday, when two parties of workingmen engaged in a serious conflict. The police, in attempting to disperse the rioters, were turned tempting to disperse the ricters, were turned upon by both parties and received a heavy volley of stones and other missiles, to which they responded by firing into the crowd. Several rounds were necessary to disperse the mob, which was only accomplished after many of them had been injured. Some of the ricters are wounded very seriously. Magistrates Keogh and Millar were seriously wounded with the stones, while expressed in received the ricters and one vice president died within a single year. It is an illustrious list that is inscribed to the control of the received the ricters and one vice president died within a single year. It is an illustrious list that is inscribed to the control of the received the ricters and one vice president died within a single year.

stones, while engaged in realing the riot act to the mob.

DUBLIN, Aug. 5.—At Mr. O'Brien's request Mr. Parnell has consented that Mr. Leamy should accompany Messrs, O'Brien and Redmond as delegates of the Parnellite party to the Irish league convention at Chicago. The delegates will sail from Queenstown on Sunday.

Sunday. (By Midnight Cable.) DUBLIN, Aug. 5.—The Marquis of London-derry took the cath of office as lord licutenant of Ireland and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach took the oath as chief secretary for Ireland today BELFAST, Aug. 5 .- Mobs have been asser

landing on the Canadian shore. At 425 p. m. a row boat towed the cask to a point just above the cantilever bridge, where it was turned adrift in the middle of the stream. The novel craft was submerged about half the time while passing through the rapids, but while in the circumscribed outer circle of the whirlpool its occupants thrust their heads through the opening and Potts calmly smoked a cigar. A successful landing was made at Queenston, on the Canada side, five miles further Jown the river. The entire voyage occupied 55 minutes river. The entire voyage occupied 55 minutes. The feat was witnessed by not less than 15,000

MEXICO Defying the United States.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 9.-An El Paso specia

BENVER, Col., Aug. 9.—An El Paso special says: "Excitement over the Cutting imbroglio is much intensified today and wild rumors of every kind are heard. A passenger on a train from Chihauhua City this morning says it is known positively that Governor Maceyna has ordered the Paso Del Norte authorities, in case of attack from Texas, to cut off the prisoner's head and deliver it to the Americans. Eight hundred Mexican troops are said to have left Lagos for Paso Del Norte Sunday night.

It is asserted that a second demand has been made and that American officials have been notified to leave Mexico.

A DYNAMITE PLOT.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The home office has been informed from New York that a number of dynamiters have left the United States for the purpose of making attacks on the English govpurpose of making attacks on the English government. The conspirators, the report says, will go from New York to Paris and there await a faverable opportunity for entering England. The home office has notified the French government. Some of the home department officials declare they believe the whole enterprize, as reported from New York, is merely a renewal of the O'Donovan Rossa demonstrations to raise money. ions to raise money.

RECENT NOTABLE DEATHS. (Philadelphia Times.)

Tae death of Samuel J. Tilden does not leav

single ex-democratic candidate for the pre

sidency among the living, and but one of al the presidents since the organization of the republican party, thirty years ago, Rutherford B. Hayes, is now alive, and he will die les lamented than any one of the chief magistrate of the Republic. Of the republican candidates or the Republic. Of the republican candidates for president only three survive. General Fremont, the first-born of republican presidential nominess, is yet living, although thirty years have elapsed since his candidacy; Hayes lives quietly in Ohio and is seldom spoken of as having been a presidential candidate, and Blaine is yet vigorously directing the politics of the nation toward 1888 from his seaside retreat up in Maine. All the others who have been nominated for president during the last thirty years, excepting the present presidential incumbent, sleep in the City of the Silent. James Buchanan, who made the first battle for the democracy scainst republicanism with Fremont as its leader, died a few years after the war; Beckenridge, who was his vice-president, died ten years ago, and Dayton, who was on the ticket with Fremont, died some years ago while minister to France. Lincoin, who was elected in 1860; and Johnson who succeeded him from the vice-presidency, died eleven years ago after he had been elected and served a season in the tenate. Duuglas, Breckenridge, Bell and Lincoln, competitors in 1860, have all passed away, and Hannibal Hamlin, Lincoln's first vice-president, is the sole survivor of the nominated leaders of that contest—Herschel V. Johnston and Joseph Lane, his nominated competitors, having long since crossed to the other side. Lincoln and McClellan were the leaders of 1864, with Johnston and Pendleton second on their tickets, and all are dead but Pendleton, who is now minister to Germany. for president only three survive. General Fre-Pendleton, who is now minister to Germany.

The national candidates of 1868 have all The national candidates of 1868 have all passed away. Grant and Colfax and Seymour and Blair are names which belong to the dead; and the candidates of 1872 are all at rest with their fellow-leaders of 1868. Grant and Wilson and Greely and Brown—all have passed the divide. The candidates of 1876 are half living and half dead. Tilden died full of years and honors, and Hendricks lived to retrieve his fraudulent defeat of 1876, only to descend from the vice president's chair to the grave. Hayes and Wheeler still live; but who remembers them with pride as president and vice president of a and Wheeler still live; but who remembers them with pride as president and vice president of a government of law? The candidates of 1880 are yet fresh in the recollections of the country. Garfield and Hancock are dead, but gratefully cherished in public memory. Arthur became president on the assassination of Garfield, and is now the only henored ex-president living, and English of Indians is yet living as a night-mare in democratic dreams. Of the candidates of 1884, all are living but Vice-President Hendricks. Cleveland and Blaine seem both quite vigorous enough and doubtless quite willing enough to enough and doubtlees quite willing enough to accept another campaign in 1888, and Logan, Blaine's second-best, is the liveliest sort of a candidate for a new trial, with his name on top. Butler, who ran a presidential fence-shop for Blaine in 1884, is still alive and kicking, and is ready to run again for any of the lady with a ready to run again for any of the lady with a ready to run again for any of the lady with a ready to run again for any of the lady with a ready to run again for any of the lady with a ready to run again for any of the lady with a ready to run again for any of the lady with a ready of the la

ready to run again for any of the old parties or for any new party that may come along in time,

It is remarkable that there is only one expresident now living who was elected to the office, and, in point of fact, he wasn't selected at all, but was fraudulently returned as elected.

Hayes and Arthur are our ex-presidents. on death's remorseless record of a twelvemor. -Grant, Seymour, McClellan, Hancock, Til-den and Hendricks. The wives of presidents den and Hendricks. The wives of presidents linger longer with us, as the names of Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Garfield testify. All of them but Mrs. Hayes are widows, and each receives an annuity of \$5,000 during life, and Mrs. Hancock has been voted an annuity of \$2,000 for

Rebbers of the Dead.

The Daluth News, in speaking of the return of a party which had spent a week at Isle Royal, Lake Superior, has the following concerning their visit to the wreck of the Canadian Pacific Belfast, Aug. 5.—Mobs have been assembling in the streets today, threatening serious disorder.

TWO FOOLS

Successfully Navigate Niagara Whirlpool and Rapids.

Buffalo, N. Y. Aug. 7.—Niagara whirlpool and rapids were again navigated in a cask today, the perilous feat being successfully accomplished by William Potts and Geo. Hazalit, two coopers employed in the same shop with Graham, who made the initial trip three weeks ago. The barrel boat was 10 feet long, conical in form, and built of the best locust stavs. It was supplied with keel, rudder, screw wheel and turret with glass-covered peep-holes. About 300 pounds of sand ballast kept it right side up most of the time. The start was made from the Maid of the Mist landing on the Canadian shore. At 425 p. m. a row boat towed the cask to a point just above the cantilever bridge, where it was turned adrift in the middle of the stream. The

SNOW IN NEW YORK AND AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS - EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

SUMMIT HOUSE, Mount Washington, N. H., Aug. 3.—There has been a snow storm on Mount Washington. The snow was an inch and a half deep at 5 30, the wind eighty miles an hour. Windows were quickly frosted and the thermometer stood at 28 degrees. The Summit car is running and people are flocking to see the sight.

to see the sight.

An earthquake this morning was reported about three o'clock, at Bethlehem, and snow fell at Fabyan's. There were two loud reports and shocks, which made hours rock and everything rattle, and some land sides are reported. reported.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 3.—At 4.55 o'cock this morning, snow began falling here, the fall lasting about five minutes. The weather is ex-

tremely cold for the season.

SARATOGA, Aug. 3.—The races here today were postponed on account of the threatening and extremely cold weather. The entries will stand for tomorrow. What the Colonies Will Expect.

Speaking of the possibility of federation, the London Standard undertakes to prophecy that, first, the colonies will naturally expect England to have a policy they can understand, and which they approve. Whatever some shallow observers may say of the peace-loving ways of between the Puritan and Priedilla, and one minute between the Priacilla and Mayflower. It was one of the closest races ever sailed. The Sachem came in first samong the schooners, one minute shead of the Montaur. Nearly fifty yachts competed. The Galatea joined the fieet just before entering the harbor and she received a reyal greeting from the squadit roles in read of attendance. A painful feature of the fieet just before entering the harbor and she received a reyal greeting from the squadit roles in the surrounded by yachtsmen who were warm in admiration of her beauty. The fieet will sail for Vineyard Haven in the morning.

FOREST FIRES.

MILWAUKER, Aug. 9.—For almost an uninterrupted distance of nearly one hundred miles nort to skewen's Polnt along the line of the Wisconsin Central railway, forcest fires are raging and hundreds of men are fighting the same proposed and the situation. The military early this morning dispersed several sival mobs at the police of damage has already been done,

Deekly

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 11, 1886.

THE NEW STEAM CRUISER.

We believe the purchase of the Yosemite steam yacht by the Canadian government has now been completed, and that the new cruiser will be placed on duty for the protection of the fisheries in a short time. The Yosemite is a 450 ton boat, capable of steaming twenty knots an hour and will be efficiently armed and manned. Her commander had not at last accounts been selected. The price paid for the Yosemite is said to be in the vicinity of \$40,000, though she originally cost a much larger sum.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries would no doubt have preferred to purchase a ship in Canada, had there been a suitable steamer which could have been obtained. On previous occasions when government steamers were required, the contracts for construction were given to Canadian ship. builders, though the usual amount of abuse was received in consequence. The schooners required for marine police were easily obtained in the maritime provinces. But the steamer needed was not procurable.

The schooners are very good for some places, but in others they were not effective. It has been complained that no poachers have been seized within the three mile limit. This is not surprising since the cruiser can usually be seen by the poacher while she is much farther off than the three mile line is. Taeconsequence is that the fisherman escapes. Tais is almost certain to be the case among the islands in the neighborhood of the Maine coast, where the limit is anywhere between a few yards and three miles from our coast. and where a sailing vessel is liable to be becalmed during a great part of the time. It is true that although no seizures have been made the service has been efficient. The poachers have been kept away from waters frequented by cruisers. What is wanted is that inducements should be held out to prevent United States fishermen coming inside the limits at any time. With a steam yacht capable of making twenty knots anywhere about a bay not many Gloucester fishermen would venture inside in the hope of being able to get away before the cruiser would get there.

RETALIATION BY BAILWAY.

The New York Herald proposes a new grain. scheme of retaliation against Canada in view of the fact that additions are to be made to the marine police fleet :-

"By the comity of neighbors Canadian cars are allowed to enter and traverse the United States, carrying freight for hundreds of miles. Cars of the Grand Trunk and other Canadian for instance, are run down from Montreal to New York, there unly ad and take in freight which they carry seven hundred miles through Canada, then re-enter the United States and run hundreds of miles through this country to St. Louis and other points, where they unload and take in return cargoes, which are again run through Canada into New York.

Now, no foreign vessel is allowed to transport a cargo from one port of the United States to another; and it is suggested that congress shall authorize the President to enforce the same rule upon railroad cars. In that case every Canadian car having cargo of freight, for instance, from St. Louis or Cincinnati for New York, will have to unload at the great bridge

Two or three sound lawyers here who have been looking at the suggestion are of the opinion that there is not even new legislation needed to authorize the proposed course. They assert that the secretary of the treasury has sufficient authority, and that the practice which has grown up of allowing Canadian cars and trains, which pay no duties and taxes in this country, to take part in our internal trans-Two or three sound lawyers here who have this country, to take part in our internal transcontrary to the policy which excludes foreign vessels from our coasting trade and tolerates in favor of Canadian railroad ewners a systematic evasion of duties and taxes which our own car builders and owners must

The Canadian government, which is harrying our fishermen, is itself the owner to the extent of about two hundred million dollars in the or about two hundred million dollars in the Canadian railroads, and is therefore daily and largely profiting by their share in our internal commerce, while it is denying to our fishermen the commonest hospitalities. If our fishermen must not be allowed to buy coal, ice or bait, or even to go within three miles of Canadian shores, why should Canadian companies be allowed to take a large share of our interstate commerce?"

If our neighbors think they can make gain If our neighbors think they can make gain by this boycotting expedient they are at was first settled in 1788. It dates its prosliberty to try the experiment. It has generally been supposed that countries through erally been supposed that countries through which railway traffic passes, and from whose ports goods are shipped, derive much benefit from the trade. The probability is that Portland, Maine, would not be any more anxious for the Grand Trunk to send its traffic to Europe by the I. C. R. or the St. Lawrence than Eastport is for the enforcement of the tariff on fish. There is a feeling down this way that it would not be a bad thing if the Canadian freight which now goes to Europe by way of the States should go by way of the maritime provinces. If Messrs, Frye and Boutelle will kindly shut Maine out of the competition we could stand it very well. But is it not time for the demagogues of the republic to carry out some of their schemes of retaliation? They have now a large number on hand. The first was that of the armed Gloucester fishing schooner who proposed to blow the Canadian fleet out of Maine out of the competition we could stand the water. The last is railway non-intercourse, And yet all the time it is stated that United States fishermen do not want anything of Canada and are perfectly satisfied with their treaty rights.

Now Canadians have calmly, if reluctantly, adapted themselves to the changed relations which followed the abrogation of the Washington treaty. We did not ask for a change, but accepted it and made the most of it. Our fishermen have managed to get along, if not prosperously at least comfortably. As for the New England fishermen, their sorrows, sufferings, and complainings seem to have commenced at the time they allowed Frye and his like to place them in their present position. Our counsel to them now is to make the most of the situation, to bring bait and ice and coal from home, and by all means to remain out of Canadian waters. It is true they may catch no fish, but they can always have the satisfaction that Frye and Boutelle are their advocates, and the knowledge that if they had caught anything they could have sold it to better advantage than the Canadians,

C. AND I. EXHIBITION.

The Australian Colonies and What they

New South Wales-Her Exhibits and her [General Trade—The Coal Depot of the Southern Hemisphere.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S FARM JAPPLIANCES. CARRIAGES, ETC. (No. 2.)

and wools made by South Australia at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, as described in the preceding paper, that colony has a large display of "alimentary products," a few agricultural implements, some carriages, harness and saddlery, leather, skins and furs. Wheat and fine flour are shown by twelve exhibitors, of olive oil there are four entries, several large exhibits of preserved meats, and lots of pickles, jams, jellies and sauces. It is in wines, spirits, beers and other beverages that this colony comes out strongest, some ten pages of the official catalogue being taken up with the list of exhibits under this head. The showing of native minerals, precious stones, etc., is likewise on a lavish scale. The agricultural implements comprise seed sowers, used on Australian farms; stump jumping apparatus, used in cultivating rocky and stumpy land; also a subsoil plough and scarifier. These implements, as their names imply are used on stumpy land, where there has been a growth of "mallee" scrub that has been cut or rolled down with a heavy roller. This is generally done before summer, so that the branches may have plenty of time to wither. After a lapse of about two months a "land" is cleared all round the "mallerized" ground (the term used for the above mode of dealing with scrub land) to prevent the spread of fire. Opportunity is then taken of a hot day to light the scrub, which has been thus rolled or cut down, and if it be a favorable day, a good clear burn is the result, leaving nothing but a mass of ashes on the ground, and the stumps which are level with the surface The next operation is the breaking up of the ground, which, if the earth is loose, is done with the stump-jumping scarifier, which i set to the exact depth required by an adjustable lever. The horses are then started, and as soon as one of the "shares" comes i contact with a stump, it gradually rises until the shank of the tire is a little further shead of the stump than the share, The share then passes over the stump and falls into the ground on the other side, and so on over every single stump that comes in its way. Thousands of acres of ground that would not pay to "grub" or root out the stumps, are treated in the above manner every year and produce excellent

There is also shown a model of a stripper used in South Australia to reap and thresh crops of wheat, barley, oats, etc., leaving the straw standing on the ground to be either burned or gathered at leisure.

CARRIAGES AND WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK, A feature among the small display of carriages made by South Australia, is a buggy exhibited by Clarke Bros., of Adelaide. It s made from woods indigenous to the colony and from leather and iron also manufactured there. Its special feature is a peculiar arrangement of the seat fixings, by which the vehicle can be quickly converted from a two to a four wh position a hitherto hidden which makes a comfortable seat for two persons in the back portion of the bug-

at Montreal, and with a westward cargo will have to unload on the border near Detroit.

gy. The exhibit is made entirely of native woods highly polished. The framing part is of stringybark, blackwood being and the Australian coat of arms is depicted on each of the lamps.

CAMELS are used in this colony and two specimens are exhibited, an old and a young one, from the herd of Sir Thomas Elder. Camels were originally imported from India in 1866 and since that time have been bred in large numbers. They are chiefly worked in the interior of the country, where severe droughts are frequent and are very useful in the carriage of goods of all kinds. The cost of feed and care is trifling. The old camel is exhibited saddled and harnessed.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales, the "mother colony," sheep by Capt. Macarthur rapidly led to the settlement of the interior for pastoral and industrial pursuits. In 1851 the south western districts of New South Wales were formed into the Colony of Victoria, and in 1859 its northern districts into the colony of Queensland. Its total superficial area is estimated at 195,882,150 acres, its extreme breadth about 850 miles and mean breadth 600 miles. The greatest length is 900 miles. 600 miles. The greatest length is 900 miles. There is considerable diversity of physical aspect in this large extent of country. At a distance varying from 25 to 120 miles from the seaboard, a range of mountains, from 3000 to 7000 feet high, stretches from north to south, throwing out spurs in every direction. The coast line is indented with fine that the south of which part largest one of which part largest one Much of this portion rests on a vast basin of coal. Beyond the coal areas this country abounds in gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, etc. The extensive western slopes, and plains are adapted for pastoral and agricultural purposes. Millions of sheep, cattle and horses are fed upon the natural grasses of the country.

POPULATION.

The progress of the population of New South Wales and its number at the end of the last five decades may be seen from the following figures:

In 1841 there were 149,669. In 1851 there were 197,168, after giving up 68,335 to Victoria. In 1861 there were 358,278, after giving up 25,000 to Queensland. In 1871 there were 519.182.

In 1881 there were 781,265. At present the population is about 981,000. Last year the net gain was 53,305. Immigrants of all nationalities, save and except Chinese, are received on liberal terms. The sum of £51,461 was placed in the estimates of 1884 for immigration, and land of the best quality may be obtained at the rate of about twenty shillings an acre, which immigrants may pay for by instalments.

FINE SHEEP-THE WOOL CROP.

The colony of New South Wales produces nearly half of the total quantity of wool raised in the Australian colonies together.
Its exports have been, however, till the present year, considerably less than those of Victoria, from the fact that nearly all of the wool grown in the Rivernia district found greater convenience of shipment by way of Melbourne. The change from that port to Sydney has been very marked for the present season (writes the United States cousul at Sydney) and instead of the latter port ranking second in the colonies as an expert-ing place for wool, it has assumed the first place, with the aggregate shipments for this season to February 28, of 306,590 bales, against 247,486 for 1885, an increase of In addition to the fine showing of woods nearly 24 per cent. This change has been brought about by the extension of lines of railway from the seaport to the interior country beyond the mountain range, and nto the sheep district of the colony.

The fine-woolled sheep of the colony came originally from the choicest flocks of France, Spain and Saxony. In the process of acclimatization there has been a very decided improvement in the softness, elasticity and ength of the wool, and lately, by careful calling, a considerable increase in the weight. The average clip is from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 lbs. of greasy wool and about 3 lbs. of washed wool. The average lambing is 80 per cent. The total increases in the number of sheep for the Australasian colonies for the twenty years from 1861 to 1881 inclusive are computed by the Chief Inspector of Stock to be as follows: New South Wales, 628 per cent.; Victoria, 40½ per cent.; South Australia, 117½ per cent.; Queensland, 70½ per cent.; Tasmania, 4½ per cent.; New Zsaland, 474
per cent. Those who have imported and
used Austrian and German rams find that the tendency of the country and climate is to gradually add to the length of the staple without much increasing the stoutness of the fibre; retaining at the same time its softness and color, and even improving in that lustre and fineness which makes a combing wool specially valuable. The coarsewoolled sheep are chiefly pastured on the coast district, where they thrive better than the meriros. Three-year-old wethers of this breed weigh when killed 160 lbs. to 200 lbs. each. The production of wool has been largely increased in New South Wales by encing and subdividing the runs, utilizing the outside country and providing a better water supply by means of dams and reservoirs. The value of the export of wool from New South Wales amounted to \$44 500,000 in 1884 for 173,986,303 lbs. In 1885 the value of pastoral exports, including wool, tallow, skins, salt and preserved meats, and live stock, amounted to about \$45,000,000. Out of the 29,000,000 increase in the number of live stock in the Australasian colonier during the last decade (1871-81) two-thirds or 19,750,000 were additions to the head of stock of New South Wales, and in the last bamed year, 1881, they reached 39,500,000 against a total of 88,750,000 for the whole

ITS COAL WEALTH. The colony of New South Wales possesse the richest, most accessible and extensive coal and cannel-coal seams in the southern hemisphere, which, say the residents, must ultimately make it the greatest and richest of all the Australian colonies. The approximate area of the carboniferous strata is estimated at 23,950 square miles. The mines first opened in 1802 are situated in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle, and it is from there that the colony obtains its largest supply, where the shipment of coal is carried o by hydraulic and steam cranes and shoots, capable of loading 16,200 tons per day.

