

ACROSS THE WATER.

British Cabinet Considering Preferential Tariff Arrangements.

The Permalites Will Vote Boldly Against the Budget Bill. Rosebery Getting Into a Tight Place—Metallic Collapse—Sir Charles Tupper.

DUBLIN, May 8.—The Irish Times announces that the Home Office is about to commence direct steamship communication between Canada and Dublin.

BELFAST, May 8.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Disconto Corporation of Ireland, which suspended on April 24 as a result of the collapse of the Belfast Warehouse company, with liabilities estimated at £500,000, a deficiency of £33,000 was reported, and it was decided to wind up the affairs of the corporation.

LONDON, May 8.—Sydney Barton, parliamentary secretary of the colonial office, in the house of commons today, replying to a question put by Herbert V. Baskin, said that the government was considering the request of Canada, of Victoria and of other colonies to amend the Australian Customs act of 1878, which prevents the colonies which are distant from each other from concluding preferential tariff arrangements.

The Permalites have decided to vote boldly against the second reading of the Budget bill, three or four liberals intend to abstain from voting and three nationalists are ill. In addition the government anticipates the defection of Wm. Sanderson, a radical, and James Ketr Hardie, who is classed as "a democrat and a socialist."

Thus it is that the government are relying upon a majority of nine votes only. The conservatives predict that the government will be unable to carry the Budget bill through its committee stage, where its fate is believed to rest.

The Chronicle expresses fear that the government is approaching the stage beyond which it will be impossible to go, and advises the immediate calling of a mass meeting of its supporters to decide which of its members shall be thrown overboard in order that the others may be proceeded with.

The other afternoon papers commented on the situation in a similar strain, although in somewhat milder language.

The Official Gazette publishes an order directing that Canadian cattle imported to England for market as the ports of arrival, that they be isolated and killed in special abattoirs. The carcasses of such cattle are not to be removed without the permission of the inspector of the board of husbandry. In addition the lungs of these cattle are to be touched and examined by the inspectors.

This order goes into effect on May 15. LONDON, May 8.—The collapse of the bi-metallic movement in the house of commons on Friday, when Samuel Smith's motion that the government endeavor to secure a stable par of exchange for gold and silver by international agreement was carried, without discussion, following so closely upon the bi-metallic conference, has caused much comment.

Three of the bi-metallic league explain the spate of the house of commons towards the bi-metallic movement by saying that it was due to the fact that Mr. Smith's motion had only the second place at the evening sitting, and the rules of the house prevented its being considered that the attendance was so small as to serve no practical purpose, especially as a full day's discussion would be required when a decision on the matter was to be made.

MONTREAL, May 8.—The Star cable says: London, May 8.—Sir Charles Tupper will make an address at the Colonial Institute tonight on Canada in relation to the empire. The Marquis of Lorne will preside. Sir Charles will enter a strong protest against the assertion of Sir John Colborne and others to the effect that Canada has not done anything for imperial aid. He will also restate the case of the colonies in their plea for imperial aid towards the Pacific cable, and the Australian steamer schemes.

Business Macdonald made a visit to Mr. Wales' studio and inspected the colossal statue which that gentleman has engaged in for the city of Montreal of the late Sir John Macdonald. The baronet's expression of his highest approval of the statue, which is now ready to be cast.

Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's high commissioner, has been appointed deputy chairman of the International Chamber of Commerce, which is now being formed for the purpose of acquiring a certain portion of the business of the Reuters Telegram company.

LONDON, May 9.—The regular fortnightly meeting of the Colonial Institute was held last night and was largely attended. The papers read by Sir Charles Tupper regarding Canada in relation to the unity of the empire provoked a long and animated discussion.

Sir John Colborne was present and repeated his charges to the effect that the colonies had not given aid to the defence of the empire. He said that the Canadian people fall to realize their imperial duties. They contribute nothing to the imperial army and navy.

The Marquis of Lorne, who presided at the meeting; G. B. Parkin of Imperial Federation; Mr. Dobell of Quebec; Sir Charles Tupper and several other Australian speakers, among whom were James Huddart, promoter of the fast Atlantic and Pacific steamship lines and Mr. Gillespie, Victoria's assent defended Canada. Sir Charles Tupper showed that Canada annually spent about £3,350,000 sterling for services of vital importance to the defence and unity of the empire. The matter of imperial aid to the new Pacific cable and Atlantic and Pacific steamship services was the next subject referred to by Sir Charles. He said that the Ottawa conference, which will open on June 23rd will decide the proportions which the different colonies interested will have to bear of the expenses in connection with these schemes. But seeing the paramount importance to the empire, and especially British trade, England must join hands with her colonies in aiding the projects.

The discussion on the subject brought out in the boldest relief the generous spirit of the colonies in the imperial cause, and most certainly go a long way in stimulating the movement for imperial aid.

The Canadian Gazette this week shows the continued enormous expansion of trade between Great Britain and Canada. The imports for April increased 32 per cent. The increase for the four months of 1894 is 96 per cent. Fish increased to the four months £170,000; wool, £16,000; cheese, £26,000; meat and bones, £10,000; and wheat, £22,000. The exports to Canada have declined, however. For April the figures show a decrease of 19 per cent, and for four months the decline is 10 per cent. The chief export is in railroad iron, steel, cotton and woolen goods.

BIG MAINE FIRE.

The Village of Norway, a Suburb of Portland, Has a Serious Conflagration.

Seventy-Two Dwelling Houses in Ashes—Some Lives Supposed to Have Been Lost.

PORTLAND, Me., May 9.—The little village of Norway was visited today by the most disastrous fire the town has seen since 1851. Every store, dwelling house and other building on Main street was crumpled into ashes, and the total loss will amount to \$500,000. The fire broke out at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in Cummings' furniture factory, across the street from the village, and before it could be handled, had jumped the stream, setting fire to the Opera house and communicating to the neighboring buildings. Norway's only method of fighting the flames was with a hand engine. It was soon seen that the whole town was threatened and aid was summoned from Lewiston and Portland. A fire boat from Lewiston was sent to the scene of the conflagration and by that time all the buildings on Main street had been burned to the ground; the fire had spread to the street and the flames directly down the principal street, and the sparks from the burning buildings set fire to many houses remote from the town. The fire spread to the dwellings houses, including the homes of all prominent merchants and professional men, were burned, and hundreds of people were forced to flee from the village, leaving everything to the mercy of the fire.

The principal places of business were destroyed. The following stores and buildings were burned: The Norway Store; H. B. Foster, clothing; Norway National Bank and Savings Bank; Oxford company's shoe store; Mrs. B. W. Hill, millinery and fancy goods; E. W. Hill, jeweller; Thompson's barber shop; A. J. Hanson's store; Norway laundry; Merridge, dry goods; Miss Libble, millinery; C. F. Tucker, harness; Galloway & Co., grocers; Dingley's clothing; Congregational church; Norway sodden; Wallace's tannery; Welch, dry goods; Hamlin & Blockell, clothing; B. B. Fawcett & Co., boots and shoes; Union Telephone office; telephone exchange; post office; several lawyers, doctors and dentists' offices; many storehouses and other buildings. The Beal hotel was not destroyed, but the rest of the street is entirely swept away.

As soon as the engines from Portland and Lewiston arrived they were put to work to save what remained of the village, and at 6 o'clock the fire was under control.

Physicians report many cases of serious injury, but no dead bodies have been found as yet, although it is believed that several have perished. H. M. Fonce, a prominent merchant says he thinks the losses will amount to at least half a million.

LATER.—The total loss in the Norway fire is \$200,000; total insurance \$130,000. On the N. G. S. M. were ordered out for guard duty to protect the goods placed in the streets. After the big fire was practically under control, the goods were removed to the western part of the village and destroyed the house occupied by Jesse Sylvester. The gang of miscreants who stole the goods from the Norway Store, and later in the residence of Abner Keen. Their idea was to attract the attention of the guard from the goods in the division, as it was giving them an opportunity to plunder.

WHITEWAY MANIFESTO.

The Ex-Premier of Newfoundland Makes an Attack on the Supreme Court.

HALIFAX, May 8.—A special cablegram to the Herald to night says that ex-Premier Sir Wm. Whiteway has issued an extraordinary manifesto to the electors of Bay de Verde, appealing to them to support his candidates, Sydney Woods and Charles Fitzhugh. The manifesto reviews the whole situation, and declares that the practices for which the members of his party have been unseated and disqualified are only those which have been legalized by established custom since the formation of responsible government. He declares that the law has been strained so as to make the customary public works appear to be bribery, and that the government has been grossly insulted by the people of Bay de Verde when he said they were willing to be corruptly influenced, and indicates that if the electors vote against his (Whiteway's) candidates they will brand themselves before their children, their country and the world as criminals. He further contends that the rights and liberties of the whole country are at stake, and that the reins of government have been seized by a party in whom the people have no confidence; that the prosperity of the country is jeopardized; that progressive measures are impeded; that the people will be denied work, road grants and railway extensions; that the ruin of the colony seems impending.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases." Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures letter, eczema, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT, wholesale Ross & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Boniface is Latin, meaning the wholeist. The name has been applied to landrover from the fact that St. Boniface was the patron of landrovers.

Ambrosio's Tonic Cocoa Wine. For Fatigue of Mind and Body, Nervousness and Sleeplessness. AMBROSIO, Nelson & Co., 2 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London. At Druggists. 221

A Suspicious Color. Mr. Wayback: "Looker here! I told you to bring me some ice cream." Multito waiter: "Yes, sah—that's ice cream, sah. We was out of plain vanilla, so I brought vanilla chocolate, sah." Mr. Wayback: "This is ice cream, is it? Well, mobby it is, but I want you to take it right back and bring me some that you sah' handled so much."—[New York Weekly.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"I've done gib up my place waltin' in de hotel," he said. "Whutfor?" "Day done 'lated on my eatin' mushroom befo de cuses'er show day wa'n't toadtoots."—[Washington Star.

HUMPHREYS' CURES PILES.

This PRECIOUS OINTMENT is the triumph of Scientific Medicine. Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used over 40 years, and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction. For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Swelling of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contractions from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequalled. For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or Scald Head. It is infallible. For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable. Price, 50 Cents. A Trial Size, 25 Cents. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 112 1/2 N. WILSON ST., NEW YORK.

THE QUEBEC LAND SLIDE.

Twelve Houses and Many Barns Have Been Carried Away.

The Big C. P. R. Bridge in Danger—Farmers Moving Their Effects to Places of Safety.

ST. ANNE DE LA PAREDE, Que., May 9.—Two other houses have fallen into the river today to save the big Canadian Pacific railroad bridge, which is not expected to be able to withstand the force of the water.

Ever since the catastrophe which happened on St. Anne river, at St. Albans, April 27th, the inhabitants of the parish have been in a state of great anxiety and daily expect some similar accident. Yesterday morning a farmer named Ulderico Bolevert, whose property is situated at a short distance above the Canadian Pacific railroad bridge, noticed that his land was being rapidly carried away and he immediately began to move his household effects. He had just time to do so, as shortly afterwards he saw his house going down stream. The land all around was gradually disappearing and the farmers immediately retired to the high ground. The water was so high that the bridge was in danger of being carried away. The water is about fifteen feet from the railway bridge, and the current is strong, and the water is very muddy. It is impossible to say at present where this catastrophe will end, as the village is in imminent danger. A large number of people are not helping their more unfortunate neighbors to move their belongings to a safer locality.

