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Y TRADE etter Weight, Faster et. The experience of those atlon of the goods will prove ading Wholesale Houses.

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Heavy Feed. delivered direct to ation at Millers

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PETERS. RD STREET,

OFF SOUTH WHARF. ON HOUSE.

mer Arrivals.

have lately opened and are now ollowing goods for the mid-mer sorting trade: s—Lis'e, Taffeta and Silk, in Tans, blors and Black. n Hose in Oxford, Heather, Seal, d Pina and Sky, and assorted Dark

ese-Fancy Heathers, Self Colors ght Sateen in Plain and Lace

1s Lawns,
White Books,
Spotted Books.
Green and Amber Lens,
Turkey Red.

Collars, ing Cottors, Linen Threads, Canadian Tweeds, ed to us will receive prompt and

ANIEL & BOYD. CHEESE.

w CROICE last Season's TEESE

ALSO, A FEW ermuda Onions.

ARDINE & CO. jnel7

nned Peas; ired Hams (covered). GEO. S. DROOREST.

EEKLY SUN DBLISHING COMPANY EDNESDAY MORNING, iting Establishment.

Street, St. John, N. B., ar per year, Liberal inducement

LY SUN, ST. JOHN.

I have told you what I am, you will, doubtess, like to know what I want. Very good;

'Ah,' he proceeded, puffing like a steam engine, 'you smoke very good stuff—natural leaf and Old Judge; not a bad mixture, though I prefer a little Cavendish with it

myself. Not at all a bad body yours, either,

he went on, eyeing the form in which he was sitting; 'not at all a bad body; and it

fits me to a T, only a little short in the arms. By the way, I find one of your front teeth a little loose, so don't go and say I did that,

when you come to yourself again; and your nose is a little long for me, but I dare say it blows none the worse for that. I shuddered as I saw him take out my pocket, handkerchief and use it on that chirlshed

organ of mine.

'Yes, I dare say now you feel the cold a little; I did at first, but it's nothing when you are used to it. I find your body very

warm—being heavier than I am accustomed to wear; but it won't be for long. I require it 'positively for this night only,' as you say

in your play bills; and we will return it un-

injured by the time we get to Ashbourne. By the by, let me beg of you to be a little careful how you throw your arms about so much as you did just now, for my body is of a more delicate construction than yours;

and being so thin in substance, I am afraid

you will chafe it under the arm-pits. You

will observe, ladies and gentleman,' he went on, in lecturer's style, 'that if I take a light-ed match and insert it in the corner of the patient's eye, he will feel no pain.' Saying

this, my dreadful companion proceeded to illustrate his remark by making a dash at

my shadowy eye with a burning match. I

certainly felt no pain as the match burned

my shape has its advantages, the ghost proceeded; but it also has it disadvantages.

brought me here tonight. A great smoker

hung up as a caution to the public, in a black frame, with my name and address and the amount of penalty enforced at full

It would have been useless to attempt any

explanation to the justice. It is something to have set one's self right with the public.

The French Society for the Preservation of

Antiquities has visited a curious department of the Palais de la Justice, Paris. It is a cel-

you shall see.

Acchin

**VOL. 8.** 

FREDERICTON.

BY MARTIN BUTLER.

Summer.

I see again, though miles removed. The city by the river side; The scenes and friends of old beloved,

Its calm repose in sun and storm-

A shelter from the noonday heat.

All Nature seems to wear a smile-

The darkness fells. A day of doom!
The earth is covered o'er with snow—
The clouds express impending doom,
And wild, unutterable woe.

No shelter for my weary head—
My former friends grown strangely faw—
Without a scanty crust of bread,
I scarcely knew what I should do.

Ent hands are strong and hearts are kind, And 'mid that city's pride and scorn, New balm to my afflicted mind And love and happiness were born.

The buds are opening on the trees, With pleasant skies, and favoring gales,

My vessel starts on unknown seas— And spreads aloft her shattered sails.

With hope to grope my pathway blind, And stem the tide of adverse seas, And for the friends I leave behind This parting song of love and praise.

A RAILWAY GHOST.

[ W. G Kelley in the Argonaut ]

to all established rules it ought to commence

with 'once upon a time,' but as I am some.

what of an iconoclast, not even such a ven-

erable figure of speech can escape annihila-

Let me be exact in chronology at least,

· I had been hastily summoned from Cornwall

to the bedside of a wealthy old uncle, from

whom I had expectations, and as the tele-

them to my brow, to see if I were dreaming, and I found it shrivelled, and seamed, and puckered. And thes I knew that this man

—this fiend—had stolen my body, and given me his. Maddened with the discovery, I

rose to my feet—his feet—which tottered beneath me, and I struck wildly at the vis-ion of myself on the other seat. But I found

my arms light as vapor, for they passed over

his body, which went through them, giving me the impression of pain. It was a body of shade that had been given me for my own body of flash and bloed, which this wretch

had stolen. By some sorcery or another, we had indeed changed places. 'Sorcerer—demon!' I cried out, only to

hear myself speaking with his sharp, cracked voice. When I saw Myself sitting opposite

to me, coolly addressing me in my own voice, I could no longer credit my senses—

if indeed, I had any of them at all left of my

Dare say you think you are speaking

I answered by shouting for the conductor

'Ah, you might call a great deal louder than that. Why, if the carriage were full of passengers they could no more hear you than

they could see you,' he continued, chuck-

ling, and screwing my feature up into a

hideously knowing grin, such as I could never have made them assume. You see, my friend, yours is a body of air, of shadow,

insensible, impalpable to all but myself, just as it was to all but you when I entered the

as it was to all but you when I entered the carriage. You wish, perhaps, to know who I am. Well, two years ago tonight I was a passenger by this train. There was a cellision with a stupid freight-train, you see, and the result was that several passengers were injured. One of them was—well, it's no use mincing matters—killed on the spot. Quite so, It was I. Yes. I am what you

as loudly as I could.

gram informed me that he could not survive my bacca dreadful. There is a provision

of a carriage all to myself. We stopped to believe me, the supply is so notoriously in-

was by no means as old as I had previously judged. How cold it was, to be sure! As I locked at him, I noticed that his aspect changed momently—that he was growing younger; that the wrinkles in his face were younger; that the wrinkles in his face were asked you to change places with me, and

tion at my hands.

As there is a ghost in this story, according

When life was in its joy and pride.

Its towering trees, whose branches meet Aloft in heaven, and kindly form

The skies are blue, the flowers are bright—
And I er joy the scene awhile,
Unheeding the approach of night.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1886.

The ghost in my body then began to feel in my pockets, from which he drew out my meerschaum, which he filled from my pouch and lit with one of my matches.

addressed the electors of St. Lambert on Saturday evening in the spacious premises of the boating club. A large audience, French, were present. The proceedings were most orderly, being in very marked being in very m

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU was enthusiastically received. He appeared the anarchists, but this was ordered stricken in good form, and with a very few preliminaries, dashed into an explanation of the Chambly canal appointment. He said he Chambly canal appointment. He said he did not like too much secrecy, because he liked to have his public actions before the world. When Mr. Benoit was appointed to the position, after twenty years of service to his county, some of his colleagues in the cabinet said that the county should not be opened until after the local elections. He cabinet said that the county should not be opened until after the local elections. He like anything that is not manly and straightforward, and he told his colleagues, as he now told those present that he breek. did not like anything that is no: manly and straightforward, and he told his colleagues, as he now told those present, that he knew the election would not be carried on any political issues; that he knew the platform of their opponents would be the Regina platform, and that the gibbet and the red flag would be displayed by the Rouges to excite the prejudices of his fellow-countrymen. He faced the issue like a true Canadian, as he did in June last, after Riel was arrested. He knew Riel as intimately as he knew his best friends in that room. He knew he had been carried away by his love of lucre and ambition to commit a great crime; he

in my head.
'You will allow, after all you see, that COMMITTED A CRIME to the detriment of his own nationality, and he had to pay the penalty. He (the speaker) pleaded for the half breeds in 1874 without Try the pipe now.' I tried to take the pipe—it dropped through my vapory fingers. He placed it in my mouth; I could not hold it, nor get a whiff from it. 'Precisely so' said the ghost. 'Now, this is just what has any fee or even asking the charity of a subscription. When his friends in the States wrote to him, although he was cautioned by a friend, he wrote these opinions about Riel. It was not for him as a member of the govall my life, doing my twelve pipes a day regularly, I have been defunct these two years, and during all that time I haven't had a smoke! Not a blessed draw. I miss ernment to overrule the decisions of the nighest courts in the empire, except upon one issue, and is if Riel were unsound in mind and could not distinguish between right and wrong. He need not speak of the certificates of medical men to the effect that he was sane, but he would refer to the letter his present attack of gout, I thought it made for smokers down with us, you will might be as well for me to be 'in at the death,' and so one foggy day in November, 1860, found me travelling to Ashbourne, a little, out-of-the way place, where the old stock of bodies kept for smokers, so that it continues the continue of the continue read by Mr. Blake in the house of commons from one of the jurymen who convicted him, and who said they found Riel guilty as a man of sound mind, not as a lunatic. If the issue had been put before the electors that Riel should not have been executed because the whole French Canadian race had gentleman lived. There were but few passengers on the train, and I had the comfort one of the bodies to get it. But if you will

believe me, the supply is so notoriously insenger was hurriedly ushered, or rather
hanged, into my compartment by the conductor.

The stranger was at all, thin, middle-aged
man, with a face lean and withered like
and of an ancient and faded black, he looked
when I entered the society all the
bodies were out in use, and booked for three
on the books for two years, and there is no
chance of my getting a body allotted to me
hir velled apple. In a dress tight-fitting
and of an ancient and faded black, he looked
like a man who had run very muth to seed,
which perhaps accounted for the luxuriant
growth of his arms and legs. Observing his
couls the whole French Canadian race her whole French Canadian race her
sufficient to meet the demand that there is
sufficient to meet the whole French Canadian race her
shaded for his pardon he would have under
for the present, I had my last conwersation with Parsons. He gave me a
spect on taining a diagram of a street intersection, and said that some such of the country stand for
literative part of last year, or in the
first part of the present, I had my last conwersation with Parsons. He gave me a
spect on taining a diagram of a street interfirst part of the whole French Canadian race her
first part of the present, I had my last confirst part of the present, I had my last confirst part of the present, I had my last confirst part of the present, I had my last confirst part of last year, or in the
first part of last year, or in the
first pa world is because we have become so used to it in this. Our constitutions, however, are being undermined to that extent that the tion that can be brought against the gov-'Quite a change in the weather,' I remarked. 'Very cold tonight, is it not?'
'Don't feel the cold myself. Perhaps you would like to change places with me; there is no draft here.'

I replied that I should be glad to do so if it did not inconvenience him, and accordingly we changed seats. It was cold, and no mistake. I must have taken a chill, for it felt the cold creeping over me in an almost unaccountable manner. Looking at my company to the person in accountable manner. Looking at my company to the propose of indulging in a habit which the directors say they 'cannot, however, are being undermined to that extent that the board has at length been coerced by popular feeling into passing a measure empowering ghosts to render them visible to a single individual at a time, in order that they may effect a change of bodies for short period, always with the consent of the person in question, for the purpose of indulging in a habit which the directors say they 'cannot, however, are being undermined to that extent that the board has at length been coerced by popular feeling into passing a measure empowering ghosts to render them visible to a single individual at a time, in order that they may effect a change of bodies for short periods, always with the consent of the person in question, for the purpose of indulging in a habit which the directors say they 'cannot, however, are being undermined to that extent that the board has at length been coerced by popular feeling into passing a measure empowering ghosts to render them visible to a single individual at a time, in order that they may effect a change of bodies for short periods, always with the consent of the person in question, for the purpose of indulging in a habit which the directors say period to that the total the consent of the person in question, for the purpose of indulging in a habit which the directors say period to the person in a period to the person in the consent of the person in question, for the purpose of indulging in a habit which the directors say p ernment is that they exercised the law in its strictest sense. But the Liberals in the county endeavor to raise the prejudices of the people by saying that Riel was sacrificed because the Orangemen asked the head of Riel. I as secretary of state would have received any petitions forwarded to the government, and there was

feltthe cold creeping over me in an almost unaccountable manner. Looking at my companion on the opposite seat, on whom the lamplight now shone full, I saw that his face was not so thin nor his features so withered as was at first supposed; and I must have made a mistake as to his age, for he was by no means as old as I had previously judged. How cold it was, to be sure! As NOT A SINGLE PETITION from any Orange body. Mr. Prefontaine says he is neither Liberal nor Conservative, but he is a Nationalist. I came here to protest against his assuming the name and against his platform, and I have a right to do so more than any man of my nationality in this country. I cannot be accused of taking the stand I have taken for the sake of remuneration, power or glove. of remuneration, power or glory. I have been offered by Mr. Mercier, speaking for Mr. Laurier and in the name of the whole younger; that the wrinkles in his face were filling out and smoothing down, and that he was gradually becoming like some one I had seen before. As his cheeks grew round and ruddy, and his hair changed from gray to brown before my very eyes, I became nervous, and endeavored to cry out but could not. I was paralyzed with the cold—cold that seemed to make my limbs rigid and between the cold and t of their friends, if I put myself at the head of the National party and lead a crusade against that so-called auti-patriotic government at Ottawa, to give me honors, power, glory, portfolios and premiership. Yes, my friends, I have been offered more than

numb my vitals, for I saw that the man sitting before me was no longer a stranger—no mere friend or acquaintance—he had become Me! I held out my hands to try to shut out the sight, and, as I did so, saw that they were withered, and thin, and old. I pressed them to or time to orange bodies, he said: "it shall be done in an instant, as soon as the clouds of smoke, till we pulled up at the depot. He hurriedly knocked out the ashes of the tobacco, as the conductor cried: "Change here; all change here, please." I HAVE BEEN OFFERED IN SOLID GOLD and money enough to represent more salary than I should receive for five years as a Minister of the Crown if I took the leaderdepot. He hurriedly knocked out the ashes of the tobacco, as the conductor cried: ship of that party; but gentlemen, I refused it. I refused it at a time when my health was sudden glow of warmth seemed to pass over me as I rubbed my eyes, and found to when going to Europe, and not knowing that
I should return to my native country
alive. With their money and their promises
I could have retired into private life with
honor and gold but I acted on the dictates
of my conscience, and I would not lead my my great delight my own smooth hands against my own unwrinkled cheeks. I looked up for my companion; he was gone; I was alone in the carriage.

I was greatly surprised, as I stepped on the platform, at being asked for my card by a very officious person; still more so at being summoned to the police court the following of my conscience, and I would not lead my fellow countrymen astray. I do not deserve any credit for this. I have done nothing but what the humblest workingman in the morning. The officious person stated that country should do. I did my duty. (Cheers.) he was the secretary of the Anti-Tobacco Alliance, and applied for a conviction against My duty to my nation and my compatriots. me, under one of the by-laws of the com-I promised my Queen when I swore alleg-iance to her as a cabinet minister, that I would be true to her and to the laws of my country. Never, even though the penalty should be death to refuse, will I take up the flag of rebellion. No: from the death of pany, for smoking in a railway carriage contrary to their regulations. He deposed to aving seen me (only think, me!) leaning out of the window smoking a meerschaum pipe. The conductor testified that the carriage smelt very strongly of tobacco on our arrival, and that I was the only passenger. A meerschaum pipe answering the efficient person's description was found on my person. Case was clear, and I was fined 2 pounds storing. Nay more the care of realisting. flag of rebellion. No; from the depth of my soul I proclaim that I would rather be the humblest soldier in Her Majesty's army than the grand dictator of a rebellion against Sound the Only Power—A Queer-Looking Two Pugilists Pound Each Other Near Sam Lones's Camp Meeting. our Sovereign, (Prolonged and tumultuous cheering.) sterling. Nay, more—the case of smoking in a railway carriage has been placarded at all the stations along the line, where I am

THE ANARCHISTS.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The continuation of the Anarchists' trial this week, it is believed, will witness several new and startling developments. The prosecution expects to rest its case by next Saturday. The opinion of those who have had most to do with the investigation is that the real bomb thrower was either the man shot and killed by Policeman Madden, or Rudolph Schaubel, a machinist who has made his espans. lision with a stupid freight-train, you see, and the result was that several passengers were injured. One of them was—well, it's no use mincing matters—killed on the spot. Quite so. It was I. Yes, I am what you would call a ghost, although we do not consider that just the correct term amorg ourselves—we have a better word for it, New selves—we have a better word for it, New selves. machinist, who has made his escape.

The fall force of the testimony of the Pinkerton men will hardly be understood as usual knew just as much about Keely's

THE RIEL QUESTION.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau Before the Electors of St.

Lambert, P. Q.

(Montreal Star.)

Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State,

Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, Witness said on May 31, 1885, Fielden made a speech declaring that the government could be everthrown by force only. On another occasion Fielden told the witness pretty equally divided between English and | that force was to be used on May 1 of this

contradistinction to the rowdy conduct at be inaugurated.

Wm. A. Pinkerton, Chief of the National Detective Agency, testified that he had em-ployed detectives to ferret out the doings of force. The witness was at the Haymarket. He saw Parsons on the wagon, and he frequently orled "To arms" in his speech. Fielden said it was useless to attempt anything by legislation. Force was the only resource left. The witness saw Parsons, Spies and Fielden on the wagon, and he also thought he saw Schwab.

# Joseph Gruenhut, City Tenement House Inspector, testified that he was present when Spies told a reporter how the ranks of the

Spies told a reporter how the ranks of the police could be decimated by dynamite. Witness was in the Arbeiter Zeitung office on the afternoon of May three, and saw Spies prepare the "Revenge" circular. This witness trembled violently during his examination. He has been a recognized socialist, and did not wish, apparently, to

be a witness in the case.

Dr. N. H. Newman having taken the witness atand, the State's attorney handed to him an ordinary iron nut about half an inch square by a quarter of an inch thick, and asked if he had not extracted it from a wound. The witness replied that he had taken it from the body of a policeman in the county hospital on the morning of May five. The man was wounded at the Haymarket. A number of bullets and oddshaped missiles of various sizes were handed the witness in succession, and he testified to having taken them, or having seen them taken, from the bodies of other pelicemen who were wounded at the same

Maxwell E. Dixon, formerly a newspaper took off their hats. man, testified :

Mr. Dixon said he was present at a meeting of Socialists in which Spies said that the ballot was "a sort of skin game, anyhow."

Chine," shouted Mr. Keely through the ing of the globe and the belt-wheel.

"Then we'll be able to go to Europe or two days before long," remarked. Another speaker gained the approbation of his hearers by saying that laboring men present would do themselves no more than justice if they marched to Marshall Field's store and took from it whatever they re-

quired.

Paul C. Hull, a reporter, testified that he was present at the Haymarket on the night of the riot. He heard Captain Ward order the crowd to disperse, and an instant later he saw what appeared to be a spark of quired. fire rise from among the crowd, describe an arch through the air, and fall among the police. Instantly there was a loud explosion. that seemed to level to the ground the first and third ranks of the police. The witness said that while the speaking was going on there were such cries as "Hang him!" "String him up!" "Throw him in the take!" whenever the name of a prominent Chicago capitalist was mentioned. Chicago capitalist was mentioned

Most of the remainder of the afternoon was taken up by the prosecution in the reading of editorial and other articles from the Alarm and similar socialistic organs. The theme of the articles read was revolu-

It is said that the detectives have ascertained that the man who made incendiary speeches from the box car, which also served as a rostrum for Spies and others, is named Felden. He has heretofore been known as "the man in his shirt sleeves." It is further stated that this man had bombs upon his person at the McCormick affray, but when the police made their dash he threw them into the slip of the south branch of the

A dynamite bomb 181 inches long and two inches in circumterence was found secreted in a barrel of straw on the fourth floor of Wilbur & Allen's crockery ware-house at 23 East Washington street, It was completely leaded and primed. It is pro-nounced the most dangerous weapon yet found. Abraham Ascheles, a young Rus-sian who worked for the firm in May, is suspected of having placed it there ready for use in the Haymarket massacre. He is

KEELY'S BIG ENGINE. Contrivance Run With Wonderful Velocity.

(Philadelphia Sunday Times.) John Worrell Keely, the motor man, gave Witnesses Whose Appearance Will Surprise an exhibition yesterday afternoon in his the Prisoners. workshop, at 1422 North Twentleth street, of his big engine, which has just been completed after a year of experiments. Inventor

the big tube and had secured an introductory impulse.

The scientists and capitalists looked at

each other helplessly and then smiled at Mr. Keely, and a number said in chorus: "Oh, yes, certainly."

RUNNING THE BIG ENEINE. Inventor Keely has heretofore given his exhibitions with small machines, and the funny looking copper globe forty-eight inches in diameter filled with "resonators," which he used yesterday, is about three times larger than any machine he has ever used. He said that he could produce 250 horse power with what looked more like a washing than anything else. A hum of ing machine than anything else. A hum of wonderment ran through the little workshop and then Mr. Keely put rosin on his fiddleoow, tuned the forks on the drum of his "liberator," connected a copper tube six feet long and one-eighth of an inch in diameter with a seven-pint cylinder and then connected another copper tube a thirty-second of an inch in diameter and ten feet long with the engine from the seven-pint cylinder. The sound liberated from the drum of the 'liberator," passed through the first tube into the cylinder and then into the smaller tube and into the copper globe of the new machine, The bottled chords of the mass which Mr. Keely had chosen for his power yesterday would run the machine, he said. Something did run tt. The big copper globe revolved faster than any flying wheel or bit of machinery ever seen in motion in a machine shop. The copper globe, forty-eight inches in diameter, made seven revolutions every second, and an independent belt-wheel at one end of the copper globe, which Mr. Keely said ran from the sympathy of sound, made three hundred revolutions a minute, and its velocity frightened everybody in the room, including Keely, who danced around

the shop and told everybody to keep out of A TREMENDOUS VELOCITY. The belt-wheel and the copper globe went around so fast that they made a noise like the spinning of a huge top. The noise sounded, too, like the rushing, howling of a furious wind as the copper globe cut the atmosphere and turned it into dripping water on the floor underneath. The hot little work-Keely, greatly excited, turned the cock of the vibrating tube and made the copper globe calm down to almost a stand-still the capi-talists and scientists clapped their hands and

the audience.

Mr. Keely stopped the engine again and then made the globe revolve in either direction, just as he pleased. The bottled sound in the "liberator" was just as strong when he stopped as when he began, and he said the machine would run on all day without changing the "liberator" again with a sound from drawing the fiddle-bow over the tuning

body shouted "aye" and a ringing applause followed. Mr. Kelly will go away to-morrow for ten days' rest; then he will return and study out some vibratory sounds, so that he will have the machine more thoroughly under his control. He doesn't know how long it will take him or what the next step will be, but he said the public would hear from him very soon.

THE MEN WHO WERE PRESENT. Those present were Jacob H. Linville, ex-Wilfred Arena; Dr. Hudson, or the Scientific Arena; Dr. George Evans, F. G. Green, C. K. Dutton, Dr. C. M. Richmond, W. Lawty, Augustus Stein and T. Harper. When the visitors had left Mr. Kelly told the reporter that by laying little tubes under ground connected with his engine, if he built a large one, he could run all the machinery in every factory in Philadelphia by simply drawing his fiddle-bow once every morning and letting the sound into the copper globe.

PRIZE FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

Jones's Camp Meeting.

Kansas City, July 26.—In a vacant pasture lot just back of the old Shawnee Mission, John Clow and Hugh Sexton pounded each other yesterday afternoon, in the presence of three score local sports, for \$100 a side and the gate money. Shawnee is in Johnson county, Kansas, about eight miles from Kansas City. At Merriam Park, which is also in Johnson county, about three miles beyond Shawnee, the great revivalists, Sam Jones, was preaching at a big camp meeting, where 10,000 persons were gathered. This remarkable juxtaposition of conflicting enterprises was of course unknown (San Jones and San Jones and San Jones, was preaching at a big camp meeting, where 10,000 persons were gathered. This remarkable juxtaposition of conflicting enterprises was of course unknown (San Jones and San Jones and Sa sas, about eight miles from Kansas City. At Merriam Park, which is also in Johason county, about three miles beyond Shawnee, the great revivalists, Sam Jones, was preaching at a big camp meeting, where 10,000 persons were gathered. This remarkable juxtaposition of conflicting enterprises was of course unknown to Rev. Sam Jones and his hearers, and although the peace officers of the county had been informed that the fight was contemplated, they were unable to be on the battle ground in time to prevent the mill.

The fight had been arranged to come off a week ago, but the police of Kansas City aracross the water for quite a while, and now

NO. 38.

poned date was kept a secret so closely guarded that only a few well-known members of the sporting fraternity were informed of the time and place. The principals are both young men, and Clow has gained some reputation as a fighter in Colorado, his native state. He was backed and managed in this fight by Bob Masterson, a well-known frontiersman, whose record as a fighter and manslayer was the subject of a newspaper article which is now having a wide circulation. Sexton is a St. Louis man, who had a fight near this city some time ago which was declared a draw.

Marquie of Queensberry rules were adopted. Both men were in good condition, Clow weighing 160 pounds and Sexton ten pounds more. Clow appeared confident from the first, and showed much the best generalship. In the first round he succeeded in closing Sexton's right eye, but in the next he was somewhat surprised when Sexton landed a powerful blow on his left eye and followed it up with a right-hander on the cheek, which drew the first blood. Ten more rounds were fought, in which Clow succeeded in very much worrying his antagonist, and at the end of the twelfth round Sexton went down on being clinched. He refused to come to the scratch, and Clow was declared the winner. It was generally believed that Sexton concluded that he had had enough, as he appeared able to continue the fight for another dozen rounds, had he been anxious to do so. Clow was not very badly punished. Sexton's lips were badly cut, one ear was considerably torn, his chin was bruised, and one eye was entirely closed when he left the ring. Both men will take good care to keep out of the way of the police. They will be arrested if they return to Kansas City. The time and circumstances of the fight have wrought the Kansas authorities up to the highest pitch of indignation.

A HOUSEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Protection Against Servants-How It Will Work.

[Boston Herald.]

A La Salle avenue housekeeper, who has probably had some practical struggles with the servant girl problem, sends the Chicago Tribune an outline of a project which she thinks will be at least a partial solution of the difficulty. Her idea is to form an association of housekeepers whose object shall be to pre-tect its members from employing bad or inef-ficient female servants. The association would be something of a cross between an intelligence office and a private detective bureau, with all the

around so fast that they made a noise like the spinning of a huge top. The noise sounded, too, like the rushing, howling of a furious wind as the copper globe cut the atmosphere and turned it into dripping water on the floor underneath. The hot little workshop was chilled in two minutes, and then as Keely, greatly exoticed, turned the cook of the vibrating tube and made the copper globe caim down to almost a stand-still the capitalists and scientists clapped their hands and took off their hats.

"Ain't that fine, gentlemen?" asked Keely, smiling.

"Greatest thing on earth," answered Albert R. Edey, the president of the Keely Motor Company.

"Wonderful," came from a dozen mouths, and then Mr. Keely started the copper globe of again with all its fury. It shook the list the workshop from cellar to ceiling and ratted the window passes.

"I can make the screw of a steamer make 6,000 revolutions a minute with this machine," shouted Mr. Keely through the howling of the globe and the belt-wheel.

"Then we'll be able to go to Europe in one or two days before long," remarked a man in the audience.

Mr. Keely stopped the engine again and then imade the globe revolve in either direction, just as he pleased. The bottled sound in the "liberator" was just as strong when he stopped as when he began, and he said the machine would run on all day without changing the fiddle-bow over the tuning fork.

Several tests were made with the lever, which have been described frequently. When the exhibition was concluded L. H. Taylor, Jr., the broker, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Keely. Everybody shouted "aye" and a ringing applause followed. Mr. Kelly wist the melling applause followed. Mr. Kelly wist the serior of the girl, or the child woman was jeelous of the girl, or the disadvantages of the girl, or the propose to keep a private roster of the with bits draw thin the serior part girls with bits begin and the same time the coach of the serior part girls with bits blogger and non-members relative to the girl of the propose

egg?"
"Pshaw!" says Mrs. Smith Robinson. "The old woman was jealous of the girl, or mebbe caught old Brown-Smith making eyes at her. I guess she's as good as they make 'em; I'll chance her anyhow."

Preparing for the Pope's Jubilee.

New York, July 25 .- The general committee at Rome having in clarge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee Those present were Jacob H. Linville, expresident of the Keystone Bridge Company and now president of the Electric Telegraph Company; Dr. Strawbridge, Dr. D. F. Woods, William Bockle, F. A. Holmes, Colonel J. E., Peytos, M. Richards Muckle, Jr., T. C. Smith, of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company; W. W. Perkins, John S. Muckle, L. H. Taylor, Jr., Henry Smyzer. P. S. Dooner, Edward A. Green, Charles B. Collier and Secretary Schuellerman, of the company, all of this city, and the following from New York city: Albert R. Edey, president of the Keely Motor Company; Dr. Wilfred Hall and Dr. Hudson, of the Wilfred Hall and Dr. Hudson, of the industry or air may have an opportunity of industry or air may have an Catholics skilled in any particular pranch of industry or art may have an opportunity of producing their best work, which shill be bought for presentation to the Holy Father, except where the workman may see fit to make it a personal offering.

James Gordon Bennett requires that his Newport place be kept in perfect residences throughout the summer, even though he be travelling abroad. The lamps on his gateposts are lit every night, the horses in the stable are shod and groomed and ready for use whenever he may drop into Newport. Without a needed direction or word of warning he may thus jump into the full tide of gayety.

The Times of El Paso, Texas, says that Mexico is the only country in which the mule can compete with the railroad. Along the track for miles you may see hundreds of those little bronches with great loads of hay, stone, and other goods strapped on their backs, without bridle or harness, driven by the Indian of the same way as the trains. dians, and going the same way as the trains. They carry freight for hundreds of miles in this

A letter received from Vancouver states that

Pinkerton men will hardly be understood as usual knew just as much about Keely's ustil more of it is put in. Detective Jansen is only one of five of Pinkerton's oldest men who were put to work early last winter to find cut how much the Anarchist crowd act.

The fight had been arranged to come cit a week ago, but the police of Kansas City arrested one of the principals on his way to the grounds, and the Kansas border was swarming with so many angry farmers that it was deem present that it was the first trial of his new much the Anarchist crowd act.

The fight had been arranged to come cit a week ago, but the police of Kansas City arrested one of the principals on his way to the grounds, and the Kansas border was swarming with so many angry farmers that it was deem ed inexpedient to attempt the fight after the light had been arranged to come cit a week ago, but the police of Kansas City arrested one of the principals on his way to the grounds, and the Kansas border was swarming with so many angry farmers that it was deem ed inexpedient to attempt the fight after the light. The police of Kansas City arrested one of the principals on his way to the grounds, and the Kansas border was swarming with so many angry farmers that it was deem ed inexpedient to attempt the fight after the light had been arranged to come cit a week ago, but the police of Kansas City arrested one of the principals on his way to the grounds, and the Kansas border was swarming with so many angry farmers that it was deem ed inexpedient to attempt the fight after the light had been arranged to come cit a week ago, but the police of Kansas City arrested one of the principals on his way to the grounds, and the Kansas border was swarming with so many angry farmers that it was deem ed inexpedient to attempt the fight at the light had been arranged to come cit a while, and one week ago, but the police of Kansas City arrested one of the principals on his way to the police of Kansas City arrested one of the principals on his way to the police of Kansas across the water for quite a while, and now the London News not only interviews Mr. Beecher and calls it such, but gives each para-

IT, ETC.

London Layer Rais'ns; boxes Loose Muscatel Raisins; ght Am. Evaporated Apples; rted Ruts; Factory Cheese; set Canned Corn; oned Peas;

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 4, 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

## THE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE

he has made his mark in the house of com-

mens, not in the brilliant style in which

young men sometimes flash forth and then

disappear in everlasting darkness, but in a

quiet masterly manner, which justifies the

hope of a distinguished future. He may sit

and dream in the lower treasury benches (he

was then under secretary for India). He

will move higher up before many years have

passed over his head." Lord Ashbourne (J.

G. Gibson) is under forty and was taken

into the cabinet last year as lord chancellor

for Ireland, being the first time in many

years that a cabinet position went with this

office. Ashbourne is one of the finest de-

baters that Ireland has given to the

British parliament. It is hoped that he

will give great assistance in framing

Home Secretary Matthews is young in of-

fice, but he is not a young man. He is,

an anti-coercionist and a Roman Catholic.

Arthur Balfour, secretary for Scotland.

new man. He served for a few weeks last

HE IS NOT A PHARISEE.

genuine Pharisee.

I possess."

judicial rules for Ireland.

with the 'deacon's approval, who according to the authority of the Grit press obtained MINISTRY. an election by the stuffing of ballot boxes, the clubbing of electors, and the beating of According to latest announcements the imperial cabinet will contain a stronger reclergymen, and having been elected become presentation of vigorous and progressive immediately thereafter illegally a contractor with the government, and to escape justice young men than has been usual in conservaleft the country for a time. He knows a tive governments in Great Britain, Lord member of his party pronounced by the judge Gaorge Hamilton who has charge of the who unseated him to be guilty of personal mavy is only forty years old, though he has corruption and who is today one heen a member of the privy council for of the candidates for a portfollo of his years, and was a member of Disraeli's Acvernment when it was formed twelve in the next Grit cabinet and the Years ago. He is a brother of Lady Lans. loudest toned of all the defamers of the downe, is a man of great force of character, present government. He knows of another member of parliament who admitted on oath and hitherto successful in his-departmental that at election times he poured out his work. Lord Randolph Churchill who has become leader of the house of commons and chancellor of the exchequer at thirty-six, journalist knows all this, and yet with all never until last year occupied an official position. He has fought his way to his preshis pretended regard for "the righteousness that exalteth a nation," he has had nothing out position by sheer personal force, in the face of strong prejudices. It is now generbut praise for the offenders. There is no politician of his party, and there has never ally admitted that Churchill is next to been one, however low his moral character, Salisbury the most influential man in the who has had the slightest reason for fearing party. Colonel Fred. Stanley who has that the journalistic Deacon would say anycharge of India is not yet forty-five. He thing but good of him. extered Disraell's cabinet in 1878 as secretary for war, but had for some years before The Pharisee of the seventeenth of Luke held under-secretaryships. Stanley is not a like record. There is no reason North Lake, ... much of a speaker. According to Lucy, the for supposing that the Pharisee overstated author of the diary of two parliaments, he | the propriety of his conduct. If he had been has a habit of involving himself an extortioner, a rogue and an adulterer. in difficult sentences. But his offi- refusing to fast and paying no tithes, and

cial career has so far been successful. then had gone into the temple and spoke as The Marquis of Londonderry, who it appears | he did, his case would have been analagous will be vicercy of Ireland is only thirty four to that of the politician who, knowing the years old. He is an affable man, his wife vices of the Grit party, yet with affectation is a beauty and a great entertainer. The of plety gives ostentatious thanks that they family rent roll is \$500,000 a year, in are pure and good, and not as the Tories, who addition to which there are extensive coal are filled with all evil,

between the journalist and the Pharisee who

prayed with himself in the temple. Both

law he had broken, was a Grit. He knows

that within a year or two after his party

came into power as the party of purity, more

than a score of the standard bearers were

found to have been corruptly and illegally

elected. He knows that in the province

from which he comes two Grit ministers of

the crown were obliged to resign their seats

because they broke a law which they had

been elected to maintain. Mr. McConnell

knows of a Grit journal, of which he was

himself for years the editor which illegally

obtained thousands of dollars of government

money. He knows of a prominent member

of his party, a candidate in a recent contest,

selves and others.

inherited by the Marquis. Edward Stan- the Transcript of Pharisaism. The Pharisee seems he went to bed on Saturday night at hope, who is forty-five years old, was in in the temple may not have been untruthful office as parliamentary secretary and under and is not known to have slandered his betsecretary for India from 1875 to 1880. He | ters and to have borne false witness against entered the cabinet for the first time last them. It is moreover certain that he never year. Writing of Stanhope in 1878 when he travelled home in a Sunday train and then was yet not within measurable distance of a assailed the government in prayer meeting cabinet officer, the above quoted accomplishspeeches and newspaper articles for running ed writer said: "At an unusually early age Surday trains.

> THE New Brunswick legislature should now be in session. By notice in the Royal Gazette prorogation was announced to July degeneration and metamorphic changes were going on, induced by continued alcoholic 22ad, and this order reappears in the Gazette of the 28th. The members of the two branches were therefore notified to appear at the capital and attend to their legislative duties. It shows great disrespect to the provincial secretary that no member of the legislature has responded to his call. made over his own name in two consecutive numbers of his official sheet. Even the provincial secretary after calling the house together has gone to Europe without paying any attention to his own order.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER will be in Canada next month. This is a simple announcement, but it has created a sensation in Grit) however, a forensic crator of great ability, political circles. There is no reason for assuming that Sir Charles will return to the political arena, or that he will administer to probably without a seat in the cablnet, is the not very respectable repeal organization thirty-eight years old and is a nephew of in Nova Scotia the castigation which is de-Salisbury, to whom when Disraeli was served. But there is enough conscience Sir R. Webster, the attorney general, is a of them all.

fall, being then elected for the first time. THE Canadian Pacific railway people have It will be seen that the influence of the "old not been able to secure the Star stead and fogles" will meet with a fair offset in the Chambly, or the Waterloo and Magog lines person of these comparatively youthful of railway, which it was proposed would become a part of the short line to the maritime provinces. The company will, therefore, vigorously prosecute the work of con-The editor of the Monoton Transcript has structing a direct branch to Sherbrooke, by many been regarded in his capacity of a from which point eastward the route previously decided upon will be followed. political journalist as a typical Pharisee. These people overlook one very essential The Montreal Gazette says that some distance feature in the character and conduct of the | will be saved by the change of programme, leading as it does to the construction of an The Pharisee who is most frequently air line from Montreal to Sherbrooke, regarded as a type went up to the temple to | Meanwhile, work on the Lachine bridge is pray. And he stood and prayed thus with going on with such energy that the comhimself: "God, I thank thee that I am not pletion of the structure is assured by the as other men are, extortioners, unjust, end of the year. Three piers are already adulterers, or even as this publican. I fast constructed

twice in the week. I give tithes of all that It is now announced that the colonial The editor of the Transcript who consecretary will be Edward Stanhope, whose tinually prophesies and preaches against the name appeared in connection with another Tories, accusing them in the name of portfolio. Mr. Stanhope has had nothing religion of all manner of sin and evil conbut good said of him in connection with subversation, explains that the reason he never ordinate offices which he has held. It is in quotes scripture against the Grit party is that his favor that he is a young man who has his said party is not guilty of "corrupt and the imperial idea. Stanhope who was born in 1840, is the second son of Earl Stanhope. unholy practices." Corruption, profilgacy, bribery, blasphemy, Sabbath breaking, He was a fellow of All Souls and was called criminal conversation, and general disregard | to the bar in 1865. He entered parliament of the moral law, are according to this in 1874. The year after he became parlia-Deacon McConnell peculiarly, essentially, and mentary secretary to the board of trade, and exclusively Tory vices. As for him and his in 1878 under secretary for India, When party they follow after truth, righteousness, the conservatives were restored to power in 1885, Stanhope entered the cabinet as viceand holiness. Sanctity and Gritism according to the Transcript are synonomous terms. president of the council. Shortly after he There is, it must be confessed, some anclogy | became president of the board of trade,

#### LOCAL MATTERS.

praised themselves and their kind, and both THE CHATHAM World has received from drew invidious distinctions between them-Kingston, Kent Co., some stalks of timothy hay, five and half feet long. But the analogy is not perfect. For this REV. A. F. THOMPSON of Economy, N. S.

self-praising journalist knows many things will be inducted paster of Bathurst Presby. about his party which are inconsistent with terian church on Wednesday, August 11th. his declaration. He knows for instance that HUGH O'NEILL of St. Andrews recently the only speaker of the house of commons butchered a five year cld ox that dressed at who was ever driven from his chair and his one thousand pounds. It was raised by John Mowatt of Bay Side, Charlotte Co. place in the house, by the demands of the

THE NEW residence of John Wallace, M. P. built on the site of the one burned last spring at Surrey, is up and boarded in. It promises to be both handsome and commodious. - Albert Maple Leaf.

NOVA SCITIA COAL MINES .- Trade looks to be good at Spring Hill mines. Half time is said to be the rule at Acadia. Work is good at Drummond. Vale colliery is working both pits three quarter time. - Coal Trade Journal. oits three quarter time.—Coal Trade Journal.

A Big Transaction.—The Little Lake greatly esteemed by all who knew him. There plaster quarry, so called, at Hilisboro, Albert County, was sold yesterday under decree of the equity court. Mr. J. T. Tompkins was the

purchaser, the price being \$21 100 .- Moncton

Times.

NEW Post Offices.-The following new post offices were established in New Brunswick on the 1st of July :- Blanchard Settlement, Inkerman, Gloucester, Luc Blanchard, postmaster; Derby, Northumberland, Thos. Parker; DeWolf, Charlotte, Alex. Bagley; Eel river crossing, Dalhousie, Restigouche, Nathaniel McNair; Evandale, Greenwich, Kings Co., Jao. O. Vanwart; Walton's Lake, Kingston, Kings Co., D. W., Long.

TEMPERANCE. - The quarterly election of officers for Garfield Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gondola Point, took place Monday evening, July 26:h. The following are the officers for the ensuing term : W. H. Logan, W. C. T .; Annie Kirkpatrick, W. V. T.; A. Harrison, W. R. Sec.: James Logan, W. Treas.; Judson Carpenter, W. Chap; Peter Smith, W. Marshall; Deveber Kirkpatrick, W. Guard; Elijah Kirkpatrick, W. Sentinel; Emma Chamber-lain, D. Marshall; Linda Logan, A. Sec.; money by thousands taking no account of a Ailie Kirkpatrick, R. H. S.; Augusta Carthonsand or two on such occasions. The Penter, L. H. S.; Chester Gesner, P.W. C. T.

YORK Co. VOTERS .- The following table shows the number of votes in the different wards of the city of Fredericton and parishes of the county of York under the new Franchise Act:-

Fredericton-

EUDDEN DEATH AT AMHERST. - A COFFEE.

pondent writes: On Sunday morning last the town was much surprised to learn that Calvin addition to which there are extensive coal mines and a personal property of \$2,000,000

We have shown that it is wrong to accuse the Transcript of Pharisaism. The Pharisee the District of Pharisaism. The Pharisee the Transcript of Pharisaism. The Pharisee the Transcript of Pharisaism. The Pharisee the Transcript of Pharisaism. The Pharisee to learn that Calvin Cook was dead. He had been seen on the street the night before in his usual health. It seems he went to bed on Saturday night at the Transcript of Pharisaism. The Pharisee to learn that Calvin Cook was dead. He had been seen on the price of each has fallen since last Saturday. The quotations are: Butchers' beef, 6½ to 7½ to 7 11 30 in apparent good health; although he had taken some liquor during the evening he showed no signs of intoxication. At one Mrs. Cook awoke and not hearing her husband breathing, and not succeeding in arousing him she lighted a lamp which revealed the painful fact that the body was lifeless. A doctor was secured only to confirm the fact. An inquest was held before Coroner Black—when conflicting testimony was given relative to the quantity of liquor; some statements were made that it was drugged. A post mortem examination was ordered, which was conducted by Drs. Hewordered, which was conducted by Drs. Hew-son and Bliss, revealing the facts that much stimulants, and that death was caused directly by paralysis of the heart. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the evidence given, viz., "that the deceased having been a continued user of intoxicating liquors, the jury are of the opinion that death was caused by paralysis of the heart induced by the long use of alcoholic stimulants." The deceased leaves a wife and three children to meurn their loss.

> SCHOONER LAUNCHED. - The new three masted schooner C. E. White was successfully launched yesterday morning and towed to Hamilton's wharf, Portland. The vessel was built by John Tennant in the old Ferguson yard, and in every respect bears the appearance of being well constructed. Her dimensions : Keel, 105 feet 6 inches; rake, 6 feet 6 inches; beam, 28 feet 10 inches; hold, 10 feet 6 inches, She registers 230 tons and classes 12 years in French Lloyds.

SEARCHING FOR LIQUOR -For some time past the police have noticed considerable drunkenness about Mrs. Nugent's, North street. Last evening a search warrant was premier Balfour acted as private secretary. left in the repeal company to make cowards of his division searched the house. A ten galprocured and Sergt. Watson and the members lon keg of ale was found and taken to the police station. The officers failed to find any for New Brunswick, and all parcels throughwithout license.

CAPT. DICKSON of the schooner N. J. Miller. seized at Hopewell Caps for smuggling has been fined \$400. Consul General Phelan of Halifax has directed Mr. McSweeny, the counsular agent at Moncton to have nothing to do with the case, as it is stated the Miller is wned in this province.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC .- The freight business on the I. C. R. is increasing very rapidly. Yesterday four special freight trains arrived. In July, 1885, 12,000 barrels of flour arrived in St. John and the same mouth this year the arrival was 26,000, an increase of 14 000.

DESERTERS CAPIUSED .- Saturday four deserters from the Infantry School Corps were cantured at Morrison's mill and brought back to Fredericton. The soldiers had tickets in their possession for Bangor and were awaiting to board the train.

A SAD AFFLICTION. -The death is recorded in this morning's Sun of the third member of the family of Charles W. Hennigar of Titus. ville, Kings Co., who has been carried off by diphtheria within a month. A LUNATIC ESCAPES, -A woman escaped

from the lunatic asylum yesterday, but was captured on Main street, Portland, by one of the keepers and taken back to the institu-

John A. Mosher, Avondale, N. S., Ad Marshall D. Austin, Indiantown, received the Business College diploma yesterday. YESTERDAY a large "bellows" fish was cap

tured off Reed's Point wharf. The fish is described as having a mouth as big as the end of a half-barrel. A HANDSOME new station has been erected a

#### Drowned at Bay Shore.

On Wednesday, 29th ult., Fred. King of Fairville, with several companions, went to the Bay Shore far the purpose of having a swim. The young men stripped and wading some distance from the shore started to swim in. King was behind his companions and when they got on the beach they looked around for him and noticed that while his body was on the surface his head was below water, face downward. Fearing that he had met with some accident they rushed back to his rescue. The water at this place is very shallow. The body was car-ried ashore as quickly as possible and every effort made to resuscitate the unfortunate lad, but without avail. A physician happened to be close at hand and being called upon informed King's friends that their companion was dead. The body was taken to the residence of the deceased's father, L. H. King, at Fairville.

Coroner Robinson was immediately notified, and having empanelled a jury held an inquest.

After considering the evidence of King's companions, the jury returned a verdict of accidents. dental drowning. The deceased was about 18

## In the Country Market.

is general sympathy, throughout Fairville for the bereaved parents in their sad sffiction.

She touched the reporter's shoulder and remarked that "during the week the market had been ill supplied."

Said the reporter, "Why should this be so?" And she answered "The boys are all at work at the hay; and the corn and the potatoes need attention," "It is very sweet in the country,"

she continued, "away from the dust and the dirt with which you are mixed."

The reporter shut his eyes, and what did he see? Green fields wandering away through c'umps of cedar and spruce—white cottages surrounded by forests of flowers—happy children chasing butterfies, and green graves kept green by the handiwork of loving hearts.

"I think," she said, "That of all men's lives, the saddest is that of those who live in cities." the saddest is that of those who live in cities. And the reporter thought of the green fields and the marguerites and the daisies, and the thousand wild blossoms to which he gives no name, and the brooks that purl over their lossy pebbles, and he rested his head on his hand and answered not. It was not Mr. Kennedy, but whoever it was, he touched the arm of the reporter very

lightly, and he said : Huh! come awa!" And it was up through the market they went, and one glanced at him with tender eyes, and another looked at him just as Mr. Kenn did when he sang Johnny Cope at the Insti-

During the past week the market has been very fairly supplied with country produce. We have it just when we want it. Nature is very kind. In Ireland cereals and roots germinate and mature in 30 to 40 days. Here, where the sun shines from May till October, they mature at leasure and grant no little jay. tute-very savagely. they mature at leasure and grant no little joy. Lamb is present in large quartities and the demand is great. Butchers' beef is scarce, and it is of an inferior quality. Peas and beans are very plentiful and have declined considerably in price. Some carrots are coming in and Albert McClerry of the Reach offered for sale yesterday alternoon a few cucumbers, grown at his farm, for which he asks 60c. per dozen. G. J. Worden of Long Island, brought down yesterday a few boxes of tomatoes, which will undoubtedly being a good price. Butter is not present in as large quantities as a few days since. It has advanced some. Eggs are also becoming scarce and have gone up rapidly in price. Strawberries are done, although pails were offered for said on Thursday and

do., 18 to 20 per 1b; eggs, 17 to 18 per doz; chickens, 50 to 60 per pair; lettuce, 25 per doz. heads; radishes, 25 per dozen bunches; rhubarb, 1 per lb; green peas, 80 to 90 per bushel; new potatoes, 70 per bushel; blueberries, 50 to 60 per pail; beans, 80 per bushel; beets, 40 per dozen bunches; turnips, 80 per dozen bunches; cabbages, 81,20 per dozen; raspberries, 80 per helf mail; calfabilitation 10 to 10 per dozen o per half pail; calf skins, 10 to 11.

## Albert Railway Matters.

We learn that a meeting of the Albert Southern Railway Company, C. N. Skinner Q. C., and C. A. Peck representing G. S. Tur. ner, was held at Albert last Tuesday to consider certain proposals in which Mr. Turner scught concessions from the company, it is said. It was admitted by Turner that the road should stay where it is, but the company was asked to allow the Bank crowd to have the controlling stock and put in W. H. Casey as president. On the other hand we understand He was an employe of A. Robb & Sons' founthat the company offers to take the Harvey branch and run it. This destroys the cry that our little branch will be destroyed. object of these proposals is to get the local subsicy, but in any case the local government must grant the company the subsidy, contract or no contract. The company will hardly turn C. A. Peck and G. S. Turner. - Maple Leaf.

#### Parcel Post Service Between Canada and England.

Arrangements have just been completed between the postal authorities of Great Britain and the Dominion for the transmission, under easy conditions, of parcels by mail. The limit of weight of parcels for delivery within limit of weight of parcels for delivery within Meahan, responded to the kind words of the the two countries will be three pounds, and chairman on behalf of the St. John representhe rate thirty cents per pound or fraction of a tatives, and the meeting closed by singing the

St. John has been made the exchange office other liquor. Mrs. Nugent will be called upon to answer the charge of selling liquor where a separate parcel post mail bag will be made up weekly for conveyance by the Canada nadian mall steamers via Rimouski and Halifax, for delivery at Liverpool.

be obtained at the post office. Articles of a perishable nature, or such as will do injury to the mails, will not be forwarded by parcel siderable length on the good work done by the control of the post of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the length or the good work done by the control of length or the good work done by the the good post.

order of Good Templars. He depicted scenes
All percels received from England will be of misery and destitution caused by the demon forwarded either to St. John or to the Inter-colonial mail clerks.

This extension of the parcel pest system,

be of great advantage to our people, and it is hoped that before long the United States may be embraced in the same system.

The new arrangement will take effect on and after August 1st.