Vertical sections and diagrams of the coal seams worked in the northern, southern and western districts are shown at the exhibition, in the New South Wales mineral sec tion, near which is also the first gold nugget, found at Ballarat in March 1851 (104,933 ounces of gold were received for coinage at the Sydney mint in 1884). The production of coal has increased very rapidly of late years. In 1833 only 328 tons were raised, whilst in 1884 the output reached 2,749,109 tons. The coal is of an excellent quality for steam, house, smelting and gas purposes, The largest exports are to Victoria, Hong Kong, San Francisco, South Australia, Manila, Japan, Valaparaiso, Honolulu, India, Tasmania, New Zealand and Queensland, more than 1000 vessels being annually engaged in this traffic.

A variety of cannel-coal, commonly called 'Kerosene shale," similar to the once famous Boghead mineral of Scotland, occurs in saucer-shaped deposits from a few inches to five feet thick. The richest quality yields upwards of 150 gallons of crude oil to the ton, or 18,000 cubic feet of gas, with an illuminating power of thirty-eight to forty-eight sperm candles; and on this account it found advantageous for mixing with ordinary coal in the manufacture of gas, for which purpose it is largely exported to the nelghboring colonles, foreign countries, Great Britain and even America. Two companies manufacture petroleum and other products therefrom. The quantity raised in 1884 was 31,618 tons.

AT THE EXHIBITION.

Like all the Australasian colonies New South Wales has spared no expense in the ornamentation of its court at the Colonial and Indian exhibition. The chief entrance to the court is through a large avary, wherein are shown all the birds of Australia, photographs by the thousand, including anoramic views of Sydney city, harbor and suburbs, 20 feet in length; in a case of "relics" are shown Capt. Cook's dress sword, feather cloak, and an arrow made from the in the Dominion or in Eastern America. small bone of the great circumnavigator's leg. There is a bust of General Gordon, a made of sterling silver from the Silverton mine, and a beautiful photographic trophy of the New South Wales contingent to the of the New South Wales consingent to the Soudan. Gold of course, is shown in profusion, dust, nugget and quartz; also in the form of coins and medals struck at the Sydney mint, and even in the shape of "government railway season passes." A pretty ornament to the court is a cabinet made o every variety of Australian woods filled with a fine collection of minerals, and also with it a superb album of New Guinea views bound

THE MANUFACTURES include a billiard table and fittings of black-

wood, price \$3.750, made by Benjamin Hubbard. There are two fine displays of furniture— a dining room suit of Queen Anne style, made of cedar from the Richmond river; two bed room suites in native beech and rosewood; also a dining room suite of blackwood wood; also a dining room suite of blackwood (a variety of rosewood) and a bed room suite of rich woods—all of which will compare favorably with any exhibit of furniture in the building. Indeed, to English eyes the Australian furniture is more taking than that sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute and the sent of English declaration is an absolute and the sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute and the sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute and the sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute and the sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute and the sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute and the sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute and the sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute and the sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute and the sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute and the sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute and the sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute and the sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute and the sent from Canada, in the sent from lute copy of English designs and possesses no claim to originality. And the same criticism applies with equal truth to all the Australian manufactures; cloths, hats, caps, oots, shoes, etc. etc. They are, one and all, English throughout, the colonial mind apparently only striking out into new lines when it has no model to imitate,

A DAY AT CHIPMAN, Q. C.

the Central Railway.

A Broken Bridge-Brick Making-Points of Interest.

Summer Tourists on the River-Work or

Summer travel on the river, bays and akes is without question much larger this season than it has heretofore been for many years. And it is noticeable that tourists, instead of going to Fredericton or Salmon River or Cole's Island, one day and returning the next, as formerly, now make a sojourn of several days, and sometimes weeks. on these routes. That such is the case is due to a better appreciation of the scenery and the climate than formerly, and to the fact that until one has journeyed two or three times over the inland waters of this province he is unable to fully comprehend their striking beauty and the picturesqueness of their surroundings. Again, there are few farm houses along the shores of the river, lakes and bays where a small party seeking rest and recreation cannot be satis factorily accommodated at a moderate cost. A good many parties are tenting along the shores of Grand Lake, and in pleasant weather find this a most agreeable mode of

spending their holidays.
Yesterday, at Chipman, was one of the warmest days of the present season. Not a ripple on the river-not a quiver among the leaves, not a living thing astir. But the eyening was delightful, and the religious services which were held in the new hall by Rev. Mr. Johnson were well attended. Later a pleasant breeze sprung up, and a yachting party of eight or ten went sailing down the river. As they left the wharf they sang:— The eagle to his ceric and the wild doe to her lair; The children to their cosy nest a step behind the

stair, The swallows to their dwellings 'neath the moley eaves, And homeward wing the bluebirds from the field of

The osier and the willow their slender branches live By shadowy cove and inlet in the softly murmuring wave, And the stars look down with tender smile on forest, lake and stream,
Where the wild winds whisper gently and the lilies sleep and cream.

A home has the eagle, and a home the timid doe,
And like a peaceful river the lives of the children flow,
And the homes of the twittering swallows no
troublous dreams invade,
And for me, the bluejoy chuckers, the corn and wheat

Ah! my heart grows weary thinking of the vanished days and dead,
Of lips that now are silent, of eyes whose light is fled;
Of eerie, lairland nest by storm and lightning riven,
And of wrecks that toss on angry seas from home and Some weeks ago it was announced in THE

CENTRAL RAILWAY at Chipman. The section operated upon extends from a point about one-fourth of a mile from the residence of G. G. King, M.P., to Coal Creek—say five miles. The roadbed for the entire distance has been cleared of timber, and one mile is graded, ready for the tracklayers. It is expected that the road will be graded the entire section before written for. The celebrated boneless cod winter sets in. The people of this section of Queens are rejoiced to see a tangible move sold immediately on delivery; and strenuous ade toward the construction of the Central. Practically cut off from a market six months duce this fine breakfast fish to the very conin the year, the farmers, lumbermen and coal miners will be afforded by the railway signments of economic and commercial fish an opportunity to dispose of their productions which hitherto they have never every ed. On the proposed line of the road there are vast areas of excellent tillage land, great have never enjoyforests of hardwood and spruce and exten-

facilities. The opening of the railway from Gibson to some favorable point on the I. C. R. will form an era in the history of Queen's county. One of the longest spans of the bridge cattle were being driven across it, but none of them received any serious injury. The stringers gave away nearly in the centre and the position which it now holds is in the form of a V. The impression prevails that the bridge will have to be reconstructed throughout. Teams are now taken across the river by means of a scow owned by the

Messrs. King. Bricks of a very superior quality are now manufactured at Chipman in quantities suf-ficient to meet the local demand, and from a deposit of clay recently opened at Newcastle bricks have been made with which to construct a coke kiln for Lawrence McMann of St. John.

The coke made from Grand Lake coal is regarded as of excellent quality, and its nanufacture is likely to be largely engaged The hay crop which is now being gathered,

will hardly exceed three-fourths the usual yield; oats are light, but roots of every desription promise an abundant harvest. On her last trip down the lake the May Queen had something more than one hundred passengers, many of whom were Americans who had been rusticating at Chipman, Douglas Harbor, Young's Cove and Robinson's Point. Mr. Geo. Brannan, the gentlemanly steward of the May Queen, is noted bright of plumage but void of song. A vast conservatory, which fishes one side of the excellent table has made him a universal visitors a rare opportunity to minutely in-spect the tropical luxuriance of her trees and plants and flowers. And then there is a plants and flowers. And then there is a favorite. No better time can be chosen than magnificent collection of native shells, and Queens Co. Douglas Harbor and Scotchphotographs by the thousand, including town, and the shores of Lake Maguabit, the Range, Young's Cove, Waterborough and Robinson's Point, present to the eye a picture of quiet beauty rarely seen elsewho

> The Business Results of the Exhibition. (Toronto Globe.)

LONDON, July 24.—The two months' experience which has been already gained is not sufficient to enable a final judgment to be pronounced upon the commercial results which may be expected to flow from Canada's participation in the Colonial Exhibition. Infermation, however, which we have been able to obtain in reply to numerous inquiries, will throw some light upon this point, and will scarcely fail to be of interest to our readers. Whilst here and there a complaint is heard that individual exhibitors have not benefited so materially or so speedily as they expected by means of their display at South Kensington, the general testimony is distinctly to the effect that a decided impetus has been given to many branches of Anglohas been given to many branches of Angio-Canadian trade through Canada's representa-tion, Many exhibitors, especially those whose interest have been adequately looked after by competent representatives on the spot, have opened up business relations with this country to an extent which they scarcely expected. The dimensions which the ly expected. The dimensions which the trade so developed may ultimately assume are, of course, still doubtful; but for our present purpose we may mention a few facts illustrating the experience gained up to the present time.

Yidual's business has suffered since the abroduction of the treaty. Mistake number three, and even if it had, that is the business of nobody else, as illustrating the experience gained up to the present time. It is somewhat difficult, if not absolutely should adopt a dog in the

figure in future more prominently than they have done hitherto in the English market. In addition to the very large and important contract entered into by Mesers. D. W. Karn, of which particulars have already been published in these columns, Mesers.

Mason & Risch, Mesers. Heintzman & Co., Messrs. W. Doherty & Co., and the Lans. downe Plano Company, all report sales of their instruments, and it seems probable that Messrs. Bell & Co., Guelph, will not

dian manufactures. For some classes of agricultural implements the demand has also been apparent. Messrs. Harris & Son, Brantford, have disposed of several of their tedders; whilst the inquiries made at other stalls-notably that of the Massey Manufacturing Company—certainly point to the probable development of considerable business in this direction. For Canadian stoves there has likewise been much inquiry, as well as for the iron and wood-workthe machinery court. Among the other firms who have effected sales may be mentioned Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, who have re-ceived orders for their safes for India; the Haut Emery Wheel Company, with orders for Australia; Mesers, Schlicht & Field and Messrs. Tees & Co., office farniture; L. K. Leon, adjustable eye-glasses; Messrs. Booth & Son, copper and brass goods; Geo. Gale & Son, who have had one order for 3000 of their iron bedsteads; the Aylmer Canning Com-

farlane, McKinlay & Co., window blinds. the Canadian Commission at the Fisherles exhibition, has met with great success in not only disposing of exhibits sent from his province, but has good prospects of permanent trade in different channels for the many extrade in different channels for the many exhibitors he represents here. Canada ranking fourth among the maritime nations of the land the province of Nova Scotla being Alluding to fishery protection, Mr. Editor, the great ship-owning province of the Dominion, it was natural that that industry should be largely represented in the exhibits sent forward to the present exhibition. The many full-size boats of all descriptions have met with a ready sale, and duplicates have already been ordered in some instances.
Flahing dorles have been sold to the

Marquis of Ailsa, Harry Wilson, Sir H.
Mather Jackson, Bart., Sir Richard Harrington, and fishing whalers to W. P.
Muller and Major Roe, while a duplicate whaler has been ordered by cable for Capt. G. S. Nicholson, Royal Fueillers, to be de livered in Glasgow. H. W. Embue of Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotla, whose handsome fishing boat, exhibited at the Fisheries, was presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. and who has an 'improved family row-boat now on exhibition, has also been asked for quotations for the building of yet another

Sun that work had been commenced on boat. Mr. Dimock believes, with proper management and direct communication with the builders, at the sacrifice perhaps of extortionate middlemen, a good trade may be worked up for the Nova Scotia boat builders. The exhibit of tinned lobsters from the same province has met with a ready

written for. The celebrated boneless cod. exhibited by F. W. Hart of Halifax, was efforts are being made to thoroughly introready and profitable sales. To many exhibitors at present personally or officially represented at South Kensingsive deposits of coal, which have never been questions: (1) Are you satisfied with the availed of because of the absence of market

business results of your participation in the Colonial Exhibition? (2) Can you give any details as to business done by means of your exhibit? (3) Can you give any information as to the benefit to Canadian trade in this country which the exhibition is across Salmon River, at Chipman, collapsed likely to effect? Among the replies received two or three weeks since while some horned are the following from various well known The Ontario Pamp Company says: '(1) Yes, we have done much better than we expected, and the prospects are good. (2) All the business we do here must be credited to

our having taken part in the exhibition, as we had never sold a dollar's worth before, being, indeed, quite unknown. We have had several good orders—one from Scotland, another from Essex, as well as a number not yet definitely closed. Prospects for orders from some of the other colonies are excellent, and we are glad we exhibited.
(3 We think it will be the means of introducing a great many lines of trade hitherto unrepresented here.

Mesers, Heintzman & Co. write : (1) We are so far very well satisfied-in fact, a great deal better than we anticipated. (2) have already sold two planes, and the future prospects are very good. (3) This exhibition has been the means of introducing our planes into the English market. This would have been very hard to do otherwise, on account of prejudice against Canadian goods. By putting our goods right into the field, we have now overcome that feeling, and expect to do a big business in England and the continent henceforward. Messrs. Tees & Co., Montreal, briefly

reply thus: (1) Yes. (2) Eighty-five deaks. (3) In some lines very beneficial.

Geo. Marshall writes as follows: (1) Having got on exhibition two classes of goods—Photographic Views and a Haveline Combination—I can say that the former was an utter failure and the latter is a decided success. (2) I have done considerale business, and prospects of further trade are expellent. (3) There is no doubt, that the Exhibition has opened the eyes of Englishmen, including their great business men. English buyers, however, are slow to change, and I trust that they will not only be aetonished, but give us a trial.

Fishery Matters Down the Bay.

To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR-The St. Croix Courier of this week

contains a letter headed "Sardines and duty. West Isles is perfectly satisfied with present arrangements," The aim and purpose of the letter seems to be threefold; first to prod a certain individual in the ribs, second to try and impress upon the minds of the authorities and the public at large, that the present fishery arrangement is quite satisfactory to the people of Charlotte county who may be engaged in the fishery business. (with the exception of one person), whom the Courier correspondent states is "mad clear through." Misstatement number one. I can assure you. He also states that said person is mad because he cannot buy herring at \$2 50 per hhd. Mistake (if you like to call it such) number two, because the going price at present is even less than that named. He also states that a certain indiimpossible, to classify the sales already if those in authority should adopt the sugeffected; but we may mention first that Cagestion of the Courier correspondent and

nadian musical instruments seem likely to visit the islands of Charlotte, they would quickly find the manger full of dogs of exactly the stripe of the party named. The correspondent speaks of the "three hundred and fifty or four hundred people of West Isles who depend on sardines for a living." What are their interests compared to the interests of the people of Grand Manan, Campobello, and other parts of Charlotte county, who are engaged in the business of curing fish, and who derive no benefit from the sardine business at all? He also says permanently remain the sole representatives in this country of this description of Cana-"that letters from here have been going to Ottawa all the season." We hope they may have effect. If he had said that letters had been going from here to Ottawa since post offices had been established in the two places he would still probably have been with.
in the bounds of truth. He also self-binders; Messrs. J. O. Wisner, Son & in the bounds of truth. He also Co. have done a fair business in their hay-Eastport the wier business would not have assumed its present proportions." Admitting this to be true, who would it have injured? He also says that "without the wiers on this side, the packing business on the other side would not amount to much. That is an absolute fact, worthy of noting. ing machinery, which is seen in motion in the also says: "This sardine business is of a purely local character and does not affect the general fishing interest of either country. That is entirely incorrect. The fact of the whole fishing fleet of New England getting their bait in the spring and fall, with what are called Eastport herring (obtained by Eastport sardine boats,) but which are in reality Canadian herring, is one effect which would be felt on that side, and the fact that at present the curers of fish on the American side are coming here and taking pany, canned provisions; and Messrs. Macaway our fish fresh from the water, for the W. D. Dimock, the commissioner from to do with them, without consulting any Nova Scotla, who is an old hand at exauthority whatever on our side, and thereby purpose of smoking or anything they choose to do with them, without consulting any supplying the American market with alleged American fish, from Canadian waters free of duty, while Canadians are handicapped by a duty of one half cent per pound, is another way it affects the people on this side. It does not require a person with a (if it is necessary and you see fit to grant space) I will refer to that when the proper time arrives. Yours respectfully, July 30th. AN ISLANDER. Grand Manan Notes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,) GRAND MANAN, July 29 .- As the Flushing was leaving the wharf on Monday morning last a lad named Dakin fell between the boat and wharf, and but for the heroic and timely exertions of John S. Covert (one of the passen

gere) would have been drowned. Schr. May Queen sailed for St. John yesterday with a cargo of fish.

day with a cargo of fish.

Recent heavy rains have started vegetation and everything looks fresh and lovely.

Thos. Redmond, inspector of building operations on Big Duck Island, Samuel Dinsmore, superintendent, and a party of ladies sailed for Big Duck Island today.

A number of commercial ambassadors from St. Standar and also where are conversion the

A number of commercial ambassadors from St. Stephen and elsewhere are canvassing the island. They report business rather dull, but with fair prospects for a good fall trade.

Among the large number of guests registered at the Marble Ridge are Prof. Wm. H. Carpenter and wife, New York; R. C. Moulton and wife, Boston; D. N. Conklin and wife, Chicago; Judge Stevens and wife, St. Stephen; Henry Tilley and wife, James H. Tilley and wife, Castle Hill, Maine; Mrs. W. J. Baird, Miss M. Florence Baird, New York City; H. G. Thomas, J. N. O'Narra, jr., Philadelphia; W. H. Todd, M. D. and wife, J. D. Chipman, wife and two children, St. Stephen, N. B.; and

wite and two children, St. Stephen, N. B.; and Miss Mary Toller, Ottawa, Ont.
The government s. s. Newfield is discharging supplies at the different lighthouse and fog alarm stations about Grand Manan and bay.

It is rumored that the fertilizer factory at Draka's Dock will be convented by another Drake's Dock will be operated by another Drake's Dock will be operated by another American firm the coming season.

There is an abundance of squid on the fishing ground. Fishermen are making very good catches of hake.

E Cameron, M. D., intends to spend the winter in Europe posting up in his profession. The doctor means to keep abreast of the times.

The doctor means to keep abreast of the times.

Among the guests at the Dominion house are Julia A. Merritt, T. Armstrong, Wm. and W. F. Lewis, St. John; Robt, Thomson, jr., Allan iCrookshank, James F. Robertson, W. Malcolm McKay, W. Watson Allan, crew of yacht Grayling of Rothessy, N. B.; W. O. Barnaby, G.A. Inoh, Fredericton, N.B.; Mary N. Todd, Milltown, N. B.; Prof. J. Walker Fewkes, F. E. Fewkes, Miriam S. Cutler, Cambridge, Mass.; Herbert F. Sylvester, Newtonville, Mass., and a number of others. N.B.

—These are just a few of the people registered at the hotels. There are a large number beat the hotels. There are a large number besides at private houses, etc., all over the island. Aug 2.- Sixteen Canadian fishing vessels

iaid in Fiagg's Cove, and the government s.s. Newfield laid in Whale Cove, on Sunday. His Crime Ever in Sight.

(Special Desratch to the Boston Herald.) NEW YORK, July 31 .- A man with a wild expression in his eyes presented himself at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, a free institution, and took his turn among a score of others awaiting examination. Speed characterizes the preliminary work of the physicians here, and questioning is usually preceded by mechanical tests of the vision. In this case they revealed no defects in the eyes, and the doctor asked the man what was the trouble. He calmly, but ecrnestly, said shat there was indelibly impresed on the retinas of his eyes the vision of a woman being killed by himself. He wished to have man being killed by himself. He wished to have the eight removed by an operation, no matter if the destruction of his eyes were involved, because he had borne the infliction 12 years, and felt that he could stand it no longer. "If you don't do this for me," he declared to Dr. Agnew, the consulting surgeon of the infirmmry, "I will punch out my own eyes." He narrated that, in 1874, he murdered his wife. His name was John Furlong, and the crime was committed in Montreal. He was fixed in the belief that the view of the woman, as she looked when he had prostrated her on the floor, and was striking her with an axe, was indelibly photographed in his eyes, and he had plenty of was striking her with an axe, was indelibly photographed in his eyes, and he had plenty of scientific theory, distorted yet ingenious, to explain the phenomenon. As he was evidently laboring under a monomania, he was sent to the Ward's Island asylum. It is learned that he did slay his wife, as described, and that, on his trial, he was acquitted on the ground of in-

Familar with the Subject.

Teacher-Now, Tommy, if a carpenter wants to lay a floor thirty-six feet long by twenty-twe broad with boards fifteen feet long by one broad, how many boards will he want? Tommy-Six.

Teacher-Nonsense. Teacher—Nonsense.
Temmy—Five hundred?
Teacher—Don't guess, Tommy. Johnny
White, you may tall. (Johnny told.)
Teacher—There. Tommy, do you see how
quickly Johnny told how many boards were
wanted?—and he isn't as old as you.
Tommy—I know he sin't have he see he Tommy—I know he ain't, but his father is a

Thomas Golden, a flagman in Galena, Ill., has a tame robin that he has taught to walk out of the flag house and wave a tiny flag whenever a train comes. Cleveland, Ohio, has raised \$125,000 for a Grant monument, while the great city of New York has collected but \$122,000 for the same

purpose.

A Lodi, Cal., firm are arranging to irrigate
10,000 acres of land in the San Joaquin valley. with a pump which will raise 9,000,000 gallons of water daily.