GOODRIDGE REPLIES

To the Manifesto of Whiteway, and Shows Up Shameful Waste of Public Money.

HALIFAX, May 9.—An ontigram from St. John, N.B., to the Herald says: Premier Goodridge published a reply to the Whiteway manifesto today. He reminds the electors that it is a matter of public notoriety that the Whitewayites obtained power last November by a shameful squandering of public money, and that the prosecutions confirmed this. He shows that no works were started and no employment given in Bay de Verde since the election, and that hundreds of men were then employed; that hundreds were stopped completely the day after polling day, and no work was done since that time. He further shows that all public works started under such circumstances were promised four years before, but unfulfilled. The purpose for giving work was not the interest of the people, but a desire to obtain votes, and the people's decision was to that effect. He also argues that the corrupt practices alluded to in the manifesto were not the fault of the Whitewayites, but of the corrupt practices of the previous government. He declares that the conduct of the Whitewayites has nearly ruined the colony, but assures the electors that in the accession of the new government he will be able to bring about a complete reformation in the management of the colony, and the promotion of enterprises likely to advance the interests of the colony. The ice block which the coast is raised, the ice being driven off. The current arrived tonight.

THE IRISH AND JEWS.

Representatives of Emerald Isle in Portland, Me., Object to Living with Jews.

PORTLAND, Me., May 8.—Almost a riot occurred this afternoon on Newbury street in the city of Portland, Me., when a group of Irish and Jews, who had been invited to a meeting, were seen to quarrel and started to throw their furniture into the street. In the melee bricks and rocks were brought into play with considerable effect. Almost the entire Jewish population in that section of the city is very much excited, and more trouble is feared.

AFTER GEN. HERBERT.

A French Speech He Delivered in Montreal Condemned by the Toronto News.

TORONTO, May 9.—The Evening News, referring editorially to a speech delivered at Montreal last week by General Herbert, says: "Such remarks would have been invidious even from a Frenchman at a non-official banquet. Coming from the general commanding the militia force of this country, addressed to a regiment on parade, they constitute a violation of duty that can only be atoned for by the immediate withdrawal of the offender from his present position."

MONTREAL MILITARY.

The Sixth Fusiliers and First Prince of Wales Regiment to Amalgamate.

MONTREAL, May 9.—An important change may be made at an early date in the Montreal military brigade. The suggestion was made by Major-General Herbert that the Sixth Fusiliers and the First Prince of Wales regiment amalgamate and form one eight company battalion. A meeting of the officers of the two regiments has been held and resolutions favorable to the suggestion were adopted. The newly formed regiment will be styled the First Prince of Wales Fusiliers and will wear the scarlet fusilier tunic.

COLLISION IN THE SOO.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 9.—The most disastrous collision in the Soo passage for two years occurred today at the foot of Little George. The big steel steamer S. S. Curry of Cleveland, bound down the river, and the whalback owned by A. D. Thompson, bound up light, came together with a tremendous crash at 6 a. m. The Curry's bow was crushed in and her forward compartment filled with water. She did not stop, but was damaged to the extent of \$30,000. The Thompson is very seriously damaged, and had to be run aground. The Curry is fully insured, while the whalback is said to be uninsured.

COXEY FOUND GUILTY.

The Three Leaders of the Commonwealth Army Adjudged Guilty by a Jury.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The three leaders of the Commonwealth Army, Coxe, Brown, and Christopher Columbus Jones, have been found guilty of violating the laws by a jury of their peers, and will have to submit to a sentence hereafter to be imposed by the court for their recent demonstration on the Capitol grounds. This inglorious end of what its leaders styled "the greatest march of the nineteenth century." All of the accused were convicted on the first count of the indictment, which charged them with displaying a banner to bring into association. Jones was acquitted on the second count, which accused him of treating on the grass, but Coxe and Brown were convicted.

CAUGHT ON!

To purify your horse's blood and clear his system of worms use MANCHESTER'S CONDITION POWDERS. Awarded Diplomas of merit, Provincial Exhibition of 1893.

If your druggist or merchant has not got them will send package on receipt of the price in stamps. Demand the best. Take no other. J. W. MANCHESTER, Veterinary Surgeon, St. John, N. B.

SCROFULA

is Disease Germs Living in the Blood and feeding upon its Life. Overcome these germs with

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and make your blood healthy, skin pure and system strong. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Borne, Belleville, All Druggists, Soc. & S.

LITTLE CHILDS.

A cabbage-head man is soonest in the soup.—[Piscyone.

It is an absolute impossibility that a man can be either wholly right or wholly wrong.

Why is a cobbler's shop like the world? Because it contains both good and holy souls.

A headlight is a good thing for an engine, but a light heart is not good for a man.—[Rochester Democrat.

This world may not be a friend to grace, but it gives one of the way when it sees grit coming.—[Atlanta Constitution.

This is the season of the year when the sewing maker begins to put the remainder of each high in the shade.

Old lady: "My friend, are you a Christian?" Beggar: "Well, mum, no one has ever accused me of workin' on Sunday."—[New York Weekly.

Magistrate: "If you were there for no dishonest purpose, why were you in your stocking feet?" Burglar: "I heard there was sickness in the family, your worship."

"Excuse me, but were you at Mr. High-blower's reception just now?" "Yes." "Well, may I walk with you as far as the corner under my umbrella?" "Lift."

Never give advice or recommend anything. We hate lots of people who have recommended things to us that didn't turn out well.

Mother: "Don't you think that a boy of your size could take the neck out of this collar if he wanted it?" Small Boy: "I guess so. Shall I go out and see if I can find one who wants it?"

Little Miss Ethel: "What is you so proud about?" "Little Miss Ethel, I has had the measles." "I don't see anything in that to put on air over." "Yes, but I caught it from a girl whose aunt married a count."—[Good News.

"You may have some wish," cried the good lady, and kindly appearing, "and it shall be granted." "Well," returned the man, "I wish that I may have everything I want."

"No," said the young woman, haughtily, in response to his request as they sat on the porch in the twilight, "I will not let you hold my hand. I don't believe in such conduct for a young lady. And besides," she added after a pause, "it isn't dark enough yet."

Tramp (reprovingly): "Ah, lady! In the part of the country I just came from the women didn't ask us to saw a cord of wood for our dinner." Lady of the House: "Didn't, eh? Where did you come from?" Tramp: "The natural gas region."

"I've won't print any such stuff as that!" said the editor loftily, as he handed back the manuscript. "Well, you needn't be so haughty about it," retorted the irregular contributor; "you're not the only one who won't print it."

"Children," asked the teacher, "does it not seem very wonderful to you that Samson was made weak just by losing his hair?" And Willie spoke, saying: "They might have made him for tall-back, but he'd be N. G. in the rub line."—[Detroit Tribune.

"Is Ethel going on the stage?" "Yes, she is determined." "Has she talked with the manager?" "No, but she has engaged a lawyer."—[Washington Star.

"What has become of that son of yours who was going to back the world on five cents of these days?" "He's gone into the iron business."—[N. Y. Press.

THE COOK'S PUZZLE

How to avoid sudden pastry?

The PROBLEM is solved by the production of our NEW SHORTENING COTTOLENE which makes light, crisp, healthy, wholesome pastry.

Mrs. McBride, Marian Harland, and other expert cooking authorities endorse COTTOLENE. You can't afford to do without COTTOLENE.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ana Sts., MONTREAL.

City minister: "Do you preach without notes?" Country minister: "Not entirely. I get a \$5 note once in a while."—[Omaha Bee.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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FAST STEAMSHIPS.
Vessel Owners' Reply to the Patrons of Industry.

The Allan, Dominion and Beaver Lines Express their Views.
The Allan, Dominion and Beaver steamship lines have addressed the following letter to the delegates of the Patrons of Industry, who recently interviewed them on the subject of a fast freight service across the Atlantic:

"As requested by you we beg to submit in writing some comments on the business conversation had with you at our conference, and on the propositions you left with us for our consideration.
The first three propositions may be considered together, they are: (1) On what terms steamship owners would undertake a fast freight and cold storage line between Canada and Great Britain at rates so regulated as to give shippers a sensible advantage over shippers by American lines of a similar class, and an equality by the cold storage lines of New Zealand and Australia. (2) If the ocean steamship owners will make the service in writing in order that the Patrons of Industry may bring them to the notice of government and parliament. (3) If the ocean steamship owners will assist the Patrons in promoting the acceptance of such terms by government and parliament, and apart from such promotion to help in bringing about the rejection of Mr. Hardard's project.

"Assuming that a 'line' is intended to make regular sailings, presumably weekly, to one port of destination in Britain, we would submit that the purpose of your constituents could not possibly be served by so very limited a scheme, even if only expert traffic of a more or less perishable character be considered.
There is at present no one port in Britain which buys so large a share of Canadian dairy produce, or which has a monopoly of the description of goods, as to make a special connection with it alone a matter of first importance. Nor is the week-by-week volume or destination of such traffic regular. Sometimes London is the large buying market, at other times Bristol, occasionally Glasgow to a lesser extent, and then again Liverpool.

"The three lines whom the delegates invited to a conference are able to give an tri-weekly service to Liverpool; the Dominion line could, probably, further arrange for a weekly service to Bristol, and, on our part, in addition to our regular weekly service, we could probably give a weekly service to both Glasgow and London. Services such as these would be vastly more beneficial to the agricultural interests of the country than any fast freight line could possibly be, whatever degree of speed were promised or attained. In fact, great speed has not been found to have, for export traffic, any appreciable advantage. The fact remains making the Atlantic passage from New York in six days may, other things being equal, get a preference, but, broadly speaking, it does not command higher rates of freight than the slower steamship sailing on alternate weeks, and making a nine days' passage. During the St. Lawrence season of navigation we are in direct competition with the New York lines in Chicago and other western markets, and are, in conjunction with other railway connections, able to divide with them the export traffic in almost all directions on about equal terms as to freight rates. Your request, however, is not for equal, but for better, terms than are currently obtainable on the Atlantic coast. It is, therefore, that we look at the basis of rates of freight current in New York from week to week by the Cunard, White Star and American lines, and endeavor to maintain our Montreal rates for dairy produce at a level sufficiently low to keep the New York rate at all times 25 per cent. dearer than ours, would that be a sufficient reduction to meet your requirements for 'advantage' over the United States shippers, and, if not, what, in your view, would be?"

The cattle freights are not so easily dealt with on account of the governmental disinclination to Canadian shipping. Among them is the department's requirement that the Canadian pens are to be eight or ten inches broader than those of the United States, thereby confining about 10 per cent. of our available space without any resulting benefits to either man or beast. This necessitates on a year's traffic from this port a displacement of 8,000 or 10,000 head, representing a sum equal to \$100,000, or \$120,000 of freight earnings. If we are to take the New York freight rates as a basis here also, 51 per cent. must be added as an equivalent for our larger spaces so long as the government's order for these remains in force. This being understood, we will be glad to inform what percentage of deduction would in your view constitute the "sensible advantage" suggested. Provision also requires to be made for contingencies such as presently exist. The government's quarantine regulations give the Canadian exporters a monopoly of the Montreal market with the result that the making of freight rates is very much in their hands. The highest present obtainable rate, Montreal to Glasgow, is 40s per head; whereas in New York we are making contracts at 55s for their smaller spaces, being equal to 80s per head. New York rates are, in point of fact, 20s per head dearer than ours at the present time.