## Mount Allison Ladies College.

The following is from the Halifax Evening

This institution is the largest of the kind in the maritime provinces, and under the princi-palship of Rev. B. C. Borden, A. M., who is so well known to the cit zens of Halifax, the past year has been one of unexceptional pros-perity. Mrs. A. N. Archibald, M. L. A., a past year has been one of unexceptional prosperity. Mrs. A. N. Archibald, M. L. A., a A lady who has an extended circle of appreciative friends in this city, is preceptress of the institution and has charge of the department of natural science and Latin. Miss Freeman I will still retain the department of mathematics. The name of Miss Annie Trueman, M. L. A., who is se well known as an efficient teacher, still appears in connection with the English department. Albert A. Mack, Professor of instrumental and vocal music, assumed charge

gives instructions in French, German and vocal culture, is a sister of Prof. Mack, and has studied with him on the continent for fifteen years. One new feature of the Academic course is the addition to the staff of Prof. C. S. Chisholm, violinist. to the staff of Prof. C. S. Chisholm, violinist. There are six courses of study prescribed in the calendar, while those ladies who desire may enter the college classes as well. During the last term there were 110 registered lady students, of whom 90 boarded at the institution. From the very favorable reports received by the principle of the property of the principle of the prin ed by the principal, an increase in this large number is expected next year. Several prizes are offered in the several departments, One pleasing feature in Principal Borden's report is the fact that the institution is more chan seif-supporting. In these days when de-nominations are so heavily taxed to maintain their educational work, it is indeed gratifying to find an efficient end energetic principal who is able to afford such attractive advantages to

#### Petitcodiac News.

pupils and secure such large attendance as will make the institution under his charge a fin-

Forest fires raged furiously in the vicinity of Anagance and the Portage on Sunday and Monday, but the rain of Tuesday afternoon has and trade on the foreign wharf was of the stopped their progress. Over five hundred weakest kind, London buyers confining dollars worth of tan bark, the property of Messrs. Wilson & McLauchlin, was burned, and fine timber land owned by Mrs. George Arnold was destroyed.

The united congregations of the Methodist and Baptist denominations of Petitcodiac and Salisbury went on an excursion yesterday to Newcastle. A large number joined them from Havelock and other places in the vicinity. There were ten carloads of human beings intent she continued, "away from the dust and the dirt with which you are mixed."

The reporter shut his eyes, and what did he

The Rev. I. N. Parker, and Mr. Larkin who is preaching for the Presbytertians, exchanged pulpits last Sunday to the mutual delight of the favored congregations.

There will be a "children's flower service" in the English church next Sunday afternoon at three children's

at three o'clock.

Messrs, S. E. Gourley of Truro and others. have lessed the farm property of Mr. Burnett, five miles from Petitoodiac, and intend deloping what promises to be a very important manganese mine. The manganese is of excel-lent quality, and if it is found in any reasonable quantity, it will prove to be a good thing for this part of the country.

#### Woodstock Items.

WOODSTOCK, July 26 .- Father Murray left ere this morning for St. John. The rev. gentlemen intends to spend a few weeks in travelling for the benefit of his health. Father Carney takes charge of this mission during his

The St. Gertrude Church picnic will be held on the beautiful grounds adjoining the church on Wednesday, Aug. 11th. Persons wishing to visit the pionic can travel from all points on the N. B. Railway for one fare for the "cound trip." Judging from the extensive preparations in progress, this promises to be a very erjoyable affair.

The weather has been very dry here lately, but today we are having some refreshing showers. Haying is well advanced, but the eron is generally light; other crops promise

This being the quiet season of the year, our business men complain of "dull times." Trade however, is far from being bad, and every one can find employment at good wages.
WOODSTOCK, July 27.—We are having well weather at present. This afternoon the rain is falling in torrents. The crops in this vicinity needed rain very much, as the summer up to this time has been unusually dry.

## Temperance News.

The people of Greenwich were agreeably su: prised at the arrival at that place of a delegation of temperance men on a tour of reformation, or in other words, missionary temperance work, on Saturday evening last. They comprised John Meahan, Calvin Powers, Amos P. Wilson, John Law, A. A. Mabee, and James Whitenect. The gentlemen named were kindly entertained by the good people of Greenwich, and they attended Prospect Lodge, I. O. G. T., in the evening and assisted in the elec-G. T., in the evening and assisted in the election of their efficers, which are as follows: C. H. Gorham, C. T.; Dora Whelpley, V. T.; Ella Faujoy, R. S.; Daniel Whelpley, A. R. S.; Maud Belyea, R. H. S.; Ada Whelpley, L. H. S.; Duval Whelpley, F. S.; Laura Belyea, Treas.; Geo. E. Worden, Chap; Clarence Harrison, Marshal; W. L. Belyea, Guard; Coles Belyea, Sentinel; W. P.

On the afternoon of Sunday last a very large temperance meeting was held at White's meettemperance meeting was need at white a meeting house. Long Beach, under the auspices of Pearl Lodge, I. O. G. T. The meeting was presided over by the worthy chief, Theodore Holder, who introduced the delegation from St. John as the speakers. After singing some temperance hymns, and reading and prayer the temperance ware attentive listances to an address. by Calvin Powers—who expounded the temper once platform in his usual carnest manner. John Meahan followed in the same strain, aud after another hymn being sang Messrs, John Law, A. P. Wilson and A. A. Mabee gave earnest addresses on beha'f of temperance. The meeting was the first of the kind ever held at the Reach, and the audience were profuse in eulogistic remarks of the effect the meeting would have on the auditors. At the close the chairman tendered the speakers a hearty vote of thanks for the inte fested by them in the cause of fallen humanity

doxology.

In the evening a moneter gospel temperance meeting was held at the Temperance hall in Greenwich, Q. C, under the auspices of Prospect Lodge. Temporary seats had to be called into requisition to accommodate the large gathering. The meeting was presided over by W. Ludlow Belyes, councillor for Greenwich, who in a neat address explained The character of each parcel and its value the object of the meeting. The first speaker must be declared by the sender on forms to on the programme, after the usual singing, drink, and closed with an effective appeal and invitation for all to work with renewed vigor to assist in stemming the tide of intemperance. Amos P. Wilson gave one of his most stirring addresses, which held the closest attention of his auditors, and was followed by Calvin Powers, John Law, and A. A. Mabee, each in Powers, John Law, and A. A. Misboo, take an turn being attentively listened to till the close. At this meeting the delegates were also the recipients of votes of thanks tendered them by the chairman. The visitors are loud in their the chairman. The visitors are loud in their praise for courtesies received at the hands of the good people of Greenwich. ARTHURETTE LODGE, No. 189, I. G. G. T.,

ARTHURETTE LODGE, No. 183, I. G. G. T., was organized at Arthurette, Victoria Co., on the 30th uit, with 54 members, by J. P. Nowlan. The officers are: J. W. Witherby, C. T.; Annie Witherby, V. T.; J. B. Stevenson, R. S.; J. F. Tweedale, F. S.; Amy Witherby, A. S.; J. D. Giberson, Treas.; G. A. Camber, Chap.; S. Giberson, M.; Nellie Camber, D. M.; Alex. McInnis, I. G.; Alden Witherby, O. G.; Katie Howard, R. H. S.; Elizabeth Grant, L. H. S.; Bertha D. Grant, P. C. T.; E. P. Brown, L. D. At the last quarterly meeting of Mount At the last quarterly meeting of Mount Hebron Lodge, No. 176, Studholm, K. C., the following officers were elected for the next quarter: W. N. Biggar, D. G. C. T. and R.S.; known as an efficient teacher, still appears in connection with the English department, Albert A. Mack, Professor of instrumental and vocal music, assumed charge of that department at the commencement of last August. Having had a thorough training in Germany for fifteen years, he will certainly prove a valuable acquisition to Mt. Allison. Miss M. E. Townshend's Art Gallery elicited very favorable press comments at the recent closing exercises at Sackville, and she will next year add several attractive features to this department, Miss Anna Mack, who THE CATTLE TRADE.

Most Discouraging Account of Canadian Trade with England.

The Mortality Record Favorable-Arrivals of Stock and Other News.

(Correspondence Montreal Gazette)

LIVERPOOL, July 10 .- Since cabling condition of markets on Monday, the position of affairs has assumed a graver aspect than anticipated. In each of the provincial markets held during the week business has been worse, and despite the efforts made to close out at reduced prices, a number of cattle are still on hand. The influences leading up to this have been various, but as mentioned in my last letter, the heavier supplies of Irish and English-fed cattle, coupled with the almost tropical weather, have probably operated more than anything else. Locally, the arrivals of both Canadian and American stock are above the average, themselves to very small purchases, being more solicitous about securing consignments on commission than direct transactions, During the earlier part of this week 11120, was current for best bodies, but in sympathy with the open markets values gradually fell to 11c., at which figure only a few sales were booked. As quite a number of the cattle on the wharf had been held for the ten days, a rush was made to kill them up on Wednesday and Thursday, the consequence being that a number of bodies were shut out of the refrigerator. Fortunately the weather cooled down considerably and no damage as yet is reported. With such an accumulation of beef a further decline is certain-a certainty made doubly sure by the heavy cargoes due within the next two or three days. It will be apparent from the foregoing remarks that the tide of trade has turned again and not even the most sanguine Individual interested in the business would venture to say that the reaction is temporary. The few, alas, too few, good markets are past and gone. When it is known that this state of affairs, obtained at a time when shipments from the United States were 30 per cent. less than in 1885, our exporters can fancy to themselves how things would have looked if the Yankee stuff had come along as strong as usual. The wilted condition of English trade in general is to blame for all this, and until there is a resumption of activity in our general manufacturing industries, I am afraid prospects will continue

WAKEFIELD. A number of Canadians that had been left rom Manchester was shown here on Wednes. day. There was an almost entire absence of iarge buyers from the neighboring country, and business was of the slowest character. As there were over 2,200 head of cattle and

disheartening.

6,000 sheep and lambs on offer, it was impossible to effect a clearance, and large numers were turned out. BRISTOL Messrs. Hennessy & Sons, in their usual weekly report, say that the supply of fat cattle was small—chiefly Canadians—trade dull, 14c. being top price quoted for best Irish, secondary sorts making from 125, to 14c. Sheep and lambs plentiful, but a weaker demand is now experienced and good

#### making about 18c. In store cattle the offergs are small and very little trade d GLASGOW.

wethers selling at 15c. to 16c. per lb., lambs

Foreign supplies consisted of nearly 1,100 anadians, 270 of which were landed at Yorkhill, and some 150 Danish. Trade was quite as bad here as at any of the Southern markets, and from sales reported to a Canadian export agent I fancy I2s, would be about the value of good steers. The supply was altogether too heavy, and as the English buyers were conspicuous from their absence a sharp decline was unavoidable. The near approach of the fair holidays is also offered as some kind of an excuse for the dreadful bad trade, but too many cattle and too few buyers is good enough for any man to understand.

## LONDON AND DEPTFORD.

Monday's trade was not quite so bad as that experienced in Liverpool, but on Thursday nothing but handy, well finished cattle could be sold. Considering how trade ruled at Deptford, prices at Islington were fairly good, and I have no doubt 133, was made for choice sorts. Here, as every where else, it was the weather, the weather. After the meagre offerings of Thursday, and the absence of any-thing like the usual consignment from Liverpool of killed beef, a better tone was apparent in the central meat market, and yesterday (Friday) a clearance was almost reported. Today a wire from Smithfield quotes 125, for bodies, so that the drop in eported. prices is recovering just a trifle. Taking the usual charges this figure (120.) would equal 1112c. in Liverpool, so that we may expect for next week some little advance. THE MORTALITY RECORD

for last year was exceptionally light, and this year it looked as if even it would be made lighter. With this week's returns, however, the chances are that insurance rates will jump up, the mortality having eaped from 0.80 to nearer 4 per cent. It is very unsatisfactory to learn that the serious osses on the Batavia occurred between Montreal and Quebec, and, without further comment. I would say that the facts of the case should be thoroughly sifted. Regular liners are maintaining splendidly the good name earned during the last couple of years, but the ocean tramps are playing the deuce with us, not only through high freights, but in many other ways quite as detrimental to the best interests of the trade.

Undernoted are the arrivals of Canadian and American live stock at Liverpool for week ending 9th July, 1886:-

Thanemore. Lake Nepige Navarro	TOO het	32	5	Mortan	
The state of the s	from	lattle	sheep	Sheep	
ł	Batavia Montreal	557	1.192	46	
I	Thanemore " i			11	
ľ	Lake Nepigon. "	297			
ŀ	Navarro New York	170	2	••	
١	Nessmore Baltimore	200			
ı	Palestine Boston	112		1	
١	Venetian "	445			
ı	Carolina New York			0.0	
ı	San Juan Baltimore	150	****		
i	St. Albans New York	203		2	
ı				_	
۱	Total	2,984	1,192	62	
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There were also 100 Spanish cattle landed ex-Castilian, making in all over 3,000 cattle for week. At present writing there must be close on 2,000 cattle now at Birkenhead.

A CORRESPONDENT at Welsford writes that the fruit buyers stationed along the N. B. railway expect to pay about \$4,000 this year for blueberries picked along the line. Of these for blueberries picked along the line. Of these berries about 100 bushels have already been shipped to Boston, but on account of the abundant crop in New England the profit realized has been small. The business is largely under the control of L. Blanchard of Boston, whose business agent here is Harry Woods of Welsford. The fruit is packed at the railway stations where it is delivered, ready for shipment, and in consequence it reaches Boston in better condition than when it is repacked at a

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BATHURS

downe arri Scott on bo awaiting be toms. Cap prevent all entering the The cruis employed or the Bay. This bay trance is only with the flac would be im grounds. The Lar Paspebiac a vessels off ( will probab The vigor with unive men and

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HALIFAX announce celebrated ties of one failure wa sugar. A special Pictou Ba bank. Is Was succe disastrous that the b any bankin United St

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

August 4, 1886.

CAPT. SCOTT Guarding Bay of Chaleur Against American

Fishermen.

(Special to THE SUN.)

BATHURST, July 27 .- The steamer Lansdowne arrived this morning to take Capt. Scott on board and get supplies and stores awaiting here in charge of the collector of customs. Capt. Scott states that his orders are to prevent all American fishing schooners from entering the Baie des Chaleur.

The cruisers Conrad and Lindsay are now employed on that service on the entrance of the Bay.

This bay can be easily protected, as the entrance is only 16 miles wide. He states that with the flact at present under his orders it would be impossible to protect all the fishing

grounds.

The Lansdowne left this afternoon for Paspebiac and will there cruise in the bay. It is rumored there are some American fishing vessels off Grand Anse, and if so the Lansdowne will probably make some seizures.

The vigorous action of the government meets with universal approval among the fishermen and citizens generally. Competent persons say that there has never been such a quantity of mackerel in the bay as at the present time.

HALIFAX.

Failure of a Trinidad House-Closing up the Pictou Bank.

(Special to THE SUN.) HALIFAX, July 28.-Letters from Trinidad, announce the failure of Ambord & Co., the celebrated firm of sugar planters, with liabilities of one million and a quarter dollars. The failure was caused by the depreciation of

A special meeting of the shamholders of the Pictou Bank today, voted to close up the ank. It started in 1875 with a capital of \$250,000, and a few years of great prosperity was succeeded by a series of extraordinary and disastrous mismanagement, the result being that the bank has lost \$225,000. The story of the disasters of this bank is not surpassed by any banking record, either in Canada or the United States. The business of the Pictou bank will be swallowed up by the Bank of

## LOUISBURG.

Exciting Escape of a Smuggling Vessel.

(Special to THE SUN.) HALIFAX, Aug 2.-The Herald tomorrow will publish a despatch from Louisburg giving the details of the exciting escape of a vessel from the custody of customs officers. Cape Breton's coast has long been famous for extensive Breton's coast has long been famous for extensive emuggling operations between Nova Scotia and St. Pierre. At daylight this morning Officer Townshend boarded the schooner Ada Ann the for having contraband goods illuminated tonight and a display of fire works in Dominion Square. aboard. As soon as the officer made his mission known, Captain Perry gave orders to the crew to heist the anchor and notified the officer he would take him for a cruise. The vessel put the second of the would take him for a cruise. The vessel put the second of the vessel put the vesse he would take him for a cruise. The vessel put to sea, but being calm made no headway. The crew then launched a boat and towed the vessel shore, headed by the collector of customs, arrived and surrounded the vessel, but Captein Perry refused to surrender and threatened to fight. Finally the officer, aided by the shore contingent, got aboard, opened by the shore contingent, got aboard, opened the hatches and succeeded in transferring a portion of the smuggled goods into the customs boat. By this time the schooner was outside the harbor and, a breeze springing up, was enabled to make good her escape. The customs officer succeeded in affixing the broad arrow on the mainmast and the vessel will be seized and the captain arrested on a criminal charge at the first British port she touches.

## OTTAWA.

Protecting the Charlotte Co. Fisheries.

Newfoundland Joins Hands with the Domin-

ion Against American Aggression. (Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, Aug. 2.-Hon. Mr. Foster, minisrer of marine and fisheries, has received a telegram from the attorney general of Newfoundstatement telegraphed from Ottawa, that a man named Widdell was seeking aid there for dis-tressed fishermen of Newfoundland and Labra-dor. He added that no such man was known in Newfoundland and intimated that there was no truth in the reported distress among the fishermen. Foster replied that he knew nothing of Widdell. The attorney general of Newfoundland has telegraphed the minister of marine and fisheries that his government will co-operate with the Dominion government in measures for the protection of the coast fisheries. They have given warning to foreign vessels that are seeking bait and supplies. This will make the case
more complete and doubtless lead to an earlier
settlement of the difficulty. Hon. Mr. Foster
will, it is understood, take the earliest opportunity of forwarding to the attorney general
the nature of the measures so far taken by the the nature of the measures so far taken by the

Dominion government in protection of their just rights.

The government have decided to prevent the capture and destruction of small fish in Charlotte county, N. B. They are the young of herring, measuring from three to six inches in length, and fishermen heretofore have been in the habit of catching them with sardines and selling the whole take. When separated from the sarwhole take. When separated from the sar-dines they are disposed of for fertilizing pur-poses. The custom is seriously interfering with the herring catch and if not prohibited will work incalculable injury in the future. Very little difficulty will be experienced in separating the two, as they invariably run in schools.

TERRIBLE RIOTS

Between Orangemen and Catholics in Belfast.

The Military Fire on the Mob-A Boy Shot Dead and Many Persons Wounded.

BELFAST, Aug. 1.—Serious rioting took place here last night and today. A band of music yesterday marched to meet a party of Protest-ant Sunday school children who were returning from an excursion. The crowd accompanying the band groaned at a number of Catholics who were assembled on Carrick hill. Catholics who were assembled on Carrick hill. The latter replied with stones and the others retaliated. Wild rumors spread throughout the city and a large mob of Orangemen soon gathered. The police tried to disperse the crowd but their efforts were useless and the Orangemen continued to increase. The mob attacked and wrecked alarge tavern owned by a Catholic named McKenna. The police frequently wrecked a large tavern owned by a Catholic named McKenna. The police frequently charged the mob, but were repulsed with stones. The rioters then wrecked a number of houses believed to be inhabited by Catholics. They uprocted the pavement and fired volleys of stones at the police. The latter were finally ordered to fire buckshot, and the command was promptly obeyed. A boy named Knox, who was going on an expend were was promptly obeyed. A boy named Knox, who was going on an errand, was shot dead. Many persons were wounded, some of them seriously. The riot had now reached such proportions that it was deemed necessary to call out the military. The rioters were apparently awed by the appearance of the soldiers and soon dispersed to their homes. Fighting was renewed, however, today and the police were again compelled to fire upon the mob. Many of the rioters were wounded and many policemen badly hurt,

## MONTREAL.

The Pallium Conferred on Archbishop Fabre-An Imposing Ceremony.

One Woman Killed by a Falling Arch Boy Seriously Injured by au Exploding Bomb.

Brutality on Ship Board-A Sai'or Killed. (Special to THE SUN.)

MONTREAL, July 27 .- At nine this morning Cardinal Taschereau, accompanied by Mgr. O'Brien, Papal ablegate, the Archbishops of Toronto, St. Vincent, Oregon and Ottawa, sevbishops and others, left steamer at the wharf and proceeded to the handsome kiesk erected on the wharf, where addresses were to be presented. Amongst others present were Arch-bishop Fabre, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. bishop Fabre, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. Thomas Ryan and the professors of Laval University. Acting Mayor Grenier read the address of the city council, which expressed great rejoicing at the act of His Holiness the Cardinal Taschereau briefly returned thanks n French for kind expressions contained in

he address.
The Rev. Father Dowd, the venerable pastor

The Rev. Father Dowd, the venerable pastor of St Patrick's Church, then presented the united address from the Irish congregations of the city, of which His Eminence acknowledged in English.

A procession was then formed and proceeded by way of Jacques Cartier square and Notre Dame street to the church.

The Papal Zouaves and officers of the 65th formed quarks of honor. Notre formed guards of honor. Notre Dame street was densely packed, a.d the disinguished prelates were enthusiastically cheered by the

dense throng as they passed.

At the door of the church of Norre Dame at the door of the church of Nore Dame an address was presented to Cardinal Tas-chereau by the priests of the Diocese of Mon-treal. His Eminence accompanied by twenty-two archbishops and bishops and about three hundred priests, marched in procession along the sisles, the organ and Victoria Riflas Band playing a grand march. High mass was then chanted by His Eminence. The sermon was preached by Bishop Mass of Covington, N. Y., who thanked members of the Roman Catholic church in this province for their religious faith

and trusted that the province would soon be converted from Protestantism.

At the close of mass, the Cardinal, who was provided with a seat in front of the high attar, placed the ring on Archbishop Fabre's finger, and then took the pallium and pinned it to his grace's shoulder. Both were in full canonica's. The Archbishop then pronounced his first benediction as Archbishop, and the choir and congregation chanted the *Te Deum*,

The choir was composed of 300 voices, and
is estimated that fully seventeen thousand

persons witnessed the service.

A barquet was held in the seminary immediately after the church service, at which over 300 prelates and clergymen sat down. No coasts were proposed.

After the banquet the Cardinal and party

her grand-daughter. Isidore Robidaux, fourteen years of age, dur

Meantime a fleet of boats from ind by the collector of customs, and surrounded the vessel, axe, when it exploded. He was blown to the carious condition. MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—Three men who work

ed their passage on the Belfast bark, Matilda C. Smith, which left Kingston, Jamaics, for Montreal, June 30th, and has just arived here, report that before leaving Kingston bay, Louis Murphy, a seaman, dislocated his shoulder by falling down the companion way. He complained he was unable to work, but he had to help raise the anchor with his arm in a sling. He was allowed off duty for two days, tut on the third was put to work. This was was July 5th. He was ordered up the rigging by the first mate. On the 8th he came off a by the first mate. On the 8th he came off a spell of duty at the wheel and was again ordered up the rigging, when he fell from the main royal, 140 feet, breaking every bone in his body. Other men corroborate this statement and say that the captain and officers were in the habit of using the foulest possible language to them and also of striking and abusing them without proposed that the proposition will be without provocation. An investigation will be held.

> CHAMBLY. The Rielite Candidate Elected.

(Special to THE SUN.) QUEBEC, July 30 .- The Chambly election r turns show a majority for Prefontaine of 42 votes. The figures to hand are as follows:

Jodoin.

Total .... 102 T.tal ..... 144 St Lambert threw a tie vote.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING

Along the Labrador Coast-Heavy Snow Storm-Dying for Want of Food.

St. Johns, N. F., July 27 .- The schooner Barrett has put in here, bringing the latest news from the Labrador coast. York harbor s crowded with fugitives from the southern coast, who know nothing of their northern neighbors. On July 19th, a two days' snow storm buried Eastern Labrador, cutting off all communication with its population of 15,000 persons. The snow has closed all trails, Relief vessels will now go direct to York Bay to relieve the first sufferers there. A White Bay despatch states that the whalers report the Huddon Bay Strait again frezen over, which is an unprecedented occurrence at this season. The report that the temperature is 10° below zero is, however, denied. It has not gone lower than 10° above. The cold results from the immense masses of artic along the coast, and it does not extend beyond 200 miles from sea. Up to date, 620 survivors have arrived here. The number that have died is estimated at 3,500.

\*\*TORONTO, July 30.—Mayor Howland yesterstorm buried Eastern Labrador, cutting off all

m. TORONTO, July 30.—Mayor Howland yester-day wired the Governor of Newfoundland ask-ing for particulars of the reported destitution among the Labrador fishermen, as the citizens here were anxious to send a vessel filled with provisions. Today he received the following reply: "Cordial thanks of this government, Reports of condition of Labrador disbelieved

here, but if confirmed by mail arriving in a few days will wire again." Lendon, Aug. 1.-The colonial office an nounces that the following telegram was sent to the Earl of Clanwilliam, the British admiral, at Charlottstown, P. E. I.: "Report whether you can suggest ady means of sending succor to the distressed inhabitants of Labrador, drawng supplies from Halifax or elsewhere; first The following reply was received: "The reported distress is denied here. I have received no communication on the subject from the governor of Newfoundland or from any other source. I have telegraphed to the governor for information.

(Signed) CLANWILLIAM."

The governor of Newfoundland subsequently replied as follows: "To the Earl of Clan-william—I have reason to believe that the report of starvation in Labrador is absolutely un-founded."

## CANADIAN NEWS

A Budget of News from the Upper Provinces.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, July 28 .- The time for making application for land grant; by those who assisted in putting down the rebellion in the Northwest expires on the 31st inst. Volunteers who have not yet sent in their claim have no time to spare if they desire to get the benefit of the bounty, Nearly all the warrants have been Two Unsuccessful Attempts to Launch

issued. Major General Sir Fred Middleton will leave in few days on a tour of inspection in the eastern provinces. Camps of military instruction will be held on the 7th of September next at the following places: No. 2, military district, Niagara; No. 3, at Kingston; No. 9, at Aldershot.