THE The recent the noblest po lands peculiar final triumph number of I early devoted name is associ American ma ones, several e to eminence u war deprived tinued true to little home nes ancestral go struction of his labors for coming change. in this poem, ago, by a straig have seen it in

Sad mortal! co What truly i And the hon Thou wouldst to And laugh th As the habble o Ere the morn But I, earth's m In a kingdom I gaze on the glo I tell thee his fa

And the gleam Like the flush His smile is the Of the star-sh When the Summan In the lap of For I, earth's In a kingdom I gaze on the m In the unveil In his eyes a he

But they hold And his pity fo Half furrows Souls taken from He folds to hi And the tears o Ere they enter And still, earth In a kingdom
esze on a ligh
In the unveile Through the spi In the glow of He is soaring wo

With the son

Lone ethers, une
At the passage
With the fragran
The flash of his And I, earth's r 'Mid a kingdo Have gazed on in the unveiled But beyond the I can follow h Till the pearl-w In the calm of Far voices of for Thrill down fr

And from heav My angel of per spirit of the inv advice given l cheerfulness,"

As Death, with

as follows: Is happiness a Which, shrewd earth?

Rather a heaven On some fair mo Fresh with the i A 80 The hardy i

tanned by the su has beheld the gr wilds, and who before the fury depreciate the however, that the no lesser perils the less ocean. While inferior to the moseond to none in description, and moral; while it lo of the Canadian Twas one dark n

Got scare and For de wind she'r Bimeby she's When de skow b De captain she's

When the crew

She's call de crew She call the co De cook he's nam Ha's come from Was chamberma De sou wind sh When Rosa say, Whatever shall

De captain she's t
But still dat ske
For de crew he ca
Because he lose De night was dar! De waves run h When de captain And lash her to

When de captain And he jump in And he say "Goo I go down for y Mext morning, vo

De captain, cook Lay corpses on For de wind he's l Pretty soon she For dat skow bus One-half mile fa

Now, all good woo Take warning b And go and marry And live on one Den de wind she r And 'spose she's You shan't be dro So long you sto

Over one hunds past century have ginning of the 1890, and there de

ds of Charlotte, they would manger full of dogs of pe of the party named. The peaks of the "three hundred hundred people of West on sardines for a living." interests compared to the people of Grand Manan, other parts of Charlotte engaged in the business of who derive no benefit from Inces at all? He also says om here have been going to season." We hope they may he had said that letters had here to Ottawa since post established in the two places probably have been withads of truth. He also without the factories of wier business would ed its present proportions."
to be true, who would it have de, the packing business on vould not amount to much." lute fact, worthy of noting. This sardine business is of a racter and does not affect the interest of either country." incorrect. The fact of the et of New England getting spring and fall, with what port herring (obtained by boats,) but which are in herring, is one effect which the curers of fish on the are coming here and taking eah from the water, for the ing or anything they choose m, without consulting any ver on our side, and thereby

hery protection, Mr. Editor and you see fit to grant er to that when the proper Yours respectfully, AN ISLANDER.

merican market with alleged

rom Canadian waters free

Canadians are handicapped

ne half cent per pound, is

t require a person with a

affects the people on this

figure out the result of

d Manan Notes.

OWN CORRESPONDENT. July 29.—As the Flushing wharf on Monday morning Dakin fell between the boat ut for the heroic and timely S. Covert (one of the passenbeen drowned. on sailed for St. John yester-

of fish. sains have started vegetation oks fresh and lovely, , inspector of building opera-k Island, Samuel Dinsmore, nd a party of ladies sailed for

today. lsewhere are canvassing the ort business rather dull, but s for a good fall trade. number of guests registered lee are Prof. Wm. H. Cardge are Prof. Wm. H. Car-New York; R. C. Moulton b; D. N. Cooklin and wife, evens and wife, St. Stephen; wife, James H. Tilley and Maine; Mrs. W. J. Baird, Baird, New York City; H. O'Narra, jr., Philadelphia; D. and wife, J. D. Chipman, ren. St. Stephen N. R. card ren, St. Stephen, N. B.; and Ottawa, Ont. s. s. Newfield is discharging ifferent lighthouse and fog ut Grand Manan and bay. hat the fertilizer factory at ill be operated by another e coming season.

Idance of squid on the fishermen are making very good

D., intends to spend the posting up in his profession.

Is to keep abreast of the

is at the Dominion house tt, T. Armstrong, Wm. and John; Robt. Thomson, jr., t, James F. Robertson, W. f, James F. RODETSOE, vr., W. Watson Allan, crew of F. Rothessy, N. B.; W. O. th, Fredericton, N.B.; Mary n, N. B.; Prof. J. Walker whee, Miriam S. Cutler, Hubbert F. Salvastas New. Herbert F. Sylvester, New a number of others. N.B. few of the people registered are are a large number be

Canadian fishing vessels re, and the government s.s. Thale Cove, on Sunday.

ne Ever in Sight.

ch to the Boston Herald.) ly 31.—A man with a wild yes presented himself at the mary, a free institution, and g a score of others awaiting d characterizes the prelimphysicians here, and quesceded by mechanical tests this case they revealed no and the doctor asked the trouble. He calmly, but there was indelibly impreshis eyes the vision of a wo-himself. He wished to have by an operation, no matter f his eyes were involved, be-the infliction 12 years, and tend it no longer. "If you tand it no longer. "If you," he declared to Dr. Agnew, teon of the infirmsry, "I own eyes." He narrated ardered his wife. His name and the crime was comthe woman, as she looked ated her on the floor, and ated her on the Hoor, such than axe, was indelibly eyes, and he had plenty of storted yet ingenious, to ex-ton. As he was evidently on. As he was evidently onomania, he was sent to asylum. It is learned that, as described, and that, on quitted on the ground of in-

with the Subject.

Commy, if a carpenter wants six feet long by twenty-two fifteen feet long by one pards will he want?

ndred?
guess, Tommy. Johnny
l. (Johnny told.) Tommy, do you see how ld how many boards were n't as old as you. he ain't, but his father is a

a flagman in Galena, Ill. at he has taught to walk ouse and wave a tiny flag

has raised \$125,000 for a hile the great city of New ut \$122,000 for the same n are arranging to irrigate in the San Josquin valley, will raise 9,000,000 gallons THE POET'S DEATH-SONG.

The recent death of Paul Hamilton Hayne, the noblest poet that the South has produced. lends peculiar interest to his lofty strain of final triumph which appeared in the May number of Harper's Magazine. Mr. Hayne early devoted himself to literature, and his name is associated with nearly all the best American magazines, especially the southern ones, several of which, though short-lived, rose ones, several er whiten, though short-need, rose to eminence under his editorship. When the war deprived him of his fortune he still continued true to his standard. His picturesque little home near Augusta, furnished with what ancestral goods he managed to save in the deancestral goods he managed to save in the destruction of Charleston, has been the scene of his labors for twenty years. Having experienced all the phases of prosperity and adversity, his lingering decline with consumption made him a calm and fearless student of the coming change. The result is beautifully shown in this poem, which, though written two years ago, by a strange coincidence was published just before the writter was permitted to writer. just before the writer was permitted to verify its truth. We repeat for those who may not have seen it in Harper's Magazine:

FACE TO FACE. BY PAUL H. HAYNE, Sad mortal! couldst thou but know What truly it means to die, The wings of thy soul would glow,
And the hopes of thy heart beat high;
Thou wouldst turn from the Pyrrhonist school

And laugh their jargon to scorn, As the habble of midnight fools Ere the morning of Truth be born:
But I, earth's madness above,
In a kingdom of stormless breath—
I gaze on the glory of love
In the unveiled face of Death. I tell thee his face is fair As the moon-bow's amber rings, And the gleam in his unbound hair

Like the flush of a thousand Springs; His smile is the fathomless beam Of the star-shine's sacred light, When the Summers of Southland dream In the lap of the holy Night;
For I, earth's blindness above,
In a kingdom of halcyon breath—
I gaze on the marvel of love
In the unveiled face of Death.

In his eyes a heaven there dwells-But they hold few mysteries now— And his pity for earth's farewells Half furrows that shining brow; Souls taken from Time's cold tide He folds to his fostering breast, And the tears of their grief are dried Ere they enter the courts of rest:
And still, earth's madness above,
In a kingdom of stormless breath,
gaze on a light that is love
In the unveiled face of Death.

Through the splendor of stars impearled In the glow of their far-off grace, e is soaring world by world, With the souls in his strong embrace: Lone ethers, unstirred by a wind, At the passage of Death grow sweet,
At the passage of Death grow sweet,
With the fragrance that floats behind
The flash of his winged retreat:
And I, earth's madness above,
'Mid a kingdom of tranquil breath,
Have gazed on the lustre of love
In the unvailed face of Death. In the unveiled face of Death

But beyond the stars and the sun I can follow him still on his way, Till the pearl-white gates are won In the calm of the eternal day. Far voices of fond acclaim
Thrill down from the place of souls,
As Death, with a touch like filme,
Uncloses the goal of goals; And from heaven of heavens above God speaketh with bateless breath— My angel of perfect love Is the argel men call Death!

"CULTIVATE HAPPINESS." BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

Is happiness a plant of mortal birth, Which, shrewdly cultured, grows in gracious

(Evangelical Union Literature) SERMON.

By the Rev. Robert Mitchell, London. GLADNESS.

"I am glad."-Psalm cxxii. 1. Glad .- Are we quite sure that is the right word for this man to use in order to explain his feelings? If so, the use of it is very honorable to him, but suggestive of very serious reflections for use. Gladness comes, of course, from many sources, flows in upon the heart through many channels, but modern thought and life are somewhat shy of this as among the chief sources of

gladness.

He is, as we see, looking into the past, when he uses these words. He is recalling the memories of days that are gone. But he does not recall them with regret; he is not sorry that men invited him to the house of the Lord; he is not sorry that he was glad to get the invitation; he does not look upon his going there as so much lost time, or upon the gladness as so much wasted feeling. There are men who in earlier years were accustomed to go into the house of the Lord, but who as manhood comes upon them, and associates gathered round them, and new pleasures are sought and speculations indulged in, seem by actions as if they had got above going to the house of the Lord. Perhaps I should rather say below going there. At all events the word "glad" would not be a fitting symbol of their feelings with referpassed away. For the revival of such a gladness, arising from such a source, they seem to have no desire. And yet they are not better, happier, more useful men by the loss of this gladness. The poets do not make them more cheerful, the philo. sephers do not make them more wise, the novelists do not make them any better for the sunside or shade of life, by the loss of this gladness. Politics have no fresher charm, business no larger returns, pleasure no sweeter cup for them, by their refusal to go into the house of the Lord. They are not enscious of greater exaltation of nature for it. Their imaginations have stored in it no brighter images, their fancy filings no fairer colors round the path of life by reason of their loss of this gladness. It would surely then be far from wholesome for any man to

breathe their mental atmosphere or imitate heir moral life. The true heroic age in the religious history of any people has been an age largely characterized by this gladness for the house of the Lord. Who are the mea who have cut the deep, sharp, clean lines into our English character? The men who were always glad to go into the house of the Lord. There have been periods in the history of religion when the doors of the Lord's house have been shut upon his servants; when on mountain and moorland they have met to worship him; when jail and gibbet have here recalled the hallowed memories of that house, and when it would have been a great gladness to them to hear any one inviting them to go into the house of the Lord. In the reign of Eilzabeth the first Congregational church was formed by Christian men who had been confined to the Bride well of

the city of London, because they had refused to worship God according to laws which men had made. How pleasant to the ed to famish? Shall it shut God out that been the invitation to go up to the house of the Lord to worship as heart and conscience that God meant for himself? That were not A bright little piece, revealing the sunny spirit of the invalid singer, suggested by the advice given him by a friend to "cultivate cheerfulness," appeared in the June Harper's, find them resuming their meetings for worship as before. Cast again into the common gaol of Cambridge, and into the gaol of Oxford, and into other gaols, they help to purchase with their sufferings the right we

now enjoy of saying to one another "let us go into the house of the Lord."

Ashamed to go.

And now let us step up to this man when in years after he is recountly what took place when this invitation band met him. We know him now. We know him by the We know him now. We know him by the harp he plays on, and the crown he wears. His manner is open, frank, transparent. He has around him a group of sympathetic men and is giving them a little glimpse of his heart. He is telling them how he felt when they invited him to go to the house of the Lord. I was "glad" he says, and I am glad that I was glad. Ready with his reasons, he is able to satisfy us when we ask him what it was that made him glad. what it was that made him glad.

There was, for example, he remarks, something in the very company fitted to make the heart glad. Society is a good thing when it is good society. Society that loves the house of the Lord is good society for any man. No had man loves the house of the man. No bad man loves the house of the Lord. No good man neglects the house of the Lord. Men who cherish in their hearts the Lord. Men who cherish in their hearts a love for that house, and go up there because they love it, make good society. They may not make rich society, or learned society, or fashionable society, but they make good society. All men have their tastes, their preferences; and men who are good, and wise, and cheerful, are men who held their neighbors up and give them a good their neighbors up, and give them a good lift in life. Such are the men who love to go up to the house of the Lord, and it is a

good thing to keep their company.

Then there is something in the surroundings. The philosophers tell us that a man's environments have great influence on his character and happiness. Well, when a man is in the house of. God there is a great deal ence to any invitation to go to the house of the Lord. That kind of experience has be very bright, the song may be very noisy, the laugh may be very loud, but there is little to refine, to strengthen, to make wise. But strength and beauty are in the house of the Lord. The very materialism of the house is made attractive and comfortable. There is nothing to offend the eye, nothing to offend the ear, nothing to hurt the concience. I am glad I went. But these mere visible surroundings are

not all, are not even the greatest of the mighty moulding influences of the house of the Lord. There are invisibilities that are nevertheless realities, and they mould a man for good. The great memories of those who have gone into the invisible world linger and he will be glad to tell of all the glad have gone into the invisible world linger about the house. The invisible God is in his house. All the spiritual associations of the house make a man better and more wise. They come into his spirit quietly as dew upon the purple flower. They refresh his spirit as fragrance gently wafted by the wind. They brighten his spirit as sunshine upon the surface of the river. As a man coming back to his home, coming back to his friends, coming back to some dear sweet spot that ever lingers in his heart, says, "I am glad I am here," so, too, a man feels amid those unseen but mighty in-

fluences when he comes into the house of the Lord. And then there is something in the songs we sing, and the prayers we present, and the thoughts we are made to think, that come upon the soul as a very springtime to a flower. A man cannot always be a worm grubbing in the earth; he cannot always be perplexing himself about profit and loss, his heart's blood cannot always be circulating round a question of business, or of literature, or science, or politics, or of physical pleasure. encies. I am therefore glad I went.

III. As a third feature of the picture we see a portion of this invitation band approaching another man on the left of the house of the Lord. They, too, are erect in The hardy mariner whose cheek has been tanned by the sultry breath of the simoon, who has beheld the great see serpent in his native wilds, and who perhaps he scudded for days before the fury of the sircoc, is often prone to depreciate the dangers of the fresh water sailor. The following beantiful poem shows, however, that the lake navigator is exposed to lessee perlis than his brother of the bounding-inferior to the ord cleave open in first ord to more algorithm of the simon, while in some respects it may be inferior to the ord cleave of the cord. Then, conviction was a delight to men. Caristian life had a meaning for such men, opportant workshop you care to enter. Let us go up he waves them away. Who is this man? It is mission, the first workshop you care to enter. Let us go up o'clock and workshop you care to ent bearing and attractive in manner. But mark the reception they get. This man feels, and looks, and speaks as if some foe were atdeliches, an knowledge gibrry, no bright description. The street of the property of the property. The property of the property

leaving home. He goes. He goes with time his phoice is to go away from that THE LOBSTER INDUSTRY. from 12 to 15 lobsters are found in one training the step, with a glad heart, and he is not house. Now, looking at these three men as they

look to the house of the Lord, and listening to them as in after days they relate how they felt when they looked at it, we learn one important lesson which we must try not to forget. We learn how one feeling may generate another like itself. Pleasure may beget pleasure, and pain may beget pain.

Looking back, this glad man is glad that he
was glad; that he felt in that way, and that he was in the disposition to welcome the in-vitation. The memory of that gladness is a fresh gladness to him every time he thinks of it. He is never sorry that he was glad for that invitation. He never regrets the feeling with which he listened to that invi-It is always as a gush of fresh delight to him that he did not turn away from the men who invited him to the house of the men who invited him to the house of the Lord. But pain begets pain; and hence a man may be very sad that, as he looks back, he finds that he was at any time mad — mortally mad — when invited to go into the house of the Lord. Amid the twilight of age, when the shadows lengthen, and he cannot go back to alter the atens of his helef life nilgrimage, he alter the steps of his brief life pilgrimage, he may be sad at the feeling that once surged in his soul when spoken to about the house of the Lord. Ever, as he thinks of it, that madness may be a new source of sadness to him. And so the man who was made sad may also have sorrow upon sorrow. The reflection that that was the treatment which he gave to one of the most reasonable, most righteous, most loving, requests, may be a con-stant spring of bitterness to his soul. Can any man ever be sad that he was at any time glad at goodness? Can any man ever be glad that he was at any time sad at goodness? Impossible! Behold then, the treasures of feeling which men are laying up in their souls for other days. The money they are laying up is nothing. All wealth and poverty are things not of the circumstances, but of the soul, and he who has an accumu-lation of gladness through the glad memories of past days will, ere long, be a rich man. Glad that he loved the house of the Lord, he will be glad to dwell in the house of the Lord for ever. For in the Father's house are many mansions, and there is a large, bright room for the glad hearts that go up from the earth. In the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, he will be

Bird Death at Lighthouses.

NIGHT SCENES AT POINT LEPREAUX - THE RUSH OF BIRDS TO THE FATAL LANTERN.

The American Ornithologists' Union, which is the inspiration of the bill to protect song birds now pending in the New York legislature, is making a similar effort in Beston for the protection of bird life from the murderous millinery fashions which are dectroying our songsters and birds of beautiful plumage by hundreds of thousands. Several hearings before the legislative committee on fish and game have resulted in sharp sparring between the milliners' men and the friends of the birds. One of the most vigorous of the latter was Wm. Brewster, president of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, and in charge of the bird department of the Agassiz Museum in Cambridge. Besides the slaughter of birds for hats and bonnets, there is a great destruction at lighthouses, and Mr. Brewster has observed this with much attention. The American Ornithologists' Union, which

"Sun" Reporter's Interview With

Prominent Packer.

"What has been the result of the lebstertanning business this season?" asked the reporter, thoughtfully.

"Canning, not tanning," replied the lobster man reproachfully. "Well, I think the catch man reproachfully. "Well, I think the catch has been fully up to the average of former seasons so far, and nearly all reports are favorable. From Shediac northward the fishermen are in good spirits, but between that point and Cape Tormentine results are not so flattering. The same remark applies to the south side of the Island, although latest reports indicate that the greenbackers are now assembling there in force—after Bluenose bait of course."

'These are the fishermen who are clamoring for an extension, are they not?"

"Yes, and with good reason, and I am glad the subject has been brought to the attention of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, at at whose hands they have no doubt it will meet with prompt and intelligent attention. What the fishermen really want, what we all want,

partially, but he does so at his own conveni-ence. It is no use to attempt to force the sea-son with him. Now, in Kent Co. we find him at all the fashionable resorts from the middle of May till the middle of July. But it is not until the first of July that he appears at Cape may the the middle of July. But it is not until the first of July that he appears at Cape Tormentine, where he remains till the end of the picuic season. And on the north coast of P. E. Island it is considered in well-informed crustacean circles to be the height of ill breeding to be absent from the beach the first of May, while on the south shore it is koked upon as very bad taste by all the uppear.

The American Ornibiological Prince, and the protection of the field of placency.'
'' How many hands would an average factory

employ?"

"An ordinary factory employs about 25 fishermen and sealers, and about the same number of girls. It would have 10 boats probably. It is not uncommon for a factory to have 15 boats and employ 40 men. A 10 boat factory would set from 1500 to 2,000 traps."

"What apparatus is required in the factory?"

tory ?"
"The factory itself is a cheap shed about 60 "The factory itself is a cheap shed about 60 by 40 feet, single story. It has four galvanized iron boilers capable of boiling 10,000 lobsters a day, which would be an ordinary catch, the boats frequently taking 1,000 each. Then there are large lobster tubs in which the lobster corpse is decently prepared for canning. A soldering stove and irons to seal the cans, which latter are made during "the winter at Shediac latter are made during the winter at Shediac or other central point as the case may be, com-plete the equipment. Except that each of the employes is provided with a smell-proof nose at

"Are all sail boats, chiefly centreboard, built more for use than ornament. They are from 18 to 20 feet keel and cost about \$40 new."

sputing over doctrinal points.
"When are the traps visited?

"In the morning about daylight and in the evening. Those brought ashore in the evening are boiled and then allowed their leisure till

How the Festive Crustacean Spends the Picnic Season.

Mortuary Statistics—Why the Lobster Seldom Reaches a Ripe Old Age.

Meeting a prominent Kent county lobsterpacker in town, a Sun reporter availed himself of the chance to obtain some reliable points on this important industry. The causal reader of the interview may be led to the conclusion that the lobster man knew more about the crustacean business than the reporter did. It is somewhat of a coincidence that the lobster is not the reporter's favorite bird.

The fish are beiled 20 minutes and then have their obseques celebrated in the following manner: Placed on tables and prepared by the girls for the cans, claws and tails being the only portions thus honored; canned and passed to the coverers; cans closed by the sealers and centre hole closed; placed on racks each holding about 100 cans and cooled; boiled again for an hour and a half; taken out, centre holes once more; next morning boiled an hour and a half, opened for the third time and should no signs of life be visible, closed finally. No seasoning or flavoring of any kind is used, except a little salt in each can. The cans are painted and labelled, then lacquered to prevent rasting. Forty-eight cans are put in each case and the lobsters are then ready for shipment; 10,000 lobsters can easily be handled in this way in a day."