"Stock flour and grain are usually freighted at prices almost so low as to leave scarcely any margin for reductions. Our present open rates for sacks are 1s to Liverpool and 5s 6d to Glasgow, per 3,240 lbs., without loading to business, and grain rates are but 1s 6d per 480 lbs. to both Liverpool and Glasgow. The government might take off the cart and harbor taxes, which on sacks are 50 to 60c per ton. But please indicate to us what your views are in respect of this traffic and what reductions you think reasonable. We have had considerable experience in the matter of cold storage extending over a number of years, and our conclusion is that the necessary for it is sentimental rather than commercial. Large sums have been spent in the purchase of interests in our vessels on both the ice and chemical systems; but save in the case of dead meat traffic from Chicago they were never used. The extremely cold temperatures of the St. Lawrence voyage enables us during the summer months to deliver in perfect order in Liverpool quantities of highly cured boxed meats brought to us from Chicago in load refrigerated cars. If circumstances should in future change in this respect, and if it be found that cold storage is required by shippers in commercial quantities, we are and will be quite ready to make a contract to supply it on reasonable terms. We appreciate short answers to the remaining propositions as follows:
(4) Whether it would be more advantageous for the exporting interests that a fast freight line should use the St. Lawrence route to confine itself to an all-the-year-round port? Assuming that either Halifax or St. John is the place indicated, we have to say that so far as regards the exporting interests of Ontario and the Northwest, neither of these ports can be made service-

able to an appreciable extent under existing conditions.

"(5) To what extent a fast freight line would be serviceable in carrying the mails? The Atlantic cables have rendered the fast transmission of letters of much less consequence than formerly. Moreover, the almost daily sailings of fast boats out of New York must needs be availed of by Canadians whether there is or is not a fast direct service from a Canadian port.

"(6) To what extent could a fast passenger and mail line, as proposed by Mr. Hardard, provide adequate freight and cold storage accommodation for agricultural products at modern rates? Cold storage accommodations, to a certain extent, could easily be furnished by such vessels, but their usefulness as carriers of export freight generally will be trivial. The utmost any fast freight line can do is to provide room for a small volume of traffic to one port only, a service which, broadly speaking, is almost valueless to the agricultural community.

"After perusing the foregoing you will readily understand how impossible it is for us to be more definite until we are favored with your views in reply. We may, however, say in general terms that for an equal third or one-fourth of the cost offered as a basis for a fast mail service, sailing weekly, there could be obtained a service of six or seven vessels a week sailing to four or five produce-voying destinations, and carrying to market Canadian traffic at freight rates 15 or 20 per cent. lower than those current out of New York."

Arthur W. Masters.
(Indianapolis, May, 1894.)
It is with the greatest pleasure that we can present to our readers this month an excellent portrait of the newly appointed manager for the United States of the London Guarantee and Accident Co., Arthur W. Masters.

Considerable interest has been felt by the insurance fraternity as to the action of E. G. L. Anderson, the secretary, since his arrival in this country, concerning the appointment to this responsible place, made vacant by the lamentable and sudden death of A. C. Edwards.
Especially among the agents, both local and general, there was a great desire to see their former superintendant occupy this high position, knowing, as they did, essentially, that he was especially competent to fill the place, and had his personal efforts prevailed, they would have certainly chosen the manager but recently appointed by the secretary of the company.

The career of Mr. Masters has been one full of exciting interest and romance, such as does not usually fall to one answering the rather quiet calling of the insurance profession.
He was born in Amherst, Nova Scotia, but at seven years of age moved with his parents to St. John, New Brunswick, where his father became a leading merchant of that city.

Here he was educated at St. John Grammar school and Acadia college. His father being largely interested in shipping, at the age of seventeen, Mr. Masters made a trip to England in a ship which his father managed, and on the occasion of the trip he determined to follow that occupation. Starting as a sailor before the mast in 1868, he rapidly gained promotion, and in 1876 obtained a commission as ensign in the United States Navy. He served on the English coast of trade and from that time until 1887 he sailed as commander of several fine ships of the famous Diamond T. Line of St. John, N. B., trading to all parts of the world. His adventurous career has had three times round the world and visited every quarter of the globe. He has been three times shipwrecked and on the occasion of the steamship Cedar Grove in the Atlantic ocean, spent the whole of a December night adrift on a small spar, being picked up on following day by the steamer "Albatross" and dead in a nearly drowned condition. In August, 1877, suffering from malaria contracted in Sicily, he left the sea to spend a year at his Canadian home, intending after a rest to take up the occupation he had spent his life at, but in October of the same year he met Mr. A. C. Edwards, who was then general manager of the "Equitable Life" for the Canadian maritime provinces and Newfoundland. Mr. Edwards induced him to join his forces as an executive agent, afterwards in 1883 promoting him to superintendant of the Equitable in these capacities until August, 1892, in which time, besides establishing many agencies, he wrote practically a million and a half of life insurance and satisfied in placing that company in the van of any American companies in the maritime provinces. He came with Mr. Edwards to Chicago in September, 1892, when that gentleman took the position of general manager of the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, and as superintendent of agencies materially assisted in the organization of that company in the United States.

On the lamented death of that gentleman, February 11, 1894, Captain Masters was appointed in temporary charge of the company. So ably did he administer the charge reposed in him, that on the occasion of the visit of E. G. L. Anderson, the secretary of the London, to the United States branch, he was at once given the position of general manager and a suitable reward for his arduous services, and the marked ability he had displayed in the performance of his duties. Captain Masters is forty-four years of age, and notwithstanding his many years he carries his age lightly, and believes a man is only as old as he feels; and his jovial, cheery nature makes him an engaging companion to young and old.

"What would a window say on being smashed by a falling tree? Oh, tree, heed us."

A SCENE OF TERROR.
Dangerous Conflagration in the Bermuda Dockyard.

Fire Catches in a Building Near the Principal Magazine and the Women and Children Fleo for Their Lives.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 8.—A serious fire took place at Bermuda on April 25, particulars of which have just come to hand. At about 3 p. m. it was observed by a man stationed at the commissioner's house, that the two-story building in the dockyard known as the "keep," very near the principal magazine where is stored about 300 tons of gunpowder and several thousand live shot and shell, was on fire. Steam and hand engines were soon on the ground, but it was 11:30 before the fire was got under control.

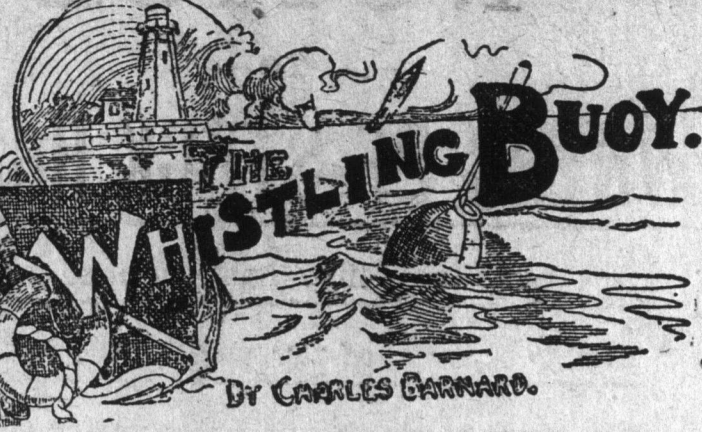
The building contained a vast quantity of warlike stores principally consisting in part of Gatling, Hotchkiss and Nordenfled guns, 60 tons of magazine rifles with about an equal quantity of swords and bayonets, and hundreds of cases of shrapnel shell. The building was completely gutted by the fire, the loss being estimated at five thousand pounds, everything either being entirely destroyed or rendered useless.

It was fortunate that the wind was blowing from the northwest, which carried the flames away from the building in which the explosives were stored. The distance between this building and the burning building is only 30 feet. The cause of the fire which led to the disaster until after the court assembled has concluded its investigation. It is generally believed that the accident was due to spontaneous combustion.

The proximity of the fire to the magazine, where a large quantity of powder was stored, caused the utmost apprehension, and the news spread like wildfire, especially when it was current that an order had been given for the people to flee for their lives. Women partially clad, with babies wrapped in blankets, and children clinging to their parents in the utmost terror, were fleeing to Seiz and Somerset, whilst mothers were bemoaning the imminent fate of their sons and husbands who were doing their duty nobly at the fire.

Rev. Mr. Cavanagh made a feeling allusion in his sermon at the dockyard chapel on Sunday morning to dangers they had been exposed to, and highly eulogized the bravery and devotion to duty shown alike by officers and men.

Is This Your Daughter?
She eats little.
She is diphtheritic.
Her blood seems turned to water.
She is weak and nervous.
Her symptoms are very like those of consumption.
Yet she is only a young girl, just entering womanhood.
Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet.
Al! but that is one of the most critical periods of life. It is then, in countless instances, that the germ of disease is sown. Knowledge is responsible for the permanent ruin of the daughter's health, if not for her too often untimely death. If at an age when the intellect is just beginning to be active, and the body, activity of mind, and joyousness of spirit, she suddenly grows weak, depressed, nervous, hysterical, listless, colorless, sometimes suffering from severe pains, and appearing to have lost all her ambition in life, then, unless prompt measures are taken to renew the vitality of her blood, and to induce a restoration of nerve force, she will be doomed to a life of suffering and pain, and to a premature death. It is especially adapted to such cases, and gives to nature that assistance which this trying period so urgently demands, the results cannot be otherwise than disastrous. And if the patient is unable to procure the medicine, upon them must rest the terrible responsibility. There is within the reach of all an agency whereby a complete cure in all such cases can be effected. The medicine brought about. Of all the wonderful cures wrought by Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic none have been more remarkable than those in which young girls, whose parents had long been despairing, were by this restorative and invigorating medicine brought back to perfect and permanent health. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic restores nerve force, restores and invigorates, and blood and flesh, and as well as a valuable stomach tonic, and a powerful laxative. It is especially adapted to such cases, and gives to nature that assistance which this trying period so urgently demands, the results cannot be otherwise than disastrous. And if the patient is unable to procure the medicine, upon them must rest the terrible responsibility. 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CHAPTER I.

Every time it moved it moaned. On calm summer days when the sea was smooth it seemed to rest in peace, as if meditating in silence on its grief. When gales swept over the water from the southwest it rocked in restless, uncertain motions and mingled its dismal wail with the roar of the surf, the tolling of the fog-bell, and the cries of the seabirds as it moaned and moaned in perpetual reiteration as if it had a tale to tell, but could only mourn over it in futile inarticulate sighs meaning much and saying little. Only calmer days and nights, when there was only a gentle swell moving in from the Atlantic, it spoke slowly at intervals, like a child that sobs over some little grief that is past, but not forgotten.