Wallace Graham, Q. C., of Halifax, will re-present the Dominion government in the fish-eries test case. The date has not been settled upon, but the admirely court will probably upon, but the admirsly court will probably fix it at once. The Americans have filed their defence in the case of the Ella M. Doughty, seized in Maylat at St. Anns. The document admits the making of the treaty of 1818, but contends that its provisions must be construed in connection with the treaty of 1783, and more particularly article 3 thereof. The contention is that these acts do not prohibit the purchase

VICTORIA, B. C., July 30 .- Sir John received the civic address last night in the theatre, which was crowded by ladies and gen tlemen. The address extends a welcome to the Premier and lady Macdonald; refers to the opening of the Canadian Pacific and the Premier's journey, and hopes the Dominion will mier's journey, and hopes the Dominion will last as long at the British Empire. Sir John was received with immense enthusiasm on rising to respond. He said it was the fruition of all his hopes to be in Victoria, reaching it by the Canadian Pacific. He spoke on the future prospects of the Dominion and referred to the arrival of the first tea ship is the beginning of a great trade bringing the riches of Asia to the mother country. The advantages of the Canadian Pacific could not be exaggerated. He was glad to be able to say that except among some professional politicians, all doubt had vanished. He refered to Lord Salisbury's determination to aid in the establishment of a first-class line of steamships for the Pacific ocean in con-nection with the Canadian Pacific and neetion with the Canadian Facine and said the Dominion government were determined to have a swift line of steamers on the Atlantic. He also referred to the Australian trade. Referring to reciprocity and the fisheries question, he said Canada would be glad to have enlarged arrangements with the United States and he was sanguine enough to believe that we shall have some arrangement for extended trade relations. Amidst great ap-plause he said Canada would not go down on her knees, because we are large enough, rich enough, energetic enough to generate home trade, but his government had always trade, but his government had always been willing for a renewed reciprocity treaty. We propose to press for as large reciprocal relations as contained in the treaty of 1854. He concluded by thanking them for their kindly mention of Lady Macdonald. The audience rose en masse and cheered Lady Macdonald, waving their handkerchiefs and hats. Three rowsing cheers were given for Sir Loberts. Three rousing cheers were given for Sir John, and three for the Queen, and the greatest meeting ever held in Victoria then broke up. VICTORIA, B. C, July 29. - Citizans will present their address topicht to Sir John

Lt. Col. O'Brien, Royal Eggineers, prived here today from Halifax to examine the coast with the view of selecting suitable sites for

The English and Canadian governments have agreed upon a joint arrangement as to the fortifications, which are considered necessary in consequence of the creation of a new military route to the eastern world by the construction of the C. P. R.

branches in Kerry to prepare for a general strike against payment of rents. Marblehead is ablaze with illuminations in In the recent French elections the republicans carried 636 districts and the conservatives 300, and 107 second ballots will be required.

Abbe Franz Liszt, the eminent musician and composer died at Beyreuth, Saturday night,

## THE BIG RAFT

Still Clinging to the Finger Board

And Reluctant to take to the Water,

the Monster.

t Moves Two Hundred Feet, When the Cradle Timbers Break Down.

(Special to THE SUN.) AMHERST. N. S., July 31. - The effort made at noon today to launch the big raft at Finger Board, near the Joggins mines, proved a failure, For months people residing in the vicinity have looked forward with interest to the aunching of this monster raft, which rivals the Great Eastern in bulk. At an early hour this morning people began to arrive at the place, and at eleven c'clock there were assembled on the shore over one thousand people from all parts of Cumberland and Colchest counties in this province, and Westmoreland of New Brunswick. The failure to launch the rafs was due to the fact that the timber used for the ways was new and absorbed the grease.
Besides the ways having been laid on Thursday the great weight of the raft made it a difficult thing to start it. If once started the pile would move off very rapidly, as the ways are laid with a grade of three-quarters to seven-eights of an inch to the toot. At a quarter to twelve a large gang of men commenced the work of knocking the shores out under the direction of Mr. Olive.

The immense structure did not move. Almost all the able bodied men present then gave a head hut atil no movement was percentible. hand, but still no movement was percept The spectators were of course disappointed. An idea of the size of the raft may be had when it is stated that it weighs about seven thousand tons and that the pressure is about fifty pounds to the square inch. Right after dinar, men were sent for jackscrews which will be placed under the cracle timbers, and at midnight, when it will be high water again, another effort will be made which, it is expected, will prove successful. Should this attempt fail, the ways will be taken out and again greased. This would take three or four days, but it is believed not to be necessary. Mr. this is the first failure, if it can be regarded in that light. Both he and Mr. Robinson are confident that the raft will be got off during these tides. The ladies of the Baptist congregation in River Hebert improved the occasion by preparing refreshments, which were freely consumed, and were found to be a convenience,

seeing that there are no residents in the neigh (Special to THE SUN.)

AMHERST, Aug. 1 .- Owing to unavoidable delay in procuring necessary gear, the attempt which was intended to be made to launch the the result, which was even worse than that of yesterday.

tending from cross pieces on the foundation to those on the cradle. At a quarter of twelve, by order of Mr. Olive, the men comfortifications, which are considered necessary in consequence of the creation of a new military route to the eastern world by the construction of the C. P. R.

The citizens propose to held a ball and regatta next week.

Toronto, July 29.— A special cable despatch from London says: An interview with Sandford Fleming is published here, which points to the probability of the success of the attempt to establish direct telegraphic communication between Great Britain. Canada and Australia. The Imperial and curricalian governments have been approached and agreed to moving decreased until it came to a stand-still, nication between Great Britain. Canada and Australia. The Imperial and autricalian governments have been approached and served to grant subsidies which will enable an influential company to lay a cable from Vancouver to Brisbane in Queensland or Sydney, N. S. W., via the Sandwich Islands.

TOBONTO, Aug. 2.—The commission of engineers appointed to report upon the sewer system for the city sent in their combined report to the city council tonight. The system they recommend will cost \$1,115,000.

KIRGSTON, Ont., Aug. 2.—A sad drowning accident occurred this afternoon. Patton, G. Cliff, and Sheeley, three members of "A" Battery were sailing in a skiff when it was struck by a squall and capsized. Cliff and Sheeley into being shle to swim sank and were drowned, but Patton swam ashore. Patton and Cliff are two London battery men who are here taken short courses. Alt are single men. Cannon are now being fired over the place of the accident with a view to raising their bodies.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 2.—Oa his return trip secured. and that being pushed out of their secured to suddenly swerve to one side and almost immediately a portion of the ways floated to the surface and ran a considerable distance from the shore. This, it is believed by many, was caused by the cradle timbers failing and the raft leaning over, which of course pushed the ways out of position. Some of the timbers in the bed on which the ways rested were broken, it is thought by the apreading of the raft and the consequently uneven pressure on the ways. It is patent to see that the raft bulged out near the centre slightly. It was not, however, damaged in the slightest, except that two of the circular chains were broken. Some believe that the ways were not properly secured, and that being pushed out of their

Mr. Barnhill thinks the result will cause an advance in the price of piling in the New York market.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

A List of Appointments Officially Announced.

(87 midnight cable.)

LONDON, July 29 .- The following appointments are officially announced :-

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Marquis of Salisbury (former position, Prime Minister and Sec. of State Foreign Dept.)
Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Earl of Iddesleigh (was First Lord of the Treasury in the
late Salisbury cabinet.)
Chief Secretary for Ireland - Sir Michael

Hicks-Beach (formerly Chancellor of the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer—Lord Randelp Courchill, who by virtue of his appointment becomes the recognized leader of the conservative party in the house of commons (formerly secretary of state for India.)

Secretary for War—Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith (as before.)

First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord George Hamilton (as before.)

Hamilton (as before.)
Lord High Chancellor—Baron Halsbury

Secretary for India-Rt. Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley (formerly colonial secretary.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Marquis of Lord Lieutenant of Heland—Marquis of Londonderry. (The Earl of Carnarvon filled this office in the former Salisbury ministry.)

Lord President of the Council—Viscount Cranbrook (as before).

President of the Board of Trade—Rt. Hon.

Edward Stanhope (as before).

First Commissioner of Works—Rt. Hon.

David Plunket (as before).

Postmatter General—Lord John Manners (as before).
Lord Chancellor of Ireland - Lord Ashbourne,

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Lord Ashbourne, (as before).

The following appointments have also undoubtedly been decided upon, but are not yet officially announced: President of the Home Government Board, Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin; Attorney General, Sir R. Webster.

Right Hon. Henry Cecil Rakes declined ito accept the office of Home secretary, which Lord Salisbury pressed him to take. He will prebably be nominated by the Conservatives for the office of deputy speaker and chairman of committees in the House of Commons in opposition to Leonard Henry Courtney, the radical liberal candidate.

LONDON, Jap. 29.—The following additional LONDON, Jap. 29.-The following additional

Home Secretary-Mr. Henry Matthews Secretary for Scotland-Right Hon. Arthur Balfour. Postmaster General-Right Hon. Henry

ninisteral appointments are announced : -

Cecil Raikes,
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord ohn Manners.
Patronage Secretary to Treasury—A. Akers Douglass.
Attorney General of Ireland—Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes, Q. C. Solicitor General of Ireland—John Gregory Gibson, Q. C.

Gibson, Q. C.

It is rumored that the Queen has summoned Gladatone to Osborne tomorrow, for the purpose of holding an interview previous to the exchange of the seals of office on Tuesday. London, July 29.—The Times says that the new Cabinet is not altogether what could have been wished in the interests of steady governraft last night was postponed until this morn"The Liberal unionists of Londonderry will, ing. At the time there was a large crowd of people at the place and all appeared to regret alists. Sir Michael Hicks Beach must show more force of character and steadiness of pur yesterday.

A number of jack screws and wedges were used in connection with pieces of timber extending from cross pieces on the foundation possible to allow time for Lord Randolph sure. His general character and habits, Churchill's position to consolidate and mature. He will have a difficult and arduous part to play and will encounter much jealousy.
His promotion, however, gives rise to a new
hope of a vigorous era of conservatism. A
serious question will be how to get on with the

London, July 29.—Sir John Elden Gorst member of parliament elect for Chatham, has informed his supporters in that constituency that he will probably have to seek re-election as he expects to accept a post under the new

government. LONDON. Aug. 1 .- The following appointnents are officially announced: Secretary of State for India-Sir Richard

Lord Privy Seal—Earl Cadogan,
Colonial Secretary—Right Hon, Edward President of the Board of Trade—Right Hon, Edward Stanley. Lord Advecate—Right Hon, J. H. A. Mac-Solicitor General for Scotland -Mr. J. P. Bannerman-Robertson.

Master of the Horse-Duke of Portland.

CHAMBLY. Opinions of the Press on the Recent Election.

(Special to THE SUN.) MONTREAL, Aug. 1.- Eminent counsel are consulting as to whether a petition will be presented against the return of Prefentaine for

be to London battery men who are here taken short courses. All as a signed nem. Cannot are now being fired over the phase of the accidence of the phase of t

out to a church at a nominal salary of \$4,000. agreeing privately to make the church a pres-PRESONAL.—Sir Leopard Tillsy arrived in the city ¶yesterday from St. Anirews and registered at the Royal.

Anirews and registered at the Royal. Deer Island Notes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ) BURIED AT SEA.-John Dean of Fair Haven died suddenly at the Grand Banks, where he had gone on a fishing cruise. He was in the Rattler, Captain Hunter, when they met a fierce gale which put the vessel in jecpardy. They had 200 fathom of cable out, which Dean was heaving in by the windlass when in a very literal sense he ceased "at once to work and live." He was buried at sea, July 3rd, the captain having kept his body a considerable time, hoping to see some craft bound this way by which he might send it home, but his hopes were vain. The community is greatly sflicted with Mr. Dean's wife, family and friends by

he sad event. REST FOR THE WEARY. - Frank Marshall has gone to that benign shelter and home for the mentally afflicted, which is so beautifully situated near your oity. There is universal regret for one so young and promising to have to go there, and there is much hope among his friends of his recovery. May it be so by a favoring providence!

SUNDAY SCHOOLS -Mr. John H. Offilen of the Charlotte County Sunday School Association has visited the schools on Deer Island in their interest as well as that of the association. He has collected many facts and figures to be presented at the approaching convention to be held at St. Andrews.

THE Baptist Sunday School, Chocolate Cove, held a concert in Moss Rose Hall last Saturday evening. It was largely attended, and well conducted. Rev. Mr. Swim made a good chairmap, and Revs. W. W. Applebee and W. Lawzon gave addresses, which were well received, and for which thanks from all present on vote, were accorded them and the organist Miss Sadie Leonard.

PULPIT AND PLATFORM.—Rav. W. W. Applebee filled the Methodist pulpits last Sunday on Deer Island, and Rev. W. Lawson those of Mr. Applebee at Eastport. Mr. A's texts were Isalah 28, 16: "The tried stone," and the words of James: "Submit yourself unto the Lord." He preached very ably each time, as he usually does. He is a preacher of no mean order as his record proves, and will command an audience of

attention and interest anywhere. Rev. Mr. Guilynn, Episcopal minister, is giving general satisfaction to his people and the public generally by his pulpit and platform services. He is an excellent preacher and lecturer. He delivered a fine temperance lecture the other evening to an appreciative audience on Indian Island. The rev. gentleman had an interesting service on the same island at which he baptized an ad-

GOSPEL ARMY, - Captain Thomas Collins and Mrs. Weeks in company with Rev. W. Lawson held a very impressive service at Indian Island last Monday evening. All took part, but Weeks' singing of the gospel was an attractive feature of the service, Captain Collins spoke for Rev. W. Lawson with considerable power at Leonardville Wednesday evening last. These workers would have stayed on the island had the time not been unseasonable for continued

service. OUR Boys.-Clayton Leonard, a very smart and enterprising young man, has returned from the States, and after a holiday will open up the tailoring business for himself at St. Stephen. He is worthy well as his skill as a firstlass cutter will warrant this statement. Miss Abbie Leonard is home from Boston, where she has been spending the winter, Arthur Dixon has finished his course at the Chenography Institute, Oswego, U. S., and has secured a situation in Montreal. Arthur s by no means disappointing his friends by

Your Boys,-Messrs. Wilson and Brown of your city have been here this week finishing up some business. They are ever welcome among us, as they usually behave

themselves well. BOVINE SPELLS.—The question is being dally repeated what can be in our cows? The other day a herd of them fought more for fun we think, than damage, and such a time as there was among them. Some were hooked, others knocked over embankments, others left mired, while some frieked away as f pleased at the result of the fracas. One cow was lost for fifty hours and was found in a mud bank, whence she had to be drawn. She has hardly recovered, and may never recover. Whether ornot, we thinkshe has concluded to take better care of herself in future. The "baby cow," (a three year old) of the one named, some time after fell into a similar plight, but resoued herself and crawled home from her "slough of despond."

The Transcontinental Line.

St. Paul, July 30 .- The St. Paul and Manitoba and the Canadian Pacific have issued a circular announcing the opening of a new transcontinental line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via their roads to Vancouver, B. C., and all Paget Sound and Pacific coast points. The Manitobo train now leaving St. Paul daily at 7.15 p. m. will connect at Winnipeg daily, except Wednesday, with the Canadian Pacific's through train from Montreal and make the entire trip from Winnipeg to the coast without change of cars. At Vancouver direct connection will be made with steamers of the Cana-dian Pacific Navagation Company for Victoria and Puget Sound points. Connection will also be made there with steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company for San Francisco, Alaska points, and all ports on the Pacifiq coast. Later connection will be made at Van-couver with steamers for Japan, Chine, and Asiatic points.

To Marry Lorne's Sister.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 30 .- Social circles are in a flutter over the announcement that James Ballie Hamilton of this city is about to wed Lady Evelyn Campbell, fourth daughter of the Duke of Argyll and sister-in-law of or the Duke or Argyll and sister-in-law of Princess Louise. It is announced that the ceremony will take place at Westminster A! bey on Aug. 10. Mr. Hamilton's brother, besides being secretary of the admiralty, held the offices of warden and custodian in many of the palaces and parks of England, and his grandfather, the Earl of Haddington, was hereditary keeper of Holyrood. The residence of the Hamiltons has been at Greenwich.

A man has been ill-requited in Paris for an act of courage. Another man had thrown himself into the Saint-Martin Canal to commit suicide, and was drowning, when a stranger suicide, and was drowning, when a stranger leaped into the water and brought him safely to the bank. The bystanders dragged the stranger, much against his will, to the police station, in order that his courage should be recorded, when the officer on duty recognized in him a clock maker named Collmaire, who was wanted by the police for extorting money by passing himself off as a detective.

SAMPLE copies of the Cape Sable, N. S., Advertiser were sent to several firms in Eastern Canada with the object of securing their advertising patronage. One of these firms in reply said: "When your people are voting repeal out of pure and simple hostility to western traders, it would be very wild of us to waste money advertising among them."—Toronto

## The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 4, 1886.

## REPEAL AND ANNEXATION.

A correspondent of the Boston Globe has been in Halifax, and has interviewed a number of the leading repealers, from whom he has obtained a sketch of alleged history relating to the confederation movement and its results. It is not necessary to refer to the story as told in the Globe, but it is worth while to take a note of what Hon. A. G. Jones, ex-minister of militia, told the Globe, because Mr. Jones is the leader of the repealers and a privy councillor of Canada. The following is a portion of the interview :

"What is the feeling in Nova Scotla regarding the United States?" was asked.
"It is this," was the reply. "The United States is so closely allied to the people here that if continued troubles go on it will be one of the easiest things in the world to bring about a sweeping election of the people favoring anevation.

ing annexation.

"Although it is an unpleasant thing for strong and patriotic Canadians to believe, it is nevertheless true that, if called a vote on

is nevertheless true that, if called to a vote on the annexation question, Halifax would sup-port it by a large majority.

"Slowly but surely there is passing from the people's mind the sentimental attachment felt for the home government, and in its place is arising a desire to possess the advantages which, as a state in the American Union, we would enjoy.

This has been an unspoken desire for

years.

If England agrees to cur repeal, it will bridge over a dark is:u.). It will effect a temporary cure.
Without home rule Nova Scotia will prepare for a struggle, which will not end until the Stars and Stripes are floating over her

This is the A. G. Jones who, when the union was effected, spoke of pulling down the imperial flag from the citadel of Hallfax, unless repeal could be obtained, and who subsequently accepted office and emeluments in the Canadian government, took a solemn oath to protect and defend the Dominion and straightway ceased to speak of repeal except to pronounce it a dead issue. Mr. Jones is no longer in office. He sees no chance of returning there, and, therefore, his willingness to commence a struggle which will not end until the Stars and Stripes are floating over the land.

J. W. Longley, attorney general of Nova Scotia, also gave his views. To the reporter's question concerning annexation, he replied that he had been talking to a well known Liberal whose views were much in point. Longley's Liberal, who is of course Longley himself, is represented as saying:-"In the mind of every statesman in Canada

annexation is only a question of time.

"The chief point that might be raised is,
How can such a condition of affairs be brought
about? It is true that sectional feeling exists
on both sides of the line. on both sides of the line. How long it will exist can be only conjectured. It is purely a sentimental feeling. There is no ground what-ever for it to continue. I think the annexation movement will begin when the tariff is removed from international traffic. If the Liberal party were strong enough to prevail upon the United States Senate the advantages to be derived, I think by free trade the difficulties would be lessened, particularly if a strong tariff were raised against all foreign governments by both the Canadians and American people. If this alliance can ever be formed, Canada will become annexed to the United States without a doubt, notwithstanding the loyal feeling she holds for England."

Comment is not receasery Realites tion movement will begin when the tariff is

Comment is not necessary. Rielites, repealers, annexationists, are all grits. They are a fine lot.

## CHAPLEAU AT CHAMBLY.

The Chambly election is chiefly important because it is the first federal contest which has taken place in Quebec since the Riel question came to the front. Riel is the sole issue in the fight, and the issue is a direct one. The Secretary of State on one side and Mr. Laurier on the other discussed the question on nomination day. Laurier told Chapleau that he was a murderer and had hanged Riel. He stated that the Northwest fighting was begun by an unjustifiable attack of the Canadian forces upon the soldiers of Louis Riel, and repeated the remark made by him last winter that if he had been on the banks of the Saskatchewan he would have taken arms against the Canadian volunteers. Mr. Chapleau appears, by the reports of the oppopars, by the reports culty in making himself heard. The Grit crowd shouted "hangman" at him; they rushed up to pull him from the platform; they pushed portraits of Riel in his face; and tried to throw a rope around his neck. Many of these rowdies were imported for the occasion, and if the Grit reports be true, they controlled the meeting for Laurier and the Grit speakers.

All credit, then, should be given to the pluck and straightforwardness of the secretary of state, who faced the turbulent mob and told them to their heads that he heartily approved of the course of the government in the Riel case. It was something to maintain in the presence of such a crowd, as best he could amid the yelling and the threats of his hearers that Louis Riel was rightly condemned and justly executed. It was something to characterize Riel's crimes by their proper names,

country in a miserable strife over the dead body of that wretched man. Perhaps Chambly constituency may return the Grit Rielite candidate, but the stronger the local feeling is in favor of the race and revenge party, the more Chapleau deserved to be applauded for telling those people a piece of his mind.

But the rowdles at the Chambly nomination and the electors of the constituency are not the same crowd. The latter are yet to A Meeting of Merchants in heard from.

## The Cardinalate.

COPIES OF TELEGRAMS BETWEEN QUEBEC AND THE HOLY SEE.

The following telegrams have been interchanged between the ecclesiastical authorities at Quebec and the Holy See ;-QUEBEC, 21st July, 1886 .- To CARDINAL

JACOBINI, ROME, ITALY:—Enthuastic religious fete. Demonstration by Catholics and Protestants. Gratitude to Leo XIII. CARDINAL TASCHEREAU. Rome, 22ad July, 1886 -To CARDINAL TASCHEREAU, ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, QUE-

pleasure by the Sovereign Pontiff, who thanks and blesses you. I congratulate CARDINAL JACOBINI. QTEBEC, July 22. - To CARDINAL JACOBINI. Rome, ITALY:—Mission executed, indescribable enthusiasm, the United States and whole of Canada represented. Illumination and fireworks. Speeches by the Cardinal, Ablegate and Governor, Cardinal and people

grateful. Leo XIII applauded. O'BRYEN ABLEGATE. Rome, July 22.-To Mgr. O'Bryen, Apos-TOLIC ABLEGATE-The Holy Father very satisfied with your telegram, bless you.

CARDINAL JACOBINI, QUEBEC, July 21.—To CARDINAL JACOB-INI, ROME—The Archbishop of Toronto thanks the Holy Father for the signal honor to have been named delegate to the Holy See to invest Cardinal Taschereau with the beretts. Imposing ceremony; 22 bishops present; general enthusiasm; profound and universal gratitude to Leo XII.

ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO. Rome, July 22.—To Mgr. Lynch, Arch-BISHOP OF TORONTO, AT QUEBEC, CANADA-The Sovereign Pontiff has experienced great consolation in learning the solemnity of the fetes celebrated with so much enthusiasm in presence of 22 bishops. An event of this kind will tighten the bonds which unite the Holy See and the faithful of your country. His Holiness very affectionately gives the Apestolic Benediction to Your Grace, to the new Cardinal, to the members of the clergy, and to the laity who were present at the ceremony.

CARDINAL JACOBINI,

A Post Official Arrested for Embezziment:

CHICAGO, July 26 .- Col. W. H. Bolton, chief of the division for handling second class matter at the Chicago post office, was arrested shortly after noon today, charged with embezziment of public funds by means of false returns. The post office inspector This was strongly seconded by the directorate claims to have traced a shortage of \$4,000 claims to have traced a shortage of \$4,000 cheap rates on goods shipped over their line. He had been requested to visit the principal \$50,000 to \$100,000.

John I. Stewart, weigher, was also arrested. The inspectors say that they have found that the Chicago Daily News Co. paid him nearly \$1,000 more from November, 1884, to November, 1885, than any amount he turned over to the government. They also allege that during the same period the Western News Co. paid him \$3,600 more than he returned to Washington. They have still to inspect the accounts of all other newspapers which had papers mailed. These arrests are very likely to be followed by more, as the inspectors have discovered a private memorandum belonging to Col. Bolton, which, they claim, implicated a number of federal officers and even private citizens. The inspectors say the facts, when brought to light, will furnish a sensation that will astonish the country as well as the

## Abington's Mineral Beposit.

INCREASED INTEREST IN THE DISCOVERY.

ABINGTON, Mass., July 26.—The interest in the discovery of gold and silver in this place has been increased during the day. Many speculators from New York have been deposits exist and took some of the quartz, It is hard enough to cut glass. The lock is soft and can be easily worked. Mr. Carrigan oday and made a thorough investigation. As the result he stated that he never saw better indications for a gold and silver mine in all

If the land above the rocks can be leased he promises that he would be able to start company within a day or two. He finds indications of silver in large quantities, some copper, sulphur, lead, gold and iron and traces of arsenic. He says the position of the ledge indicates a large deposit of metal at a depth of 50 feet and thinks the deposit worth \$500,000 at least. Some splendid fossils of plants have been dug from the ground. Yestorday some excellent specinens of peacock ore were found, which is the finest specimen of sulphur. An old miner said this evening that he was confident the deposit would exceed expectation, and he felt sure the value of the mine was much larger than the figures mentioned.

## The Largest Broil on Record.

FIVE THOUSAND HENS AND CHICKENS CONSUMED

sand when violently ordered to retract the statement to stand firmly and repeat it. The Grit Rielite party know the value of Chapleau. From them he refused with scorn the effer of the leadership of the new national party if only he would say that Riel was hanged without his consent and approval. Referring to this in his Chambly speech he said in the hearing of Mercler himself:

"If I had wished popularity, power, calebrity even with my fellow-countrymen of my own race I might have yielded to the appeal made to me by the Hon. Mr. Mercler, who chieved me, in the name of the whole of his party, the first rank, the full authority over, and the devotedness of his friends. My countrymen, I then measured the dark abyss which I would have to bridge between the temptation held out to me and the evil consequences which would have followed for my own people if if yielded to it. I refused, and the future will say for the benefit of my race that I was right."