"How are beiled 20 minutes and then have their obseques celebrated in the following manner: Placed on tables and then allowed their leisure tili morning."

"What is the process of canning?"

"How are beiled 20 minutes and then have their obseques celebrated in the following manner: Placed on tables and prepared by the sealers and coverers; cans closed by the sealers and the closed; placed on racks each holding about 100 cans and cooled; boiled again for an hour and a half; taken out, centre holes one more; next morning boiled an hour and a half; taken out, centre holes one more; next morning boiled an hour and a half; taken out, centre holes one more; next morning boiled an hour an

10,000 lobsters are then ready for shipment;
10,000 lobsters can easily be handled in this
way in a day."
"How are the employes paid?"
"Chiefly out of the store in goods. The
usual understanding is 'half cash, half trade.'
The fishermen average about \$20 a month and
board. The married men board themselves
and receive \$28 a month. The sealers average
\$40 a month, and the girls receive 50 cents a
day, out of which they must board themselves.
Each factory has a boarding house attached
where employes are accommodated. It also
has a foreman who superintends the catching
and packing, and receives about \$50 a month. In
some cases the factories and traps are owned
by resident fishermen who are supplied by the
merchants to whom they forward the fish. In
this case the merchant commonly takes a bill
of sale on the factory and plant as security for
advances, and the fish are his the moment they
are caught."
"What would a factory of this description

"Yes, and with good reason, and I am glad the subject has been brought to the attention of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, at at whose hands they have no doubt it will meet with prompt and intelligent attention. What the fishermen really want, what we all want, is a law that will give us a season adapted to the wants of each locality."

"Does not the New Brunswick lobster keep any regular office hours?"

"No. The personal habits of the lobster keep any regular office hours?"

"No. The personal habits of the lobster are very peculiar in that respect. But it is not with the flice hours of the lobster that the fisherman has to do. The fisherman is the natural landlord of the lobster. Hence it is the season of the lobster's feative relaxation that he is chiefly concerned with. The well-to-do lobster takes in all the seaside resorts impartially, but he does so at his own convenience. It is no use to attampt to found the supplies traps, boats and boat. Ordinarily the firms employ their own boats and trape. The season closes on the 20th of August which, as I have said, is not a favorable date for some localities." own boats and trape. The season closes on the 20th of August which, as I have said, is not a favorable date for some localities."
"What is your opinion as to the nutritive properties of the lobster?"

"I never eat canned lobsters," said the lob-

SHABBY TREATMENT OF AMERICAN VESSELS BY

city. At the machine shops they found a large amount of work being rushed along and a amount of work being rushed along and a larger number of hands employed than has been the case for a long time. Considerable repairs and improvements are to be made at Richmond, involving the expenditure of many thousands of dollars and furnishing a great deal of work to Halifax laborers. The long wharf at Richmond will be rebuilt and the trestle work at the Young street sheds renewed. The Dartmouth branch was visited. The station grounds are to be improved there and a new loading platform built. A new siding has recently been extended to the dry dock.—Tuesday's Heroids.

The L. C. R. Rates on Flour.

A number of Halifax flour merchants had as Interview with Minister of Railways Pope, Minister of Justice Thompson, Chief Engineer Schrieber, Superintendent Pottinger and other Intercolonial !railway officials on Monday, in regard to the rates of freight on flour. The "Are all sail boats, chiefly centreboard, built more for use than ornament. They are from 18 to 20 feet keel and cost about \$40 new."

"And the traps—"
"There are from 1,500 to 2,000 of these. They are made of laths with twine nets at either end which the lobster mistakes for a hammock and unsuspectingly reclines upon. Herring is the chief bait, being caught by the fishermen early in the spring and salted for use during the season in large hogsheads. Each trap requires about a barrel of bait during the season. The traps are made during the winter and will last only one season. They are set from three to five miles from abore, from 100 to 125 being strang each cable and connected with it by haul-ups. The cables are anchored at either end by large stone killocks. Their position is indicated by busys. The traps are handed up by the boatmen in succession, the lobsters removed and each trap baited with half a dozen herring and dropped over, Not unfrequently delegation was introduced by John F. Stairs

August

A VISIT TO THE

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C. AND I. EXHIBITION.

A Few Words About New Z aland

British Guiana's Wonderful Display of Woods -A Colony that Knows How to Use the Exhibition for Trade Purposes.

The southern half of the west gallery is occupied by New Zealand, which though generally classed among the Australian colonies, is in reality separated from the continent of Australia by at least a thousand miles of ocean as destitute of islands as i the Atlantic between America and Ireland New Zealand enjoys a much more temperate climate than the mainland of Australia The extent of the colony is well shown by a magnificent model of the three islands; that s to say, of the two greater ones, North and Middle (now called South) Islands, divided by Cook Strait; and Stewart's Island, separate from Middle Island by Foveaux Strait. This model, which is on a very large scale, is sunk below the level of the exhibition floor. The total acreage of the colony is 66,779,

092, and up to the end of 1884, about 17, 700,000 acres had been alienated from the crown. The population of New Zealand is increasing more rapidly than that of any of the other Australasian colonies, both by natural increment and immigration, having risen from about 60,000 in 1858 (exclusive of natives) to 572,000 on June 30th 1885, or including Maoris to 612,-There are four towns with upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, Dunedin the largest having a population in 1881 of 24,372. The staple article of export is wool, of which 75,409,444 lbs. were shipped to Great Britain in 1884. Next in importance come grain and flower, gum, tallow, fresh mutton, preserved meats and leather. Agriculture, stock raising and gold mining are the most important industries of the colony- The production of wheat in 1885 was 6,666,777 bushels, and of oats 12,360,449 bushels The average yield per acre, in that year was: wheat 25.43 bush; cats 34.84 bush;

5.79 tons. Large gold fields were discovered in 1857 and the total export of gold up to March 31st 1885, was \$208,172,535. The bulk of gold mining is on government land. There were 94 coal mines in New Zealand in 1884. and the output for that year was a little over 480,000 tons. The total revenue in 1885 was \$18,650,000. The total net debt per head of population (exclusive of Maoris) on March 31st, 1885 was \$295,000,000; but more than two-thirds of the total liabilities of the colony are made up of loans granted by the legislature for immigration and public works purposes. New Zealand has 1570 miles of railway in operation, owned by the government, which yielded profits equivalent to an interest on the gross outlay of £3.0s 31 per cent for the year ending March 31st, 1885.

barley 30 37 bush; hay 1.41 tons; potatoe

THE NEW ZEALAND COURT has had the sdvantage of a scientific and systematic arrangement under the personal direction of Prof. von Haast, C. M. G., F. R. S., who has a world-wide reputation as a geologist and authority on fossils. A large section of the court is reserved to the Maoris (pronounced Mawries)—those sturdy warriors who have within recent years given the British soldiers so much trouble. The most prominent object in this section is the front of a Maori storehouse, which shows to what skill in decorative carving this wild race has attained. Here also are to be seen numerous examples of Maori weapons, implements, clothing, cances, etc. The east side of the court is flanked by an enormous conserva-tory, 100 feet long, containing a wonderful collection of ferns, for New Zealand is par

excellance the home of ferns. In the centre of the court are some immense skeletons of the extinct species of bird called the New Zealand Moa—also a Moa egg, the only one ever found (about the size of two ostrich eggs) and valued at \$5000. The largest skeleton is ten feet high. Also of special interest to naturalists, are the preserved specimens of numerous fish, including several cartilaginous skeletons, pre-served by Prof. Parker of Danedin University, by his method of impregnation with carbolyzed glycerine jelly. Close at hand are three giant trophies—the first of seeds and grain, the second of timbers, and the third of gold,

THE WOOD TROPHY possesses most interest to the eyes of New Brunswickers. It shows timbers in great variety- flocks of mottled kauri, silver birch, ribbon wood, red and black maple, etc., all of beautiful grain. The divisions between the sections and the show cases are made of native woods, white pine predominating, and the sashes are made of kauri wood inlaid with diamonds of honeysuckle, bogwood, totara and others. There is a large section of the kauri pine, six feet in diameter. On the top is a large piece of fossil kauri gum; on one side a slab showing the fresh gum, and on the other a kauri weatherboard from the oldest house still standing on the island, built in 1841. The importance of kauri gum as an article of commerce can be judged from the fact that in the four years ending in 1884 New Zealand exported 29,000 tons,

rather than diminishing. THE FURNITURE EXHIBIT Is large and interesting. The Dunedin Woodware Co. show a buffet with bevelled glass, a mantel and overmentel; also a cabinet; inlaid with tree-ferns, etc. Garlick & Cromwell of Aukland exhibit a mantel, overmentel and wardrobe, a beautiful bedroom suite, fancy cabinets and rich inlaid tables. Another party shows two artistic cabinets and a square box inlaid with a view of Aukland in the olden time. There are also views executed in New Zealand woods, carvings in kauri pine, etc. The inlaid work, which is the finest in the entire exhibition, shows off the various woods of the

worth \$7,500,000. The export is increasing

colony to great advantage.

The manufactured articles include samples of biscuits (English visitors freely express their surprise at the attention all the colonies give to biscuit making), carriages (very heavy to Canadian eyes), books, boots, tweeds and other weellen cloths. The collection of tinned meats is large, while the frozen meat industry is a feature of the. south promenade, the refrigerating machinery being run in connection with the restaurant. The wool court is stocked with generous samples, showing that the "long wool" breeds of sheep, such as the Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, etc., thrive grandly in New Zealand.

BRITISH GUIANA.

HOW ONE COLONY DISPLAYS HER WOODS. A visit to the court occupied by British Guiana is almost certain to call a blush to the cheek of every New Brunswicker as he compares the full and complete display of native woods made by this colony with the meagre showing (from a trade point of view) of his own province, True, New Brunswick has a wood trophy that, thanks to J. & J. D. Howe's energy and skill, forms an attractive feature of the great Canadian section, but there her display of woods ends, save and except two bunches of shingles and two bundles of laths exhibited by Alexander Gibson of Marysville. Not a log, plank, slab, or even deal-end to show to the mil-

ions who patronise the "Colinderies" that New Brunswick is one of the greatest lumber producing countries of the world! Had the Australasian colonies omitted to display their wools, or the West Indies their sugars, they would not have acted with a more utter disregard of the trade benefits likely to be derived from the C. and I. Exhibition than has New Brunswick in failing to use this grand opportunity of opening up new and distant markets for her vast forest

What, for instance, could have formed a more striking ornament to one of the entrances of the Canadian court than a few noble pillars of New Brunswick spruce, pine and hemlock? British Guiana flanks her chief entrance with shapely logs of mora and greenheart-the latter one of the eight firstlass woods at Lloyds-to impress on all who pass in or out that her forests teemwith lumber suitable for every variety of use,

from shipbuilding to furniture,

British Guiana includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, situate on the north coast of South America, and comprising an area estimated at 85,000 square miles. There are but two towns, preperly so called, Georgetown and New Amsterdam, population a little over 8,000. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The population in 1882 was 257,500. The total ports for 1884, were valued at about \$9,000.000 and the exports at some \$11,000,-000, of which sugar formed over 90 per

Over 100 specimens of different kinds of wood are prominently shown by this colony, with sample blocks of each 3½x15 inches, polished one on side, so that visitors and all others interested can take them up and examine them critically. Seventy-eight vari-ties adapted to "cabinet making," particul-arly plane building, the interior fittings of dwellings, ships cabins and saloons, railway carriages, etc., are shown by one firm alone, and over each exhibit is a large card, as follows :

For price, shipping sizes at dall particulars, please apply to Messes John Mair & Son, 108 Argyle street,

Or to the exhibitors. PARE & CUNNINGHAM. Attendants are also slways on hand to give visitors every opportunity of examining the woods and to impress on them their peculiar advantages for cabinet work, etc.

For the information of New Brunswick wood workers and others we give a sketch of the principal trees exhibited : Simiri, or locust—a beautifully streaked brownish wood, close grained, easily worked and takes a fine polish. Can be shipped in logs 20 feet long, squared 10 to 14 inches From this tree is extracted the "gum animi" of commerce. Kokatarra-a close grained brown wood

that takes a good polish, is not hard to work and can be shipped in logs 20 to 40 feet long, squared 12 to 20 inches. This tree grows to 80 feet and will square up to 24 inches. Assapaka—A close grained, light-brown wood; takes a splendid polish, works up easily and is very durable. Can be shipped in logs 20 to 50 feet long and 8 to 12 inches

Equare. Duka-A light yellowish brown wood, very easily worked, takes a fine polish and makes good furniture. Can be shipped in logs 20 to 40 feet, 10 inches square, at 25 cents per cubic feet, f. o. b.

Houboo Ball-A light brown wood with variegated veins of black and brown, works takes a fine polish and is most durable. Can be shipped in quantities in logs from 20 to 50 feet, at 25c. to 38c. per cubi leet, f. o. b., Demerara river. Kurahara — A brownish red colored wood, resembling cedar, with a well defined

grain; easily worked and makes good furniture. Grows to a height of 90 feet and squares 20 inches, free of sap.

Brown Circuaballi — A lightleh brown wood, easily worked, polishes finely and makes durable furnitures. This tree grows to 90 feet and can square free of sap 36

Purple-heart—This is a beautiful purple wood, close grained, works easily, takes a fine polish and makes handsome furniture. Shipped in logs from 20 to 50 feet; squares 18 to 30 inches free of sap. Hackia-Equal to lignum vite for cogs

inches. Crab-wood-A light brown wood that makes very durable furniture. Much used with the eastern provinces. This had now for that purpose. Can be shipped in logs 20 to 50 feet, 10 to 20 inches square, at 18c. to 30c. per cubic foot, f. o. b., Demerars what the future prospects of the rallroad river.

Greenheart is so well known to need no description. There is no doubt about its durability. The greater portion of the woods of British Guiana are of a disagreeable bitter taste and insects will not touch them,

But it is not to the showing of woods alone that this colony has confined her efforts. A very attractive

DISPLAY OF SUGARS made, representing every grade from grey to bright yellow. Ninety per cent, of the whole production of British Guiana is composed of sugar, and persistent efforts are being made by its agents at the exhibition to place this article prominently before the British public. Every enquirer is presented with a small sample bag of sugar, on one side of which is printed in gold letters on a blue ground :-

"British consumers should support British Colonial Industries—British Guiana Court, Colonial and Indian Exhibition Landon." On the other side are the words "Cane Sugar v Beet Sugar, Demarara Crystals of purest cane sugar-Use none

Chipman.

HUGH MCLEAN'S STORE BURNED BY LIGHTNING (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.)

CHIPMAN, Queens Co., July 3. STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. -This morning's sun shone out brightly, and gave promise of a good hay day, but about the middle of the forenoon threatening clouds overspread the sky. A black cloud from the southwest shot forth vivid flashes of lightning accompanied by loud peals of thunder and heavy rainstorm. The last thunder clap was preceded almost instantaneously by an unusually sharp flash of light ning which struck the store of Hugh McLear at Brigg's Corner and burned the building with all its contents except a few articles situated near the door. The lightning is supposed to have struck the flue and passing down the stove-pipe to the stove burst the latter to stove-pipe to the stove burst the latter to pieces. Only three persons were in the store when the accident occurred. The proprietor was back of the counter, Samuel Moore was sitting on the counter and George Dunn was near the stove, all of whom escaped injury, besides a shoemaker named Gillis, who worked overhead, also managed to make his escape. In a few minutes the whole building was in sames and though 50 or 60 persons collected in a short space of time they could offer but little resistance to the devouring element. The building and its contests are estimated at \$12,000, and were covered by a small amount

f insurance,
Thunder showers continue this afternoon and a hail storm swept over the place at

Among the clerks dismissed from the U.S., patent office Saturday was Miss Alice E. Melkiebam, granddaughter of President

Victoria, British Columbia, " Colonist," July Soth:) fully 90 per cent, of the articles could be BRILLIANT ORATION. Presentation of the Civic Address to Sir John &. Macdonald.

The Victoria Theatre Densely Crowded Eloquent Speech of Canada's Great Statesman.

The presentation of the address of welplace at Victoria theatre last evening, and thrown open, and when eventually admission was gained, there was an impetuous rush being artistically illuminated and gracefully set, whilst the lovely costumes of the large number of ladies in the auditorium added greatly to the attractiveness of the ensemble. selections having been played by Professor Haynes' band, at about 8 o'clock Sir John A. Macdonald, preceded by His Worship, the Mayor, made his appearance in front of the audience and approached the stage. His presence was the signal for most vociferous cheering, which was sustained for several minutes, and renewed and renewed again as he took his seat to the right of His

The stage was occupied by members of the ity council, members of the local legislare, Senators Macdonald and Neison Messrs. Barker, Shakespeare and Bar-nard, M. Ps.; Hon. J. W. Trutch and a number of other prominent citizens and British Columbians.

Mayor Fell, on rising, was well received. He alluded in very happy terms to the occasion of the present gathering and congratu-lated the audience of having seated before them so distinguished a statesman for their visitor as Sir John A. Macdonald. (Loud cheers.) But whilst they were proud Sir John had come to visit them, they ought to be more so that he had brought with him Lady Macdonald. (Renewed and continued cheering.) It showed that Sir John was not afraid to bring Lady Macdonald to British Columbia. His wership then proceeded to compare the policy of Sir John's government with that of the Mackenzle government; the latter had tried to put British Columbia off with a wagon road instead of a railroad; but, his worship held, there could be no con-federation with merely a wagon road and Sir John had insisted on the construction of the railroad, notwithstanding that he had been opposed by what might be called elsewhere mere "parish politicians." Sir John had not come amongst us to scatter balm like Elgar did for Mackenzie; but has come as the tateman through whose instrumentality faith had been as nearly as possible kept with British Columbia. (Hear, hear.) After reference to the public school system of the province, his worship called on the city clerk o read the civic address of welcome.

SIR JOHN'S REPLY. Sir John A. Macdonald, as he rose to reply, was received with tumultuous cheering and waving of hats, which was sustained for some time. Quiet being restored, Sir John, addressing the mayor and city council and ladies and gentlemen present, said that on reaching British Columbia over the Canadian Pacific railway, the realization of his dreams and ambition had been gained. He was here at the capital of British Columbia and the terminus of the railway (Cheers,) and it afforded him the highest gratification and the deepest pleasure that such was at last the case (renewed cheers,) for in 1878, when he was rejected by his own constituency in the east, he took refuge in Victoria, and he had never forgotten the confidence the people of this city reposed in him then, although he had never at that time had the pleasure of visiting British Columbia, (Cheers.) Since that time he had the honor to represent the constituency in parliament four years, and it was in 1880, when he was sitting for this constituency, that the railway contract was made and the charter to the railway company granted. At that time he felt it and shafts. Grows 65 feet high; squares 14 his duty, as a member of parliament, to see that British Columbia was brought into immediate and permanent connection what the future prospects of the railroad would be. On a former occasion he had said that the termini of the Canadian Pacific railway would be Liverpool and Hong Korg. (Hear, hear.) This idea had at first been suggested to him by Sir George Stephen, president of the railway company, to whose valuable services, indomitable efforts and patriotic devotion the country was so largely indebted. (Applause.) But whilst Victoria was the terrestial terminus of the road in the west of the Dominion, he hoped ere long to see the marine terminus in Australia. It was to him a peculiarly happy harbinger, on the very day of his arrival in Victoria to learn that the first cargo of teas from Japan direct had reached this port for transhipment east via the Canadian Pacific. the very kind reception they had given him this evening. He wished also to thank Victorians for the welcome accorded every-where to Lady Macdonald. She had ridden (Applause.) As to the real advantages of railway to the Dominion and partily to British Columbia, he did not think that they could be at all exaggerated. But the road was not only a matter of great concern and magnitude to the Dominion; it was of the first importance to imperial interests as affecting the empire of Great Britain. Last winter, when he was in England, he had the pleasure of meeting Lord Salisbury and members of his cabinet, and it was then settled by Lord Salisbury's government to give a large and substantial subsidy for the establishment of a line of fast steamers to ply between Vancouver Island and Hong