To the fishermen it was a commonplace affair. An iron buoy anchored in mid-channel just at the entrance of the little port, at once a guide and warning. Within the buoy was a curious arrangement of valves, air and water-chambers, and pipes. On top was a steam whistle. When the buoy swayed on the waves the water enclosed in its hollow chambers flowed to one side, and the valves opened to admit air to fill the vacuum caused by the moving water. When the wave passed and the buoy keeled over in the opposite direction the air-valve closed, and the water within, rushing back to its first position, forced out the imprisoned air through the whistle, and it spoke, in a harsh and mournful tone. The sound began as a murmur, swelled out to a discordant forte, and then died away in a despairing sigh. At the next roll of the huge iron mass it moaned again in the same manner. If it rolled one way the right-hand valve opened and admitted a supply of air; when it rolled the other way the left-hand valve opened; and thus kept up its dismal crying at every wave that swept beneath it. The note could be heard for more than a mile, and sailing-masters bound into the little harbor listened for it through the darkness, through fog and storm, as a guide to port and home.

To the under side of the great iron buoy was secured a chain that extended down through the green water to a massive rock below, a rock whereon the hopes of a lifetime were wrecked and lost long years ago. On yachting parties sailing out the port the moaning buoy had a depressing effect. Its wailing moan seemed to be for the young life who were on the water, and some strange secret lost in time. They listened to its note, floating faint and sad over the blue water, and wondered if they would solve the riddle of its life, or what might come to redress a grievous wrong.

It is said the buoy knew all about it, and would tell everything, if it could speak. But merely a buoy, it could only moan.

Two miles to the west by north stood the harbor light. It was a short round tower of brick and painted white. At the top was the black lantern, its shining windows gleaming in yellow curtains by day and lighting a lurid eye on sea and land by night. The light-house, too, was said to be familiar with the lost secret, under the sea, and every night appeared to look furtively all around the horizon as if revolving some thought in its mind and not daring to speak of it. It could only look askance at the world and wait for the next roll of the light-house towards the sea, stood the big yellowish-green hotel and the fantastic cottages of the transient guests who made the cape their summer pleasure-ground.

By some oversight on the part of the officers of the United States Coast survey, the exact position, latitude and longitude of the light-house and the port were not put on any of the official maps. Neither were there any sailing directions printed giving the right course to take to enter the port or find the moaning buoy. It is really not important, because he who steers by the light that never was on sea or land can find any port where life and love have found an anchorage.

The buoy was known to the fishermen and fishermen at Wilson's Hall as the two-fathom buoy. It was painted in alternate horizontal stripes of black and red; and everyone knows that the Light-House Board by these marks meant to say that the buoy marked an obstruction in mid-channel, and that the navigator in entering port might pass on either side of it in safety. It also stood as a mark of a terrible obstruction at the entrance of a fair young life. He who would come to the knowledge of all she was and all she did and said must steer carefully and pass by on either side the moaning memento of a mystery and heavy sorrow. Two fathoms deep in her young heart lay the unspoken secret of her life and the sea.

Could there be any connection between that proxy buoy and a young girl's life and love? Wait. Everything comes ashore at last.

"Did you see the arrival last night?"

"No. I understood the barge came over from the steamboat-landing with only a man. I was not interested."

"You would have been, had you seen him."

"Have you learned his name, my dear?"

"I examined the hotel register after breakfast, because he sat next to our table. Rather good-looking—fine eyes—and very gentlemanly, of course. A man that many girls would like, though I must confess I did not."

"What is his name?"

she first married some person by the name of Yardsstick.

"Yes. Curious name—pronounced Yed-stick, with the accent on the first syllable, and spelled with a tie. Royal Yardsstick is his name."

"Then she added, in a lower voice,—

"Here he comes now."

A young man about 28 years of age walked slowly out of the open door of the hotel. He was dressed in white flannel, and seemed very much at ease with himself and the world. He gazed round with an air of calm assurance on the few ladies and children scattered over the piazza, and then looked out over the garden, the path along the bluff, and the blue sea beyond.

"I do not like him."

"Why not, dear? I'm sure he's very handsome."

"Disappointed,—or has been. Comes down here on rest-cure. I shall tell my Milly to decline an introduction."

"It may not be asked, dear."

"Well, I must say I don't see why not. The view is not so handsome as your Clara, my dear, but she's very bright, you must admit."

"Perfectly, but I shall decline any advances,—if made; and I hope they will not be."

"Why not?"

"I do not know. I do not like him; that's all."

The young man wandered aimlessly along the path on the bluff, as if in no haste. Well might he linger, for as his feet lay the broad beach, now creamy with breaking surf, and, beyond, the blue sea sparkling in the sun and stirred by a salt and fragrant breeze. To the left the sandy dunes, here and there dotted with patches of bronze-colored grass and dark waxberry bushes stretched off towards a fringe of small pines and oaks. Before him stood the quiet tower of the lighthouse. With all this charming scene and beautiful day, he was gloomily silent. Why had his mother insisted on his coming down to this dreary place? He had not needed rest; he wanted money. If he had that he would leave this place at once and see more of the water to charming Paris. He looked over the sea that he had crossed only three days before with a sigh of regret,—regret for past pleasures, regret for things done that could never be undone.

"And here I must stay for two weeks or more, till they come down here for the summer,—or until she lets me have some money."

Just then he reached the neat wooden fence that stretched across the end of the cape as enclosed the plot of his belonging to the government, and on which the lighthouse stood. Just where the path met the fence there was a stile, or low place in the fence, with a big yellow boulder or a step over the cap. He paused here a moment debating whether he would enter the government grounds or return to the hotel, when the door of the little white house opened, and a young girl stepped out on to the flat blue boulder that served as a door stone and came briskly towards the stile.

She was neatly and plainly dressed, and had a large, white bonnet on her head hid her face. She seemed preoccupied, and did not observe the stranger by the fence till she was close to the stile.

"Allow me to help you over, miss."

She paused abruptly to see who spoke, and found young Mr. Royal Yardsstick at the stile with one hand offered as if to help her over. The next instant she stepped easily and gracefully over the stile, and said:

"Thank you, I can help myself."

"Beg pardon, miss. I'm a stranger here. Can you tell me the name of this light-house?"

"I can. I live here—with my father."

He was not accustomed to this particular phase of the Massachusetts female mind, and was vexed, though he took care not to show it.

"What is it called?"

"Hedgefence Light. Good morning, sir."

With that she moved away towards the hotel with a free and vigorous step, as if quite able to take care of herself; and half the port, or, as it was commonly called, "the Hill." There were two ways in which he might reach the Hill. There was the foot-path along the bluff, through the lighthouse yard, and then along the inner beach and following the line of the curving cape till it ended in the little village. This was the longest and most popular route, because of the sea view to the south till the light was reached, then the pleasant view of the sheltered bay, with its fleet of fishing boats, and the picturesque steamboat-landing, and the irregular row of low white houses. The woods that covered the cape back of the hotel formed a green wall or hedge cutting off the view of the sea, and the more than the most desirable, it avoided the sandy road that made the shorter and more direct route between the hotel and the landing. The settlements on the bluff were not so numerous as the hotel had been cut through the woods connecting the village and the hotel. Mr. Royal Yardsstick took the road through the woods, though the roadway was not wide and dusty from passing teams.

As the young man came out on the north side of the woods and in view of the port, he saw a large steamer yacht at anchor in the little harbor.

By this time he had crossed the little yard, and, knocking at the green door, he knocked at the green door of the house. "I wonder what the father is like?"

To his surprise, the wooden door with green panels promptly opened wide, and a stout, curly-headed giant in brown overalls stood before him.

"Ah! Beg pardon. Do you allow visitors to the light? I'm greatly interested in such things."

"Visitors admitted to the tower only from twelve till one. Read the notice on the tower."

With that the door was quietly closed in his face.

"Hum! Official, I suppose. Can't be her father; too young for that. Can't be her brother; for she's a brunette."

"What brings you to the Hill?"

"Just back from Paris. Been studying there—won out—quite successful. Did I tell you I'm a doctor?"

"My yacht. Been at anchor here for a couple of days."

"Got a yacht? You're in luck. Won't you come out and see her?"

"See her? Not married?"

"Not yet. Here's my skipper. He's going off to the boat. Come on."

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He walked slowly on through the single village street, past the one-story houses with long roofs sloping down close to the ground at the back, past the village store and postoffice, to the old wooden pier extended over the shallow water. Seeing a number of people at the end of the wharf, he sauntered down to find out what was going on. To his surprise and pleasure he thought he saw someone he knew. Yes; he was not mistaken.

"Jack Manning! This is a surprise! How are you, old man? Haven't seen you since we were aboard."

"Oh! It's Yardsstick! Glad to see you. Just back from Paris. Been studying there—won out—quite successful. Did I tell you I'm a doctor?"

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Mai paused a moment, standing on the blue door-stone, and gazing far out on the darkening sea, as if looking for the yacht. She made an enchanting picture in the half light, with her guinea white, tower and homely house for a background, and there came to the heart of Royal Yardsstick a wish to have and to be always near this lovely girl just entering upon a charming womanhood. That it might not be he did not care. The selfish wish was all that he regarded.

Just at that moment there came a faint low moan distant, strange, awesome. It seemed like the ghost of a dead voice on the quiet evening air, half heard, half understood. She, too, seemed to hear it, for she stood dilated nostrils, looking far out over the water toward the yacht fading from sight in the purple horizon.

"What is that, Miss Johnson?"

"That sound."

"Oh! That? We often hear it when the evenings are like this. It's the two-fathom buoy."

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surf dashing on the rocks all day just as your parlor window, as you might say. It's all very interesting, I assure you. It must be grand in storms."

"The girl made no reply, and turned and looked out over the water with a peculiar grave and far-away look in her eyes.

"The sea is always sad—to those who know it best."

"Come! you're a trifle low-spirited owing to your brothers' absence on the yacht. Why not take a little walk along the beach and let me cheer you up?"

"She stared at him in open-eyed wonder, and for a moment he was slightly abashed, as if he had gone too far.

"Captain Johnson is not my brother."

"Oh! Beg pardon. Natural mistake."

"Milly."

"This word was spoken as if it were out of the sky."

"What is it, father?"

"To the young man's amazement, the voice that had seemed to drop out of the upper air came from the lighthouse tower over their heads. There on the iron balcony around the lantern stood an elderly party, in blue overalls and straw hat both much the worse for age, and looking calmly at them both. The young man glanced up at the sturdy figure overhead, and then looked off over the water, remarking to himself:

"I suppose the old chap has been observing us all the time."

Miss Johnson, as soon as the voice came, had promptly replied, and now stood looking up at the old man with a white face.

"Fetch me up my screwdriver. Some stupid bird flew ag'in' the light last night and smashed one of the windies. Guess if you look round you will find him somewhere."

"One minute, father. Then, turning to her visitor, she said, "You must excuse me for a few moments. Father wants me."

"All right. I'll wait for you."

With that she entered the house, and the young man began to walk slowly about the garden and little grass plot. He would wait till she returned, and in a while he glanced furtively up at the tower.

"Confound the man! He may have been watching us ever since I arrived."

Presently he heard footsteps coming round the white tower. It was that old man in his hand she held the deal body of a beautiful sea-bird.

"Here it is, I found it on the grass."

"Dear me, Miss Johnson, was not aware you were a sportsman. When did you kill it?"

"I kill it? I could not do such a cruel thing as that. The bird was killed by flying against the light in the night."