Mr. Chapleau has done himself great oredit in this matter. This is not the first hostile crowd to whom he has spoken with boldness his views of Louis Riel and of the politicians who are trying to involve the

# ENCOURAGING TRADE

Between Canada and Australasia.

# the Court House.

Addressed by Mr. Woods, She iff Harding, Senator Boyd and others.

A number of the merchants and manufacturers of the city and Portland assembled in the court house Monday afternoon in response to the invitation of Sheriff Harding, president of the board of trade, to the citizens to meet Alex. Woods, agent general from Canada to Australasia.

BEC :- Telegram of your Eminence read with Among those present were :-C H Fairweather,
A A Stockton, MPP,
Ali Alan,
W H Thorne,
J H Moavi y,
R R Barnes Hon John Boyd, V Ellis, MPP. J V Ellis, MPP,
Ald Peters,
E McLeod,
J H Parks,
J S Kennedy,
Wm Fleming,
Robt Craltshank,
Edwin Fisher,
E Leonard,
James Lee,
D J Doherty,
L Themes, B R Barnes, fimeon Jones, feorge Morrison, jr, Jas Robertson, Ald P L Connor, [of ] land, J Woodworth, Chas Turnbuil, J J Munro, SHERIFF HARDING

> xplained that on Saturday morning he was called upon by Mr. Woods, who visited St. John for the purpose of seeing some of the citizens. Mr. Woods had been appointed by the Dominion government to proceed to Australasia for the purpose of encouraging trade between those colonies and Canada. The gentleman referred to was present and was known to many in attendance, having called on them at their respective places of business. Mr. Woods wished to go to our sister colonies with the fullest information as to the manufactures of Canada. He would spend the next two months in obtaining such information and would endeavor to open the eyes of Canadians constalls to the advantages of extended trade generally to the advantages of extended trade

being introduced, addressed the meeting at some length. He said he did not propose to attempt to make a speech. He was in the presence of business men and would deal with practical facts. There was much for him to learn by visiting the various manufacturing centres of Canada, and probably he would make centres of Canada, and probably he would make some statements to those present which would prove valuable to them. The Dominion government had recently been strongly im-pressed in view of the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway and the proposed placing of a line of steamers on the route between British Columbia and Austrialasis, with the opportunities offered Canadian manufacturers to extend their business in those colonies. of the Canadian Pacific railway, who offered cities of Canada and to advise the manufacturers in reference to the possibilities of extending their trade with their fellow colonists. The intention of the government is to open s The intention of the government is to open a Canadian office and sample warehouse in one or more of the principal cities in the Australian colonics—in the former to keep all such information about Canada as it may be possible to supply through maps, directories, commercial journals, etc.; in the latter to keep samples of such Canadian manufactures as may be adapted to that country, price lists of same in Canada, with such information as to freight and insurance as may be necessary to give the purchaser delivered prices. Many samples of and insurance as may be necessary to give the purchaser delivered prices. Many samples of the same article, but by different makers, and prices of each, may be kept on hand, the purchaser making his selection. Duplicate samples of small portable wares should be sent, as local brokers will take the goods in hand with a view to making sales, in the same manner as our commercial travellers; having manner as our commercial travellers; having obtained orders they could send same direct to manufacturer, giving the usual shipping direc-

manufacturer, giving the usual shipping directions and any necessary references.

His primary business was to develop closer commercial relations with that continent, to bring the Canadian producer and Australian importer together, to let the one know the wants of the other, to show the Australian buyer what the Canadian can sell, to advise the Canadian producer as to the styles and buyer what the Uanadian can sell, to advise the Canadian producer as to the styles and character of goods suitable, or which can be made suitable, to the Australian trade, to give made suitable, to the Australian trade, to give such advice or opinion on the commercial standing of the firms proposing to do business as may be desired, so far as local knowledge may enable him; thus to assist and increase the ability of the Canadian dealer to compete for the trade and to do so with no more than the addinger commercial risks. the ordinary commercial risks.

Many lines of goods made here and adapted

to the home market could, with some change in style, be suited to the Australian market. For instance, the boot and shoe business was one in which we could compete with any country.

Last year the boots and shoes imported by the

Australasian colonies averaged \$1 per head of
the population. The English makes are used almost exclusively, and cur manufacturers would have to send there a tyle of boots and would have to send there a style of boots and shoes as nearly as possible like those imported from England. He could send to Canadian makers samples of the kinds required, and they could make their goods as nearly like them as in their power. If our makers could manufacture similar goods just as cheap, then we could obtain a fair share of the trade. The population of Australasia is in the vicinity of 3,000,000 people, and their imports amount to \$250,000,000, and their exports are of about the same value. This is the value of the imports from Great \$100,000,000, and the exports to \$89,000,000. Thus while our imports from Great Britain and foreign sources amount to only \$20 per head, those of Australasia are \$83 per head. So far Canada has done but very little trade with Australasia, our exports last year amounting to \$433,000 of which \$160,000 only was of manufactured goods. Of this latter sum \$84,000 were for books exported by an Ontario firm, which by paying some attention to the trade secured such a large business. It was only reasonable to suppose that an equally large business might be done by our manufacturers in other lines if the same attention were given to it. Canadian makers are able to manufacture agricultural implements just as good and as cheap as the United States makers. He had conversed with manufacturers of late and found them greatly pleased at the decision of the government to, if possible, extend our trade with other colonies. The last census returns showed that Australasia has the same acreage in wheat as Canada, and therefore the same number of agricultural implements are required. Previously our makers have considered the risk too great and have never placed any of their implements in the market, with the exception of one or two machines. He felt satisfied that at an early day Canadian made implements will be effered for sale in Australia and they cannot fall to find a ready sale, Of the imports of Australasia Great Britain sends goods to the value of \$134,000,000, and the United States goods valued at \$10,500,000 British manufacturers give a large share of their attention to the Austravalued at \$10,500,000 British manufacturers give a large share of their attention to the Australasian trade, and agents are kept there to ex-tend the business. The United States have rather neglected the market but have secured a larger share of the business than might be expected, her merchants not having canvassed

which enter into the manufacture of articles, such duty will be refunded if the articles are exported from Canada. The minister of customs desired it to be stated that he would be happy to see that the law was carried out to the letter. This law would be construed mest liberally in the cases of all manufacturers to encourage them in the exportation of their goods. Ready made clothing makers could take advantage of this and do a large and what was certain to be a remunerative business there. Last year Great Britain sent to Australasia ready made clothing to the extent \$9,000,000, which was double the value of ready made clothing turned out by the manufacturers of Canada. The policy of the present government would in no way operate against us in competing with other countries in the supply of the Australasian markets, Our shipments of agricultural implements last year were to the value of \$256, while that of the

Our shipments of agricultural implements last year were to the value of \$256, while that of the United States was \$244,319. In books, maps, engravings and other printed matter Great Britain's shipments last year amounted to \$1,005,000, those of the United States to \$124,940, while Canada sent \$34,591. In this business we could certainly compete with other countries, and successfully too. The shipments of boots and shoes from Great Britain to Australasia last year was \$3,665,000 and those of

tralasia last year was \$3,665,000 and these of the United States \$367.

How is it that the former country has such monopoly of this trade? The province of Quebec has made immense strides in the industry. Is the secret in the fact of non-inter-course with Australia, or in our not adapting our goods to the needs or taste of a country so English in its habits? The course of this trade is the most stalling. English in its habits? The course of this trade with the past three years have seen a large increase in the export by us of sole and upper leather, which last year was about \$500,000 for the most part to England, and about double what it was in 1884. Do we send the raw material to England for manufacture because we know so little of, and have so little communication with the countries where these goods are sold? But besides sending our leather to England, it is a curious fact that we send to that country large quantities of boots and shoes, some of which possibly go to make up their exports to Australia. A leading boot and shoe firm of Montreal haefor the past 10 years sent one of their trave lars regularly twice a year to England and Germany to solicit orders for their manufactures, it is to be presumed with success, or it

would be abandoned.

In the shipme: t of ale and beer to Australia Great Britain sent last year about \$5,520,000 worth and the United States shipments amounted to \$74,385. Our States shipments amounted to \$74,385. Our manufacturers ought to secure a portion of this large trade. Canada should be able to compete with the United States in supplying carriages and horse carts, also part, with profit. Already the owners of the cordage works are shipping their goeds to the upper provinces and Manitoba, and they might just as well export their manufactures to Australasia. Great Britain shipped to these colonies last year cotton manufactured goods and we should be able to supply almost all they require. All present are aware that the nail and spike manufacturers of St. John have for some years shipped their manufactures to Australasis, and the venture has proved successful. At the present time one firm is filling an order for a firm there. Of the cars ordered by the railway companies of these islands, last year, Canada shipped none, although in 1884 a London, Ont., firm shipped to the colonies \$50,000 werth of cars. At that time an order was also sent to the United States for cars and was of course falled. While those made in Canada gave every satisfaction, those made in Canadagave every satisfaction, the American built cars did not and the com-pany which ordered them had expressed much pany which ordered them had expressed much regret that both orders were not sent to Canada. He had conversed with the members of the firm of Jas. Harris & Co., who felt that they could do a considerable business there, the Australians desiring to trade with Canada rather than the United States. The railways the Australians grows are wealth in the control of the co rather than the United States. The railways in the Australasian group are rapidlygincreasing, which necessitates a steady increase in reling stock. There were many other lines in which we would prove successful competitors with Great Britain and the United States if our merchants would only make an effort to secure a part of the business. Since he arrived in St. John he had been in-

Since he arrived in St. John he had been informed that one firm is manufacturing nall boxes for shipment to Austrialasia for a gentleman in the nail business there. The gentleman referred to was at one time interested in the nail business in St. John.

In answer to C. H. Fairweather, Mr. Woods said about one-third of the exports of the United States to Australasia were shipped by steamer from San Francisco. The rates the United States to Australasia were shipped by steamer from San Francisco. The rates charged are much greater than will be asked by the steamers which it is proposed to run in connection with the C. P. R. The manufacturers of St. John would hardly be able to send bulky goods over the C. P. R. for shipment by steamer to Australasia, but they could export such goods by vessel from this port. It is not unlikely that a line of steamers would run from the St. Lawrence to Australasian porte, and St. John merchants could make their shipments in these vessels. It was the intention of the C. P. R. manager. Mr. Van Horne, to make such rates as would astanish as additional to the control of the c the intention of the U. P. E. manager. Mr. Van Horne, to make such rates as would astonish us, and by this means we could do more business with these islands than the most sanguine hoped for.

THE SHERIFF suggested that the gentlemen present form themselves into a conversational meeting, which was done. which was done,
In answer to Sheriff Harding, Mr. Woods
explained that the voyage from London to
Melbourne via the Suzz Canal was made in Melbourne via the Sutz Canal was made in about 45 days, while goods leaving St. John could be carried over the C. P. R. and landed in Melbourne in about 32 days. He spoke of the great wealth of these islands. The banks were of the very heet kind. Immense amounts of money were on deposit and the shares were quoted at double their par value. Oats brought 75 cents per bushel there, and Canadian grown oats could be landed there at 50 cents. Butter sold at from 25 to 56 cents per pound, and Canadian farmers ought to have no difficulty in making money in supplying these markets.

Sheriff Harding said Mr. Woods would remain in the city until this (Tuesday) evening, and would be happy to receive any gentlemen who might desire to see him at the Royal Hotel. In case any wished to correspond with him, Mr. Woods saked them te direct their letters care of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

GEO. MORRISON, JR., asked Mr. Woods if duties were imposed by the governments of these colonies on any of the goods mentioned.

Mr. Woods said the duties were light and affected other countries just as they would Canada.

SENATOR BOYD said we should not separate without thanking Mr. Woods for his visit, and the information he has given us, which is I think, the most interesting we have heard for a long time, and also to thank you Mr. chairman, for having given

the market at all further than through some shipping agents. It may be believed by some that we in Canada will be at a disadvantage as compared with Great Britain in the supply of the goods required by our fellow colonists in Australiasia in consequence of cur protective tariff. It is maintained that as we have to pay high duties on cartain goods which we could export, these goods which we could export, these goods which we could export, these goods which we could export, the manufacturers of Great Britain. Such is not the case however. Hon. Mr. Bowell, the minister of customs, the speaker said, asked him particularly to place before all persons with whom he conversed or whom he addressed the fact that under the customs regulations manufacturers of other goods for use in the manufacture of other goods for expert from Canada. He now had reference to a recent order which had become law, under which a drawback was permitted on all manufactured goods i.e. any duty paid on goods which enter into the manufacture of articles, such duty will be refunded if the articles are exported it to us. Such information is valuable too in connection with the great exhibition, now being held in London, which cught to do much for us. The demands from other lands, and best mode of supplying these demands, will soon te practical questions put to us. I was struck with the remark of Mr. Woods, that a London merchant had his own brand put on tobacco made in Montreal, which he was exporting to Australia. Years ago, Messrs. Foster of, this city, were asked to brand their goods as from London makers, who sent them to Australia. Why should not our own makers deal direct, and have the profit which goes to the London exporter? For years Messrs. Foster have exported to Australia, Mr. Pender also, and Messrs. McAvity send their brass works largely into Ontaria, Simms' brushes are sent into Ontario and Newfoundiand; Fleming's locomotives with Harris's cars take these on the land, and steamers fed by McLaughlin's boilers transport them by water. L put to us. I was struck with the remark of Mr. Woods, that a London merchant had his own brand put on tobacco made in Montreal, which he was exporting to Autralia. Years ago, Messrs, Foster of this city, were asked to brand their goods as from London makers, who rent them to Australia. Why should not our own makers deal direct, and have the profit which goes to the London exporter? For years Messrs. Foster have exported to Australia, Mr. Pender also, and Messrs, Moore's nails are known abroad: Messrs, Moore's nails are known abroad: Messrs, McAvity send their brass works largely into Ontaria, Simms' brushes are sent into Ontario and Newfoundland; Fleming's locomotives with Harris's cars take these on the land, and steamers fed by McLaughlin's bollers transport them by water. Last week an order for \$49,000 worth of plant was given here for a horse railway in a city in a neighboring province, to be made here. On canned vegetables and fish (of which Mr. Woods spoke), on canned lobsters and salmon, finnen haddies and boned codfish, have comforted thousands beyond this Dominion. Mr. Flewwelling has long exported his wares to Bermuda, and other sles of the sea. Our New Brunswick granite worked into p.llars in Carleton, support the city hall and post effice of Philadelphia, and is found all over Boston and New York, and so is our building stone. Our coal warms thousands of engines there; rope walks, and a cotton duck factory supply many wants. Woollen thousands of homes in Ontario, and runs hundreds of engines there; rope walks, and a cotton duck factory supply many wants. Woollen mills work up more than grows on our own sheep, and hides from far have to be imported sheep, and nides from far have to be imported to supply our tanneries, while our breweries quench the drouth of many beyond this locality. The St. Croix mills sell largely in Ontario and Quebec; so do the Gibson mills. Parks told me that three-fourths of his pro-Parks told me that three-fourths of his product goes to Ontario, and without that market he would have to shut down. The Moneton cotton mill and refinery fend most of their products abroad. Our furniture display at the exhibition shines even there, while the wood trophy of Messrs. Howe is admired beyond all for the the skill and incompite shown in it as also for

the skill and ingenuity shown in it, as also for the marvellous variety of woods which abound in this country, and about which, frequent enin this country, and about which, frequent enquiry is made, for use in the finest house furnishing, India, Japan, China, Australasis, will there see what we can send them; and the question is, how? If we in New Brunswick can hold our own in so much made here, with Ontario and Quabec, surely we send alongside of them to Asia and here, with Ontario and Quabec, surely we send alongside of them to Asia and Australasia. The Canadian Pacific will soon be at our door. For 30 years some have spoken, written and worked for this to come to St. John, and it is now almost an accomplished fact. When the president and vice-president of that road were here, this month, they urged that not a day he lost in preparing they urged that not a day be lost in preparing for the trade that must open up through our natural advantages and the new facilities. As Mr. Vanhorne also said: "I had a very mean Mr. Vanborne also said: "I had a very mean opinion of your country, because of the number of New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians I used to meet in our Western United States, in the most miserable places, but yesterday in coning from Halifax to St. John, one of the finest countries I ever saw, was there. I thought this must be a miserable place, or, to use their own words, a God forsaken country, when they left it for that poor territory." With this country we only need facilities of markets and means of production and delivery. Go to Boston and New York, you will find many of the finest factories with a New Brunswicker or Nova Scotian at its head, the publisher factures, it is to be presumed with success, or it is fair to suppose that otherwise the route would be abandoned.

Australasia. Great Britain shipped to these colonies last year cotton manufactured goods to the extent of \$9,260,000. A Hamilton, Ont., firm is at the present time sending cotton to Australasia. It is generally believed by the Canadian manufacturers that their cottons are of a better class than those made in Great Britain. In fish Canada sent \$81,193 worth to these colonies. We have a good market there for our fish and should do a much larger business with these islands. Our dry salt fish would find a ready sale there. They have no fish, but consume immense quantities of them, and we should be able to supply almost all they require. All present are aware that the nail and spike manufacturers of St. John have for some years shipped their manufacturers to Australasia, and the venture has proved the proposition of June 1877, by which nearly twenty millions of our energy and strength were swept at all, but the scars from that blow are disappearing with returning hope and capital, and St. John will yet become what its friends prophesied, the Liverpool of Canada. Last winter our merchants had a large fish trade with the upper provinces, which formerly centred in Boston; our friends there have thus lost by the lapsed treaty what St. John have for some years shipped their manufacturers of St. John have for some years shipped their manufacturers of St. John have for some years shipped their manufacturers of St. John have for some years shipped their manufacturers of St. John have for some years shipped their manufacturers of St. John have for some years shipped their manufacturers and the year of the prophesion of our energy and strength we lost, and untold millions of our energy and strength we lost, and untold millions of our energy and strength we less that we recovered at all, but the scars from that blow are disappearing with returning hope and capital, and the year of the scars from the blow are lost, and untold millions of our energy and strength well only large. The only wonder is that we recovered at all, but t whom we are indebted for what he is doing and has been doing in trying to extend our trade relations with the West Indies and Spanish Islands) the suggestions of Mr. Woods will be safe, and I hope that in this way the great gaps may be filled, which have been made by the loss of our wooden shipping and carrying, our West India trade, our old time whaling business, which you and I, Mr. Chairman, will remember so largely centered here, with others, and that the practical ideas given us may be worked out. out.

I have to move that the thanks of this meeting be tendered Mr. Woods for his visit and the valuable information furnished by him. ALD. P. L. CONNOR of Portland seconded the motion.

The sheriff, in putting the resolution, said the board of trade had done what it considered the board of trade had done what it considered its duty in calling this meeting.

The motion was carried by an unanimous vote, and the sheriff, in tendering Mr. Woods the thanks of the meeting, said he hoped Mr. Woods would be successful in his mission and that it would prove beneficial to Canada and Naw Represents agreeful. New Brunswick especially.

Mr. Woods thanked the meeting for the re-

Mr. Woods thanked the meeting for the resolution, which was quite unexpected.

Mr. Woods, before the meeting adjourned, said he wished to acknowledge the sheriff's kindness since his arrival in St. John. The sheriff had exercised the energy of youth and the discretion of age. The speaker also returned thanks to the manufacturers of St. John who he said with rutered. Jehn who, he said, might rest assured that he would de his utmost to extend the trade of Canada in Australasia. The meeting then adjourned.

## Nix's Mate.

Queer name, isn't it, for a beacon in midocean? It is high tide as we pass, but when the tide is out there is a long, narrow bar of sand extending almost to the mainland. Would you believe this sandy shoal was ever a large fertile island? Yet such is the fact. Why is it called by such a queer name?
Well, Nix was a freebooter, that is, a pirate, and on the shores of this island he and his mate buried their treasure. The captain disappeared after this and the mate was hung for the crime, although he protested his in nocence and gave as a sign that the island would disappear. Now, what a pity they should have hung that mate! If they hadn't, that island might have been in existence to this day, instead of that ugly looking old beacon! The mate was not the only person hung there, for Boston harbor was quite a resort for robbers and pirates, and many a

resort for robbers and pirates, and many a one was captured and hung.

One account or report at the time charges them with being "instigated by the devil." I have no doubt that his satanto majesty was as lively in those days for evil as he is now, and somewhat of late I have thought that he is not dead yet. You know, perhaps, that Captain Kidd was brought to Boston before he was sent to London to be tried. I wonder why they did not give him a sail "down the harbor" and land him at Bird Island or Nix's, and then set him performing the style of gymnastics so common there—dancing on air. One bold sea king made so much money that he retired, turned over a new leaf and became one of the solid men of the town. It is wonderful how good some people are after they have made their little pile, and are on the road to—well, fill in the place to suit your several beliest. One thing is strange,—the only two islands in the harbor upon which a gibbet was set up have disappeared. Was it chance?—Boston Cor. of Cape Cod Item. Cor. of Cape Cod Item.

At a dinner given to Henry Ward Beecher in London, one of the guests was an English-man named Theodore Tilden.

WIMBLEDON. Canadian Scores for the Queen's Prize. London, July 15.—Yesterday was the most trying day for the competitors that they have

experienced since the meeting commenced. At midnight a heavy rain, accompanied by half a gale of wind, set in, and continued in a way that did not at all conduce to the comfort of the dwellers in tents. At gunfire in the morning, the wind continued in full force, but there were only occasional squalls of rain and rifts in the flying masses of cloud allowed rifts in the flying masses of cloud allowed the sun to break through at intervals in a fashion not at all favorable to good scores. But the shooting had to be done whatever the weather, and the usual procession of markers, register keepers, and competitors proceeded to the Wimbledon end of the Commen to be in readiness for the commencement of the second or 500 yards range of the Queen's prize. When the first gun was fired a long line of volunteers took up the prone position on the damp up the prone position on the damp ground in front of the line of targete, and when the second gun behind the line of butts answered the report from the council tent, a smart rifle fire at one tent, a smart rifle fire at once announced that the serious business of the day had begur. The wind was from west-southwest, or almost directly up the range but it The wind was from west-southwest, or almost directly up the range, but it was very far from being steady, either in strength or direction. It blew in gusts strong enough to make a notable difference in the elevation between the maximum and minimum force, and coming now from the right front, then from the left, and at other times as straight shead that the good at other times so straight ahead that the good men declared that, in the course of their seven men declared that, in the course of their seven shots, the aim was sometimes dead on the bull, and then as much as a foot off the target, both right and left, making a difference of eight feet variation of direction in the course of a few minutes. Such conditions made it impossible that the average shooting should be good, and it tested to the utmost the indement it tested to the utmost the judgment of the marksmer, some of whom made what, under the circumstances, was very admirable shooting, though others and men of ripe experience too, went to grief. Pretty soon after commencing, Corporal Souter, 1st Aberdeen, made seven successive bull's eyes, and as he came from the range with 31 he thus placed to his credit the fine aggregate for the two ranges of 66. Another competitor, Sergeant Institute tor Morgan, 2ad West Kent, made 34, and tor Morgan, 2ad West Kent, made 34, and there were a few scores of 33 amongst them baing Private Ferguson, let Argyll, the gold medallist of, 1880. Respectable aggregates at the two ranges kept drafting in, but the average shooting was low, and many well-known good shots came to grief. Indeed, it seems highly probable that the result of this year's contest will be that the bulk of the best known man will show up but noorly, and that new contest will be that the bulk of the best known men will show up but poorly, and that new competitors will come to the front very extensively. Amongst those who made good shots under very adverse conditions was one of the Indian Iteam, Sergeant Spooner, of Calcutta, who made 34, which, with his previous 32 at 200, put him in the comfortable 66 exterows experted.

in the comfortable 66 catsgory, another competitor during the course of the day, Color Sergeant Barrett, 2ad Lancashire, achieving the same aggregate with the same range scores of 32 and 34. No score of 65 was made, and only one 64. Then came seven scores of 63, eleven of 62, twenty-five of 61, and forty-two of 60. Last year there were three scores of 66, and no 65 score as this year, eight of 64, ten of and no 65 score as this year, eight of 64, ten of 63, twenty-one of 62, twenty-eight of 61, and forty-seven of 60, so that the data are furnished for a comparison of the shooting of the top scorers of the two years at the two ranges. Taking these alone, 1886 compares very favorably with 1885; but a comparison of the team averages of the different battalions represented would show them to be low, and worse than

	The following are nial and the Indian	team	score	3 01 1	ne t	wa Colo
	·À	USTRA	LIA.			
	[2.98] _ 1. 48 PF				200	500 aggt
	Lieut. Co'onel Sleep,		-		27	23-50
3	Sergeant Saker,		ma		29	21-50
	Captain Powell,	-		e .	20	23-46
ã	Private Allen,				30	24-54
ı	Private Churchill,				29	27-56
ł	Captain Blackshaw,			-	28	13-41
I	Lieutenant Cook.	••		••	23	20-48
l	Lieutenant Keating,	••	••	••	27	22 - 49
ł	Colour Sergeant Gee,	***	••	••	27	28-55
ì	Able Sesman Fenn,		•••		31	25-56
ł	Captain Room,	-	-	•	25	27-52
I	Licutenant Watchorn,	••	-		27	18-45
ļ	Lieutenant Golding,	**	••		29	21- 50
Į	Colour Fergeant Bairon	W,			28	28 - 56
I	Sergeant Grimes,	•••			27	29 - 56
I						-

Averag	re. 50	93 ner	man		76
		ADA.		10	
				200	500 As
Sergeant King,	••	_		24	28-52
Sergeant Loggie.		••		29	23-52
Pergeant Lordly.	-	••	- 010	27	21-48
Staff Sergeant Armstr Private Kimmerley.	rorg,	••		30	30-61
Captain Burnhill.	••	••		29	27-56
Sergeant Mum'ord.	-	••		31	22-53
Daimaka TAAA	-	••	••	28	24-5
Private Stanton.	••	-	-	25	19-44
Sergeant Prand	••	-	••	22	29-42
Captain Adams,	-	-	•	29	26-55
Lieutenant Maxwell,	••	-	-	27	23-52 23-50
Captain Hood,	-	-	-	26	28-54
Sergeant R laton _		_		28	19-47
Sergeant' A Bell, _				26	32-58
Staff-Sergeant Mitchel	1		_	27	25-52
Lieutenant Blair.				30	24-54
Trooper Beatty,				30	21-51
Private Russell,				32	29-6L
Staff-sergeaut Wilson,				29	28-57

					-
	Averag	ge, 52-	5.		1060
	INDIAN	TRAM.			
				200	500 A2
Sergeant Mawhood,		••		82	17-49
Private Lenehan,		_		26	22-48
Private Creamore.	•••			11	23-34
Co.or Sergeant Harv	vood.			26	24-50
Sergeant W Leach.				29	17-46
Lieutenant Crozier,	- ::	==		22	30-52
ergeant Murray.			•••	28	
Private Reeves.	••	••	-		28-56
ieutenant Dale.	-		••	24	23-47
Major Bourdillon.	••		••	30	23-53
Lieutanant Davis.	•••	••	•••	24	11-35
	0.0	••	-	29	31 - 60
Bergeant Spooner,	-			32	34 - 66
crporal Mcore,		••		24	20-44
orporal Owen,		-		24	15-89
Captain Waiter faise	,	••	***	29	28-57

Average, 49 06 per man. It will be seen from these figures that at position, Canada leading, Australia coming next, and India bringing up the rear. Canada, however, has gained two marks per man on Australia at the 500 yards, and India has lessened the gap which separated her from Australia, while the average shooting of the three is close up to the battalion averages of the best shooting battalions of the mother country. Thus the average of the Greater Britons stand at 50,80, while that of the London Rifls Brizade. 33 men. is 51 69. ion Rifle Brigade, 38 men, is 51 69.