A voice—What is Gladstone doing now? Sir John A.-I fancy he is now practising the virtues of resignation. (Loud

laughter.)
Continuing—Lord Salisbury was so satisduties at Ottawa, and he must take his wife with him, for if he let her remain she would fied with the importance of the proposed line of steamships that before he went out of turn. He was so charmed with the city, its climate and its lovely surrounding scenery and magnificent mountain views, that he office he left a memorandum for his successor, stating that had he remained in power he would have seen that the proposition wa carried into effect. Lord Salisbury had since then returned to power, and he (Sir since then returned to power, and he (Sir John) was confident that the proposition would now be carried out. The project, he would explain, was for the establishment of at first a fortnightly line of steamers, between this island and Hong Kong. It was possible that soon afterwards it would be come a weekly service. The steamers would be of the first speed known to engineers, and would be so built that the imperial government could use them in time of war any foreign power. So that within eighteen months Victorians might expect to see steamers coming into their harbor direct from Hong Kong. And not only was it the intention of the government to put this line on the Pacific ocean, but one Then by the vast audience cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen amidst the wildest enthusiasm, the band striking up the National Anthem, and at 9.30 the ovation would also be put on the Atlantic te make direct connection with Liverpool. The high commissioner of the
government, Sir Charles Tupper, whilst
in London, was engaged in a scheme for
laying a cable from Australia to some point
on the mainland possibly to New Westralia terminated. As fruits of the Colonial Exhibition, Tees Co., of Montreal, announce that they have now sold 102 office deaks of different kinds to go abroad, and another shipment will be ready in a few days. Orders for two deaks have been received to be sent to Ceylon, and one to Hamburg. on the mainland, possibly to New Westmin-ster. (Applause.) As to the imports from San Francisco, it had been ascertained that

sent from Eastern Canada to British Columbia free of duty. Referring to the address of welcome again, Sir John said that he thought the Liberal Conservative party and his government were entitled to some thanks and consideration for the successful manner in which they had fought a most malignant and malicious opposition. (Cheers.) Again and again that opposition had attempted to foil the government in their determina tion to construct the railway, and sometime with temporary success, till at last he and his party had determined to crush out the come from His Worship the Mayor and City opposition just as though no opposition had Council to Sir John A. Macdonald, took ever existed at all. (Cheers,) The government had been told that the road would not attracted an immense and most fashionable audience. The approaches to the theatre were thronged long before the doors were thronged long before the doors were cessful. What would it have mattered to the opposition if the government had been unsuccessful, and the railway scheme had for seats, and in a few moments only standing room was to be had. The theatre presented a very pleasing spectacle, the stage

unsuccessin, and the ranksy content had
proved a failure? What would they have
cared if ruin had encompassed hundreds
upon hundreds, and impoverished the country, so long as by defeating the policy of the government the railroad were crushed and the opposition gained political power? (Loud cheers.) The government, however, was determined to carry out its pledges to British Columbia, and had done Referring to the condition of the road, Sir John had no hesitation in stating it was s splendid road; and that its standard was algher than that of any to the south of it on the North American continent. The country through which it passed was salubrious from end to end. No miasmas or epidemics prevailed. The soil was fertile, and as a matter of fact there was less snow to encounter than there was on the lines to the south. Then again, the military authorities of England were of opinion that the road was the only safe one in the event of war with Russia or other foreign powers; the only safe route in the event of an attack on Australia or an outbreak in India. True, the English government had invested a large amount in the Suez Canal, and possibly wisely at that time too. But it had since been demonstrated that the convenient sinking of any vessel in the canal would block it and render it impossible to forward troops to India via that route. In fact traffic through the canal could be stopped at any time. Hence it must be apparent that Victoria was destined to become the base of operations, and there could be no doubt that such being the (case the policy of the government and that of the imperial authorities must result in great benefits for Vancouver Island and the province generally. (Applause.) Whilst he was here he would say that he could claim for his government the confidence and support of Victoria and British Columbia. (Loud cheers.) Sir John then proceeded to cite the various points in his policy which had always been for the welfare of British Columbia, and having done so said : "If there is any person in this audience who can quote one single instance of good the government in office from 1873 to 1878 did for any person in the country he would like him to get up and remind the

government to get reciprocity with the United States. The recommendation of the

U. S. President, however, had been rejected

by the senate, still the Dominion govern-

ment would not relax their efforts, but they

would not go down on their knees for recip-

rocity, (cheers), for the Dominion was large

own, just as if no such thing as reciprocity ever had existed at all. (Hear! hear!) Next,

as to the fish of British Columbia, Sir John

would state that the Dominion government intended to see that it was included in the

provisions of the Washington treaty of 1851, for the fish of British Columbia were just as much the fish of the Dominion as were the

fish of the Halifax waters. Again alluding

to the completion of the railway, Sir John

said that it would bring with it immense ad-

vantages to Victorians, and he could only

hope that Victorians would be ready to take

advantage of them. He had come here to

his old constitutency to receive rest, but he would again thank his worship the mayor and council and the audience before him for

some 600 miles through the country on the

cow-catcher of the train; he (Sir John) had

tried to dissuade her from doing so, but with

the pertinacity of woman she refused to listen to him. He feared that some accident

might befall her; but none had occur-

red, beyond the fact that whilst making the trip she had killed a plg. (Loud laughter.)

catch the western fever and might never re-

enough to enjoy an independent trade of its

audience and himself of lt." (Loud cheers President. GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, AS AT 3CTH JUNE, 1886. and laughter.) LIABILITIES. Sir John A. (after a pause)-Well, I'm
 Capital stock
 \$333,525 00

 Due to the bank of Nova Scotia
 74,786 66

 Due on open accounts, payable
 3,825 12
 walting. (Renewed laughter.) No one rising, a voice called out : "What about Edgar's balm?" Sir John A.—It certainly was not the balm of British Columbia, (Laughter.) Real estate buildings and machinery Continuing, Sir John went on to say that (crig nal cost). 227,666 97
Deduct appropriation on account of depreciation 26,825 co coming across the line he had made inquiries as to the probable extent of trade the line would carry, and although the Northwest

was as yet sparsely settled, a very considerable trade was springing up, and in the east it was already most encouraging and extensive. He had been told, also, that the wheat grown in the Northwest could be forwarded to British Columbia over the road and from this port or the mainland shipped round Cape Horn to England at a less cost than shipping it via the east. The railway did not care whether it shipped east or west, so long as it got the freight. The magnificent timber he had seen in British Columbia would certainly prove a source of trade between this province and the Northwest, for it would be a necessity for the incoming set. ders. Among other matters to which he would refer was the attempt of the Canandian

transferred from profit and loss account. The above balance sheet of the Nova Scotis cotton manufacturing company, limited, has been verified by us with the books of the company as at 30 June, 1886,

By River to Hampton. The Thursday excursions from St. John to Hampton and return, by the steamer Clifton are weekly becoming more popular, each excursionist acting as an advertising medium to impregnate his or her own immediate circle with a desire to make this delightful trip. For it is a delightful trip, and one that should be taken by every lover of magnificent scenery.
The tortuous windings and doublings of the
Kennebeccasis on the upper half of the journey
open up a wealth of aquatic and pastoral
beauty undreamt of by the tourist who confines his sojournings in New Brunswick to the old well trodden paths. Messrs, Flewelling have well trodden paths. Messrs, Flewelling have placed on the route a comfortable steamer, well equipped for passenger travel, and their enter-prise is deserving of the most liberal encour agement not only from the trave'ling public but from the provincial and Dominion authori ties in the matter of making the navigation of the Kennebeccasis as easy as possible. The draw bridge through which the steamer has to pass on her way to and from Hampton is very often red, beyond the fact that whilst making the trip she had killed a plg. (Loud laughter.) There were a great many eastern Canadians coming out west, and Sir John was sure Victorians would treat them kindly and keep them here. The old Canadians he had met here had told him they would not go back for anything to reside there again. But he had to go back again to attend to his duties at Ottawa, and he must take his mife. necessity, but according to common report, as it reached the ears of a representative of THE SUN Thussday, it is only an obstruction to navigation and nothing more. As there were no patrons of the bridge on board of the steamand magnificent mountain views, that he hoped to be able to return and bring Lady Macdonald with him. Before resuming his seat he wished again to most cordially about the story. Then the Dominion government can do the steamer and in fact all craft plying on the Kennebeccasis material service. r at the time the above statements were made, Macdonald with him. Before resuming his seat he wished again to most cordially thank Victoria for its reception and address of welcome. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.)

E. C. Baker, M. P., then moved, seconded by Mr. Shakespeare, M. P., a vote of thanks to Sir John A. Macdonald for coming to this province and for the eloquent exposition of his views this evening. position of his views this evening.

The mayor put the motion, which was enthusiastically carried and on Sir John rising to reply he was again accorded rousing cheers, which were followed by round after round of cheers for Lady Macdonald.

Then by the vast audience cheers were

Before the ports of Japan were open to the Christian nations of the world there were only eleven intoxicating drinks known in the country; now there are more than two hundred, and many horrible vices peculiar to; highly civilized nations are becoming common in Japan. That is one of the ways in which civilization benefits the heathen.

return journey by rail, taking the I. C. R. cars at Hampton or Rothesay, reaching the

city at an early hour,

N. S. COTTON CO.

Annual Report of the President. The annual meeting of shareholders of the Nova Scotia cotton manufacturing company was held in the Halifax Y. M. C. A. hall tendance of shareholders. The following re-

port was read:-ANNUAL REPORT. In presenting the report of the Nova Scotia cotton manufacturing company, limited, for the year just ended, your directors regret that the improvement they can show is only small; yet it is more satisfactory than they expected earlier in the year. The treasurer's statement shows that the profits for the year amount to......\$11,014 and after deducting five per cent, for ing the past eight years. Your directors bought, as required, during the decline and freely during the period of low prices to meet the spring and fall trade, otherwise the pos tion shown would not have been so satisfactory. With the fall in price in raw material, goods fell in a corresponding degree and, during the past six months, they have been lower In price than ever they were seen before in Canada. Your directors reduced the working time of the mill about the end of last year (1885) for two menths, rather than accumulate a stock of goods with a falling market. Since a stock of goods with a falling market. Since January the mill has been on full time and nearly making at full productive power upon orders for spring and fail. The production this year has exceeded the previous year by bout 30 per cent. and with improve trade can be further increased without adding to the plant, to any great extent. The sales of goods are made over a wide area from Newfoundland to British Columbia and we have had repeat orders from the distant continent of Africa. In addition to the colored wraps have been sold and the superi-or quality of these wraps is established by the yearly increasing call for them. There are about 300 looms running at present, employing about 250 hands, (150 females and 100 males) chiefly young people, 220 of whom belong to Halifax. Employment in the factory is as popular as ever, which is not surprising, the mill being situated on one of the healthiest spots in the city. The mill itself is light, comfortable and well ventilated in she now resides as here sang with the all seasons, the work regular, systematic and not oppressive, whilst the hours of labor, 60 per labo week, is six hours shorter than in many of the mills in the United States. Your directors have adhered to the safe and only correct business course, of writing off 5 per cent, for de-preciation on machinery. To neglect this and pay dividends would be only like paying divi-dends out of capital and end disastrously in the

sure the stability of the shareholders' property.

There are relling agents at Toronto, Montreal,
St. John, N. B., and St. Johns, Newfoundland.

JOHN DOULL,

future. By keeping to the present system adopted in all well established mills, it will as

32,627

The appropriation on account of estimated depreciation on buildings, machinery, etc., since 1883 to date is \$26,325. Against this is placed the \$8,325 bonus from the city, and \$18,000

(Signed) John M. Smith, Thos. V. Macdonald,

TWENTY-TWO BOATS OWNED BY CANADIANS

eloquent topque into pulpit and platform.

EASTPORT, Aug. 6.-J. D. Bonness, special Canadian customs officer, eized twenty-two fishing boats yesterday at Deer Island, valued from \$200 to \$400 each, for smuggling. The boats were released by the owners depositing boat's value. There are two charges against them; the first for smuggling goods from Eastport; the second for smuggling goods from East-port; the second for smuggling the boats them-selves. When the fishery treaty was abrogated Deer Island fishermen brought the boats to Eastport, entered and paid duties on them, thus making them American boats, although built and owned in Canada. The Canadian government will not permit American boats to be brought to Canada and owned there without paying duty, so the boats become forfeited the same as other smuggled goods. This will prevent New Brunswick boatmen from bringing sardines to Eastport without paying duties on this side.

To the Editor of The Sun :-

SIR-The people of this community were today served with what might be termed a doubleended sensation in the way of seizures. Seizure the first occurred as follows: The General Middleton which was anchored in our harbor dispatched a boat under the command of first efficer Kent to look for American fishermen. He proceeded to what is called Yellow Bank weir, where he surprised a party of American fishermen fishing, seining and taking fish from the above named weir. He of course captured them—boat, fish and all, brought them to and laid them astern of the General Middleton, but after a short detention they were released again, and the American fishermen after shamefully insulting the Canadian officers sailed off for home with broad smiles on their faces. The boat was released, I understand, under the pretext that the Americans had a permit from some one in the denartment of marine and fish from the above named weir. He of course some one in the department of marine and fisheries to build and fish the Yellow Bank mericans a permit to fish in Casadian waters, which of course is decidedly contrary to law, and which should be immediately investigated. and which should be immediately investigated. About the time the above occurrence was transpiring, special customs officer Bonness was on a visit to the island and demanded a settlement from a couple of our fishermen for importing from Eastport, without reporting to the custom house, a few dollars worth of goods. I think they settled. Situated as the people are here, it seems bad enough and hard enough to have the Americans robbing us of our fish; but when Mr. Bonness comes around it seems harder, although perhaps right.

From the above sketch, Mr. Editor, you can see that fishery protection here is not yet perfect.

Yours respectfully,

An ISLANDER.

DEER ISLAND NOTES.

House on Fire. -G. Harkins, Chocolate Cove, had a narrow escape for himself and family from fire last Friday. The fire must have been going in the night when all were Wednesday. There was a representative at. in bed, and as there are two families in the house the result would have been serious had it not been discovered just when it was, The fire caught in the flue and made its way up through the floors of two rooms, and but or the almost superhuman exertions of Mr. Harkins and his neighbors, would have des. troyed the house in a very short time. In act it seems a miracle to those present how anything was saved.

BAPTISMS.—Rev. W. Lawson baptized and received four persons into the fellowship of the Methodist church on Indian Island last Sunday morning, and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion before a large and attentive audience.

The Rav. J. B. Barnes baptized two persons the same afternoon at Fair Haven, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Swim exchanged pulpits that day. Rev. Mr. McKay of Lubec. Me., baptized a young lady from Tabusintag last Wednesday.

CONCERT. - The Leonardville Methodists under the leadership of the accomplished American visitor now in our midst, Mrs. (Dr.) Martin Leonard, gave a splendid concert in the hall, Chocolate Cove, Satur. day evening last. Everything went merrily as a marriage bell from first to last, and all the parts were well sustained throughout, not a break or mistake anywhere. I must specially mention several things which were so well done. The dialogue by two little boys, Lopnie Calder and Roy Nowlan-"Give us Little Boys a Chance"-was given excellently for them. The dialogues, duetts and quartettes by the girls Maggle, Minnie and Ethel Nowlan, Maggie Hoyt, Mary B, Conloy and Grace Bennett, were all that could have been desired, and far more than could have been expected. The seniors of both sexes will excuse this special allusion to the juniors. I know full well among the pieces sung by Mrs. Leonard were How Long When I am Gone? Kathleen Mayour. neen, The Bridge, List to the Convent Bells, In this she was accompanied by Miss Abbie Leonard. All these were rendered with the style and taste, peculiar to this cultured musician and elocutionist Mrs. Fargany, whose musical talents are as she now resides as here, sang with the clearher since she was a little girl, Scotch Lassie Jean. It would always be a more than ordinary treat to hear her sing. Mrs. Leonard read by special request The Famine, from Hlawaths, with splendid effect. She is a thoroughly trained elocutionist of the schools and compares more than favorably with Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. Scott Siddens. Miss M. Thompson and Miss Bessie Leonard. also Miss Lloyd rendered beautiful pieces in the style which always gives pleasure and satisfaction to their audiences. Mrs. Nathaniel McDonald gave an original lecture on Mormonism. To say it was able is to confine oneself strictly to the truth. It was one of the most fearless attacks on that dark system, thorough exposure of its evil, and irresistible arguments against it we ever heard or read. The style was after Burdette and Noye and as your correspondent read and heard both he would be as willing to accord the palm on the ground of true merit to our island Betsey Bobbett as to them, nor would they object after hearing her. Rev. Mr. Lawson occupied the chair and Rev. Mr. Swim made some excellent re

marks at the close. Exode of the Angels. - Not less than six of the above, who as yet have not got their wings, are on the flight to Fredericton and elsewhere, to learn to teach, or to teach the "young idea how to shoot." The Misses Marietta and Carrie Thompson, Floyd, Patience, Wentworth and Jennie Calder, all leave us today for Normal school, Miss Addle Calder leaves for her school at Canterbury station. We shall miss all these young friends greatly, but success to them all! We believe in "give and take" but we are only getting one for six, but there are more to follow. Mr. Clarke has been engaged for Fair Haven school, Miss Hanson re-engaged for Chocolate Cove school, Mr. Hart for Lord's Cove school, and Leonardville does not intend having school this summer, so the able teacher J. P. Nowlan, will not be seen at his post there, which he always filled with credit and honor. He has found "pas-tures new" and will always be able to do so as long as he carries that spirit of zeal and

> Dr. Tanner fast would not be safe Seized for Smuggling. go a single day v Pain King in the h notice and costs b

> > There is no more earth than the Wild & effectual remedy for and other summer o than Dr. Fowler's Ex West's Pain Kin in promptly curing colic, cholera, chol of the stomach ar All druggists.

> > > "I was off work kidney disease, and c by a friend to try B.B and consider it a mi the substance of a con St. Mary's, Ont. Cholera will visit pared by procurin King, to be kept your premises, as cl King will carry you All druggists.

"Leaves have their Wild Strawberry leav ing utilized in such e Dr. Fowler's Extract fallible remedy for other Summer Comple All leading drug

West's Pain King. flux, dysentery, su morbus, cholera, co A year ago my head he eruption covered

until the backs of my weak and ill. Findir Bitters. Two bottle ment of Miss Minnie S West's Pain King pound for the certain dysentery, diarrhouse cholera morbus, cho

cholera morbus, che 25c. All druggists. Thousands of live of West's Pain King chills, colds, flax, tery, colds, and ab, tery, colic and ch

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CAMPOBELLO, Aug. 6.

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An Islandes

A VISIT TO THE CAVE IN THE HIRAK VALLEY, ON

The Seven Sleepers.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.) Holding our lighted candles between the palings of the wooden screen which debars nearer approach to the sleepers, we were shown some cloths on the floor, apparently a rough common sheet with a dark-colored fringed cloth above it, which was said to cover the sleepers. We asked if it was allowed to look

sleepers. We arred it it was allowed to look under the cloth, but that, they said, was impossible. Even they themselves, they said, knew not what was there. One man had once tried to look and was immemediately struck blind; but that it we have the distriction in the direction was mediately struck blind; but that if we doubted, "there (pointing in the direction) was the dog and the deer and hawk." Holding the candles to the right we could then see indistinctly something looking like dried bodies of some animals propped against the wall. They were very small. The first, said to be the dog, was about a foot in height, and the deer a few inches higher, but it was impossible to say in such light what animals they wore. The bones of the legs were visible—in fact, the dog's legs had fallen off, which rather told against its being asleep, but the body seemed to be covered in with dry skin; and yet, en the strength of these relics, some twenty families of Sayeds are kept in comfort and live here on the contributions of ipilgrims with, in addition, as much land as they require free of any rent and taxes.

Reformed Episcopal Church.

Right Rev. Bishop P. F. Stevens, Bishop of the Dominion, will visit Sussex, K. C., N. B., this week, filling the following appointments:-Preaching service in the church at Sussex Corner, Thursday evening, 12th inst., at 7.30

O'clock. Confirmation service at Plumwesweep, Friday evening, 13th inst., at eight o'clock. Confirmation service, at Upham, Sunday morning, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock.
Confirmation service, at Sussex Corner, Sunday evening, 15th inst., at seven o'clock.

Wednesday, 18th inst., the eastern convocation of the Synod of Canada, will meet at Moncton, N. B. Rev. J. W. Treen, rector of Chatham, will preach the opening sermon.

Saint John Business College. Our new lot of pens has arrived. Gross boxes mailed to any address for 75 cents. Packard's Arithmetic (the one used' in the college and the best published) mailed for \$1,50, Kerr's book-keeping mailed for \$1.

Circulars containing terms, etc., mailed free. We give no summer vacation; and there is no better time than the present for entering

Odd Fellow's Hall. S, KERR, PRIE.

West's Pain King acts promptly, cures quickly. Neverfails to cure bowel complaint, colic, choiera morbus, choiera. Costs but 25c. and is always ready. Erquire regarding its merits of any drugggist.

A Wise Precaution.

During the Summer and Fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaints, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in danger. Those whose experience has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, and a physician

It is of the greatest importance that all bowel and stemach complaints should be attended to at once, especially at this season of the year, West's Pain King is prompt, reliable and cortain never to fail. Only 25c. All druggists

A Fortunate Essape. Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, Beamsville, Ont., had what was supposed to be a cancer on her nose. She was about to subm!t to a cancer doctor's treatment, when she concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, internally and externally, a few bottles of which entirely

Why will you suffer when 25c, will buy a bottle of West's Pain King and one dose will cure the worst case of colic or cramps and a few doses will cure summer complaint, dysentery, diarrhees or flux. All druggists.

MANY PERSONS are troubled with Indigestion, Colic and kindred complaints. It is nteresting to knew that a few drops of Simson s Liniment will give almost instant relief; and also that a few applications to the scalp will prevent the hair falling off, remove (dandruff, and produce a fine growth of hair, & Sold everywhere for 25 cents.

Dr. Tanner fasted forty days and lived. It would not be safe at this season of the year to go a single day without a supply of West's Pain King in the house. Ready at a moment's notice and costs but 25c. All druggists.

There is no more wholesome or delicious fruit co earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effectual remedy for Cholers, Dysentery, Cramps and other summer complaints of infants or adults than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

West's Pain King excels all other remedies in promptly curing dysentery, diarrhæa, flux, colic, cholera, cholera morbus and all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Price only 25c.

"I was off work for two years suffering from kidney disease, and could get no relief, until advised by a friend to try B.B.B. I was cured by two bottles, and consider it a miraculous cure." The above is the substance of a communication from Wm. Tier, o St. Mary's, Ont.

Cholera will visit us this summer. Be prepared by procuring a supply of West's Pain King, to be kept within reach. Disinfect your premises, as cleanliness and West's Pain King will carry you safely through. Only 25c. All druggists.

On the Rise.

"Leaves have their time to fall," says the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in making Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry-the infallible remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhes, and

All leading druggists will gladly inform anyone enquiring as to the wenderful merits of West's Pain King. The standard remedy for flux, dysentery, summer complaint, cholera morbus, cholera, colic, etc.

In Bad Humor:

A year ago my head was covered with sores, and the eruption covered my face also, and spread even until the backs of my hands were gore. I became weak and ill. Finding no cure I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles perfectly cured me." Statement of Miss Minnie Stevenson, Cocagne, N. B.

West's Pain King is a purely vegetable compound for the certain cure of chills, colds, flux, dysentery, diarrhæs, summer complaint, colic, cholera morbus, cholera and cholera infantum, 25c. All druggists.