"How very singular! Does it often happen?"

"The poor creatures seek the light, and, thinking it some beautiful object, they fly towards it and dash out their poor little eyes against the glass. Sometimes they even break the glass of the lantern in flying towards the light."

"Queer, isn't it?"

"Yes. So strange that any creature should meet harm in seeking what it thinks desirable or lovely."

"Again the big voice out of the air."

"Well, father, what do you want?"

"Have to trouble you to come up here and help me a bit."

A few moments later Mr. Royal Yardsstick was walking slowly along the bluff towards his hotel. His interview had been short and not wholly satisfactory. However, it was a beginning, and he would do better next time. Just then a gull wheeling overhead threw its flying shadow across his path.

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"Glad to see here for some couple hours. Won't you join run up to the traps."

"All right, o'clock. With merely excused himse hotel."

The other al wharf, Miss Bo ing to the little and Mai and the path towards t.

"For a little silence, as if each other's a happy day troubled with had sprung up passed the mat his, he said—

"Couldn't yo trip?"

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"What fools these sea birds are! breaking their necks in trying to get at something that would ruin them if they had it!"

If the young man had had eyes to see, he would have drawn back when that flying shadow in silence crossed his path.

Unfortunately, having eyes he saw not. Three days passed, and Mr. Royal Yardsstick began to find the Hill quite an interesting place. He had called every day on Mai Johnson, and had even walked to the village with her and visited the little post-office and store and carried a bundle (a very small one) for her on the way home. He observed sundry blinds drawn back and curtains raised as if inquiring minds were looking out to see who passed the white house, but he paid no heed to this or to the glances of the young people and others from the hotel passing on the village street.

The piazza guests knew all about it. They said that it was scandalous that a young man who came to the place quite alone, and whose mother was to join him here in a few days, should pay such marked attentions to a girl in the village while so many charming and, of course, superior girls were to be found in the little colony

at first—r to father, even to a str to like to see home. "I hope I can see my mother, York, and t Narragansett. "I hope I can see my mother, and I'll run ment."

"Oh, you in two hours. "I may not dear. "With that stifle away stood in the "Perhaps How much born most says, "The do." "It did not hiccoughs." "Oh, cent man who is all right. "I'll do it in a few days. Mai Stay at home cheer her up. "I hope I can see my mother, York, and t Narragansett. "I hope I can see my mother, and I'll run ment."



"ALLOW ME TO HELP YOU."

CHAPTER II.

HE waiter at the hotel lunch table set a large, white bonnet on her head hid her face. She seemed preoccupied, and did not observe the stranger by the fence till she was close to the stile.

man was plainly out of sorts, for he quite forgot the chief duty of a man—from the waiter's point of view. What could he do in such a stupid place. He was not a man, but a waiter, and he was not a waiter, but a man.

"Here's the cap, miss. I should like you to spend a few days with us."

Royal Yardsstick was profuse in his thanks, and said he should wait the return of the party with pleasure.

SHIP NEWS.

MEMORANDA.

Quebec—Inward, bark Beatrice, L. H. O. V., ship Harding, outward, Austrian and Canadian. Passed by Delaware Breakwater, May 8, bark Mastel, Gratton, from Buenos Ayres via Barbados. Passed by Delaware Breakwater, May 7, brig E. L. 7, from Philadelphia for Havana; Plover, from Wilmington, Del, for Rio Janeiro, etc.

works in the vicinity of Cape Cod, and go from thence to Boston. Halifax, N. S., May 9—Capt. McMurtry and his crew of 14 men, of the New Brunswick bark Ruth Palmer, which was wrecked April 25th on the banks of a bay, arrived here yesterday.

MARINE.

There is more work going on in the harbor now than at any time this season. Bark Omsa, now discharging salt here, has been loaded to load deals for Galway at 42.

will register about 400 tons. H. Elderkin & Co. will shortly turn off one of the vessels they have on the stocks. The M. J. Cochran launched his new schooner May 10th.

On Saturday Shipping Master Purdy sent the crew of the 12th says: Schooner Divina, of Lockport, bound for the Banks on a fishing trip, ran ashore on Meagher's beach, entrance to this harbor.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Quebec.

KINGSEY FALLS, Que., May 10.—One hundred and fifty hands were thrown out of employment by the burning of the Dominion Paper Company's mill here yesterday. The following is the insurance on the mill: Alliance, \$2,500; American companies, \$5,250; Atlas, \$7,500; British American, \$1,500; Caledonia, \$2,500; Commercial Union, \$2,500; Eves, \$1,500; Gardiner, \$2,500; Imperial, \$3,750; Lonsdale, \$7,500; Merchants, \$7,500; North British and Mercantile, \$7,500; North American, \$5,000; Pacific, \$2,500; Royal, \$3,000; Royal, \$3,000; Union, \$2,000; United Fire, \$5,000; Western, \$5,000; Sun, \$5,000; total, \$80,000.

THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

Quebec.

John Flynn, a carpenter, while working at H. S. Orlin's store, Ulna street, fell from a ladder and struck against the window, breaking the middle pane and three panes of glass. Flynn was quite badly cut about the head and face.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The Lighthouse board has issued the following notice: The name of black spar buoy No. 1, Rockaway Island, New York, has been changed from China to Nova Scotia bark.

REPORTS.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., May 9.—A U. S. steamer Texvian, Lieut. Commander Condit, E. H. North on the 6th inst. to destroy a derelict in sight of Five Fathom bank, but was unable to find it.

At the meeting of the St. John circuit court Judge Tuck opened the May Term and explained the changes in the law.

ST. JOHN CIRCUIT COURT.

The May sitting of the St. John circuit court opened on the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock, Judge Tuck presiding. Judge Barker occupied a seat on the bench.

Canada THE LAND WE LIVE IN... Photographed. Over 400 Views OF OUR COUNTRY, In Weekly Parts 10c Each. We have secured the right to issue this valuable and superb edition of Canadian Views for this District. CUT COUPON FROM THIS PAPER AND FORWARD TO THIS OFFICE, WITH 10 CENTS. CANADA is without doubt the finest and most superb production of the kind yet issued in this country, and is superior to the great majority of American publications. EVERY CANADIAN SHOULD SECURE IT. TEN CENTS PER PART COVERS ALL EXPENSES. Address: The Sun Printing Co., ST. JOHN, N. B.

At the caucus of the Pennsylvania delegation it was decided to support the candidacy of National Delegate Wilber for reelection and the prospects are that he will be chosen unanimously as the chief officer by the convention.

MR. BOYCE TALKS ABOUT IMMIGRATION.

W. H. Boyce, of Fredericton, who has been in England as a special agent from the immigration department of Canada, returned by the Pacific and was in St. John on Monday. He is accompanied by three young men named Geoffrey Hampson, Bernard Benson and Sydney Hosken, all of Norfolk, who propose to commence farming in this province.

JOHN, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 70.00, 70.50, 71.00, 71.50, 72.00, 72.50, 73.00, 73.50, 74.00, 74.50, 75.00, 75.50, 76.00, 76.50, 77.00, 77.50, 78.00, 78.50, 79.00, 79.50, 80.00, 80.50, 81.00, 81.50, 82.00, 82.50, 83.00, 83.50, 84.00, 84.50, 85.00, 85.50, 86.00, 86.50, 87.00, 87.50, 88.00, 88.50, 89.00, 89.50, 90.00, 90.50, 91.00, 91.50, 92.00, 92.50, 93.00, 93.50, 94.00, 94.50, 95.00, 95.50, 96.00, 96.50, 97.00, 97.50, 98.00, 98.50, 99.00, 99.50, 100.00.

The wool production of the island is estimated at 2,456,778 pounds annually.

London, May 8.—The Argentine consul general informed the Associated Press today that he had learned from an outside but trustworthy source that a revolution had broken out at Buenos Ayres.

PROVINCIAL.

Fredericton Expects the Gift of a Public Park.

The Summer Train Arrangements of the Canada Eastern Railway.

Interesting News From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

(Continued from Page Five.)

HAVERLOCK, May 10.—Miss Jennie Thorne of Canaan, who was badly injured last winter by being thrown from a sleigh, was removed from Fredericton to Canaan last Friday. Although completely prostrated by the journey, she is now recovering.

Northumberland Co. BRODSWORTH, May 10.—The drives are all now out into the open river, and the running drive has just passed Boiestown—something extraordinary for them to be out so early.

QUEBEC, May 10.—The proposed trade of land property between Charles Titus of Upham, Kings Co., and W. H. Dykeman of this place has been postponed on account of the Titus farm being leased under peculiar agreements.

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portions this season than ever before, and all the harbors at the head of the bay are filled with vessels. There has been more shipping in Shepody waters during this week than ever before, there being a great increase in vessels of large tonnage. The number of provincial vessels of large tonnage trading to Hillsboro is greatly on the increase. The Cox and Green, recently cleared from that port, had capacity for a thousand tons of plaster.

The Olla, Capt. Gough, is undergoing extensive repairs at the Bank, under the supervision of C. F. Dow.

J. W. Y. Smith, F. P. Reid and Wm. Hoop of Moncton were down yesterday visiting the manganese mine two miles from Albert, which they have had leased. The ore that they have got out is said to be of superior quality and sold at \$80 per ton. It is the intention to operate the mine more extensively this summer.

THE SUN yesterday, mentioning that the province was to have two weekly papers at Hampton and Woodstock, must have overlooked the prospective appearance of Albert-county's new weekly, the Hillsboro Star, which is to come out about the middle of May under the proprietorship of J. A. Beattie. The press has been secured, and the mechanical department is in charge of George Wilson of St. John, formerly of the Antigonish Gazette, Sussex Record, and Progress. It is said an editor has not yet been secured.

COVINGTON, May 12.—Hon. B. R. Emmerson and A. E. Watson, C. E. have been located the position for the new Covington River bridge, and the work of building will soon begin. The old bridge will be used while the building of the new one is going on.

HILLSBORO, May 11.—The bark Marlborough has arrived at Hopewell Cape. Stephen Steeves of Salem, who some years since lost both his hands, while working in his mill a day or two ago fell through the floor and broke three of his ribs. He is under the care of Dr. W. J. Lewis.

YORK CO. FREDERICTON, May 10.—E. Yerra & Co. have sold out their York street grocery store to Parlow Yerra of Boston, son of Recorder Yerra, and G. Milton Barker, a son of Thomas Barker of St. Marys. They took possession of the business this morning. Barlow Yerra goes to Brighton, Mass., where he now has a grocery in operation.

The Fredericton board of trade has received a communication from the Woodstock Board soliciting the co-operation of the latter body in securing liberal expenditure of public money on the River St. John between Woodstock and Fredericton. The Woodstock board claim that this would be of incalculable benefit to not only this particular section, but to the whole country along the river between these points, where no other means of transportation exists. The Woodstock board also direct attention to the fact that very large quantities of products of this section would find a ready and more profitable market if easier access were had to the markets and cheaper rates of transportation secured to St. John than are now afforded by the single line of railway, the rates on which from Woodstock to St. John are excessive compared with their rates from points in Ontario and Quebec to St. John.

The Fredericton board have been agitating for this very improvement to the river since two years ago, and now have the assistance of the Public Works department that their wishes will be carried out this summer, and now that the Woodstock board have come to their assistance the work is almost certain to be done.