## Wonderful Mand S.

HE MAKES A QUARTER OF A MILE IN THIRTY SECONDS AND A HALF, A 2 02 GAIT,

John Murphy took his weekly trip up to Robert Bonner's farm, near Tarrytown, on Saturday, to give Maud S. a spin in the course of her regular work in preparing her for the coming trial, in which Mr. Bonner expects she will be able to beat her own record of 2.083, the best in the world. Murphy jumped into the sulky, and, after giving her a jog of two or three miles, said:
"This mare is a flying. I think I'll have to
let her out for a quarter, to take the rough

edge off."
She was sent away trotting as true as a die. She flew over the ground, and made the quarter in the wonderful time of 301 seconds, a 2.02 gait. Everybody present, including her owner, was delighted at her speed. The fact that she had made a quarter of a mile a week before in 31½ seconds, a 2.06 galt, showed that she could trot a quarter in these low figures whenever she was called on to do it.

A car load of corn was lately shipped from Nebraska to Chicago which was sold at the latter city for \$3 less than the freight, and the owner had to pay the balance.

reminiscences Cony Female

August

AN UNPUBL

In 1833, ac

that year the a Mrs. Nulci scademy boar
She possesse
was somewh
Among its co
said, by a ve
who boarded i
at whom she rather mercile her Boston be album, reques which he inser is believed, ha out, and the I little copy: "Thou ar

"Thou ar And th Yet, some

They wil As the s And the j 'Farewel As thy Thy life

Preached in N. B., 1

"If any man is

1. Our sub

and may God

all needful tr

of this chapt

henceforth ki though we h flesh, yet now Then follow fore if any ma creation ; the behold, they pressed, St. I that all men in Christ or that we Chris with St. Paul persons. tators of God the outward persons of me man after the according to honors, nor a Frenchman-free or enslav Christ, his ric his slavery or tively speaking In the light of sinks into ut has faced and question-"A 2. But St. ference. He known Christ know him so 1 known Christ conversion he the despised I as a great imp leading the peo destroy His fo energy to kingdom which

he knew th death. But a longer knows When new creation ing the Lord lowly carpent who has been God with pow holiness by th Him whom in low!
King of Kings
over all, bless
3. At it was Christians, so not know the flesh. While like the unbel ness, knowing and finding I we read the Calvary in the worship our Saviour, as the awe we listen heaven to John am He that liv hold, I am ali keys of death
4. Now just
wrought in St is with every There is in the

enemies of

He never he Christians wh

stands forth a in him see things are pe become new." creation we ar old creation. formed man breathed into and man becamighty transit dust of the gro that dust God man, and brobreath of life, soul, By this that he was ta thou art, and Nor are we ev solemnly than thought-of wo "Earth to e dust." If you see that there ence between result of the

acting upon there is indeed

#### WIMBLEDON.

Scores for the Queen's Prize. uly 15.—Yesterday was the most the competitors that they have ince the meeting commenced. At avy rain, accompanied by half a set in, and continued in a way at all conduce to the comfort of in tents. At gunfire in the wind continued in full force, but ly occasional equalls of rain and lying masses of cloud allowed reak through at intervals in a t all favorable to good scores, bting had to be done whatever and the usual procession of later keepers, and competitors the Wimbledon end of the be in readiness for the comthe second or 500 yards range d prize. When the first gun long line of volunteers took one position on the damp ront of the line of targets, second gun behind the line of the report from the counc rifle fire at once announced that siness of the day had begun. from west-southwest, or almost e range, but it was very far from either in strength or direction. It strong enough to make a notable inimum force, and coming now front, then from the left, and so straight ahead that the good that, in the course of their seven was sometimes dead on the bull such as a foot off the target, both , making a difference of direction in the course of a few h conditions made it impossible ge shooting should be good, and the utmost the jadgment nen, some of whom made what. imstances, was very admirable sh others and men of ripe ex-rent to grief. Pretty soon after Corporal Souter, 1st Aberdeen, accessive bull's eyes, and as he range with 31 he thus placed to

that the bulk of the best kno up but poorly, and that new I come to the front very extenst those who made good very adverse conditions the Indian Iteam, Serge-of Calcutta, who made of Calcutta, who made bis previous 32 at 200, put him ble 66 category, another com-the course of the day, Color ett, 2nd Lancashire, achieving te with the same range scores No score of 65 was made, Then came seven scores of 63, wenty-five of 61, and forty-two ar there were three scores of 66, as this year, eight of 64, ten of 62, twenty-eight of 61, and on of the the data are furnished nof the shooting of the top wo years at the two ranges. one, 1886 compares very favorbut a comparison of the team different battalions represented m to be low, and worse than

ne aggregate for the two ranges

r competitor, Sergeant Inst:uc-lad West Kent, made 34, and

vscores of 33, amongst them be

erguson, 1st Argyll, the gold

80. Respectable aggregates at kept drafting in, but the aver-

as low, and many well-known me to grief. Indeed, it seems e that the result of this year's

are the scores of the two Coloian teams :-

AUSTRALIA. 200 500 argt.
27 23—50
29 21—50
20 23—46
30 94—54
29 27—56
23 13—41
24 20—48
27 22—49
27 28—55
31 25—56
25 27—752
27 18—45
29 21—50
28 28—56
27 29—56

764 rage, 50 93 per man. CANADA. 200 500 Aggt 24 28-62 29 23-52 27 21-48 30 30-68 30 30-68 31 22-58 32 24-52 25 19-44 22 29-42 29 26-55 29 26-56 29 28-54 23 19-47 25 19-48 26 28-54 27 25-52 30 24-54 30 21-51 32 29-61 29 28-57 1660

Average, 52-5. INDIAN TRAM.

200 500 Aggt. 82 17-49 26 22-48 11 23-34 26 24-50 90 17 46 age, 49 06 per man.

n from these figures that at and range the Indian and retain the same relative leading, Australia coming bringing up the rear. Canada, ined two marks per man on 500 yards, and India has p which separated her from average shooting of the to the battalion averages of battalions of the the average of the Greater 50.80, while that of the Lon-le, 33 men, is 51 69.

## derful Maud S.

ARTER OF A MILE IN THIRTY D A HALF, A 2 02 GAFT.

took his weekly trip up to farm, near Tarrytown, on ve Maud S. a spin in the ular work in preparing her trial, in which Mr. Bonner be able to beat her own ree best in the world. Mur-o the sulky, and, after givtwo or three miles, said: flying. I think I'll have to quarter, to take the rough

away trotting as true as a ver the ground, and made ne wonderful time of 301 gait. Everybody present, vner, was delighted at her that she had made a quarter before in 314 seconds, a that she could trot a quarfigures whenever she was,

orn was lately shipped from cago which was sold at the less than the freight, and the

cences of Mrs. Priscilla Webster Page, of Washington, D. C., she was attending the Cony Female Academy at Augusta, Me. In that year there came to Augusta for a summer that year there came to Augusta for a summer a Mrs. Nulcina, who established herself at the academy boarding house as a teacher of music. She pessessed an autograph album which was somewhat of a curiosity in its way. Among its contents was a poem written, as she said, by a very prosy, awkward young man who boarded in the same house with her, and at whom she was in the habit of poking fun rather mercilesely. The evening before leaving her Boston boarding house she gave him her album, requesting a slip from his pen, upon which he inserted the following lines, which it is believed, have never been published. Susan Cony, a cousin of the author of the "Reminiscences," then a young lady of 16, wrote them iscences," then a young lady of 16, wrote them out, and the poem is transcribed from her neat

"Thou art going hence-God bless thee! Thou art going hence—farewell!

May the devil ne'er distress thee, May the wide world use the well.

"Thou art going hence forever, And thou sheddest not a tear; Tis well, for tears shall never "Yet, some will not forget the.

A torment as thou art; And some will e'en regret thee Who do not weep to part. "They will miss thy merry laughter,
As the school boy does his rod,
And the jokes which followed after
Thy visitings abroad.

"Farewell! the Lord be near thee! In thy future goings on, And the pious shun and fear thee, As thy Quaker friend hath done "Thy life - may nothing vex it.

Thy years be not a few, And at thy final exit John G. Whittier "18th of 4 mo., 1830." May the devil miss his due

SERMON.

Preached in St. James' Church, St. John, N. B., by Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Rector.

A NEW CREATION.

"If any man is in Christ, there is a new creation; the old things are passed away; behold, they are become new."-2 Cor. v. 17 (R. V. margin.) , 1. Our subject, then, is "A new creation," and may God the Holy Spirit guide us into all needful truth concerning it. In verse 16 of this chapter we read : "Wherefore we henceforth know no man after the flesh; even though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now we know Him so no more." Then follow the words of our text: "Wherefore if any man is in Christ, there is a new creation; the old things are passed away: behold, they are become new." Briefly expressed, St. Paul's meaning in verse 16 is, that all men are now known by their being in Christ or not in Christ. That is to say, that we Christian men who are like minded with St. Paul have ceased to be respecters of persons. In this regard we are humble imi. tators of God Himself, who neither looks on the outward appearance nor regards the persons of men. As Christians we know no really no uncommon case, we ask those who man after the flesh. We do not value a man according to his riches, according to his honors, nor according to his nationality. We ask not whether he is an Englishman or a Frenchman—whether he is rich or poor—free or enslaved. We ask the one simple question: Is he in Christ? If he be not in Christ, his riches, his honors, his nationality, his slavery or freedom, are matters comparatively speaking of no consequence whatever. In the light of the gospel every other inquiry sinks into utter insignificance until a man has faced and answered the searching, vital

question-"Art thou in Christ" 2. But St. Paul makes a particular reference. He adds: "Even though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now we know him so no more." How had St. Paul known Christ after the fiesh? Before his conversion he had looked upon Christ as the desplaed Nazarene. He regarded Him as a great impostor, who was wifully mis-leading the people. He felt himself called of God to combat Christ's teaching and to destroy His followers. He devoted every energy to the work of subverting the kingdom which Christ had set up. He occupied a leading place among the bitterest enemies of

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

He never hesitated to give his vote against Christians who were brought to trial, when he knew that vote would doom them to death. But as soon as he is converted he no longer knows Christ after the opinion of men. When he has himself experienced the new creation we find him no longer regarding the Lord Jesus merely as the meek and lowly carpenter of Nazareth, but as one who has been "declared to be the Son of God with power, according to the spirit of holiness by the resurrection of the dead."
Him whom formerly he had persecuted, now in lowly adoration he worships, as King of Kings and Lords of Lords, "God

over all, blessed for ever." 3. At it was with St. Paul and his fellow Christians, so it is with us today. We do not know the Lord Jesus Christ after the While unbelievers of our own time, like the unbellevers of old, grope in dark-ness, knowing Christ only after the flesh, and finding His cross a stumbling-block;

5. Then when we come to the new creation, there is as marvellous a change between the natural man and the new-created spiritual man as there was between the dust of the ground and the natural man. As much more glorious as is the living man than the dust out of which he is made, so much more glorious is the spiritual man—the new crea-tion in Christ Jesus—than the most highly gifted natural man of whom we can possibly conceive, "If any man be in Christ there is a new creation." Few and startling are the words. Ponder them deeply. If you

do but think what a mighty energy must have been brought to bear upon the dust of the ground before the result was a man in his dignity standing forth in the image on God, surely you will have some conception of the energy with which the Holy Spirit works, when there is that new creation which takes fallen man out of the dust of sin and transforms him into the likeness of the Holy One of God. 6. In order to strengthen this part of the

argument let me remind you that the same power is manifested in the resurrection. The power of the Holy Life-Giver manifest in the creation of the first Adam, is yet more mani-fest in the resurrection of the last Adam, even Jesus Christ. In Hls glorious resurrec. tion we have the assurance that all that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake. When all that are in the tombs shall hear the voice of the Son of God and shall come forth, surely out of the dust of death and the grave there shall be a new creation. The calling forth of the resurrection body will be a creative act even more glorious than that which produced from the dust of the ground the first living man. We may, then, with mingled awe and thankfulness, conclude that it is exactly the same energy which created man out of the dust of the ground-which shall work mightily to recall men from the dust of the grave—which is now new-creating men from the dust of sin and uncleanness into the life of righteousness. Justly does the apostle exclaim: "The old things are passed away;

behold, they are become new."

7. I do not know, my brothers, how this may strike you; but should the Holy Spirit's awakening power come home to you tonight -should there be

A NEW CREATION

in your case—then know for your everlasting comfort that the very same power will have wrought mightly in you which wrought in Christ when he was raised from the dead, and in the dust of the ground when out of it Adam was formed. 8. I shall now try, by God's blessing, to

put the matter practically before you. At least one such case as that which I shall suppose may have come under your observation. You may know if only one man now in Christ who once was addicted to all manner of open and wilful sin-a slave to strong drink, or lust, or the passion for gambling—
a man whose language was ever foul with
blasphemy—one evidently in terrible bondage to satan. Suddenly there came a change. Drunkenness, lust, gambling, blasphemy, are forsaken with loathing by the man who formerly was their willing slave. Of his former companions many mock, but some wonder with a feeling akin to awe at him who, as they are constrained to confess, is a do not believe in Christ what it is that has wrought this startling transformation.
Vainly do they take refuge in sneering denials; for the evidence is before their own eyes that there is such a thing in the providence of God as a new creation of the poor sinner, concerning whom it is blessedly true that for him in Christ "the old things are

passed away; behold, they are become 9. There is one infallible test by which you may know whether you yourself, O man, have been newly created in Christ Jesus; and that test is prayer. Prayer is the very first sign of life in the soul, When Saul of Tarsus, the raging persecutor of the Christian church, is arrested in mid career by the appearance and voice of the glorified Jesus, men lead him by the hand, a blind and helpless, but convicted and penitent sinner, into the city of Damascus. There for three days he lies sightless, and does neither eat nor drink. He is occupied with but one thing. As the Lord says of him to Ananias, "Behold, he prayeth." If there is a man here tonight who does not know what it is to pray to God, and that not merely with his lips, but out of the depths of his heart, let him know of a surety that not yet is he newly created, not yet is he in Christ. With him it is no question as to what his doom shall be, for his doom is so far fixed as that unless the Holy Spirit do bring him out of his prayerless, lifeless

condition into the new creation in Christ Jesus, he is already

would you be thought "praying characters:"
yet just as certainly as there is an absence of prayer, so certainly is there an absence of life; and if you have not lite in Christ it is

\*\*The saddle is in general use, and the best horses are the Arabs, and after them come the Turcomans. Some of the latter attain to great size, and are used by

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY WHITTIER. forth in the image of God, a living soul. He by whom this creation is wrought is the life-giver. But where there has been degree. The tourist is alone the life-giver. But where there has been degree. The tourist is alone the life-giver. But where there has been degree. The tourist is alone the life-giver. But where there has been degree. The tourist is alone the life-giver. But where there has been degree. The tourist is alone the life-giver. But where there has been degree. The tourist is alone the life-giver. But where there has been degree to reach a read to use the life-giver. degree. The tourist has to use the lash freely to make any kind of speed between the rude stations which mark the course of the rough bridle paths. the new creation, there will be prayer—the bible will be loved—the house of God will be a place of delight, and husger and thirst will spring up in the soul for the spiritual refreshment of the table of the Lord. These

C. AND I. EXHIBITION.

Distinguished Visitors at the Canadian

(STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE SUN.)

11. My fellow Christians it is needful for you and me to remember that unless our pro fession is a lie we are really NEW CREATURES IN CHRIST JESUS. For us old things have passed away and all things have become new. For us, then, there is a new light, there are new occupations there are new thoughts, there is a new home. We are in the world, but not of the world. Between us and those who are of the world worldly there is a definite distinction. We are able at least in some measure to say with St. Paul : "I am crucified with Christ; nevertheless I live: yet not I, but Christ liveth in me, and the life that I now live in the flesh, live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself for me," "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world."
"They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh, with the affections and lusts," But are you—am I—thus crucified with Christ?' O let us not evade the question. Have all things for you passed away? Have all things become new? Be not deceived. Unless you are crucified unto the world and the world unto you; unless the flesh is crucified: unless you are living as those who are alive unto God; unless there is a distinguishing mark between you and the mere lovers o the world and its pleasures; it is vain for you to profess to be the slaves of Jesus Christ. New things are the heritage of the consecrated life. A new delight in prayer, a new delight in the word of God, a new delight in the house of God, a new delight in the Lord's table, a new joy and melody in the heart through the indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit; all so many evidences that changes. One stream turns scarlet, another the old things of the selfish life of sin have

is it otherwise with the new-born soul. Its

first utterance is a cry, and that cry is—
'Our Father.' Moreover, just as the babe
receives strength through the use of the
nourishment which nature provides, so does

the soul go from strength to strength through

the use of the means which Christ provides for the refreshment of its hungering life.

Once again let us sound the blessed refrain-

'If any man be in Christ there is a new creation: the old things are passed away

ehold, they are become new.

for ever passed away.

13. The heart of Christ goes out to many here tonight, who heard His voice long ago, but have been content to drag out a miserable existence without Him, With unwearied love and patience He now calls

THE ARMS EXTENDED ON THE CROSS, crying with a great yearning cry: "Return, ye backsliding children; why will ye die? To each of His own strong ones comes the voice from heaven: "Be thou faithful unto to death, and I will give thee the crown of life." O, if we bat listen to His voice rather than to the hollow voices of the world, we the salvation of our souls. Yes, let us cry back to Him. If we are sinful, He is holy, and His blood cleanses from all sin. If we are weak, He is mighty and able out of weakness to make us strong. But the word of God is so plain on these points, that I can only with reverence leave the Holy Spirit to apply that word to your souls. Remem-ber that to all it is appointed once to die, but after death the judgment. The near ap-proach of death and eternity will make all hings which have to do with God and our souls startlingly real, and I would not that either you or I should be found in that olemn hour unprepared to meet our God. Some have been new created even on a death bed, but they are the very few. Those who resist the Holy Spirit now, assume an awful responsibility, for they may never hear his pleading voice again. There may be a new creation in some sculs here this evening. It may be that even as I speak some one is passing out of the death of ain into the life of ighteousness; and that even now angels are harping with their harps, while, giving glory to God, they rejoice over one sinner that repenteth.

Persian Horses.

WONDERFUL SPEED AND ENDURANCE OR VERY SHORT MEASUREMENTS.

(From the Turf, Fie'd and Farm.) Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand, whose bubble pricking letters from Persia were not relished is also true that without such repentance, without an earnest cry from that broken and contrite heart, which God will not despise, there can be for such a man no escape.

10. "If any man be in Christ, there is a new creation." How many of you, my brothers, do not pray! Not for the world like the unbelievers of old, grope in darkness, knowing Christ only after the flesh, and finding His cross a stumbling-block; and before the throne of God, among the number of those who shall live and abide in his presence for ever. Do not any longer allow yourselves to be deceived. Begin now to cry out in prayer to your Father in heaven: nor rest until He gives you by the Holy Spirit the witness in yourselves that you have been new created in Christ Jesus.

11. We do not for a moment say that the new created in Christ Jesus.

12. We do not for a moment say that the new created in Christ Jesus.

13. We do not for a moment say that the new creation in a man is invariably manifested with startling suddeness, as in the case grow in the vicinity of Teheran, and the 4. Now just as there was a mighty change wrought in St. Paul at his conversion, so it is with every man who is really in Christ. There is in that man a new creation. He stands forth a new creature. All men may in him see for themselves that "the old things are passed away; behold, they are become naw." When we speak of a substitute of the startling suddeness, as in the case of Saul of Tarsus; but we do say with emprincipal food of the horse is barley, except for two months each year, when the daily ration is of herbs possessed of laxative properties.

Outside of the gates of Teheran is the race course, the longer circuit of which is about the same of the substitution of the soul.

in him see for themselves that "the cold things are passed away; behold, they are become new." When we speak of a new creation we are at once led to think of the old creation. Of the creation of Adam we are at once led to think of the old creation. Of the creation of Adam we are told in Genesis that "the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." See what a mighty transition there is here. Behold the will soon be openly manifested. It will soon be openly manifested will the will soon be openly manifested. It will soon be openly manifested will the will soon be openly manifested. It will soon be openly manifested will be manifested suddenly, the new creation has absolutely indispensable to the class of the ground and observe that out of the dust. "Dust the first the man himself is not consider that the will soon be openly manifested. It will be manifested and the soon of the dust. The control is a state of the present of the will be manifested and the soon of the dus

things as necessarily follow upon the new creation as do the ordinary activities follow upon natural life. The very birth of a child is accompanied by the wailing cry which proclaims its advent among the living. Nor Brilliant Illuminations and Decorations,

Section-Notes.

CANADIAN COURT, C. AND I. EXHIBITION, LONDON, July 10. The attendance during the week has been very large, the figures being, Friday, July

2, 24,721; Saturday, 39,555; Monday 5th, 26,131; Tuesday 30, 685; Wednesday (when the admission fee is raised to fifty cents), 16,379. On Wednesday the exhibition is kept open until 11 p. m. and unusual brilliancy is striven for in the decoration and illumination of the grounds, the colored fountains being, above all, especially handsome. These colored fountains are a novelty even here and are the outcome of a practical application of the electric light as an Hluminator. (The grounds, flower beds, trees, klosks and range of buildings enclosing the quadrangle within the exhibition, are, by the way, all lighted by thousands of tiny white and colored incandescent lights). They rize from the centre of a large pond, which is ted by a triple cascade, the water falling over give to it all the hues of the rainbow. The fountains are driven by steam power, so controlled that the altitude can be instantan-eously changed at the will of the operator. The central stream at one moment rises to playing only 20 feet; while the surrounding fountains, all of lesser volume, are, perhaps, throwing converging streams of fifty feet, uniting in the centre and falling in showers upon the short but glant centre stream.
Electric lights supplied with reflectors of all colors are fixed beneath each fountain, with auxiliary colored lights underneath the margin of the lake—all operated by machinery and worked by three or four men in caves or excavations under the water. At first the fountains rise under a clear white electric light, in the form of a large iceberg and then follow all sorts of kaledeoscopic Nile green, another pale blue, a fourth orange, and so on, the colors commingling as they reach the summit of water jets, which rise and fall in ever-bewildering variety. Or, the fountains are illuminated in colored layers—the first pink, the next white. the third green, and so on. A column of water rushes high in the air a light green or red; it falls back into the lake in a deep yellow or golden spray. Six colored streams are playing as high as the top of a two story house; and high above them shoots a column of water sparkling like burnished silver.

Another change of wondrous effect is wrought by vast clouds of escaping steam

that rise slowly among the fountairs. In the twinkling of an eye, a flood of bright red electric light is thrown upon the mass; every other color disappears, and the picture is that of a great conflagration. Thousands crowd the gardens every night to witness these magic fountains, to see the brilliantly illuminated trees, shrubbery, flewer beds, lawns, etc., and to hear the music of two or three of England's best military bands. The round of festivities for Canadian visi-tors is growing more enjoyable and assum-ing larger dimensions every day, the most interesting of the week being the exercises at Cambridge University, where Sir Charles Tupper was made a Doctor of Laws. Wimble-don will soon he a point of interest in don will soon be a point of interest to our felk, and from what I hear the Canadian team is looked upon as a very formidable

We have had lots of distinguished visitors lately. The Princess Beatrice and her hus-band, Prince Henry of Battenburg, visited the Canadian section and purchased some of our finest furs. The Dake of Cambridge also spent some time inspecting the won-drous exhibit made by the Island of Anti-costi, which, its English owners claim, is one of the best points in all Canada for British settlers. The Messrs. Stockwell mean well, in their own interest. Having bought the island, they are trying hard to boom it in this country; but their efforts are not meeting with much sympathy from the mass of Canadians now in London.