Thousands of lives saved annually by the use of West's Pain King, the household remedy for chills, colds, flux, summer complaint, dysentery, colic and cholera, Only 25c, All druggists,

Beaths.

On the 2nd inst., after a lingering illness, Mary, beloved wife of Wm. Donovan. in the 70th year of her age, a native of Kinsale, Ireland.

On the 3rd inst., at her father's residence, Marsh Road, Ida Gertrude, daughter of George and Alien Richmond, aged 5 weeks.

On the 14th uit, at Southgate, London, Eng., after a short illness, Joseph Smoult Smalley, aged 70 years. On the 2nd inst, in this city, after a short illness, Mary, relict of the late John McDermott.

On the 1st inst., at New York, W. L. Murray, son of the late George Murray, formerly teller of the Commercial Bank of St. John, N. B.

On the 1st inst., at Hampton, Margaret, relict of the late George McDonah, of Springfield, Kings Councy, in the 82nd year of her age.

Suddenly, on the 4th inst., in this city, William C. Hill, aged 78 years, leaving a wife and one daughter to mourn their sad loss He ws a resident of this city for the last 52 years.

On the 4th inst., Jane, aged 76 years, daughter of the late Andrew Ruddock.

On the 4th inst., in this city, after a long and tedious illness, of consumption, Annie, wife of Thomas Pierce.

Suddenly, on the 4th inst., at Sussex, Eliza Jane, beloved wife of W. B. White, aged 55 years, leaving a husband, four daught.rs and one son to mourn itheir sad loss.

On the 2nd inst, at Milton, Yarmouth Co., N. S.,

months.
On the 9th inst., at Union Point, Fairville, John Hayes, aged 47 years, leaving five children to mourn their sad 1088.

Fort of Saint Jenn.

Aug 3.—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, I W Chisholm, mdss and pass. Sch Abnie Gale, Ga'e, from Boston for Fredericton, gen cargo.
Aug 4-Sch Dexter Clark, Theal, from Newburyport, Scammell Bros, bal.

Sch Cricket, Perry, from Boston, E D Jewett and Co, bal.

Sch Black Bird, Carroll, from Boston, Scammell Bros, bal. Sch Forest Belle, Belyea, from Rockland, J F Merritt, bal.
Fch Playfair, Welsh, from Ponce, PR, via Boston, C E Robinson, gen cargo.
Sch Lillie G, Granville, from Rockland, R C Eikin, al. Sch C Y Gregory, Kerrlgan, from Boston, Driscoll Bros, bal.
Sch Sunbeam, Spragg, from Rockland, T S Adams, Aug 5—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from loston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pas. Sch Spring Bird, Cameron, from Boston, R C Elkin, Sch Sarah Carlin, Carlin, from Barbados, Turnbull and Co, molasses—16 days.

Sch Maggie L, Spragg, from Salem, TS Adams, bal.

Aug 6—Sch Lucy Hammond, Flynn, from Machias,
D J Seely, bal.

Sch Hortensia, Sanborn, from Machias, D J Seely, hal.

Aug 7—Stmr New Brunswick, Colby, from
Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.

Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston,
H W Chisholm, mdse and pass,
Str Uunds, Hill, from London via Halifax, S
Schofield, gen cargo Schofield, zen cargo
Aug 9—Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grand
Manan via Eastport, J W Smith, mdse and pass,
Sch Royal Arcanum, Goold, from New York, J M Taylor. coal.
Sch Twilight, Newcomb, from Eastport, JW Smith, Sch Mary George, Wilson, from Providence for

Fredericton.
Sch A P Emerson, Reynard, from Providence for Fredericton.
Sch A P Emerson, Reynard, from Portland, R C Eikin, bal.
Coastwise—Schs Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, from Yarmouth; Emily E White, Patterson, from Apple River; Friendship, Mcaloney, from Quaco; Island Belle, Read, from Dorches er; Flora E, Elliott, from Five Islands; Laura Brown, King, and Grey Parrot, Morris, from Parrsboro; Dolphin, Wilbur, from Apple River; Star in the Rast, Norwich, from Joggins; Helen H, Giggey, from Apple River; Marion, Lyons, from Cheverie; Speedwell, Read, from Joggins; C E Thornton, Hicks, from Sackville; Temperance Bell, Downey, from Dorchester; Jessie Ray, Comeau, from Port Acadia; Clarine, Teare, from Alma; Janie B, Melanson, from Joggins; Msggle S, Seely, from Alma; Sea Bird, Woodworth, from Delap's Coqe; Hope, Rudson, from Parker's Cove. CLEARED.

Aug 3-Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan Auz 3—Stmr Flushing, Inzersoll, for Grand Manan via Eastport.

Ship Celeste Burrill, Robertson, for Cardiff.

Bark Lennie Burrill, Swanson, for Queenstown f o. Bark Nepunus, Tobeacsen, for Belfast.

Sch Dw B, McLean, for City Island f o. Sch Bucco, Wilcex, for New York.

Sch Frank W, Watson, for Lynn, Mass.

4th—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.

Sch Almeda, Mullin, for Rock, and Sch Almeda, Mullin, for Rock, and Sch Dart, Whittaker, for Boston.

Sch Valetta, Akerly, for New York.

Sch Clifford C, Foster, for New York.

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Sch Clifford C, Foster, for New York.

Sch Glad Tidings, Giaspy, for Boston.

6th—Str State of Maine, Hillyard, for Boston.

Brigt Alaska, Euck, for Penarth Roads.

Sch Olivia, Williams, for New York. Brigt Alaeka, Euck, for Penarth Roads.
Sch Olivia, Williams, for New York.
Sch Nellie Bruce, Somerville, for New York.
Sch Nellie Bruce, Somerville, for New York.
Sch Allston, Barbour, for Philadelphia.
Sch Frank L, Cleveland, for New York.
Sch Eben Foster. Reynolds, for Philadelphia.
Sch Mower, Purdy, for Philadelphia.
Sch Mower, Purdy, for Philadelphia.
Sch Reaper, McLean, for New York.
7th—Bark David Taylor, Brown, for Galway,
Brigt Echo, Bogart, for Cork.
Sch Josie F, Cameron, for Rockland.
Sch C Y Gregory, Kerrigan, for Boston,
Sch Sea Bird, Andrewe, for Rockland.
Sch Cladys, Harding, for New York.
Sch Essie C, Colwell, for Thomaston.
Sch Essie C, Colwell, for Thomaston.
Sch T W McKay, Roberts, for New York.
Coastwice—Schs Brisk, Wadlin, for St Geroge;
Emilie B, Thomas, for Weymouth; Minnie N, Steeves,
for Hillsbero; Friendship, McAloney, for Quaco;
Twilight, Newcomb, for Parrsboro; West Wind, Dakin,
for Sandy Cove; E J Glass, Knowlton, fer Advocate
Harbor; Ellen, Spleer, for Harborville; Island Beile,

Canadian Ports.

ARRIVED. At Quaco, 2d inst, schs L'Edna, Moore; Dunrobin, McDonough; Welcome Home, Tutts; Rangola, Tutts; Lida Gretts, Evans, and Clyde, Dickson, hence.

At Montreal, 29th ult, ship Parthia, Eaton, from

Marriages.

On the 2nd inst., at the R. C. Cathedral, by Rev. J. J. Walsh, Ed. H. Conroy, of St. John, to Miss J. A. Worden, of Queens County.
On the 4th inst., at St. Peter's Church, in the city of Portland, by Rev M. Oates, Edward Bourke, to Teresa G. Couwsy, both of Portland.
On the 5th ult., at St. Augustine's church, Highbury, New Park, London, Eng., by the Rev. Gordon Cathrop, vicar, George B. Pearson, of Montreal, to Amelia V. Ackles, of River Hebert, Nova Scotis.

busband, four daught.rs and one son to mourn their sad loss.

On the 2nd inst, at Milton, Yarmouth Co., N. S., Mary, relict of the late John Cann, aged 94 years.
On the 3rd inst, at her father's residence, Amherst, N. S., Edina M., daughter of William H. and Minnie Wallace, aged 10 months.
On the 5th inst., at Falrville, St. John County, Mar, arct, wife of James K. McLaren, aged 31 years, leaving a husband and six children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife and mother.
On the 6th inst., at 55 St. David street, in this city, Fannie, beloved wife of James Laferty, aged 66 years, leaving a husband and four sons to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.
On the 5th inst., at the residence of her mether, Kingstoa, Kings county, Lillian A. B., widow of the late Charles H. Chandler, and youngest daughter of the late Captain Isaac W. Doane, aged 28 years.
On the 6th inst., Thomas Francis, aged 3 months, infant child of Denis and Kate Burke.
On the 4th inst., at Long Reach, after a lingering illness, Fannie B. Crawford, aged 49 years, daughter of the late Danlel Crawford, of Kingston, K. C.
At East Boston, after a long and painfal illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, William Quinn, aged 47.

which he bore with Christian fortitude, William Quinn, aged 77.

On the 7th inst., Denis Morton, aged 7 months, youngest child of Denis and Nellie O'Neill.

On the 7th inst., after a tedious illness, Michael Flynn, aged 52 years, leaving a large family to mourn their sad loss.

On the 7th inst., in the city of Portland, Freddie, infant son of Robert and Elizabeth McConnell.

On the 1st inst., at Woodstock, Carleton County, Ormond Roberts, infant son of Ormond and Elia Whelpley, aged 6 months and 8 weeks.

On the 7th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. Ruth Riley, widow of the late James Riley, millwright, aged 86 years

On the 6th inst., in this city, David Shank Kerr, Barrister-at law, aged 77 years.

aged 86 years
On the 6th inst., in this city, David fhank Kerr,
Barrister-at law, aged 77 years.
On the 8th inst., in Carleton, Bernard Gowan, a
native of the Parish of Longfield, County Tyrone,
Ireland, in the 75th year of his age.
(Portland, Me, and Philadelphia papers p'ease copy.)
On the 7th inst., in this city, Agnes Bridget, daughter of the late Denis Corrigan.
On the 7th inst., in this city, of cholera infantum,
Ida Ann, infant child of Charles and Minnie Smith,
aged 12 days
On the 9th inst, suddenly, William Mills, in the
78th year of his age.
On the 9th inst., in the city of Portland, Mrs.
Elizabeth Jones, relict of the late James Jones (formery of Marsh Bridge), aged 70 years, leaving six
children to mourn their loss.
On the 9th inst., in the city of Portland, John
Devine, aged 70 years.
On the 8th inst., in Carleton, Charles H. Hatheway,
infant son of Fred. W. and Grace Hatheway, aged 4
months.

mond, from San Francisco.

At Meibourne, 28th ult, ship Reliance, English, from New York.

At Autigua, 19th ult, bark Morning Star, McCann, from Barbados# to load for this port.

At Fleetwood, 4th inst, bark John Gill, McKenzle, from Taleshuase. rom Talcahuaso. At Bowlisg, 6th inst, bark Sappho, McPhee, from At Bowling, 6th inst, bark Sappho, McPhen, from Bangor.
At Cardiff, 5th inst, bark Gulana, Byrne, hence.
At Cardiff, 5th inst, brig Riberia, Bradley, hence.
At Grimsby, 5th inst, bark Juno, Lindt, from a Nova Scotia port.
At Liverpuol, 5th inst, barks Norden, Nielsen, from Sheet Harnor; Scon, Andreasen, from Pugwash; 9th, bark Lady Rowens, McKeilar, hence.
At Bristol, 6th inst, thip Minnie Swift, Liswell, from Ouebec. Ship Rews.

from Quebec.
At Plymouth, 6th inst, bark Alexandra, Hansen, from Newcastie, NB.

At Tralee, 8th inst, sch M A Nutter, Palmer, hence,
At Sharpness, 6th inst, bark Gaetano Repetto,
Bozzo, from Chatham, NB.

CLEARED.

(Special to THE SUN.)

strs Acadia, for Barrington; City of Saint John, for

From Quebec, 2d inst, bark Veritas, McCully, for

Mritish Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Belfast, 31st ult, bark Carl Friedrich, Ballou,

from Chatham.
At Queenstowa, 31st ult, bark Anna, Salvesen, from Point du Chene; bilg Levenia, Rossance, from Chat

ham for Ballenscuna.

At Barrow, 31st uit, bark William Wright, Cook,

from Quebec.
At Glasgow, 2d inst, brig John T Ives, Mann, from

Guysboro.
At Sigo, 29th ult. brig E W Gale, Cameron, hence.
At Whitehaven, 31st uit, bark Hjemlos, Farup, from

Newcastle.
At Cardiff, 2d inst, returned, bark Olga, Thetis,

At Caroni, 2d inst, resultined, bark Orga, liness, from Economy, Ns.
At, Barbados, 18th u.t, brigt Clara, Leary, hence, At Fleetwood, 1st inst, barks Vancouver, Munro, from Quebec; 2nd, President Harbitz, Hause, from Baie Verte.
At Barrow, 2nd inst, bark Marquis of Lorne, Raymond, from San Francisco.

At Yarmouh, 9.h inst, brigt Arthur, for Porto Rico

CLEARED. At London, 31st ult, bark Gunhild, Andersen, for athurst. From Bristol, 4th inst, bark flacramento, Reed, for ictou, NS. From Beifast, 2d inst,bark Kate, Hansen, for Sydney, From Cork, 31st ult, bark Elgin, Robieson, for Sydney. From Dregheda, 3d inst, brig Belle Star, Kearson, From Bregneda, 3d inst, brig Beile Star, Mearson, for this port.

From Plymouth, 2d inst, ship Kong Oscar II, Kjarbek, for West Bay; 3d, bark Kong Oscar, for do.

From Sharpness, 4th inst, bark Bay of Fundy, Porter, for New York.

From Hong Kong, 2d inst, ship Birnam Wood, Gregory, for Valuraiso. From Hong Bong, 2d inst, ship Birnam Wood, Greg-ory, for Valp-raiso.

From Wexford, 2d inst, bark Saltee, Clancy, for

From Wexford, 2d inst, bark Saltee, Clancy, for Miramichi.

From Liverpool, 5th inst, bark Sagona, Thomas, for Miramichi; 4th, barks Gyldeniove, Hansen, for West Bay, NS; Olaa, Jansen, for Sheet Harbor.

From Sharpness, 5th inst, ship Fearnought, Stafford, for this port.

From Sligo, 4th inst, bark Harmonie, Christensen, for Baie Verte.

From Fleetwood, 4th inst, barks Amelio, Salveson, for Sydney; Ejofua, Angensen, for Richtbucto.

From Garston, 4th inst, bark Nystad, Rasmussen, for Campbellton. SAILED. From Belfast, 31st ult, bark Island, Gjertsen, for

Sydney.
From Cork, 30th ult, bark Stralsond, Tode, for Sydney, CB.
From Cardiff, 31st ult, bark Olga, Thiis, for Econoay.

From Liverpool, 30th ult, bark Alexandria, Christo-herson, for Parrsboro

From Limerick, 30th ult, bark Seaward, Copp, for his port. From Larne, 80th ult, brigt Endrick, Mahoney, for Glace Bay. From Swansea, 31st ult, bark Venner, Steen, for Buctouche,
From Sharpness, 31st ult, bark Kong Eystein, Thomseen, for Baic Verte.
From London, 1st inst, bark N B Morris, Smith, for New York.
From Bristol, 2d inst, bark Mirjam, Torgensen, for Miramichi. Miramichi.
From Glasgow, 1st inst, bark Vistalinden, Hansen, for Bathurst.
From Liverpool, 3rd inst, bark St Olaves, Thompson, for Sydney, C3
From Newry, 31st ult, bark Magdalene, Jansen, for From Glasgow, 1st inst, bark Vistalinden, Hanten, for Bathurst.
From Liverpool, 3rd inst, bark St Olaves, Thompson, for Sydney, C3
From Newry, 31st ult, bark Magdalene, Jansen, for Miramichi.
From Barbados, 11th ult, soh Bessie Louise, Smith for St Stephen.
From Liverpool, 2nd inst, barks Annabella, McLean, for Dalhousie; Premier, Ronnberg, for this port; 8t Olaves, Kyffin, for Sydney.
From Glasson Dock, 1st inst; bark Vidfarne, Nass, for Baie Verte.
From Fleetwood. 1st inst, bark Europa for this Smith, for Port Moody. From Barbados, 11th uit, sen Bessie Louise, Smith for St Stephen.

From Liverpool, 2nd inst, barks Annabella, McLean, for Daihousie: Premier, Ronnberg, for this port; St Olaves, Kyffin, for Sydney.

From Glasson Dock, 1st inst; bark Vidfarne, Nass, for Bale Verte.

From Fleetwood, 1st inst, bark Europa, for this port. From London, 3rd inst, bark Herman, Wetlesen, for From Grangemouth, 3rd inst, bark Kate Sancton, Pherson, for Demerara.

Foreign Ports. ABRIVED.

At Astoria, 2d inst, bark Carrier Dove, Forsyth, rom Yokohama.
At Mobile, 30th ult, bark M J Foley, Leibke, from Apalachicola.
At Vineyard Haven, 30th ulf, brigt Myrtle, Starratt, At Vineyard Haven, 30th ult, brigt Myrtle, Starratt, from Herboken for Annapolis; sebs Royal arcanum, Gould, and Jeanie Gibson, Peatman, from Port Johnson for this port; Centennial, Cripps, from Weehawken for this port; Arlanna, Gale, hence for New York; Roy, Lister, from Providence for this port; R G Moran, McDugall, hence for Providence.

At Portland, 1st inst, barktn P I Palmer, Kay, from Boston—to load for Rosario; A P Emerson, Reynard, from Rew York; David Sprague, Titus, from Westport.

At New York, 31st ult, ship Fred B Taylor, Tilley, from Manilla; 1st inst, sok Rob and Harry, Brown, hence; 2nd, bark Galatea, Carter, from Amsterdam.

At Boston, 1st inst, sohs Alice 8, Kerrigan, and Mabel Purdy, Dykeman, hence; C U Chandler, Buck, from Derchester; Bonnibel, Giffin, and Mary P, Philpot, from Hew Richmond; 2nd, seh Howard Holder, Farnsworth, hence. At Hamburg, 2d inst, bark Natant, Porter, from Baltimore.

At Bordeaux, 2d inst, bark J C Williams, Smith, from Philadelphia.

At New York, 2d inst, schs Gem, Fowler, hence; Aima, Johnson, from Alma; below, ship Arklow, Brady, from Havre.

At Vineyard Haven, 1st inst, brigt Susie Kyffin Kyffin, from New York for this port.

At Flume, 29th uit, ship Success, King, from Philadelphia.

At Philadelphia, 3rd inst, ship Algoma, Vero from Montevideo,

At Quebec, Sist ult. bark Journal. Hennessy, from Pictou for Montreal; 1st lust, bark Kate Canp, Teed, from Fleetwood.

At Hillsboro, 3rd inst, schs Eihel B, Irving, from Calais; Vraie, Smith, from Ssiem; Hannah F Carlton, Bryant, from Boston; T A Stuart, Kelly, from Machias; Wawbeck, Balser. hence.

At Parrsboro, 2d inst, schs A Authony, Norris; Grey Parrott, Morris, from Boston; Hope, Moore, from Rockland; bark Linday, Bull, from Sutten Bridge; schs Merton, Brown; Laura A Brown, King, heace; Leonard B Snow, Peters, from Meteghan.

At Quebec, 2d inst ship Astracana, Richards, from Rio Janeiro via Sydney.

Mat Chatham, 3lst ult. bark Eugenle, Pjorge, frem Rio Janeiro; 3rd inst, Geo Eatista O, Olivari, from Gloucester, Mass At St Nazzie, 20th ult, bark Emily, Larser, from Hubbard's Jove.

At Vineyerd Haven, 2nd Inst, sch Ben Bolt, Drake, hence fo (New Haven).

At New York, 7th inst, sch Emma K Smalley, Robinson, from Shulee; Elmira, Look, from Two Bivers, Rondo, Melatyre, hence.

At Boston, 3rd inst, schs Jannet T Hibbard, Landal from Moncton; Iowa, Eagan, from do; Alta, Brans, comb, hence; 4th, brig Sainval Coipel, Bunton, from St Martins

At Antwerp, 2d inst, bark Myrtle, Carter, from Ro ario.

At Mostaganem, Algeria, 4th inst, bark Arbutus,

Sligh, from Chatham, NB (lost deckload)

At Barcelona, 31st ult, bark Scots Bay, Steele, from

Philidalphia hiladelphia. At Marseilles, 30th ult, bark Alba, Cordiglia, from Chatham.
At Portsmouth, 3d inst, sch Amaranth, Sellers, from Moncton

Rio Janeiro; 3rd inst, Gos Batista O. Olivari, from Gloucester, Mass At Moncton, 3rd inst, schs Ella Wood, Patterson, from Portsmouth; Wawbeck, Balser, hence; Karslie, DeLong, from Quaco, At inst, schs Friendship, McAlony; Dunrobin, McDonough, hence.
At Moncton, 6th inst, schs A C Blair, Butler, from Boston; Crown Prince, Cole, from Dorchester.
At Quebec, 4th inst, ship Annie Goudey, Sanders, from Kio Janeiro.
At Quebec, 5th inst, ship County of Yarmouth, Scott, from Bio Janeiro.

MAT Annapolis, 4th inst, bark Negresoula, Reyells, from Gloucester—to load for Genoa.
At Chatham, 5th inst, bark Vera, Lubke, from Belfast. At Portsmouth, 3d inst, sch Amaranth, Sellers, from Moncton.

At Rio Janeiro, 18th ult, bark Premier Mackenzie, from Barnard, Campana
At Ivigut. June 27, barks Selica, Peterson, from Eatouville, NS; 27th, Kryollith, Stephens, from Rotterdam (both loading for Philadelphis).