FREDERICTON, May 11.—Dr. Sharp of Maryville leaves next week for London, England, where he intends to spend three or four months in hospital work.

John W. Tabor is removing his family from this city to Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

The summer train arrangement of the Canada Eastern has effect on Wednesday next. The express for Fredericton leaves Chatham at 5.10 in the morning arriving here at 10.10 in the morning, and returning leaves here at three o'clock in the afternoon, arriving at Chatham 8.25 o'clock.

The net proceeds derived from the performance of the Opera "Trial by Jury" was \$230, which has been paid over to the Coburn by Mrs. John Black for the purchase of surgical appliances for Victoria hospital.

FREDERICTON, May 12.—Edward H. Wilmet has purchased about forty acres of land from the Odell estate, opposite Victoria hospital, and intends, so it is stated, to fit the property up as a public park, which he contemplates to present to the city to be kept and used for this purpose. There is now a fine grove upon this property, and it will be easily converted to the above purpose. It is understood Mr. Wilmet intends to spend fifteen to twenty thousand dollars upon the improvements. This purchase has already given west end property a big boom and will be the means of increasing the value of property in this locality.

Judge Vanwart goes to Gagetown tomorrow to hold the Queens circuit court which opens on Tuesday.

Westmorland Co. MONCTON, May 10.—James Howell is among the returned exodians to this section of the province. Mr. Howell has been located for the past year in the city of New York. He says that he saw nothing there to induce him to settle permanently, and he has come back to locate on a farm in New Brunswick. He says the farmers here are much better off than those in New York state. The farmers here get better prices for their cheese, butter and beef, while the price of eggs is away down in the state this spring and potatoes are very uncertain. On the other hand the cost of nearly everything the farmer has to buy is lower here than there. Mr. Howell was in the section of New York state visited by the delegation sent over by Mr. Taylor, the Ontario M. P., to compare the conditions of the farmers on both sides of the line, and he says the report of that delegation, which he read, he believes to be entirely true, and so far as he could say from experience and hearsay it was not exaggerated in the slightest degree to favor Canada.

Peter Crandall, one of Moncton's popular photographers, was married last evening to Miss Maud, daughter of R. J. Duffy. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. Weeks, pastor of the First Baptist church, in the presence of a number of the family friends.

The engine of the Buctouche and Moncton train went through the bridge at Buctouche this evening. Fortunately no person was injured, as the cars had passed over the bridge before the accident occurred. The engine is now resting on a pier. Traffic on the road will be suspended for some time.

SUSSEX, May 10.—I have written much about the doings of the dairy school recently held here and its operations, which I have the best of reasons for knowing have been read by farmers and business men far and near. I have now to add that three new societies are to be started outside of Sussex. One at Westford, near Moncton, one at Newton, on Smith's Creek, and another at Jeffrey's Corner, on new line of road, which will be under the management of some of the pupils who attended the school. The

A Duty Discharged.

CLINTON, Ont., March 23, 1894.—A well known resident of this town has taken it upon herself to call the attention of her friends to an old remedy from which she has derived benefit. She is conscientious in the matter and is prompted only by a sense of duty and gratitude. Here follows a letter from the lady, written to a prominent firm in St. John, N. B.:

"I feel it my duty to give my testimony as to the efficacy of your 'Indian Ointment.' I suffered with Eczema for over three weeks with very much pain. After trying two doctors without any success I procured a box of your ointment from the local Druggist, Mr. Watts. After using two boxes I was thoroughly cured and have not had the slightest attack since. I can recommend it to any person suffering from the same disease."

I am, Yours truly, MRS. R. J. MOORE.

Watts & Co., Druggists state that above was affected one year ago.

make roads all through the woods, and in doing so are very often obliged to cut trees that are of no value to us for lumber. We were doing that one day last February, when it became necessary to cut a large fir tree, but one that had partly decayed. As soon as the tree fell it split open, and what do you think we saw? Well, that tree for a distance of perhaps fifteen feet from the ground was divided into apartments, four to six or eight inches apart. The work had been done by what are known as wood mice, which are nearly as large as an ordinary rat. The tree was alive with them, and when it fell they could be seen in dozens. They astonished me most, however, was the amount of ingenuity they had displayed in planning their house. It was a very odd sight to see.

LIVED IN A STACK OF HAY. A gentleman from Queens county told a SUN man a somewhat remarkable story on Saturday. He said: "We invariably allow our sheep to remain out of doors in the fall as long as it is possible for them to do so. We think they winter better if they are allowed to do so. Well, just before a heavy snow storm last winter I mistook five or six sheep. I hunted for them, but all in vain; I could not find them. No one had seen them, and I was to say the least, sorely puzzled about the matter. However, as the weeks and months went by and I heard nothing of the animals, I concluded they had strayed off some place and had perished from cold and hunger. Well, about the first of March I discovered my sheep alive and well, with the exception that they were considerably poorer than they were in the fall. The field in which I had always kept them was surrounded by woods on one side, and by a hay field on the other. My hay was a good crop last year, and I stocked several tons of it near the woods, but not so close to the sheep as they had got out of their field in some manner and

THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

John Larkin, sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for larceny in the Cafe Royal, was taken to Dorchester on Saturday.

Work has been commenced at Middle Musquodobit, N. S., on a large creamery factory. The building has been ordered from the Robb Manufacturing Company. The creamery will use daily the milk of 600 cows.

The Hillsboro (A. Co.) Star, a weekly paper, will make its appearance in a few days. It will support the liberal conservative party. The Star is in the hands of an able and has good financial backing.

Last evening, at the home of G. D. Roper, 20 St. John street, a wedding was celebrated in marriage to Miss Mary Ellen, youngest daughter of Theophilus D. Crosby, of Cornwall, P. E. I. Rev. E. Robson performed the ceremony.—[Victoria Colonist, May 2nd.]

The foundation and frame work of the fitting shop of Charles Fawcett's new foundry, here, where he intends to spend three or four months in hospital work.

The burial permits issued by the Board of Health for the week ending May 12th were: Old age, 2; pneumonia, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2; general debility, 3; consumption of lungs, 2; heart disease, 1; diphtheria, 1; heart failure, 1; consumption, 1; convulsions, 1; rheumatism, 1; kidney disease, 1; liver complaint, 1; rupture of spinal chord, 1—21.

Following are the results, so far known, of the examinations of some of the Morley Ladies' College: Practice in piano-forte playing, Dora Haydon, A. L. C. M.; Miss Isabella Mand Puppley, A. L. C. M.; Miss Collie F. Peck, A. L. C. M.; advanced senior, Miss Mary E. Leck, Maud Seelye, senior, Miss Marion Haydon; intermediate, Miss Claire Chesney; elementary, Miss Alice Haydon; singing, senior, Miss Nettie Pidgeon; intermediate, Miss Dora Haydon and Miss Mary Kane. The examinations were held by Mr. Bristowe.

BRISK AT DOUGLASS. Business is reported to be brisk just now in and around Beauce, Charlotte county. A number of black granite quarries have just been opened, and the work is being pushed rapidly forward. The timber is being cut for a planing factory within convenient proximity to the quarries. It will be 80 feet in length, and will be equipped with the latest and best patents. The granite is said to be of a choice quality. Messrs. Gibson, Stewart & Hanson are owners of the new quarries. They have between twenty and thirty men employed at present, and hope very soon to rival St. George.

FUNERALS ON SATURDAY. The remains of the late Capt. Moore F. Agnew were conveyed to their last resting place in the Rural cemetery Saturday morning, the funeral taking place from the warerooms of T. Fred Powers at ten o'clock. The services were conducted by Rev. A. J. MacFarland.

The funeral of the late C. R. Coker took place Saturday afternoon from Trinity church and was attended by a very large number of prominent citizens. The services at Trinity were conducted by Rev. Archdeacon Brigtouke. The choir sang the hymns, A Few More Years Shall Roll and Jesus Lives, and chanted a recessional Nunc Dimittes. There were several very beautiful floral tributes sent by personal friends of the deceased, including a very beautiful cross of white lilies, white and yellow roses, etc., from Constance, Amy and Leslie Smith, daughters of the late George F. Smith. There were also wreaths from Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hogan, and Mr. and Mrs. George McLeod. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. D. C. Collins, W. H. Thomas, J. B. Ruel, R. W. Crookshank, Judge Barker and Judge Tuck. The chief mourner was J. J. Foote, of Quebec, who arrived here that morning to attend the funeral. The St. George's society attended the funeral, and proceeded to the hearse. The remains were interred in the Rural cemetery.

THE WORK OF WOOD MICE. The following story was told by a SUN reporter Saturday by a well known Kings county lumberman. He was speaking of his experiences in the woods and the peculiar life of a lumberman, when he said: "I discovered something that was worth looking at last winter. As you know, we have to

A Duty Discharged.

found their way to the hay stack and had lived upon this all winter. The field in the woods in the fall also I would have been able to find them. When cold weather came on they made their way out, and probably the first thing they struck in the way of something to eat was the stack of hay. They had eaten a very large hole in it."

TARIFF TROUBLES.

Importers of pork and beef are much annoyed over the action of the customs authorities in exacting increased duties on goods that were entered and sold before recent changes were announced. For example, Merritt Bros & Co bought a lot of pork and paid the 25 per cent ad valorem duty named in the new tariff when first brought down. They paid the duty subject to change, but supposed the government had sufficiently considered the matter to stand by the tariff as handed down, and they sold 50 bbls of the pork on the basis of a 25 p o duty. Then the tariff was changed to 20 per lb, and they were called on to pay \$1 per bbl extra duty. Now it has been decided to exact 20 per cent duty on the packages, and they are called on to pay 20c more, as the barrel is valued at \$1. Thus they have to pay \$1.01 more duty per barrel than they counted on when they sold that pork. Parties who have entered beef since the tariff was brought down are now called on to pay 20 per cent extra duty on the packages, though nothing at all was said about it when the tariff was first introduced. A beef barrel is valued for duty at \$75. But Messrs. Tuttle & Co, who went yesterday to pay the duty on five barrels of beef and offered 20 per cent on \$75—the value of the five packages—were told that they would have to make it even money and pay duty on a value of \$4. And though a pork barrel is valued for duty at \$1 and a beef barrel at 75c, it is claimed that there is really not a cent of difference in the real value of the two. For these reasons the business men are in a somewhat angry mood. It is claimed by some that the government has no constitutional right to exact these back duties, and that it is a violation of the rights of the people.

Alien.

(Detroit Tribune.) The first warm, red beams of the morning sun rested upon the tropic vegetation when the savage awoke with a start. His surroundings, while not luxurious, were far from repulsive. It was impossible for him to repress an exclamation of astonishment. "My dear," he hastily observed to his wife—they had been married more than one year—were told she already said: "I wish you would explain the presence of that foreign-looking snake which depends from our roof tree." The woman answered: "What can you expect?" she demanded with some warmth, "when you drink nothing but imported liquors?"

No Opposition Likely.

(Good News.) Little boy—"What's the matter?" Mr. Nicolett—"Oh—um—nothing—nothing—just—or—thinking, that's all." "Has sis told you that you must speak to papa?" "Yes." "Well, you needn't get scared. Papa won't be mad. He'll look surprised, and he'll have a little, and then jump up and say: "Bless you, my children." "Are you sure?" "That's the way he did to all the others that sit next to him."