Mr. Allison (of Manchester, [Robertson] &

Mr. Allison (of Manonester, Robertson & Alison) was here yesterday; also Mr. John March, who has just arrived.

Cardinal Manning spent a few hours in the Canadian educational court the other day, Hon. G. Oulmet of Quebec doing duty as chaperone. Of course the province of Quebec was well put to the front. Mr. Ouimet has A LOST SOUL.

It is true that his sentence is not irrevocable — it is true that the angels in heaven may yet be made glad over his repentance; but it is also true that without such repentance, but it is also true that were nearly in the Shah, is back again just been appointed an Honorary Member of the Royal Commission, in connection with the exhibition. Mr. Ouimet has just been appointed an Honorary Member of the Royal Commission, in connection with the exhibition. Mr. Ouimet has just been appointed an Honorary Member of the Royal Commission, in connection with the exhibition. Mr. Ouimet has just been appointed an Honorary Member of the Royal Commission, in connection with the exhibition. Mr. Ouimet has just been appointed an Honorary Member of the Royal Commission, in connection with the exhibition. system in a very practical way. Ontario has a much larger exhibit in this particular line; but her official representatives do not seem to give that attention to visitors which Mr. Oaimet requires of his staff and in which he

takes a large personal share.

The Canadian library, under the careful management of Mr. Marmette, is now in fine shape and affords a grand centre of consultation for those who wish to read and learn about our Dominion. The books are like most catalogues, honestly what its name implies.

(London Globe.) New Brunswick Cotton Mills Exhibit.

One of the most attractive decorations made by the Canadian exhibitors on Dominon Day, was that on the exhibit of Wm. Parks & Son (limited), of St. John, New Brunswick, and this firm deserve more than passing notice from the fact of their being the pioneer cotton mill of Canada.

The variety of goods manufactured by

them enables them to make a good display, and all of the articles shown are commercial

selves. The business office, storeroom, and rated. eating and sleeping apartments of the company are in a white adobe building in the western suburbs, and half a mile further south is a high cliff, wheron is the company's He is armed with a powerful street, Turner Hall, tonight. It was the lockent. He is armed with a powerful street, Turner Hall, tonight. It was the

glass, and a tall mast is rigged with nailyard for holsting a signal when game is sighted. The hunting tools consists of three of the regulation double-pointed boats in use by whalers the world over, five long oars in each boat, 200 fathoms of line smoothly coiled in tubs in the bow, and two guns to each boat. The larger size of the two has the proportions of a young cannon and is mounted on a pivot. The missile discharged from it is a steel bar four feet in length and provided with a folding barb that opens out when the harpoon buries itself in the whale. This takes the place of the old-time harpoon and residually the evidence thus far adduced in the trial, with a folding barb that opens out when the harpoon buries itself in the whale. This takes the place of the old-time harpoon, and is much more certain and effective. The lighter gun is fired from the shoulder, and looks like a large-sized fowling piece. It has a 11 inch bore. It is used to put the anishing touches on the whale after the harpoon has made him fast, and the method is to fire an explosive bomb into a vital spot. The bomb is 11 inches in diameter by 18 inches long, the butt end being winged with rubber tips, after the manner in which an ar-row is fastened, to secure guiding power.

by a triple cascade, the water falling over It was early morning when the white sig-rows of colored lamps on each terrace that nal fluttered to the top of the staff of the mast on the cliff, and have previously obtained permission to join the hunt with Captain Mariano, the quartermaster was speedily seated in the stern sheets, awaiting the signal to shove off. This was soon given, the height of 150 feet; a second later, it is and six miles to the northwest the three boats came up with their game, which proved to be an unusually large specimen of the California gray variety. The gigantic fish rolled lazlly about on top of the water, all unconscious of impending danger, and did not even deign to notice the approach of the boats that came upon either side and behind her. A hundred feet away the men lay on their oars, and Captain Mariano sighted over his swivel gun. The men bent over their cars, with every muscle ready to pull or back water at the slightest hostile movement on the part of the enemy. It was a moment that seemed an age of awful suspense to the green hand, but suddenly the captain had a fair mark presented, and pressed the trigger. The boat quivered under the shock accompanying the report, and oars, with every muscle ready to pull or der the shook accompanying the report, and the eye could plainly catch the flash of the harpoon as it cleaved the air and buried itder the shook accompanying the report, and the eye could plainly catch the flash of the harpoon as it cleaved the air and buried itself out of sight somewhere in the right shoulder. Attached to the steel missle was the stout maniful line colled in the how as shown. he stout manilla line coiled in the bow, and

The whale hardly seemed to comprehend the trouble that had overtaken her at first, and it was fully half a minute before she emitted an angry snort and started for the bottom at a rate that made the line smoke The five ashen blades bent and quivered with the strain put on them, but it was none too much, as the boat was scarcely a dozen feet away when the huge bulk of the infuriated whale rose to the surface and spurted twin columns of brine high in the air. Before the animated waterspout could repeat a dose the boat was out of range, both of the fire extinguishing apparatus and the terrible flukes that soon commenced to thrash the water into foam. Her contortions were so violent that the captain could not get in a shot with his bomb gus, which he raised and lowered half a dozen times without pulling the trigger. Fically the flukes quit their thrashing, and like a flash the leviathan dashed away at a terrific rate, burying the The five ashen blades bent and quivered with | laurels. dashed away at a terrific rate, burying the boat's bow between two walls of water fully called her dearie. boat's bow between two walls of water fully eighteen inches high, but the speed was such that scarcely a drop entered the boat. This gait was kept up for a good ten minutes, and then the speed commenced to minutes, and the wounded monster swam slacken, and the wounded monster swam

easily and quietly on top of the water.

The living tug came to a total standstill at last, and, pulling around to a broadside position, the captain was given his opportunity. The second explosion was followed by the whistling of the rubber-winged bomb, which buried itself in the great mass of blubber. Scarcely had the smoke cleared away from the bow before the muffled boom of the bomb exploding in the historical of the bomb exploding in the historical residence of Jonah sounded the death knell of the poor old whale. The victim's huge bulk grew animated again, but only for a moment. The flukes threshed violently for a few seconds, while the waterspouts became tinged a warm red. Struggles and spouts came more and more contracted, until, with a last final effort, the inwardly-wound-

carefully classified and the catalogue is, un. will witness several new and startling de-

WHALE HUNTING AT MONTEREY.

The Bomb Lance and How it is Used.

(From the San Fraucisco Alta.)

SANTA CRUZ, July 10.—The Monterey
Whaling Company is about the oldest institution of the kind on the coast, and the stock proves a year fair investment at the stock proves a year of the street or proves a year fair investment at the street or proves a year fair investment at the street or proves a year fair investment at the street or proves a year fair investment at the street or proves a year fair investment at the street or proves a year fair investment at the street or proves a year fair investment at the street or proves a year fair investment at the street or proves a year fair investment at the street or proves and the street or proves a year fair investment at the street or proves and the street or proves a year fair investment at the street or proves a year fair investmen stock proves a very fair investment to the holders, who are the whale killers them-

south is a high cliff, wheron is the company's lockout. He is armed with a powerful glass, and a tall mast is rigged with halyard for holsting a signal when game is sighted.

The hunting tools consists of three of the

A good sized number of officers were in attendance at the meeting. Capt. O'Donnell was present and had about forty detectives in citizens' clothes, but the meeting

LITTLE CHIPS.

Vermont proposes to establish a state insti-tution for the criminally insane, It costs \$800,000,000 a year to maintain the standing armies of Europe. The wealthiest church in Boston pays its

organist but \$350 per year. Hon, Frank Jones of New Hampshire has his life insured for \$205,000. Rubinstein, the pianist, netted \$100,000 from 106 recitals given since last October. Jules Verne, the story telier, who was shot by a mad nephew last March, is on the fair

way to recovery.

Twenty thousand dollars worth of pears are sent to London every year from the small town of Looz in Belgium.

Mme. Tienane Ledochowski of Brooklyn, N. Y., has invented a rubber egg in which she proposes to sail through the Niagara rapids. The idea that fish is good brain food has

benn exploded by the scientists. The fact is that brains are usually born in a man, and not fed into him. - Hartford Post. Only two centuries ago the white races were estimated to be one-tenth of the world's population. Now it is claimed they are fully one-third.

John C. Enc, the fugitive New York.

it bore the appearance of a flash of brown lightning as it zigzagged through the air after its powerful motor.

\*\*John O. End. the lightness rent at Quebec, which for that place is enormous. His house at Beauvoir is one of the finest in the suburbs. Financially he appears to be at ease. He drives good horses and is liberal with his money, but socially he is not known. Neither he nor his wife is ever invited out, nor are they visited by society people.

bottom at a rate that made the line smoke and emit sparks as it ran over the bows. Both the captain and the boat steerer peered uneasily into the clear depths as the line stopped running out, and a minute later the former shouted. "Back all! Back hard!" 'Back all! Back hard!" | the only one who can dispute successfully his

four grandparents, two great-grandparents, and one great-great-grandparent living. The last named is Mrs. Leeds of Thomaston, who is in her 98th year.

Is in her 98th year.

John P. Squire & Co., the big Bosten pork packers, have had trouble with the Knights of Labor in their employ, which they propose to settle eummarily. It is reported that the firm will discharge its entire force of 700 workmen; they will then offer to employ all men who are willing to return on the conditions imposed by the firm. If enough return to enable them to continue work they will do so. If not, they will close their extensive establishments in Cambridge and Somerville, and remove their entire business to Kansas City. The works are the largest of the kind this side of Chicago and much interest is felt in the result of the firm's decision.

The fashion of fantastically decorating hear The fashion of fantastically decorating beer

tinged a warm r.d. Struggles and sponts became more and more contracted, until, with a last final effort, the inwardly-wound ed monets rolled over and expired. The other boats made fast, and a hard pull of the other boats made fast, and a hard pull of the torse and the prize on the beach, where it is to be out up.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Continuation of the Trial.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The continuation of the anarchists' trial this week it is expected will witness several new and startling developments. After a vast quantity of testimony similar to that already given by Datective Jansson from other detectives who have for various purposes been employed to watch the movements of Chicago dynamiters for the past two years, some of them in the pay of the Citizens' Association and others in the service of Pinkerton's agency at the instance of foreign governments. A dozen witnesses will be called to give the substance of the incendiary speeches made by Parsons, Spies and Fielding at the Hymarket on the evening of May 4th, precoding this boom throwing.

The prosecution expects to rest its case by next Saturday, although it may take by next Saturday, is the same of the incomplete of the instances processed to the same of the instances of free growing of May 4th, precoding the boom throwing.

The prosecution expects to rest its case by next Saturday, although it may take by next Saturday, although it may take by next Saturday, is the same of the instance of free growing of May 4th, precoding the boom the evening of May 4th, precoding the boom the sense of free growing of May 4th, precoding the boom throwing.

The prosecution expects to rest its case by next Saturday, regarding an all the available evidence, much of which the same of the process of the instance, and the same of the process of the sense of the process of the sense of the sense of the sense of the process of the sense of the sens

## C. AND I. EXHIBITION.

#### The Australian Colonies and What they Show.

An Outline of their Growth and Progress Their Imports and Exports.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA - HER WOODS AND

HER WOOLS. No. 1.

As the recent visit to the marltime prov inces of Mr. Woods, the Dominion agent in the Australian colonies has had the effect ef directing the attention of our merchants and manufacturers to the possibility of working up a trade with the Antipodeans, a glance at the showing made by Australasia at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition will possess for many of the Sun's readers at least timely interest.

INTRODUCTORY

The discovery of the eastern shores of the Australian continent, by Captain Cook, in 1770, led to the first Australian settlement ing founded at Sydney by the British gov ernment in 1788. The British colonies which have sprung from this settlement contains an area of 3,169,129 square miles,

Ea	uare n	aile
Western Australia	1.06	0.00
South Australia.	90	4.06
Queens and	_ 68	3,45
New South Wales	810	0.00
New Zealand	- 104	4.40
Victoria		7,88
Tasmania	20	3 21
Fiji		7.74
The estimated population of the	e Bri	tis
colonies in Australasia at the end	of 1	88

was 3,233,041, distributed as under:-New South Wales-921,268, of whom 1,643 were aborigines. (By the end of 1885, the population had increased to 980,-

Victoria - 961,276, including 780 aborigines. Western Australia—32,958, not including 2,346 aborigines.
South Australia—312,781, including 6,346

aborigines.
Queensland—309,913, not including 20, 585 aborigines, New Zaland—520,207, not including 44, 097 Maories.

Tasmania-130,541. Fiji-At the last census the population was 124,902, of whom 115,635 were abo-

The proportion of the sexes amongst the European population of the Australian colonies was estimated in 1881 at 118.76 males to 100 females, or 84.21 females 100 males. The average number of inhabit. ants of European descent was less than one person to the square mile.

During the last decennial period the

population of the Australian colonies (1871-81) increased 42 per cent.; commerce, 47 per cent.; wool production, 70 per cent.; acres under cultivation, 120 per cent.; railways, 431 per cent.; telegraphs, 190 per cent., and revenue 123 per cent. The annual revenues of the several governments increased from 134 millions in 1875 to 214 million pounds sterling in 1884, being an average of £7 15 of South Australia is well arranged. Twenty-0d per head of population. The live stock in Australasia consisted at the end of 1874 shown in frames upon the top of the wood of 74,345,954 sheep, 8,178,745 cattle, 1,272,-020 horses, and 939,021 pigs. The land under cultivation increased from 3,165,000 acres in 1871 to nearly 7,000,000 in 1881, and the total acreage under crop at the close

of 1884 was 7,501,879.

The tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at all the ports in Australasia had increased at the end of 1884 to 12,919,703 tons. In 1871 the tonnage was 4,300,000, and in 1881, 9,504,000. Several lines of steamships, some of them considerably over five thousand tons burthen, are now engaged in the carrying trade.

The value of colonial produce and manufactures exported for 1883 was \$272,863,780. The experts consisted principally of the products of the pastoral, agricultural and mining industries, such as wool, tallow, hides, preserved meats, wheat, gold, silver, tin, copper. coal, etc.

The average deposits in the colonial banks

during the quarter ending 30th June, 1885, amounted to \$396,677,550. In 1884 the trade between the Australian

colonies, England and foreign countries amounted to \$592,869,380, or an average of \$187.50 per head of population, of which the sum of \$101 was for imports and the balance At the end of 1884 the various Austral-

asian governments possessed 7,450 miles of railways in active operation, and 1,848 miles were under construction in various parts of the interior. The railways are mostly returning fair interest on the capital invested and are important factors in the industrial progress of the colonies. There are 33,446 miles of line and 59,956 miles of wire, of electric telegraph connecting every town-ahip of any importance in the colonies, with communication with the rest of the world.

The public debts of the seven colonies of Australasia at the end of 1884 amounted to \$600,000,000 or about \$180 per head of population, incurred for the construction railways and other public works and the consequent development of the varied resources of the several colonies. Out of the 1,968,000,000 acres contained in

the colonies, only 86,703,110 acres had been alienated at the end of 1881, leaving 1,881,-556,970 acres unalienated.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

which makes a magnificent display at the which makes a magnificent display at the exhibition, has a colonial life of but half a century. It is the second largest of the Australian group and is bounded on the north by the Indian Ocean and on the south by the Southern Sea. It occupies practically the centre portion of the island from ocean to ocean, its land frontier adjoining all the other Australian provinces. Its climate is decidedly southern and it produces in abundance tropical fruits and flowers. abundance tropical fruits and flowers.

The entrance to the South Australian court

which occupies the centre of the central gallery is under a rustic arch, with its grass, trees and gully ferns, its emu and euro, cockatoes and parrots, its heavy bunches of white Muscatel and purple Grand Turk grapes. The decorations of the court also speak of a favored land—the blossoms of the orange, the lemon, etc., mingling with the red and purple berries of various vines, Within the arch are two cubes-one of Port Victor granite, the other of Kapunda marblerepresenting the foundations and superstructure of the new parliament buildings. There is a fine display of fauna and flora—grasses and trees from every district of this island continent. South Australia's exhibits may be grouped as follows: Works of art; education and instruction; apparatus and processes connected with the liberal arts; textile fabrics, clothing and accessories; raw and manufactured products; machinery; food products, etc.; agriculture and horticulture; mining industries, and miscellane

THE WORKS OF ART, paintings, water colors and drawings, sta-tionary, artistic modelling, photographs and material prosperity and advancement of the country. There are photos of sheep, including one of the prize Merino ram Hercules, an animal that cost his present owner 1,150 guineas. Hercules is a wonderfully dense and even sheep of great size, fine deep frame, and splendidly covered. His progeny was recently sold in Melbourne up to 300 guineas. Then there are photographs and opal pictures representing natural size fruits grown in the colony, photos of railway cariages, tramcars, carriages and other vehicles made by exhibitors, of steam engines, of the Botanic gardens, of stock stations or farms, of public and private buildings, etc. The educational exhibit is small, but the maps, statistical diagrams, etc., are very creditable.

IN TEXTILE FABRICS the South Australian woollen factory makes a beautiful display of tweeds; and Parker & Co. of Adelaide show shirts, collars and cuffs equal to any to be seen in all London. Manila rope is also exhibited by another manufacturer. The display of jewelry is a lavish and valuable one. There are some magnificent specimens of manufactured gold and silver, chaste in design and refined in workmanship. Brunkhorst of Adelaide exhibits a sterling silver epergne and candelabrum three feet high and weighing 306 ounces. The base of this epergue is surmounted by a fern and ornamented with Burra Burra malachite figures of natives and other colonial natural objects. This Burra Burra malachite, by the way, the Australians claim to be equal in loveliness of grain and brilliancy of transparency to the very best Siberian malachite. It is told of an elderly lady who visited the exhibition, that on being informed the beautiful one used to ornament this spergne was called "malachite" she innocently remarked; "Why, I alway thought Malachite was one of the prophets." Another silver epergne is shown, 2 ft. 3 in. high, weighing 244 oz., and representing a gum standing on a rock as basement, on which there is a display of figures of natives, a stock rider and bush scenery. The basement is made out of one solid piece of silver and is in itself an interesting piece of silversmith's work. A taking feature of the Australian jewelry and silver work, is the account to which emu eggs are turned in the way of art and ornament, being mounted, for instance, as lady's companions, claret jugs, inkatands, cups, etc. These goods are selling rapidly in London on account of their novelty and richness. A third silver epergne is worthy of mention. It is 2½ feet high and weighs 290 ounces. It rests on a blackwood stand and consists of two gum trees bearing a glass receiver on their topmost branches, while on the plateau are numerous figures of stockmen, natives kangaroos, emus, etc. On the three sides of the triangular base are recesses in which the and mining, are faithfully represented.

principal industries of the colony, viz. wheat-growing, sheep and cattle farming, The raw and manufactured products include specimens of forest trees, tanning materials, products of the chase, aquatic plants, wool and pastoral products, leather, skins and furs, vegetable products, pharmaceutical and chemical do, tobacco, tallow, and hunting and shooting equipments. THE FORESTRY EXHIBIT

four plates illustrative of her forest flora are | the trophy and immediately underneath them are a number of planks of polished woods representing the principal timber trees. In a glass case below the specimens of wood

scantling.

The bluegum is a large tree, growing say

100 ft. high and 10 ft. in circumference. Its wood is hard, durable, close grained and heavy, and is used for sleepers and general

building purposes.

Among the other notable trees are the ironbark. Its wood is very heavy and hard, and somewhat difficult to work, but is adapted for such purposes as the making of blocks, knife and fork handles, knobs of drawers, buttons, etc. Milk wood is an excellent timber, much used for making bedroom furniture. It is easily worked and takes a good polish. Stringybark is a valuable timber tree, with a fibrous, persistent bark. Its wood has great lateral strength, s durable, splits easily, and is largely used for palings, shingles, posts, rails, rafters and eneral building purposes. This tree attains height of 130 ft. and 3 ft. in diameter. Myall, a small tree inhabiting the more acid portions of the colony, is valued for its nard, close-grained, violet-scented and beautifully marked wood and is much used for making tobacco pipes. Black wattle, which attain a height of from 40 to 50 ft. has a soft timber of not much value, but its bark, which is of great utility for tanning purposes, is largely exported to London where it realizes \$80 per ton. The tree is a rapid grower and produces about 300 pounds of marketable bark when six to seven years o age. Blackwood is perhaps their best timber for furniture making. It is hard, solid, nicely grained, easily worked and takes on an excellent polish. It is largely used for all kinds of furniture, railway carriages, house fittings, and other indoor work. Black oak is a very straight-growing tree; timber hard, fairly heavy, dark and yellow-white in color, and available for cabinet work, axe handles, spokes, etc. Sheaoak, reddish brown in color, is also used in the same lines. The cultivation of broad-leaf wattle is now an

important industry in the colony, its bark yielding from 30 to 40 per cent. of tannin.

WOOL AND PASTORAL PRODUCTS. South Australia depends largely upon her agricultural and pastoral products. She is a large exporter of wool and the samples which she shows are really splendid. The wool is exhibited in fleeces and samples; and also on the stuffed animals. A few figures may be interesting to our sheep-raisers.

James Anderson, of White's river, Port Linceln, exhibits (1) a fleece from a 2-tooth Merino ram, weight 11 lbs, 3 oz.; growth 365 days. (2) Fleece from 6-tooth Merino ram; 11 lbs, 2 cz; growth 365 days. (3) Fleece from 6-tooth Merino lamb; 10 lbs, 9 oz.; growth 365 days. (4) Fleece from 6-tooth Merino lamb; 10 lbs, 9 oz.; growth 365 days. (4) Fleece from 6-tooth Merino lamb; 10 lbs, 9 oz.; growth 365 days. oz.; growth 365 days. (4) Fleece from 6-tooth Merino ram; 10 lbs. 3 oz.; growth 365 days. many of which are of high order, include oil John Howard Angas, of Angaston, exhibits samples of sheep and fleeces. The number sheep shorn last season by this exhibitor

graphs, which are displayed on a very extensive scale, are of great service in illustrating the natural beauties as well as the last the last beauties as well as the last local fields. Hon. G. C. Hawker, M. P., Bungaree, gives an average weight of fleeces for fiull-grown sheep of 9 lb. 10 cz. He also had 70,000 sheep shorn last season. Sir Thos. Elder had another exhibit worthy of note-a Merino wether's fleece, weight 12 lbs. 6 oz; age sheep, 28 months. The average for 80,000 sheep shorn by him at Mt. Lyndhurst was 9 lbs., the growth of 365

days. The following is taken verbatim from the exhibitor's entry : John Murray, Murray Vale, Mount Crawford—(1) Merino fleece from 3 years old wether; weight 11½ lbs.; (2) Merino fleece from 2 years old ewe, 11 lbs.; (3) Merino fleece from 3 years old ewe, 13 lbs. [This ewe reared a lamb and took the champion prize at Adelaide show, Sept. 17th, 1885.] (4) Merino flesce from 2 years old, 13 lbs. (5) Merino fleece from 3 years old ram, 15 lbs.; (6) Merino fleece from from 3 years old ram, 161 lbs. [The ram that grew this fleece took prize in pen of three at Adelaide show in September 1884.] (7) Merino fleece from 2 years old ram, 20½ lbs. [The ram, "Wool Prince." took champion prize in Adelaide, Sept. 17th, 1885; his sire, 'The Prince Imperial" twice took champio orize, and his grandsire "The Dake of Edinburg," twice took champion prize,] (8) Fleece from 4½ year old ram, 174 bs. This ram cut a prize fleece on three different occasions and was a prize ram in Adelaide—300 guineas was offered and declined for this ram ] The sheep from which these fleeces were cut, were bred by Mr. Murray from his own stock, reared with out change of blood for 43 years (with the exception of No. 3, which was fed at Mt. Bevor, east of Adelaide, near the Nairne railway, 35 miles from Adelaide,) The sheep were depastured at Mt. Crawford, 35 miles from the city, in paddocks, but fed only on the national grass of the colony, 27,000 sheep were shown by exhibitor last sea-

grass-fed sheep. SNATCHED FROM DEATH'S JAWS.

son. (9) Merino wether's fleece, 16 pounds;

grazed at large in paddocks on natural grasses only; 27,000 sheep shown by exhibitor last season. This flock has been

grazed on the natural grasses of the colony

only and never in any way artificially fed. All prizes have been taken with purely

THREE CARS LEAVE THE BAILS AND BOUNCE OVER

THE TRACK - THE PASSENGER CAR ALL BUT OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

On Tuesday morning, 27th inst., an ac-

cident occurred to the eastward bound train on the Grand Southern Railway, which for a time appeared likely to result in death or serious injury to several passengers and to much damage to railway cars and other plant. The train consisted of an engine and tender, a baggage car, a heavily laden lumber car, and a passenger car. When about 31 miles eastward from the St. Andrews railway crossing had been covered, and the train was rounding a curve, at a speed of 18 to 20 miles an hon wheels of the lumber car left the sails slipping between and forcing the rails from their factonings. The baggage and passenger cars followed into the gap thus made representing the principal timber trees. In a glass case below the specimens of wood there are mounted herbaranium specimens, barks, and transverse sections of the wood of 40 trees and shrubs. The bottom part of the trophy is made up of 36 polished panels of woods, while there are many woods shown in the rough, chief among which are:

A plank of redgum timber 7 ft. long, 2 ft. 6 in. broad, and 3 in. thick; a plank of sugargum 6 ft. 6 in. long; 3 ft. 2 in. broad and 3 in. thick. Also railway sleepers of the redgum, sugargum, bluegum and boxgum trees.

The redgum is found in places all over the colony and is the [most valuable of native timbers for underground work. The trees grow to 100 ft. in height and 6 ft. in diameter. Its timber is largely used for railway sleepers, fence posts, telegraph poles, bridge piles, wheelwright work, and in general building construction.