At Boston, 5th inst, brig Ida Mand, Purdy, from Yabacca, PR; schs Elizabeth, Roy, from French Cross; Adeliza, Berry, from Clementsport.

At Charleston, 5th inst, bark Nellie T Guest, Messencer, from Liverpool.

At Charlagena, 31st ult, bark Nellie Moody, Forbes, from Savannah. At Moncton, 7th inst, sch Panope, Young, from GLYARED.

At Quaco, 2d inst, schs Duarobin, McDonough; Rangoia, Tufts; Lida Gretta, Evans; Clyde, Dickson, and James Rourke, Goff, for this port; L'Edna, Moore, and Bess & Stella, Haux, for Boston.

At Hillsooro, 3rd inst, Fanny Flint, Warren, for Newark; Minnie A, Steeves, hence.

At Parrsboro, 2d inst, bark Louise, Larsen, for Glasgow; soh Hersald, Merriam, for Grand Manan; 3rd, s.h Susannah R, Roberts, for this port.

At Musquash, 3rd inst, brigt W C Warner, Warner, for Barbados.

At Quaco, 4th inst, schs Friendship, Mc\$lony; Dunrobin, McDonough, for this port; Yolant, Randall, for Boston. At Carthagena, 31st uit, bark Nellie Moody, Forbes, from Savannah.

At Havre, 7th inst, bark J Walter Scammell, McLeed, from New York.

At Manila, p'ior to 4th inst, ship Lord Lytton, Seabrook, from Cardiff.

At Rio Janeiro, 14th uit, bark Romance, Teye, from
Rosaric; 16th, bark Herbert C Hail, Davis, from do.

At Boston, 5th inst, schs Lillian, Larkin, from Port
Williams, NS; Bess, Heany, from Meteghan; Wild
Rose, Elocumb, from Harborville; E A Foster,
Steward, from Moncton; 6th, schs Mary Jane, Morton,
from Port Gilbert, NS; Eliza Batchelder, West, from
Harborville, NS; Harrie, Mussells, from Clementsport;
Emma E Potter, Jones, from do; Anna, Brown, from
Hampton, NS; Ollo, Martin, hence.

At Gloucester, 6th inst, bark Helvetia, Gramnes,
from Pont du Chene.

At Philatel, hia, 6th inst, ship Rock Terrace, Atkinson, from New York

At Perth Amboy, 5th inst, bark Levuka, Harris,
from New York. Dunrobin, mcDonougu, 102 time port, for Boston. At Chatham, 4th inst, bark Libertas, Camarglia, for Oran. At Musquash, 3:d inst, brigt W C Warner, Warner, At Musquash, 3rd inst, brigt W C Warner, Warner, for Barbauos.

At Moneton, 3rd inst, schs Clara, Haley, for New York; Wawbeck, Balser, for Hillsboro.

At Synney, 2nd inst, sch Annie C Moore, Shephard, for Moneton. or Moncton.

At Pictou, NS, 3rd inst, sch Busiris, for this port.

At North sydney, 3rd inst, bark Lails, for Little Glace Bay.
At Montreal, 4th inst, bark Arklow, Pye, for rom New York. At San Francisco, 6th inst, ship Stalwart, Cann, At Chatham, 5th inst, bark Ottavina, Laviosa, for rom Shanghal. At Bordeaux, 4th inst, bark Goethe, Nielsen, from lanis.

At Moncton, 7th inst, schs Florence P Hall, Kelly, or New York; Hattie C, Stewart, for Hillsboro.

At Quebec, 6th ins., ship Charles, Perry, for At Hamburg, 4th inst, bark A E Killam, Kenealey, from Rangoon via Falmouth, at Marselles, 4th inst, bara Ecuador, Hughes, from Philadelphia.

At New York, 6th inst. ship Charles S Whitney, from London; schs Arianna, Gale. and Holmes, Branscomb, hence; Robbie Godfrey, Co.k, from Hills. boro; Phenix, Pettis from Windsor.

At Portland, Me, 6th inst, brig Alpha, Rodenhelser. Halifax; schs Edith, for Cow Bay; Um, ire, for Rock-

from Porto Rico.

At Valencia, 2:d ult, bark Actaon, Nordstrom, from Bridgwater; 28th, bark Kings County, Potter, from At Boston, 6th inst, sch Ashton, Melanson, from Weymouth. CLEARED, -At Pascagoula, to 29th ult, bark Semantha, Simpson, for Dieppe.
At New York, 31st ult, ship Cashier, Telfer, for At New York, 31st ult, ship Cashier, Telfer, for Antwerp; steam tug Cyclops, Hennessy, for this port. At Boston, 2d inst, schs Jessie, Hyson, for Mahone Bay and Lunenburg; Windsor Packet, Wyman, for Shepody; Cricket, Perry, for this port.

At New York, 2d inst, bark Alice Cooper, Williams, for Dunkirk; brig Lily Michener, for Windsor; Sabrina, Urquhart, and afton, Odell, for this port; Clifton, McLean, for Berumda.

At Boston, 2d inst, schs Ethel Emerson, Tower, for Richibucto; Spring Bird, Cameron, for Moncton; Vesper, Stuart, for Liverpool, NE; Elizabeth de Hart, McLutyre, for this port; 3rd, sch P Blake, Anthony, for Annapolis At New York, 3rd inst, ship Rock Terrace, Atkinson, for Philadelphia; bark Levuka, Harris, for Perth Amboy; schs Anita, Seely, and Sarah Hunter, Mowry, for this port; Avis, MuLean, for Summerside, PRI At Philadelphia, 3rd inst, brig Alice, Ross, for Fer-nandina

At Philadelphia, Srd Inst, brig Alice, Ross, for Fernandins.

At Boston, 3rd inst, brig Eliza, Gerrior, for Sydney, CB; schs Grace Rice, Marshall, for Weymouth; Fearl, Morris, for Windsor; 4th, schs Flash, Haffeld; Ethel Granville, Foster; Alba, Tower, for this port.

At New York, 4th inst, ships Munster, Brown, for Liverpool; Lydia, Perry, for Bremea; brigt Mattha J Erady, Harvey, for Windsor; schs Orincoo, Upham, for Charleston; Nell, Cosman, for Newark.

At Boston, 5th inst, schs Louise, Boudrot, for Port Bawkesbury; Montebello, Perry, for Yarmouth; Lillie Bell, Erb, for Fredericton; Maud & Bessle, Jones, and Lyra, Demings, for this port.

At New York, 5th inst, ship Vanloo, Morrell, for Liverpool; schs Annie A Bootn, Wasson, for Boston; Frank L P, Lawson, for Haifax; James Watson, Holder, for this port; Gleaner, Henderson, for Campobello; Grient, Second, for Lunenburg.

At Philadephia, 5th inst, brig Energy, McRride, for Mindson.

At Philadephia, 5th inst, sch Blanche, Minnias, for Windsor.

At Boston, 5th inst, brig Energy, McBride, for Little Glace Bay, CB, and Arichat; brig Blizzard, Holland, for Lunenburg, NS; schs Atwood, Bartaux, for Port Williams, NS; Frances arthemus, Cole, for Shulee; 6th, sch Belveddere, williger, for Parraboro; Alice 8, Kerrigan; Dallas Hill, Carleton, for this por At New York, 6th inst, bark Peacemaker, Closson, for Bordeaux; sch J L Cotter, Comean, for Yarmouth, NS. 3. At Philadelphia, 6th inst, bark Cathella, Howard,

At Philadelphia, 6th inst, bark Cathella, Howard, for Cape Bretun.

At Boston, 6th inst, sch Edmund, Campbell, for Sackville; 7tb, schs Canning Packet, Berry, for Annapolis; Prussian General, McKee, for this port; Souvenir, Bendrot, for Halifax; John Millard, Brown, for Cape Island; Edward E Emerson, Child, for Windsor; A C Watson, Spragg, and S K F James, Bissett, for this port; C U Chandler, Buck, for Rockland, MB; Crestline, Ambrese, for Martin Head, NB; Maud Pye, Dixon, fer Moncton. From New York, Siz ult, barks Alice Coeper, for Dunkirk; Lizzie Perry, Young, for Rouen (and anchored in Hart Island Roads); sch Reporter, McLean, for this port.

From Delaware Breakwater, 2d inst, bark Hugh Cann, from Polladelphia for Rotterdam.

From New York, 2d inst, ship Cashier, for Antwerp; sch C itton, Parson, for Windsor.

From Madelina, 24th ult, bark Artizan, Stevens, for Eult River.

Bult River. From Ship Island, 28th ult, bark Semantha, for Diespe.
From Salem, 2nd inst, sch Carrie Walker, Starkey, From Salem, 2nd inst, sch Carrie Walker, Starkey, for New York, 3rd inst, bark Alice Cooper, for Dunkirk; schs Sabrina, Urquhart, for this port; Magellan, Wood, for Billsboro.
Frem Montevideo, June 25th, brig Jura, Morrison, for Palmyra
From Dutch Island Harbor, 4th inst, schs Holmes, hence for New York.
From Hamburg, 3d inst, bark Avonport, Smith, for New York. From Hamburg, 3d inst. bark Avonport, Smith, for New York.

From St Nazaire, 2d inst, bark Als, Jansen, for Bathurst, NG.

From St Vincent, 24th ult, barks Akyab, Schiaffino, for Miramichi; Maria Laura, Gardella, for do.

From Buenos Ayres, 1st ult. barks Elizz Everitt, Keneally, for Barbadoe; Romanoff, Doty, for Canada; 3d, bark Harry Bushman, Cottom, for Dunkirk.

From Rio Janeiro, 13th ult, bark Bonito, for Halifax.

mith, for Port Moody.

From Havre, 3rd inst, bark Irene, Olsen, f.r Miramichi.

Passed Low Point, 7th inst, strs Benefactor, Campbell, from New York for Syeney; City of Newcastle, Irving, from Beautort for Sydney; bktn Aureola, Brien, from St Johns for Sydney; Parsed up at Newcastle, Del, 5th inst, ship Rock Terrace, Atkinson, from New York for Philadelphia, in tow. in tow.

In port at Shanghai, June 25th, ship Abbie S Hartt,
Goudey, from New York; J V Troop, Farnsworth,
from do; barks Austria, Dakin, from do; Plymouth,
Coalfleet, from do.

In port at Progreso, 29th ult, bark Emmanuel
Swedenborg, St Clair, for Boston in two or three from Antwerp, 6th inst, bark Katahdia, Seeley, for From Antwerp, 6th inst, bark Katahdia, Seeley, for New York.
From Dunkirk, 5th inst, bark Talisman, Baker, for Philadelphis.
From Rotterdam: 5th inst, ship Constance, Tingley, for New York.
From Bordeaux, 4th inst, bark Titania, Christoffersen, for West Bay.
From New York, 6th inst, bark Lynwood, for Furope; schs Jas Watson, Holder, for this port; E Merriam, Merriam, for Windsor.

Passed Dover, 31st ult, ship Karoo, from Antwerp for New York.

Passed Little Gull, 29th ult, bark Bristol, Lawrence, from New York for Amsterdam; brigt Nyanza, Innes, from New York for Brest.

Passed Montauk, 30th ult, ship Golden Horn, Shannon, from New York for Bombay.

Off the east end of Fisher's Island, 30th ult, bark Petitodiac, from New York for Gork.

In port at Valparaison, 25th ult, barks Dunvegan, Grey, for Portland, 0; Bessie Markham, Falkner, for do; Hudson, Carver, from Talcahuano, ard 20th.

In port at Higgo, 2nd inst, bark Carrie Delap, Lewis, for Port Moody, BQ, via Yokohama.

Passed Lundy Isle, 1st inst, bark Kong Kystein, Thomson, from Sharpness, for Baie Verte.

Passed up at Delaware Breakwater, brigt Mellie Orosby, Deveau, from Cuba. Memoranda.

PARSONS' PURCATIVE MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

food. It will also positively prevent and cure | Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by stamps. Furnished in large cans, price\$1.00; Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bos

Passed Gibraltar, 26th ult, bark Nelle Moody, Forbes, from Savannah for Carthagena.

Passed Dover, 2adiust, bark N B Morris, Smith from London for New York.

Sch Hanntbal, Pendleton, from St John, discharged at Narragansett Pier 70,862 feet spruce boards and 462,400 spruce laths the had 450,000 laths in the hild of the vessel, which were discharged and carted off the wharf in less than 11 hours, and part of the time in a heavy rain atorm. She was not more than two and a half days in discharging and sailed on Sunday.

Sunday.

two and a half days in discharging and sailed on Isuaday.

In port at Rio Janerie, 8th ult, ships Prince Louise, Page, Mary L Burrill, Eldridge; Vendome, Corning; Cumberland, Moneli; King Geolde, Norton, and Stamboul, Cairn, for United States, Pacific or India; barks Edmonton, Atkins m, for do do; Brothers and Sisters, Saunders, and Verona, Dix, unc; sch Severn, Lockhart, unc.

Passed Low Point, 4th inst, str West Cumberland, Brown, from Sydney for London: 6th strs Canon-Passed Low Point, 4th inst, str West Cumberland, Brown, from Sydney for London; 6th, strs Canonbury, Lancaster, from Sydney for Montreal; bark Admiral Moldenhauer, Corduan, for Sydney; barkin Rosina, Stafford, from Sydney for St Johns; topsail sch Kate, Rider, from Sydney for 2t Johns.

In port at Cebu, 15th ult, bark Carniola, Black, for UK.

In port at Heng Korg, 21 ult, ship Don Enrique, Cremor, for Havre and London: Gloaming, Diugmore.

In port at Heng Koyg, 21 ult, ship Don Enrique, Cremor, for Havre and London; Gloaming, Dinsmore, for New York.

Vineyard Haven, Aug 4—The sch Jennie Gibson was floated off East Uhop this afternoon, and proceeded without apparent damage.

In port at Manila, June 10, ship Steinvora, McIntosh, for Liverpool; barks Mistletoe, Corning, for Liverpool; President, Corbett, for New York.

Passed Little Gull 3d inst, bark Lizzie Perry, from New York for Rouen; 4th, brig Lily, from New York for Windsor, NS.

Bark Lady Kowena, McKellar, hence fer Liverpool, July 27, lat 46 28, lon 30 43.

Passed Low Point, 7th inst, sch City of Namentle,

July 27, lat 46 28, lon 30 48.

Passed Low Point, 7th inst, sch City of Newcastle, Irving, from Sydney for Hull; Plessey, Scott, from Sydney for Montreal; bark Ethel, Sopp, from Sydney for Montreal; bark Ethel, Sopp, from Sydney for St Johns; 8th, bark Salina (of Parrabore, NS), Peterson, from Ivigtut for Sydney and Philadelphta, with main and mizzen topmasts carried away; 9th, stmr Thorpton, Buchanan, from Montreal for Sydney In port at Bombay, 6th ult, ship P G Carvill, McFee, for Liverpool.

Passed Dover, 6th inst, ship Eapphire, Murray, from Philadelphta for Antwerp.

Brig Charlotte, before reported ashore at Marquesas Kejs, arrived at Key West 6.h in tow of lightnouse steamer Laurel.

Ship Austriana, McIntosh, from Liverpool for New York, July 17, lat 47, lon 30.
Ship Charles Bal, from Cardiff for Cape de Verde, July 28, lat 49 59, lon 8 22.
Bark Queen of Australia, from Southampton for this port, July 17, lat 46, lon 33.
Bark Ashantee, from Liverpool for Pictou, July 16, lat 47 30, lon 49 15. Square-Eigged Vessels Bound to St.

Ship Austriana, McIntosh, from Liverpool for New

John. WHERE FROM AND WHERE, LAST HEARD FROM.

Eurydies, from Liverpool, salled June 30.
Fearnought, from Sharpness, sld Aug 4.
Henry, from Greenock, sld July 8.
Lucania, from Liverpool, sld July 9.
Nettle Murphy, from Liverpool, sld July 17.
Tasmanian, from Liverpool, sld July 20.
Wm Leavitt, at Avonmouth, in port July 17.
Wm Tapicott, from Havre, sld June 29. BARKS.

BARKS,
Albuera, from Dublin, sid July 21.
Antwerp, from Cork, sid July 8.
Ansgar, from Cork, sid July 8.
Ansgar, from Gork, sid, June 23.
Arathusa, from Belfast, sid July 5.
Arcturus, from Bremen, sid June 21.
Brooma, from Liverpool, sid July 7.
Brodrene, from Glasgow, sid July 8.
Capenhurst, from Liverpool, sid July 3.
Clara, from London, sid July 10.
Europa, from Fleetwood, sld, Aug 2.
Herman, from London, sid Aug 3.
Kesmark, from London, sid June 30.
Lizzie Wright, from Dieppe, sid July 3.
Fremier, from Liverpool sid Aug 2.
Professor Lintner, from Bremen, sli July 22nd.
Magnum, from London, sid July 29.
Martha Beid, from Sydney, sid July 29.
New York, at Liverpool, in port June 8.
Queen of Australia, from Southampton, sid June 27.
Seaward, from Limerick, sid July 30.
Twilight, from Londonderry, sid July 26.
Victoria, at Liverpool, in port July 22.

Arbutus, at Mostaganum, in port Aug 5. Artos, from Sydney via Glace Bay, sld July 15. Belle Star, from Drogheda, sld Aug 3. Jumbo, at Pictou, in port Aug 2.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Sit has been brought to our notice that other makes of Shirtings are being so d to the Retail and Country Trade, under various Fancy Brands, as being of our manufacture.

We beg to inform all purchasers of this article that we will not guarantee as ours any Shirtings which have not our label Parks' Fine Shirtings

Those with this label will be found to be FULL WEIGHT PULL WIDTH of 28 inches.

FAST COLORS. and woven the same on both sides, solas to be eversible.

They are for sale by all the leading Wholesale Houses from whom the Retail Trade can always get them, if they lusist up on being supplied with our shirtings lostead of interior goods.

WM. PARKS & SON, [Ld.] SAINT JOHN, N. B.

JUST RECEIVED:

P.E.I. Mess Pork, AT VERY LOW PRICE. CHOICH. FOR SALE BY

H. PETERS.

Ward Street,

OFF SOUTH WHARF.

Mantle Cloths—Plain and Curled; Eoglish Trowserings; Scotch Suitings; Canadian Tweeds; Italians; Jeans; 300 Pieces New Dress Goods; 100 Pieces Black and Colored Velveteens. in leading styles:

60 Pieces Cortauld's Crapes; Muslins, in Swiss Books, Cnecks; Black. Colored Lenos; Gents, Ladies and Children's Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gloves, Hosiery; 300 Dozen Gent's Linen Collars and Cuffs latest;

Paper Collars—immense variety; 150 Dozen Men's J. R. Braces; Corsets, Hoop Skirts; Bustles; Vallses and Satchels; 1500 Pieces Prints; 400 Pieces Ginghams; 1500 Pieces Frints; and Fieces of Highest, 1200 Pieces White Cottons; 1800 Pieces Fanoy Cotton Shirtings; a 300 Pieces Flannels—Plain and Fanoy; 120 Cases Shirts and Drawers; Cases Cotton Flannels; Quilts; Cottons; Drills; Ducks; Smallwares in immence variety.

WHOLESALE ON BEST TERMS. DANIEL & BOYD.

Just arrived ex S. S Ulunda :

W. F. HARRISON & CO.,

aug9 Smythe street SUGAR, Tea, Coffee, &c.

Just anded and to arrive:-10 Class, 900 Barrels, Halifax and Moncton Standard Granulated, Cut Loa!, Extra C. and Yellow C SUGARS; 800 packages TEA, ali grades, from Focchow direct and London:

and London;
400 dozen Lazenbys and Morton's Cauned Meats,
Noups, Herbs, Pickles, Potted Meats, etc.;
300 packages TOBACCO—Myrtle Navy, Laurel, Gold
Bar, Crown, Napoleon, Index, etc.; 100 cases Colman's Blue and White STARCH : 50 mats Old Government Java and Jamaica COFFEE 45 tins finest ground COFFEES, 25 lbs each;

60 boxes CORNISTARCH; 50 cases Royal Baking Powder, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 oz.; 22 boxes Huntly & Palmer's fancy BISCUITS in tins with hinged lids; 30 cases Belmontine and Parraine CANDLES and Moons, 6's and 12's; 50 cases Armour's "1 and 2" Corned Beef, Ox and Lunch Tongue and Bacon;

together with a large assortment of Mutmegs, Indigo, Liquorice, Sardines, Malt Vinegar, Chocolates, Truro Condensed Coffee, Condensed Milk and Cocoa, Fancy Biscuit and Confectionery, etc. JARDINE & CO.

July 31st, 1886. Barbados Sugar and Molasses

26 Hhds: Grocery Sugar, 264 Puncheons Molasses. 29 Tierces 33 Barrels LOW WHILE LANDING.

Jerh. Harrison & Co. MOONEY'S HORSE NAILS. HORSE SHOES

CARSON'S ANTICORROSION PAINT

W. H. THORNE & CO., Market Square.

LOWEST PRICES.

PLATE BEEF 150 BBLS.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

LINES

SUGGESTED BY "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH."

Under Britannia's spreading oak
The grand old woodman stands;
A presentation axe he wield
With A presentation are he wield
With large and sinewy hands,
But the onelaught of his cruel arms
As yet the tree withstands.

His hair is white and dank and long, His collars none can span,
His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He chops down all he can;
He wont look duty in the face,
But he'll talk with any man.

Week in, week hut, from morn till night
You can hear his speeches flow;
You can hear him wag his ceaseless tongue,
Dreary and loud and slow
As the Sexton's song on the village bell,
When the evening sun is low.

The children of his rebel school Crowd round his open door,
They love to watch his swelling gorge
And hear his blatant roar,
And catch the myriad words that fly
Like chaff from a threshing floor,

And sits among his boys,
He hears the parson pray and preach,
He hears his own loved voice, Reading the daily lessons
And it makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like an angel's voice Singing in paradise.