It is said of the 15,142 persons mentioned in Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Biography as famous in American history, 5,326 were college graduates.

A few weeks ago the governor of New Zealand was compelled to pay a fine of five shillings because his coachman drove too fast.

A novel reader who has just finished the perusal of John Jacob Astor's romance remarks that the proof-reading is splendidly done.

HALIFAX, May 12.—The board of education, in a resolution passed at a meeting held on Friday last, has decided to appoint a committee to inquire into the condition of the public schools in this city.

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NOVA A Child Bu

Peter O'Hara D

Diary, May 12

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PORT GREVILLE

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HAWKER'S

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Wild Cherry

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HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA

BRONCHITIS

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and all the train

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errors or later

excesses, the

result of overwork,

indigestion, worry,

etc. Full strength, development

and tone given to

every organ and portion

of the body. Simple,

natural method. Im-

mediate improvement

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Diary, May 12

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NOVA SCOTIA.

A Child Burned to Death in Halifax.

Peter O'Hara Drowned While Fishing at Otter Lake on Sunday.

DIGBY, May 12.—Within the past day or two it has become known to game commissioner Daley that some parties in Bear River have been exporting large quantities of trout to the American market during the month. The plan was to send a number of Indians, fit them out and send them back to the lakes. Hundreds of pounds were thus caught and shipped every week. The last shipment will be made today and prosecutions may follow this infringement of the game laws.

Port Greville.

PORT GREVILLE, May 12.—Holy Trinity Sunday school opened on Sunday morning with a fairly good attendance. On Thursday morning John Cochran launched a two-topmast schooner at Fox River. She is 79 feet keel and well finished throughout. She is named the M. J. Selby, and will be commanded by Freeman Hatfield. The schooner G. E. Bentley is loading at the river with pulp wood for New Haven. The new schooner Earl of Aberdeen was loaded at the river here and sailed on Friday for New York. The schooner Harry set sail on Monday for New York.

Fresh fish are quite plentiful in this locality. Benjamin Canning is on the route again with his boat wagon. Mrs. Chas. Morris has opened her spring millinery in the chamber of C. Falleron's shop.

Mrs. C. Falleron, who has been spending the winter in Bermuda on account of ill health, returned Wednesday. Mrs. Clifford Hatfield and her little son, of Boston, are in Port Greville for the summer.

Southampton.

MAY 5.—This usually quiet neighborhood is a focus of excitement over the recent burglary, and the fact that the thieves were still skulking about. On Tuesday night, while numbers of men were searching the woods of Southampton, where the thieves were on all day, they were quietly feasting in Edgar Sears' cellar and pantry in Westbrook. Their entrance was effected through an outer collar door, from which they ascended to the kitchen and pantry, passing Mr. Lewis' bedroom door. They carried away some jars of preserved fruit, with other provisions, and slept a part of the night in a really comfortable manner. It was discovered that Heather's lumbercamps had been broken open, the door being smashed in places. Last night two suspicious looking characters were observed coming from Westbrook, in the direction of Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 7.—The men who a week ago burglarized A. E. Lusby's store and post office were captured on Saturday in Parrabro. A telegram was sent to Mr. Lusby, informing him that some persons from the suburbs had called at McNamara's and had taken away a dollar in change, and boasting of having a quantity left. Mr. L. went at once to town, and while there espied the two men whom he had seen here the morning after the robbery. He called out of a passing car, and a policeman arrested them at once. Upon examination a number of stolen articles were recovered on them, which were identified as those missing from the store, among them being one dozen silk handkerchiefs, sundry small articles were hidden in the prisoners' boots, the boots themselves being stolen ones. Seventeen dollars of the missing money were recovered. The thieves were hauled before the court. This morning a preliminary examination is being held in Parrabro, previous to the departure of the morning express, at which the prisoners will be committed to Amherst. Their names are Alfred and D. Lusby, who have hitherto been regarded as unsafe characters. Their arms consisted of a pair of pistols, a revolver, and a pocket knife. George Nelson, who removed to Chesedy, has sold his farm here to Hilbert Hunter of L'Amqui, for \$2,000. Willie Aubrey is home from Sackville, having finished his term as business college.

Halifax.

HALIFAX, May 9.—The board of the Presbyterian college met today. After a lengthy conference on the best way of filling the vacancy caused by the death of Principal McKnight, the following resolution was passed: That the board meet in St. John on Thursday, 15th inst., to take into consideration the appointment of a successor to Dr. McKnight, professor of systematic theology and apologetics, that the secretary of the board at once intimate to the presbyteries of the synod of the maritime provinces the meeting is to be held, and invite them to send to the names of persons whom they think qualified to fill the position should they see fit to do so, and that at the same time do not bind themselves to make any nomination to the next assembly, but feeling the great importance of the step to be taken, desire to consider the whole matter very carefully.

HALIFAX, May 10.—The Queen hotel injunction case was decided by Judge Meagher today. The judge refused to continue A. B. Sheraton's order restraining the bondsmen from ejecting him. Notice was served on Mr. Sheraton tonight that the bondsmen would apply to the court for writ of assistance if he did not vacate the premises. Mr. Sheraton will probably refuse to leave unless forcibly ejected, and will then have cause for action of damages if he sees fit to bring it. The court complications in this hotel matter are looming up.

HALIFAX, May 10.—Mrs. Thomas MacCahay was at a public examination of students of La Salle Academy tonight. The proceedings were not over till after 11 o'clock. As the hour was late she walked home as fast as she could. On her arrival there she became ill. The doctor was at once sent for, but he could do nothing and in a few minutes the woman was dead. Heart disease was pronounced the cause.

HALIFAX, May 11.—A. B. Sheraton was expelled from the Queen hotel today by an army of bailiffs, acting for the mortgage bondsmen. Head clerk F. H. Murray was placed in charge of the hotel by the bondsmen. The liquor license which furnished the most profitable revenue of the hotel, was in Sheraton's name, and when he went out he carried the license with him. The bar is therefore closed and the Queen for the time being is a temperance hotel. The lawyers will get the cream out of what there is in the property. Sheraton says he will make a big fight against the bondsmen, and another class of interested people are marshaling their forces for legal fight. The creditors of the company who lose everything, allege fraud by the directors in giving bills of sale to themselves of the whole hotel equipment, knowing the company to be insolvent. They therefore have been granted an order for leave to institute proceedings against the directors to prevent the disposal of the property till the creditors' claims are adjusted.

HALIFAX, May 13.—A child of the late A. H. Cunningham was burned to death on Saturday. It rose from bed and lit a match from which the clothing caught fire. The child tried to get the door of the room

THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

A new boiler has arrived from the Amoskeag works for steam fire engine No. 5.

Dr. J. H. Soamell has been appointed American quarantining officer at Yanceboro.

CAPTAIN BISS REINSTATED.

The Ottawa Citizen says: As generally anticipated D. Cameron F. Biss has been reinstated as captain of the Ottawa Field Battery. Information to this effect was conveyed to that gentleman yesterday afternoon from the official commanding the district, Lieut. Col. the Hon. M. Aylmer, assistant adjutant general. For sixteen years Captain Biss has been in service in the battery, commanding it as general and working up step by step to the captaincy which he obtained in 1886, on the retirement of Captain Evans. He is acknowledged as an officer of high merit, holding as he does three Royal school certificates in cavalry, infantry and artillery. During the Northwest rebellion he served with F company, Midland battalion.

KENT NAMES ON OLD MAPS.

A Moncton Transcript correspondent writes: Some of the geographical names familiar to the people of Kent county are older than is generally supposed. In the cartographical collection of the New York Lenox library, which is said to be richer in old maps, manuscripts and rare books than any other in America, a number of old maps of this province and adjacent territory were inspected by a New Brunswicker recently. One of these curious looking publications, known as No. 349 of the collection, was one of the few names on the eastern coast. It outlined the province very crudely and imperfectly, but a few of the main features were tolerably correct. A still older map, published by S. Sanson, Paris, in 1681, shows a river named the Regibouche, which is clearly identical with the Richibucto of the present day.

A cigar makers' union has been formed in this city by the cigar makers of the Bell factory. All the cigar makers in this factory have joined the union, which will be known as No. 349 of the International Cigar Makers' union. The St. John branch have just received their charter from the head office of the union at Chicago. It starts with a membership of forty-six. The officers are: W. S. Corbett, president; M. Monahan, vice-president; William Hamilton, corresponding secretary; J. Kirkpatrick, treasurer; and James Finn, sergeant-at-arms. Under the union the standard rate of wages will be \$8 per 1,000, and the men will work eight hours a day. The proprietors of the Bell factory are favorable to the union. Labels will be put in every box of cigars. The Bell factory is now located in very comfortable quarters on the corner of Union street and Clifton's hill, and the premises are being fitted up comfortably and conveniently. The factory is the only one east of Montreal employing union workmen and there is only one factory in Montreal in the same line. The Bell factory is turning out many fine brands of cigars and has a steadily growing business.

The New York Mercantile and Financial Times of May 5th says:

There has been a good deal of matter printed in these columns of late about the enormous business of the New York custom house, and it has been pointed out that when the importations to the port of New York average \$50,000,000 a year, as they have been doing of late years, there must of necessity be an enormous amount of business for the custom house brokers to attend to. It will not be out of place to pursue the subject a little further by referring to the vigorous fashion in which some of the more enterprising custom house brokers have been reaching out for new business. As we have more than once remarked in this column, "the way to get business is to get it." And to no class of business does the saying apply more forcibly than to that connected with the custom house. Mention may be made of the firm of Des Brisay & Allen in this connection. These gentlemen, who have been established about seven years as custom house brokers, have completely outgrown the facilities there available, and it was not possible to get more room without going outside. They had offices on different floors, which was an inconvenient arrangement not only for the firm but also for their customers in many respects. So it comes about that Messrs. Des Brisay & Allen have just moved to the new custom house, where they have secured more than twice as much room and better facilities—and all on one floor, the seventh.

DEATH OF C. R. COCKER.

The death of Charles R. Coker, which took place from paralysis on Thursday evening, will be heard with deep regret by all who knew him. Mr. Coker's illness was of only a few weeks' duration, but from the outset little hope was entertained of his recovery. He was born in London, England, July 15th, 1825, where two of his sisters now reside. Another sister and a brother live in California. Mr. Coker first came to St. John in 1854, the year of the cholera, having been sent out by Lloyd's, for which society he was a surveyor in London, to assist the resident surveyor here, the late John Tucker, but was soon afterwards transferred to Quebec. After a short service in Quebec as surveyor for that district, Mr. Coker was sent to Charlottetown and placed in charge of that district, which comprised all of Prince Edward Island. His stay on the island lasted some eight or ten years, when he was once more transferred to Quebec, where he remained until 1881, when he settled in St. John, and in September, 1882, was appointed Dominion Inspector of hulls and equipment for the maritime provinces—a position that he filled with marked ability until about two months ago when his resignation, which he had tendered last November, in consequence of the great increase in the work attached to the office, was accepted. An efficient and zealous public officer, Mr. Coker was respected by all, while his warm heart and courteous bearing endeared him to hosts of friends in all parts of the maritime provinces. In Quebec and Montreal he was well known for the past 40 years, he possessed almost as many warm friends as he had in St. John, and during the illness that resulted in his death inquiries as to his condition were daily received from old acquaintances.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Talmage's Big Edifice Once More Laid in Ashes.

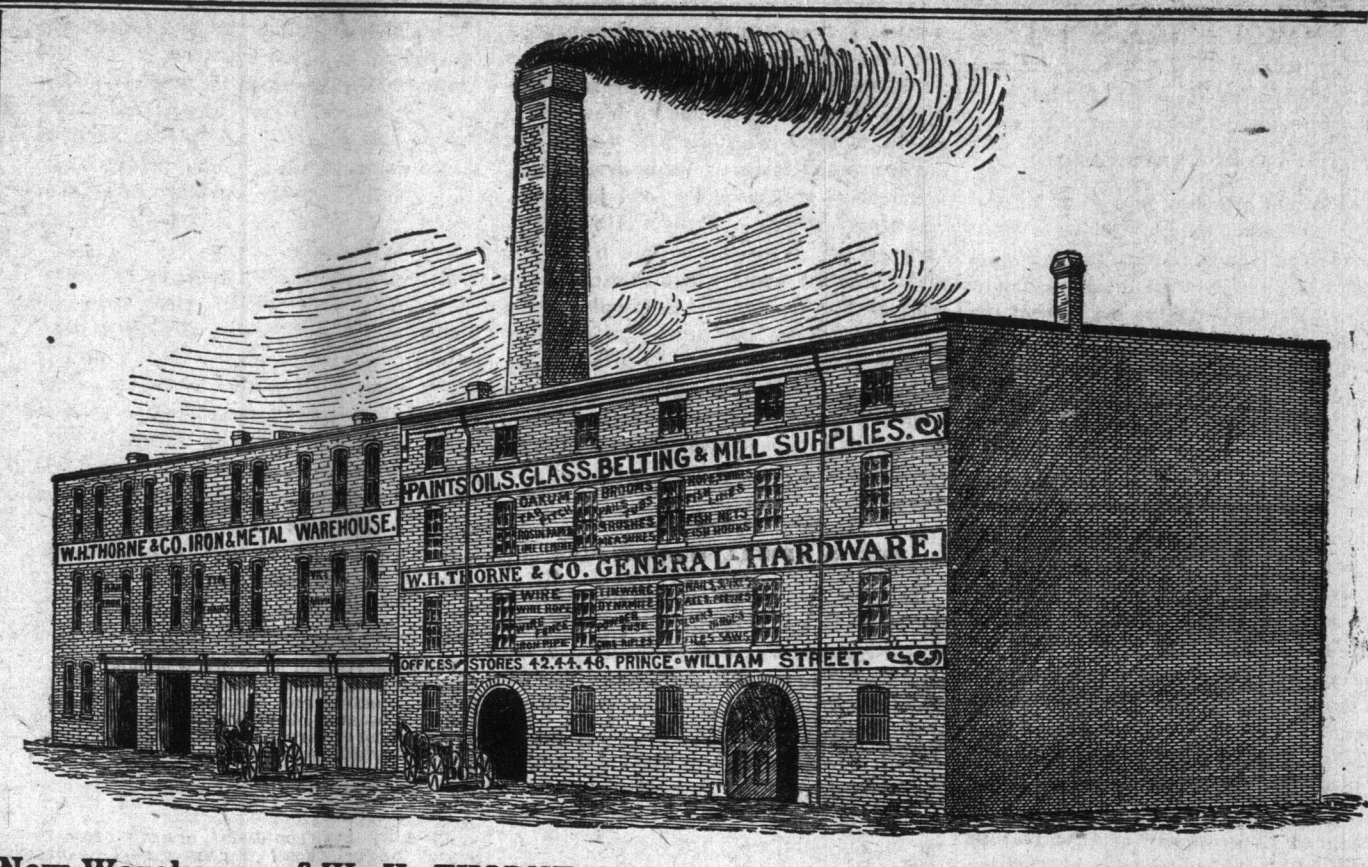
Hotel Regent and Score of Handsome Residences Also Go Down.

Some Narrow Escapes and Brave Rescues by the Firemen—Loss Over Two Million.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 13.—"Talmage's Tabernacle down again," is an old story in Brooklyn. Three times it has been burned, and just at present, it is doubtful if there will be any more. Talmage's Tabernacle, in Brooklyn, although pledged of assistance have already been made since the structure was destroyed at noon today. This edifice, the church in which the Tabernacle was located in Brooklyn, was situated on the northern side of Green avenue and extended from Clinton avenue to the west to Waverly avenue, and from the street to the east to the street. The church was a fine structure, eight stories in height, with a frontage of ninety feet on Clinton avenue and extending back two hundred feet to Waverly avenue. The fire spread from the Tabernacle to this hotel and then to the dwelling house on Green avenue and Waverly avenue opposite the church. The wind carried the blazing incandescent in such large quantities as to scatter in every direction that dwelling houses on Washington avenue, two squares away, and also the Summerfield Methodist Church, were set on fire by the falling of a brick. Loss on any one of these structures did not exceed \$15,000. The total loss, however, reaches over \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Talmage tells the following story of the fire: "The doctor was still on the pulpit shaking hands with the people, of whom there was a few left. His back was to the door, and he was talking to a young man, talking with Mr. Talmage, who wanted to see the doctor with a message from friends in that city. I looked toward and saw a tongue of flame burst out where my wife sprang out from the top of the door. The flames spread rapidly and some of the trustees were overcome and had to be helped out. The doctor joined me after and we went into the hall, and to my great surprise we remained until we could hear the friends in the Regent were out of danger, and what prospect there was of saving any of the church. The doctor himself held quite a conversation at his home No. 1 South Oxford street during the afternoon, so great was the stream of sympathizers who called."

In a response to the request frequently repeated, Dr. Talmage made a graphic statement of the incidents connected with the fire. He said: "At the close of the church service, I was standing at the foot of the pulpit shaking hands with hundreds of people from all hands. I was about through and walked toward the centre of the church where my wife stood, when she called my attention to fire springing out from the top of the organ. I saw at once that it was under full headway, and my first impulse was to take a look around and see how many people were then in the house, and to my great relief there were only about twenty, and with twenty-five doors to get out through I felt that they would escape. I went into the hall, back to the platform, passing under the blazing pipes to my hat and coat. I walked up and down the study room, and while in a sort of a daze I took my hat and coat, and to my great relief I found my arms and legs free. I immediately went out to the street. 'We went out into the church. One half of the organ was down and the fire had leaped to the roof. The building was so full of people that it was impossible to get out. The tears were bursting down his cheeks and his voice broke as he told the story. In an instant he spoke with his old vigor. 'There is mercy on top of the disaster,' said he. 'If it had happened about half an hour before it would have been the calamity of the century. The organ was all the rooms adjoining were packed with people. The panic would have made the whole scene one of indescribable horror. Or, if it had taken place two or three hours later, when the Tabernacle school was in session, there would have been a thousand households bereft in Brooklyn. 'Lips helpless children, what would they have done? God cared for them, and even in this calamity His mercy is infinite. Personally, I feel not the least bit of disappointment, nor less faith in God, nor less of hope for the future. This long procession of disasters is inexplicable, like what occurs sometimes in a family, four or five dying from scarlet fever. Centuries of reports and strictly accepted facts. Our church has been burned three times, and it has always happened on Sunday. It is a mystery that I do not know the world shall be a wiser one. 'When asked for his own opinion as to the cause of the fire, he said emphatically: 'Electric lights; electricity caused this fire as it did that of the last Tabernacle on Summer street. 'Continuing, Dr. Talmage said: 'The fire may change my entire programme, and I do not think I will start on my trip around the world as I intended tomorrow night. I, however, do not know what the basket full of Tabernacle has a membership of over four thousand on the pastor's books, but the congregation is only bounded by the capacity of the building. 'In the Sunday school there are twelve hundred scholars registered, the attendance varying with circumstances and seasons from seven hundred to eighteen hundred, and when in session the children are controlled by one hundred officers and others. 'The fire that swept away the Talmage Tabernacle and the Hotel Regent today, and left its mark on a score of handsome residences, was the most destructive, rapid and furious that has visited this city for years. It started shortly after noon, just after the 7,000 worshippers had departed, and when the inmates of the big hotel were somewhat unprepared for such an emergency. It spread with lightning rapidity, and before sunset had destroyed property to the value of \$2,000,000. 'Before the firemen arrived on the scene the church was doomed, and every effort was devoted to saving the adjoining houses. In three hours only the bare walls of the costliest structure of Brooklyn remained. Long ere this, however, it became evident that the Hotel Regent was doomed. The fire started here on the second story, but was speedily extinguished. This proved only to be a temporary relief, for a short time later the fire broke out in an upper story blowing fiercely up the air shaft. 'A tremendous crowd gathered, flocking from all parts of the city. They surged and swayed around the burning structure, the police reserves had to exert themselves to the utmost to drive over-gathering hundreds back to a place of safety. Flakes of burning incandescent red-hotinders were shot up as from a volcano and, carried



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by a strong breeze, they swept through the air in every direction. The heat billeted the fronts of the houses on the opposite side of the street and both sides of Green avenue were in a blaze; so too were the houses on Waverly avenue, but as fast as they broke out the people and the firemen extinguished them. Then the burning Tabernacle began to crumble and fall, and the great mass of flames which followed started the houses burning again, and at the same time flames were seen bursting forth from the roof of Summerfield church, a short distance away. 'Within half an hour the magnificent Hotel Regent was in flames. The guests waited only to snatch up a few valuables and ran, but wearing apparel and other effects had to be left to the fire. 'From the fifth floor of the house Mrs. Loomis, one of the guests, and her newly-born babe, were carried down the fire escape to the street. 'Just as Mrs. Loomis had been rescued a woman appeared at a window on the eighth floor, frantically shrieking and waving her hands to the horde of people below. However the woman, who turned out to be Mrs. Keene, was brought down the fire escape in safety and removed to the house next door. 'George Cunningham, of Engine company 10, had to be carried from his post, where the heat was most intense. John Gaffney, of Engine 14, had an epileptic fit from heat, and was removed to the hospital. 'The loss on the hotel is placed at \$850,000, but this will be largely increased by the individual loss to its guests. 'The loss on the church is not far short of \$500,000. 'Russell Sage, who has a mortgage of \$125,000 on the church property, and is also the owner of the site on which it stood, is fully insured. 'The trustees of the Tabernacle met tonight at the residence of Dr. Talmage, No. 1 South Oxford street, and talked over the situation. They decided to rebuild the church, but not on the same site. The insurance receipts and the money realized from the sale of the present site would enable them to pay off all their debts, according to plan, they would raise \$200,000 and within a year would begin to rebuild. About \$70,000, it was thought, would be sufficient to pay for a site, and a less expensive structure could be built. It was decided that Dr. Talmage's tour around the world should begin tomorrow. 'During the excitement a gang of thieves sacked the residence of Councillor Hurd, as the corner of Green and Clinton avenues. They drove the family out despite the resistance of Walter Hurd, the son of the owner. The thieves took a basket full of silverware, about \$500 worth of jewelry, and other articles valued at \$1,000.

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