Which reminds him he will talk no more
When in the grave he lies—
And with his collar ands he wipes A tear out of his eyes.

Talking, orating, promising, Onward through life he goes, Each morning sees some task begun Long years don't see its close Too much attempted, nothing done, How can he seek repose?

Experience by thee. my friend,
Thy country has been taught,
Hadst thou been doomed to silent life,
As reckless talkers ought,
Then had thy native land escaped Much evil thou hast wrought.

> FOR THE SUN.) A SIMPLE LESSON.

I. Better be dead than alive, you say?
And you would that life might be dreamed away. But the mood will pass—you are weary today. Come! Let us breathe the scented air Of the daisied fields. Why nurse despair Enough for tonight that the world is fair.

Where yonder lane winds through the farm, Shady and cool, there are countless charms; And the elm-trees becken with weird arms, The voice of the brook in its rhythmic flow, And the evening zephyrs whispering low Invite us forth. Come, let us go.

Snugly sheltered the elms among, The birds are singing a twilight song; And loving echoes the notes prolong.

The tender flowers that bend to meet In graceful clusters around our feet All seem to whisper that life is sweet. Your step grows lighter; your pulse is stirn By the low, sweet music of brook and bird, And of murmuring branches, faintly heard. I see you smile; your eye grows bright; The lurking shadows that dimmed your sight Have vanished now—you are glad tonight.

What the sun has withered, the dews revive What giveth pain has joy to give; Who learns the lesson has learned to live.

SAVED BY A SONG.

Only an old musician
Wasted with cruel care,
Climbing, wearily climbing
A thronging gallery stair;
Only a people's concert
Crowded from roof to floor,
Only a fair girl singing

Only a fair girl singing
They never heard before. Only a brave girl ending
Only an old world song,
Only a glad girl bowing
To the plaudits loud and long;
Ah! but the same voice lifted
Anaw in a starter were started

Anew in a strange, sweet strain,
Ah! but a passionate silence
And a rush of tears like rain.

Only a daughter singing
Only that old man's tune,
Ah! but a gush of music
Like the nightingale in June,
Then a sudden storm of cheering
From the heart of that mighty throng,
And a glad girl clasping the father
She has saved by only a song.
— London Spectator.

MY LADY'S SLIPPER. FRANCIS FOOTE.

O tiny, dainty shoe of softest pink,
Thy mistress's cheek can only rival thee
In hue. Thou'rt surely small enough, methink,
For Cinderella. That gilt-nailed heel makes Which draws my soul like Sirens' melody.

Those scented folds of ribbon at the toe Were tied perchance by thy fair owner's Perhaps, as o'er the task her head bent low, Her raven tresses touched the silken bow. I pray my dream be true, and kiss the hands.

Oh, pretty slipper, wilt a message take?
Go whisper to my lady that I send
Greeting to her. My love asleep, awake,
Is hers; I'd give my life for her sweet sake
Go, tell her all, with my kiss at the end. -Boston Traveller.

PARTED.

The silvery brooks will miss they, The breeze that used to kiss thee, And rufile with a soft caress thy curls of sunny when the early dewdrops glisten
On the roses, they will listen
For the step upon the garden walk, thy laughter
in the air.

The meadows gay with flowers,
The summer's leafy bowers,
Will know thy joyous smile no more; the wood-lands stand forlorn;
I hear the soft complaining
Of birds, from mirth refraining,
That created with their corps awaet thy walking That greeted with their carols sweet thy walking

Poor mother! hush thy weeping
Above the darling sleeping,
Nor fret with aught of earthly grief the stillness where she lies,
Flowers in her fingers,
Where the rosy flush still lingers,
For the angels are his playmates on the plains of Paradise.

THIS LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

Let's oftener talk of noble deeds, And rarer of the bad ones,
And sing about our happy days,
And none about the sad ones,
We were not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief sleeps to wake it;
Bright happiness is standing by—
This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men, Or be believers in it;
A light there is in every soul That takes the pains to win it.
Oh! there's a slumbering good in all, And we perchance may wake it; Our hands contain the magic wand— This life is what we make it,

Then here's to those whose loving hearts Shed light and joy about them!
Thanks be to them for countless gems
We ne'er had known without them. Oh! this should be a happy world To all who may partske it; The fault's our own if it is not— This life is what we make it.

IMMORTALITY.

From Death arises still more precious Life "From Death arises still more precious Lif So says the poet, and his lofty word Is true and strong as is the word of God. It finds an easy door to every heart, And breathes of immortality to man. With this conception, man cannot believe That, though his mortal frame to ruin fall, His spirit, too, will vanish into naught, In dark annihiliation lost and gone.

So man, nature, and science join to teach That nothing vanishes which once had birth. The form may change; the inner being livee; The germ, the living force, must still survive. And, as man's mortal frame doth change and pass, But never vanishes, so does the scul of man

But pass, and not expire.

For, since no thing can perish in its germ, Man's spirit cannot die. It must still live. Eternal life is his. The sun may fade, And hoary Time may totter with his years; Still, fresh and fair, man's life of life remains The stars will pass away, but in man's soul, The star of immortality will shine From life to life, a luminous intelligence,

> FERDERICK GEBHARD. LITTLE CHIPS.

When hunger pinches poverty braves the It is better to be innocent than to be

It is better to live and die a mouse mice than a fox in a palace. Mules and jackasses are as apt to kick at saints as they are to kick at sinners. Of the three hundred thousand miles of rail-road in the world, about one-half are in the United States. The Grand Duke of Saxe Welmar has claimed Litz's remains for burial besides those of Gothe and Schiller.

Recently one of the foremest organists in America was offered \$600 a year to play the organ in a rich New York church, and he replied that, while he could earn as much as that driving a street car, he would not degrade his calling by accepting such an offer.

A large cave has recently been discovered in the Oregon range, ferty miles north of El Paso, which in size and in the beauty of its stalactites and stalagmites bids fair to rival the Mammoth

Paper roofs for buildings are new made, which are said to be superior to anything here-tofore used. They are made fireproof, and it is believed they will last almost indefinitely. A Canadian says that he will jump with any man in America for \$500. If he is acquainted with the Americans who have jumped into Canada, he ought to know that they never jump for any such paltry sum as \$500.—Boston.

The downfall of Sir Charles Dike has com with crushing effect upon his devoted wife, who, if report speaks truly, is in a condition bordering on dementia, and even those who are loudest in their denunciation of the baronet have a word of pity for the unfortunate woman whose life he has blighted.

The sarcasm of deetiny has been illustrated in the west. A Dakota man by the name of Rosa gave his daughter the name of Wild that she might be called the Wild Rose of the Prairies; but she ran away with a man by the name of Bull the other day, and her name is a terror to the inhabitants.

They have enough excitement in Portland, They have enough excitement in Portland, Me., to keep the police authorities from going to sleep. There were 61 arrests there last week, of which 36 were for drunkenness. A sailor and man-o'-war man had a fight on Fore street, Saturday, and the man-o'-war's man gave the sailor several cuts with a knife, and in a row on Cross street, a man had an ear chewed off.

Mary Anderson is visiting Lord Lytton at his magnificent country seat near London. Miss Anderson's former home at Long Branch, is now owned and occupied by Norman L. Munro, the well-known publisher. It has been enlarged and much improved by Mr. Munro. 'Do you like a moustache?' he asked as he sat beside her gazing on the rising moon; 'I ask, because there are young ladies who say they are horrid.' 'I don't know,' she replied innocently, 'whether I like one or not. I never had one on my lip.' 'Oh!' he exclaimed with a long-drawn breath; then he drew her closer, and there was a sound as if a bird had chirped. A special from Cianabar, M.T., says: Last A special from Cinnabar, M.T., says: Last Monday a stage driver and two tourists, while near Yellowstone lake, claim to have seen an enormous reptile, which, while running through the grass, carried its head ten or fifteen feet above ground. They think it must have been at least thirty feet long. A party was organized to pursue the reptile. A number of tourists, among them Col. Wear, superintendent of park, and his assistant, Capt. Barronette, while near the cave of an extinct geyser in the vicinity of the lake, heard a hissing sound coming from the cave and saw the head of a reptile thrust cut some fifteen feet, and im-

successful experiments of scientists who succeed in drilling a hole tan miles deep. A recent writer believes that the solid crust of the Above the darling sleeping,
Nor fret with aught of earthly grief the stillness where she lies,
Flowers in her fingers,
Where the rosy flush still lingers,
For the angels are his playmates on the plains
of Paradise.

One of the most precocious women in the
world is Miss Dolores Lleonarty-Casanovas,
who has just received the degree of M. D. at
Barcelona, Spain. "She began," says the Pall
Mall Gazette, "her university studies at the age
of eight; when thirteen she became a B. A.,
and now, at the ripe age of nineteen, after
coming out first in all her examinations, and
taking numerous prizes, she is a fully qualified

Status over a molten sea, is only
able to thickness mentioned. He states that
the temperature of the water in the artesian
well now being bored at Pesch is 161 deg. F.,
and that the boring will continue until 178 deg.
is reached. The obvious deduction is that the
heat of the earth will ultimately be used by
man in place of costly fuel and furnaces, It
future, when we shall be driven to every expedient to discover modes of obtaining heat without the combustion of fuel, and the perhaps far
remote future when we shall have shafts down
to the liquid layer, and avail ourselves of its
same south two degrees more or less.

All that certain lot, plece or parcel of land situate,
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A Property of the Party of the

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at public auction on monday, the twenty-third day of August next, at Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, at twelve of the cleck, noon—

A LL the right, title, interest, property, claim and deA LL the right, title, interest, property, claim and deare manded Patrick George Carvilland George McKean or the said George McKean of, in to, out of, or upon the following described lands and premises situated in Mount Theobald Settlement, so called, and in the County of Saiat John, and being sil that part of lot D, containing three hundred acres, more or less, originally granted to one Jesse Tabor, which is situated south of the Hanford Erock together with all the buidings, erections and improvements.

The two lots of land conveyed by John Wiehart to Kathaniel H. Upham by deed dated the first cay of February, A. D. 1871, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land stuate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Markins origically granted to John F. Godard and known and distinguished in the grant thereof as lot number eee hundred and sixteen (No. 116) in the Mount Theobald retilement, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of

Mount Theobald tettlement, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Also all that certain other let, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the purish of Saint Mariles aforesaid (and lying to the east and abutting the above mentioned lot number one hundred and sixteen) originally granted in part to the aforesaid John F. Godard and the other part to Richard Korsford, late of the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, and known and distinguished in the grant thereof as lot

sixteen) originally granted in part to the aforesaid John F. Godard and the other part to Richard Horsford, late of the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, and known and distinguished in the grant thereof as lot number one hundred and seven west (40, 107 west) and number one hundred and seven east (40, 107 east) containing both last mentioned grants one hundred and ten acres, more or less.

All that certain let, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins avoresaid and known and distinguished on the place of Thomas A. Kelakin's turveys as lot number one hundred and twenty-four west (121 west) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing eighty acres, more or less, and conveyed to Nathaniel H. Dyham by John Horsford and wife by deed dated the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1867, tegether with Thomas Mallory.

A lot of land conveyed to Nathaniel H. Upham by Thomas Mallory, junior, by two deeds respectively the fourteenth day of March, 1867, and the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1868, and described as follows; All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid and boanded and described as follows, begianing at a sprace stake on the line between Henry Handrahan and George Tabor, thence south eighty-five degrees and fitty-five minutes east three chains, crossing the Eanford Brook to the eastern side of said brook and following the several courses thirty-seven chains more or less to a post opposite a marked sprace tree standing on the western side of said brook and following the several courses thirty-seven chains more or less to a post opposite a marked sprace were standing on the western side of said brook and following the several courses thirty-three chains to the place of beginning, beding part of lot "B" aforesaid, originally granted to John Bandrahan, said part thereof conveyed containing fifty acres more or less.

A lot of land csituate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, bounded and described

s John McFee, his heirs and assigns and to his and their servants, carris, wagors and all other hind of vehicles at any time and all times over the said way.

All that tract, parcel and plees of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, in the County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, granted by the Crawn to David Doyle by letters wick, granted by the Crawn to David Doyle by letters patent bearing date the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1849, the said grant being number four thousand ave hundred and ninet; three (4593) and described and bounded therein as follows, towit: Beginning at a spruce tree standing at the north-west angle of John number one hundred and seven in Mount Theobald, thence running by the magnet east fitty-four chains to the west side of a reserved road, thence west fifty-four chains to a spruce tree standing on the east side of another reserved road and along the name south twenty chains along said road, thence west fifty-four chains to a spruce tree standing on the east side of another reserved road and along the name south twenty chains to the plees of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, distinguished as 1.t number one hundred and elght (No. 188).

All that certain lot, piece or porcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, in the County of Saint John and County of Saint John affords and wife, dated the 26th day of May, A. D. 1889, to Na. Beginning at a birch tree standing at the south-eastern angle of lot number three (No. 3), originally granted to James March, thence south fifty-four degrees fitteen minutes east sing the rear or southern nine of the same north fifty-five degrees fitteen minutes set west twenty-seven chans to the western line of said lot, thence south two degrees fitteen minutes set of the same north fifty-five degrees fitteen minutes set of the same north fifty-five degrees fitteen minutes east twenty-seven chans to the western line of said lot, thence south two degrees fitteen minutes east twenty-se

at least thirty feet long. A party was organized to pursue the reptile. A number of tourist, and his assistant, Capt. Barronette, while near the cave of an extinct geyser in the vicinity of the lake, heard a hissing sound coming from the cave and saw the head of a reptile thrust cut some fifteen feet, and immediately withdrawn. Parties are watching for another sight of the monater.

It is possible to keep the adult lobster alive for a long period in a moist, cold atmosphere. At 45 degrees F., in a proper device lobsters have been kept alive and in good condition for fifteen days, and in a moist atmosphere only, their gills not having been immersed in water during the while period. This discovery renders it possible to transport living adult lobsters across the continent, and to stock the waters of the Pacific coast. It is also possible to pack the lobster eggs in seaweed in a similar manner and to transport them for long distances.

The city of Paris has become lately the possessor of a remarkable collection of documents, which will have great interest in years to come for historical investigators. This was the series of death warrants, extending from the contents. It appears that during twenty-five years he executed 7143 capital sentences, being an average of 217 executions in each years bound up in nineteen volumes, and Samson has prefixed to each volume a summary of the contents. It appears that during twenty-five years he executed 7143 capital sentences, being an average of 217 executions in each years to be place of beginning at a regrise of the part of the possible of the proper device lobsters are determined to the proper device lobsters across the continent, and to solve the possessor of a remarkable collection of documents, which will have great interest in years to come for historical investigators. This was the series of death warrants, extending from the first of a proper device he possessor of a remarkable collection of documents, which will have great interest in years to come for historical inves ess.
A tract of land situate in the Parish of Saint Mer-

JAMES A. HARDING

NOTICE.

To JAMES BEATTY, late of the Parish of Haveleck, in the County of Kings and Province of New Bruns-wick, Farmer, and REBECCA J. BEATTY, his w.fe, and all others whom it doth or may concern: wife, and all others whom it doth or may concern:—

Notice is herely given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contaired in an incenture of mortage, dated the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and made between the said James Beatiy and Rebecca J. Beatty, his wife, of the first part, and the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of Saint Paul's Church in the Parish of Havelock, ia the County of Kings and province storesaid, of the second part, and registered in the effice of the Registrar of Deeas, etc., in and for the said County of Kings, in Book L. Ne 4, pages 91, 92, 93 and 94, as number 39,268 there will, for the purprse of satisfying the said mortgage moneys, default having been made in the payment thereof, he sold at public auction in froat of the Dominion Building, in the Parish of Sussex, in Kings County, on Naturday, the feurth day of september next, at twelve o'clock noon, the Lands and Premises mentioned and described in the sid indentere of mortagas as follows, namely:—

s id index tere of mortgage as follows, namily:—

66 A LL that certain lot. plece or parcel of land situate in the Parlsh of Havelock aferesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a marked hemlock post placed at the association of Ceputy Fairweather's survey in the parlsh aferesaid, and on the west side of the road from a memith's Creek to Butternut Ridge; thence by the amarpet of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven west forty-one chains (of four poles areas) to a marked fir post placed at the southwest angle of said lot number four on the east side of a meseryed road near to Rouse's Brook; thence north afforty-six chains or to the southwest angle of partice of the same block sold by "The Rector, Church-wardens and Vestry" to one Parlick Buckley; thence meast fifty chains to the west side of the road first amentioned, and thence along the same southerly to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, privileges and apput enances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

In witness whereof the said "The Rector, Church-wardens and Vestry" have caused this instrument to be signed by the said corperation to be hereto affixed this sixth day of May, A. D. 1886.

[L.S.]

CUTHPERT WILLIA, Rector.

CUTHPERT WILLIS, Rector. JOHN C PRICE, Churc's JAMES D. SKELY, Wardens. For terms of sale and other partic

HALLETT & FOWLER, Solicitors for Mortgagees, Russex, N, P.

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O.J. McCULLY, M.A., M.D. Memb. Roy. Col. Surg. Eng.

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94 PRINCESS STREET. WANTED,—A farm or part of a farm containing ANTED,—A farm or part of a farm containin
100 acres or more; near railway or steambos
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R. care of J. FOWLES, MORCAMBE P. O., Kings O.
Live price, full particulars, distance from churches
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CITY BUILDING LOTS.

JAMES S. STEEN. DAILY SUN Office, St. John, N. B.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD!

WHEN the functions of the stomach are improperly performed, the blood becomes impure and eruptive diseases such as Pimoles, Boils, Blotches, Erysipelss, Scrofuls, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, Eczema, etc., appear on the skin, and may be traced directy to an imperfect action of the digestive organs. To eradicate these the blood must be purified, and this can be done only by restoring the stomach to a healthy condition.

A few doses of HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE AND IRON, and TONIC DINNER PILLS, speedily remove these manifestations of a debiliated stomach. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's the original and genuine. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada,

S. H. SHERWOOD & CO.

General Dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS And Farm Implements of the most approved kinds. Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Rakes, Steel and Iron Plows, Sulkey and Floating Spring Tooth Harrows, Cultivators, Thrashing Machines, Straw Cutters, Seed Drills, Hay Forks, Pumps. Fanning Mills, etc.

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PORTABLE FORGES. Counter and Platform Scales.

Also, a Full Stock of Shelf Hardware.

BARRY & MACLAUCHLAN, 37 DOOK STREET



Intercolonial Railway

1886. Summer Arrangement. 1886. O'N and after Monday, June 14th. 1886, the trains of this Ballway will run daily (Sun-

Trains will leave St. John.

A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 10.15 p. m. trai o Halifax.
On Tuesday, Thur day and faturday, a Sleeping at for Montreal, will be attemed to the Overhead FULL WEIGHT.

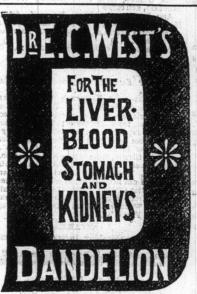
press, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Sleeping car will be attached at Moncton. Trains will arrive at St. John. Express from Halifax and Quebec 5 30 a.m.
Express from Sussex 8 30 a.m.
Accommodation 12 55 p.m.
Day Express 6 10 p.m.
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time,

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superin RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, N. B., June 8th, 1886.

\$500,00 REWARD

WE will pay theabove Reward for W any case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Indigestion or Costiveness we cannot cure with WEST'S LIVER PILLS, when the Directions are strictly complied with. Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents; 5 boxes \$1.00. Seld by all

Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 156 Queen St. East, Toronto,



Infallible B cod Purifier, Tonic, Diurectic Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsis, Billiousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, all Kicney Diseases, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Females, Sait Rheum, Eczems, and all Skin Diseases, Headache, Papitation of the Beart, Bour Stomach and Heartburn. Purely vegetable. JOHN C. WHAT & Co., Toronto, Ont.

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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TRRATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fita, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostrations, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery and decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatornhoes caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indu/genoe. Each box contains one menth's treatment, \$100 a lox, or six boxes for \$5,00, sent by mail repaid on receipt of price,

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXE To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompained with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money it the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only R. D. McArthur, []' homist and Druggist, St. John, N. B.

Protection Oil Tanks,

30 NELSON STREET



SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Sit has been brought to our notice that other makes of Shirtings are being so d to the Retail and Country Trade, under various Fancy Brands, as being of our manufacture.

We beg to inform all purchasers of this article that we will not guarantee as ours any shirtings which have not our label.

Parks' Fine Shirtings

upon them. These with this label will be found to be PULL WIDTH of 28 inches,

and woven the same on both sides, selas to be reversible.

They are for sile by all the leading Wholesale Houses from whom the Retail Trade can always get them, if they insist up in being supplied with our Shirtings instead of interior goods.

FAST COLORS.

WM. PARKS & SON, [Ld.], SAINT JOHN, N. B.





FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS fre plassant to take. Contain their co

forgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectes. CAUTION.

WHEREAS the undersigned have at different periods suffered loss from parties shooting and fishing on the INGLEWOOD MANOR.

building fires, burning up driving camps, etc., etc., and doing other damage to the property, in future any parties trespassing in any way, unless they have written suthority from J. & L. B. Knight, Musquash, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. JOSHUA KNIGHT, L. B. KNIGHT. Administrators Estate of the late Justus E. Knight.
4994 THOMAS R. JONES,

Timber and Mineral Lands. THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to Survey, IX-plote, Report on, and Market Timber, or Mineral Lands, in the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Fredericton, 17th December, 1880.

CDWARDIJACK. WEEKLY SUN IS PUBLISHED BY THE SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY

LIEVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. AT THEIR Steam Printing Establishment, Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B.,

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