The sugargum is also a valuable tree. It attains a height of 130 ft. and 4 ft. to 5 ft. in diameter, The timber is durable and hard, heavy and tough, and is used for railway sleepers, piling, felloes, naves, posts and santiling.

The bluegum is a large tree, growing say 100 ft, high and 10 ft. in circumference. Its who had climched a car seat; and he simply to the badden of spins of the care, save by one who had climched a car seat; and he simply to the badden of spins of the care, save by one who had climched a car seat; and he simply to the badden and bounced over the sleepers and road-bed in a manner that would do no discredit to locomotion in a lumber team barren of springs over the roughest cordoroy road of the olden-time, ripping up everything in approved style. Ctradually the passengers caremend over to one side, swaying dangerously over an embankment, brushed with hoary headed trunks of old trees, and apparently about to tumble when the rick of time. Scarcely three minutes elapsed from the time because of engine division to the late of the nick of time. Scarcely three minutes elapsed from the time hick of time. Scarcely three minutes elap and bounced over the sleepers and road-bed in a manner that would do no discredit to locomotion was uttered by any one in the car, save by one who had clinched a car seat; and he simply called in a tone of command to his companions to "remain quiet." The stoppage of the train released the at one time seemingly doomed

As they emerged from the car, the congratu lations among the passengers on the narrow escape from the jaws of death were general and escape from the jaws of death were general and hearty. Then all turned to view the wreck, which was, to say the least, awe-inspiring.

After much exertion by the train hands and others, props were placed under the overhanging sides of the passenger car, and the coupling which held it to the baggage car, and perhaps helped to prevent a tumble into the swamp, was detached, the lumber and baggage cars (the latter of which, besides baggage and freight, contained a fine mare intended for a St. John horse-fancier) were replaced on the St. John horse-fancier) were replaced on the rails, and the remnant of the train thus re-organized started eastward, and, after leaving the lumber car at its proper siding near Bunny river, reached St. George station shortly after

river, reached St. George station shortly after noon.

The train from the east, on the news of the accident reaching St. George, was ordered to move forward from the usual place of train passing at Pennfield. On its arrival at St. George a passenger car was switched off and placed at the disposal of the passengers going eastward, and the train sped onward, reaching Carlaton about four o'clock p. m.. several hours behind the usual time, but without further mishap.

The conductor of the disabled train, W. S. Dutch, of Calais, Me., during the time of the accident and also in the operation of rigging accident and also in the operation of rigging up, was the right man in the right place. George Green, brakeman, also deserves fav-orable mention for his unwearied exertions to get matters again into comfortable running shape. The same might also be said of the fireman.

fireman.

Section men were ordered to the scene of the mishap soon after its occurrence by Manager Lynott and Chief Engineer Holt, and the eastward bound train carried sleopers, ties, spikes, rails, etc., to replace those damaged. The work of fixing up the deranged piece of roadbed and repairing the track will be completed in time for trains to pass over this morning.

## Mining in Elgin.

A correspondent writes: The mining fever in the parish of Elgin, Albert Co., is daily increasing. The Freeze mine is developing new wealth as the work extends. Messes Steeves. Bros. & Godard are prospecting on a lead said to be rich in copper and silver.

Jacob W. Steeves, while blasting out lime rock on his farm for use in the Freeze mine came upon a pocket of pure albertite coal. He has since made further excavations in the rock and has discovered several small veins of coal running through the lime rock. coal running through the lime rock. The general features of the locality are said to cor-respond to those at the Albert mines, where so much vuluable mineral was obtained.

Mr. Steeves has about a quart of nuggets of

coal, which he has blasted from one of the tionary, artistic modelling, photographs and architectural models and drawings, engravings, lithographs, musical and literary compositions, maps, diagrams, etc. The photo-

The Irish Question and the New Ministry.

What London Correspondents of American Papers Have to Say.

Churchill Aiming to be Supreme Political Dictator.

The Plan of the Farnellites.

(Special to THE SUN.) TORONTO, Aug. 1 .- A member fof parlia-

ment, believed to be the conservative member difficulties have arisen in constructing the new age of sheep, 17 months; flock has been held by present owner for over 43 years without change of blood; name of station where depastured, Capedda, near Hallett railway station, 120 miles from Adelaide; exceedingly angry with Gladstone for throwing business into confusion by dissolving parlia-Gladstone's would probably be contemptuously refused just now. The national league made Gladstone's measures. The league will take a more reasonable position in reference to these members some day. Meanwhile it is useless to deny that the Parnellites return to the house weakened in influence by Gladstone's failure and by their own still more signal failure is English borough constituencies.

> that there was no intention of renewing co that there was no intention of renewing coercive measures. The tory organs are for the moment mild and conciliatory and beg the Irish to join with Gladstone in abstaining from forcing Irish legislation, promising that the longer the time given to the cabint to mature their plans, the better will be their Irish mea-sures when introduced into parliament. The word seems to have gone forth to encourage the expectation pro tem that Salisbury contemplates weightier concessions than have at any time been indicated in his speeches. These and other signs suggest that Churchill is already preparing to return to his former friend-ready preparing to return to his former friend-in doing so can only be to beat Hartington. He can accomplish this by throwing over the unionists with the aid of the nationalist party, but in no other way. Hartington, I have said, loathes Churchill, and Churchill may be supposed not to indulge in unrequited love of Hartington. Churchill at the head of the tories and Hartington at the head of the unionists in the house of commons renders the whole scheme of opposition to Gladstone futile. It is to Churchin's credit that he grasps this and is making ready for the inevitable split. His scheme of Irish conciliation, if it can be carried scheme of Irish conciliation, if it can be carried out, would best Gladstone and Chamber lain as well as Hartington, leaving Churchill triumphant, the supreme dictator in politics, the pacificator of Ireland, the saviour of the empire. But to such a bargain there must be two parties. The other party to the contract has ideas of its own that may fail to dovetail with those of his lordship. The Irish question is not going to be settled by these hole-in-the-corner intrigues. The battle will be fought out before the country and in parliament in the light of day. It will be the greatest politithe light of day. It will be the greatest political struggle of modern times—the democracie of the empire against the feudal classes.

HAROLD FREDERICKS in a special cablegram to the *Times* says: If Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James, Mr. Courtney and the rest of the dignified unionists are disgusted, Mr. Chamberlain is not. He sits opposite Lord Randolph Churchill in the opposite Lord Randolph Churchill in the curious game now going on and the tricks being taken all count on his score. The explanation of this is that Lord Randolph Churchill having obtained the mastery of the tory organization plans to help Mr. Chamberlain perform the same feat with the liberal machinery, and that both have in mind plans for uniting on a home rule bill which they hope to pass by the mixed vote of both parties. Already some of the Irish members have had hints of this programme, and the younger of the tories openly gramme, and the younger of the tories openly talk of it.

cables to the Tribune that the new cabinet cables to the Tribune that the new cabinet is largely a cabinet of make-shifts. Tory and unionist members make the best of the matter, but it is hardly too much to say that Lord Salisbury himself is the only man whose position really satisfies the party and the only minister, with two exceptions, who has excited strong hopes for the future. Lord Salisbury's fame, moreover, rests chiefly on his achievements in foreign or Indian affairs, and he is now unable to play the double role of last year, but intends to devote himself to the solution of the most difficult domestic problem. ution of the most difficult domestic problem.

cables: There is not much light, as yet, o the probable foreign policy of the new cabinet. It is remarked that Lord Iddlesleigh is likely

connections with it. The composition of the new house, as nearly as can be given, will be: Tories, 322; Unionists, 65; Giadetonites, 198; Parnellites, 85.

JAMES O'KELLY

for Stockport, resumes his cable correspondence from London to the New York Herald this morning, after a suspension lasting since the dissolution of the house. He cables that many cabinet, the adjustment of personal claims being a work of peculiar delicacy. The present cabinet is clearly largely of Lord Churchill's making. His personal friends are all in good making. His personal friends are all in good positions. The government is being constituted under the belief that it has a long term of office before it. After adducing reasons favorable to this belief, the correspondent says: Looking at the circumstances, what conclusion is possible except that the conservatives will remain in power at least until Gladstone disappears from the scene? His own followers would dread another election more than any other section of the house, and the country would heavily punish any party which forced it on. My experience, pretty extensive in recent elections, convinces me that the people are exceedingly angry with Gladstone for throwing ment. Anybody who repeals the experiment will rue the day. While Gladstone lives the con-servatives and the bulk of liberal unionists will hold together from mere dread of seeing him in power again. Depend upon it, his day is at last over. In the course of nature it is impossible he can live long enough to recover from this knock down blow. Whether any body else will have the courage to propose the bills which brought him to disaster remains to be seen. Ireland will receive fair play and ocal government, but all concessions short of war upon many who held liberal views on Irish affairs because they refused to vote for

JUSTIN M'CARTHY and James O'Kelley, home rule members, deal generally in comments on individual members in their cablegrams to the *Herald*. O'Kelly, however, believes Lord Randelph Churchill will follow in the political line of Disraeli in the matter of rapid evolutions and will dish the liberal-unionists and his tory allies by a radical measure of home rule for Ireland. T. P. O'CONNOR.

home ruler, has no faith in the stability of the present cabinet. He cables to the New York
Star: The completion of the ministry leaves Salisbury and his party in a worse position than they occupied at the start. The more Lord Randolphi Churchill's selection for the chancellorship of the exchequer and the leadership of the house is canvassed, the less is there said in its favor. Hartington, who for Salishury's sake would say a good word for the approve the said in the same and the same are said in its favor. said in its favor. Hartington, who for Salisbury's sake would say a good word for the appointment if he could, is grimly silent and his silence fairly indicates the feelings of the majority of the unionist group. The papers are full of comments on this new departure from the safe old rule of filling the exchequership with a trained man. The Glasgow Herald, one of Gladatone's most consistent opponents, declares that Churchill's promotion is a triumphal march from dirt to dignity without a good cause therefor. The Scotsman. an equally hot cause therefor. The Scotsman, an equally hot opponent of Gladstone, is not a whit more

Fully awake to the dismal outlook, the tories are lugubriously and laboriously polite to Ireland and Ireland's representatives. The patronage secretary of the treasury, speak-ing yesterday of the attitude of the govern-ment as regards Ireland, declared positively

cratic caucus.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES"

cables: The rent question in Ireland this winter is likely to prove troublesome owing to the extraordinary fall of prices of produce. Farmers who are selling butter at four pence and five pence a pound, which last year brought twelve and sixteen pence, are asking how they are to pay rents based on higher prices. The same conditions apply to the cattle industry, grazers finding they have to sell their fatted stock at prices considerably lower than what they paid for the young beasts three or four months ago. This economic difficulty no high-falutin talk about law and order can settle, and should the government attempt to enforce payshould the government attempt to enforce pay-ment of impossible rents there will be a stormy winter in Ireland.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT says: England seems in a very disturbed, ever

THE BOSTON "HERALD'S" cable despatch says: The old tories are nearly cable despatch says: The old tories are nearly all installed in office again. It was the only solution of the problem placed before Lord Salisbury. Neither Lord Hartington nor Chamberlain could possibly have joined the tory administration, and it will be difficult enough for them even to go only as far as keeping Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill in power. Already there are mutterings from the liberal unionists in the country that Hartington and his follower. country that Hartington and his followers were not sent to parliament to carry out tory ideas, and whether those multerings will grow into dissent and disapproval depends on the policy of Lord Salisbury. If a severe coercion act, for instance, is proposed in the winter, it is not impossible that evictions and their accompaniment of anti-landlord combinations should er sue within the next few months. The liberal unionist electors, if they were not speaking most hypocritically in the recent contest, must and will denounce any countenance being given by their representatives to such measures. What the policy of the Irish party and of Gladstone will be depends also on the policy of Lord Salisbury. A stand and deliver amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech is advocated by Labouchere and other warling liberals, but it warlike liberals, but it was more than doubtful if Gladstone will propose any such amendment for the simple reason that the government would have the excellent answer that it should have time to frame its policy. It is assumed, too readily also that the Irish party will immediately commence an obstruction cam-paign. It will not necessarily do any-thing of the kind. It will not moreover do anything to increase the excitement in Ireland. It will on the contrary do its best to maintain and increase the good feeling which it knows exists toward it smong the masses in England and Sectland But all that does not mean that it will not make things lively for the new government in parliament or that it will not do its best to elp the tenants in any war that may be waged against them by the landlords for extertion of

rack rent. Its members will not, in other words, abdicate their functions as militant champions of the Irish cause, for if they did they would soon cease to represent Irish feeland opinions. The sppointments to h offices, especially that of Sir Michael Hicks Beach to the chief secretaryship, have created a vast disappointment among Irish Orangemen and the more violent section of the orangement and the more violent section of the landlerd party, for they indicate to them no coercion. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, when chief secretary before, was the mildest tory who ever held this office and gave way to the popular beach of the section of the land of the lar party more than any of his predec had ever done. It is generally suspected that this will be his record again this time. He is the very reverse of a man who would carry on a system of resolute or coercive government for any time whatever, and what the fer any time whatever, and what the tories in Ireland want next to offices and pensions, is coercion for the majority. On the whole the Irish party is not disposed to take a gloemy view of the situation. The present deadlock, for it is virtually a deadlock, cannot last long, and the only way out of it, if Gladstone holds firm, is by conceding the full measure of home rule.

London, Aug. 1.—The cabinet as now constituted excites no enthusiasm among conservatives, who regard it with displeasure. Among the Gladstonites it is the subject of congratution, as according to their comments it is composed of elements of weakness and discord. The expressions of disapproval which are ventured on by conservative newspaper organs only faintly reflect the free, unrestrained and angry criticisms on Lord Salisbury's appointments which are indulged in at the clubs and ments which are included in at the clubs and all over town. It is reported that the premier has not succeeded in pleasing any class of his party, but has in almost every case of any importance done the very thing, which is most likely to excite adverse criticism. Even the younger tories, the militant Churchill faction, are not pleased with the utter disregard of the more extinual element of the party and are not pleased with the utter disregard of the more rational element of the party, and although they have succeeded in obtaining the dominant position in the cabinet do not view this with entire satisfaction, but are alarmed at their own success. The ministry is nicknamed Churchill, Cousia & Co. (Limited.) The reason of this title is seen by a glance at the names in the administration. The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, is a cousin of Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord George Hamilton, first Lord of the Admiralty, is also a relative. Henry Matthews, Q.C., Home Secretary, is an intimate personal friend of Lord Randolph Churchill, through whose assistance and influence be contested one of Birmingham's divisions. The Lord High Chancellor, Lord Halebury, is a staunch adherent of Churchill's, and assisted him in his machinations to oust Sir Michael Hicks-Beach from the conservative leadership of the house of

WHAT THE PARNELLITES WILL DO. London, Aug. 1.—An exchange of views among the Parnellites has led to a decision to give the government time to prepare an Irish bill, but the Parnellites will demand a measure for the suspension of evictions. Owing to the fall in prices numerous tenants in Ireland are in arrears and are unable to pay their rents. If the introduction of the Irish their rents. It the introduction of the Irish bill be postponed until the spring the landlords will in all likelihood have resort to wholesale evictions unless restrained from doing so. Kitson's position as president of the liberal federation is menaced by his acceptance of a baronetcy. Chamberlain and his followers are delighted at the situation. They ridicule the dea of a baron being at the head of a demo-

Westmorland Court.

Daniel James Gillis, the youthful marksman who ventilated Constable Amos Bulmer with duck shot last spring, was on | Saturday sentenced, by the Chief Justice at Dorchester, to ten years retirement from the sporting arena. The vacation was extended a further term of two years for jail-breaking.

The first case on the civil docket, Lyman e

The first case on the civil docket, Lyman et al of Montreal v. James McKay, was finished Saturday afternoon. McKay's son, Alick, kept a drug store at Dorchester until last spring, when he suddenly decamped, it is said for Australia, leaving in circulation a large amount of paper, apparently endorsed by his tather, the defendant in the suit. The by his father, the detendant in the suit. The plaintiff claimed on two grounds, that the father had given authority to his son to use his name, and that he had himself signed the note in question. The defendant denied both and proclaimed his son a forger, but as it was shown conclusively that the allegations of the plaintiff were true, and that the father had employed come above practices in obtaining acquaintances in New York at first. He thought the valise HAD BEEN ROBBED IN TRANSIT, and so made a loud complaint to Dan Lover ing. The genial Dan had met with just such cases before, and soon succeeded in opening his eyes for him. It was a laughable, and, at the grounds of the plaintiff were true, and that the father had employed a process of the plaintiff were true, and that the father had employed the note in question. ployed some sharp practices in obtaining a judgment upon the defaulter's effects and then with tears in his eyes and covered with perto be courteous and intelligent in dealing with the fisheries and extradition questions, as he knows America pretty well and has family lift.

"AND THEY TOOK HIM IN."

A Prince Edward Islander Dazzled by Visions of Wealth.

Walks "Into the Parlor" of New York Sharpers.

HE ASKS FOR MONEY AND THEY GIVE MIM A BRICK,

Last Thursday morning a stout-built man.

about 40 years of age, with a red face and

strawberry-colored whiskers, could be seen hanging about the Adams Express office on Court street, Boston. He looked unhappy, He also looked green, although the color of his ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT

says: England seems in a very disturbed, even riotous mood. Anarchy prevails in Cardiff. and only slightly less exaggerated symptoms are evident in several other parts. The chief constable of Cardiff has unpleasant work in hand. The people have demolished the toll gate at Grangetown, and are using the bridge without payment. In the event of the police attempting to force collection of toll, the chief constable of Cardiff has unpleased hand. The people have demolished the toll gate at Grangetown, and are using the bridge without payment. In the event of the pelice attempting to force collection of toil, the chief constable says that he has private information to the effect that 200 navvies armed with iron

2 to attack the constables and Stewart, and he haited from quiet little Cale. donis, in Prince Elward Island. In his place donis, in Prince Elward Island. In his place he was considered a pretty clever sort of a man and one who had cut his eye teeth a long and one who had cut his eye teeth a long time age. But it, appears that they had not been cut long enough, if we may judge from his sad story poured into unsympathetic ears thatmorning. It appears that he had been the victim of one of the oldest kinds of swindling games. A short time ago Stewart received a circular letter from New York, which contained "strictly private" business, in effect that the writer was in a position where he could supply him with any amount of "green goods" at rehim with any amount of "green goods" at re-markably low rates, Stewart had wits enough to understand that "green[goods" meant com-terfeit money. The letter could not have arrived more timely. Stewart had engaged in various enterprises calculated to bring in money legitimately, but they had all failed and he was in a sadly embarrassed financial condition. Here was a chance, however, by which he could redeem his fortunes quite easily. The circular related in glowing terms how perfect were these "green goods" and how easily they could be disposed of without suspicion. Stewart read the letter over and over, dreamed of it and carried it in his thoughts until he could not resist the temptation of increasing the Dominion currency and getting himself out of financial trouble. But he didn't have the money with which to purchase the "green goods." Nevertheless he

DID NOT PROPOSE TO BE BALKED

by any such thing as that, so evenings he would drop into the nome or his frings and relatives, get them into a quiet corner, and, with mysterious airs, whisper the facts of his great scheme, elaborating upon the big money to be made with only the risk of a few dollars. Pretty soon he had quite a number of his townspeople interested in the scheme, and one night they had a secret meeting at which they pooled their spare cash and delegated Stewart to proceed to New York and negotiate for the purchase of \$700 worth of "green goods." it was stipulated in the circular that the money was stipulated in the circular that the money should be paid in gold. Not many days ago Stewart arrived in New York with a bag of gold, amounting to \$330, stowed away in his valies. He had been advised before leaving home to keep his eyes wide open and look out for sharpers. But Slewart pooh-poohed at the idea that he could be taken in by anybody in New York. It had been agreed that he should put up at the Sandford hotel, Nos. 25 and 27 Third avenue, where he would meet the "green goods" merchants. He went to the hotel, registered, and had hardly got into his room before a card was sent hardly got into his room before a card was sent up announcing that two visitors would like to see him. "Send the gentlemen up," said Stewart, and up they came. They were both very pleasant spoken and well dressed young men, and at once asked Stewart if he would not join them in a bottle of "fizz." Stewart said he didn't know what that war, but thought he could go it. So they cracked a bottle and became warm friends. They gave their names as Phillip Kreiger, of No. 391 Bast Tenth street, and Thomas Anderson. A little husiness talk was held and it was agreed No. 391 East Tenth street and receive \$700 in United States and Dominion bills for \$330. Then they went down stairs and had some more "fizz." After the men had departed, the hotel clerk came up to Stewart and warned him to beware of the two strongers, as they were sharpers and were after his money. Stewgentlemen are friends of mine. What do you mean, sir? Do you take me for a greenhorn? Bright and early the next morning, Stewart went to No. 391 East Tenth street. He had his gold-laden value in his hand and was determined to keep his eyes wide open and not get swindled. He was greeted effusively, and invited to have a nice cigar. "What fine young men," thought Stewart; "they are just the men to do business with." Pretty soon one of them hauled out a big bundle of bank bills and tossing them to Stewart asked him to examine them and say what he thought of them. Stewart did so and compared them with the money out of his own pocket. They were exactly alike and he

CHUCKLED AT HIS GOOD FORTUNE

n falling in with men who would give him \$2 for \$1. While he was examining the bills, one of the young fellows went out Stewart then opened his values and jugled the gold upon the desk upon which negotiations were being conducted. The money was counted and found to be all right, so the man quietly dropped the big bundle of bills into the valise, and set it on the desk against the wall. While it rested there, he engaged Stewart in conversa-tion, and spoke of the sights of the great city, offering to give him back \$25 so that he could go around a bit with it and "do" the town. Stewart was so overcome with the man's generosity and the visions of a good time, that he never thought to keep his eye on the bag. But some one elsa had an eye on it, and that was the man who had left the room. He had taken up a posi-tion in the next room and, at a signal, opened a panel, took the bag, which was resting in a shadow, and abstracting the roll of bills which was good money), substituted another kind of a package made to represent it. After this had been done, the valies was returned, and Stewart ushered out. One of the men suggested that he atonce deposit the bag in the Adams express office, and send it to Boston to ack the heaving as it might be stolen from for safe keeping, as it might be stolen from him while he was seeing the sights. Stewart thought this an excellent idea, and followed the suggestion. He stated to the express company that the contents of the valise were worth \$15. Then he went to work and spent all the \$25 the men had allowed him spent all the \$20 the men had allowed him going about the city, saving just enough to take him to Boston. Stewart arrived int hat city early next morning and at once went to the Adams express effice for his valise, as he wanted to get some money to buy a breakfast with. He called for the valise and as soon as it was handed to him he opened it, and made a dire for the value of money. Somehow of it was nance to him he opened it, and made a dive for the package of money. Somehow or other the package had increased in weight. He opened it hurriedly, when lo! a full-grown brick was presented to his paralyzed gaze. His nerveless hand dropped the brick and bag, and big brads of sweat stood out on his brow. For the first time he realized that he had been the stood of the control of the contr "taken in and done for," and that Caledonia
wits did not compare with those grown and
educated in New York. He had been victimized by the same game at which Tom Davis lost his life not long ago, when he tried to play it on a big Texan who carried a "gun," and knew how to use it. Stewart did not suspect his charming acquaintances in New York at first. He thought the value

money. "I only said he. "After what was left. O when I get h about to kill me enough to buy a

enough to buy a most unhapp what a big fool I what a cag tool I we now that no man ugive me twice a I gave him. I say valise is marked whave \$15 for the value in the say to be a say to so I can get home?
Lovering and the
piratical-looking m
as he laughed and At last to got rid of to the police. A Stawart. "The police for me," he police and wanted the lers and ask the "kindly return police didn't seem do so simply upo wanted to know he he any friends in the know where they he was walking to lookout for a soft on which to sleep. Stewart is not t game. A short ti

August 4,

upon calling for it They had paid \$30 New York sharp are flooding Nova Island with their harvest from them

The restoration from one cause or this respect has enstomary to empl of neutralizing aci heing necessarily plication of chlore ing out the colors goods, and all artic faded from expose original brightness sponged with chloroform, which fied. answers well

Saint John Our [new lot of boxes mailed to an Packard's Arith college and the best Kerr's book-kee Circulars contain We give no sum no better time tha the college, ME Odd Hallow's

Thousands of liv of West's Pain Kin chills, colds, flux, tery, colic and cho

West's Pain Ki quickly. Never fa colic, cholera morb and is always res merits of any dru A WIS During the Summ

prompt remedy or me in danger. Those wh Strawberry at hand is seldom required. It is of the great and stomach com at once, especially West's Pain King tain never to fail.

gudden attacks of

A Fort Mrs. Cyrus Kisbon was supposed to be a about to submit to a she concluded to to ally and externally. cured her.

Why will you bottle of West's P. cure the worst cas few doses will cure tery, diarrices or

MANY PERSONS tion, Colic and 1 nteresting to know son s Liniment wi and also that a f will prevent the h ruff, and produce everywhere for 25

Dr. Tanner fast would not be safe go a single day w Pain King in the h notice and costs b

There is no more earth than the Wild effectual remely f and other summer c than Dr. Fowler's E: West's Pain Kin in promptly curin colic, cholera, chol of the stomach a All druggists;

"I was off work kidney disease, and c by a friend to try B.I and consider it a mi the substance of a co St. Mary's, Oat. Cholera will vis pared by procuring King, to be kep your premise, as King will carry you

"Leaves have their Wild Strawberry lear ing utilized in such Dr. Fowler's Extra fallible remedy for other Summer Comp

All leading drug one enquiring as West's Pain King. flux, dysentery, morbus, cholers,

A year ago my hea the eruption covered weak and ill. Finding ment of Miss Minnie

Weat's Pain Ki pound for the cert dysentery, diarrho cholera morbus, c police didn't seem to think that they would not the swindly return his money." But the police didn't seem to think that they would do so simply upon request. Then Stewart

wanted to know how he was to get home. Har

on which to sleep.
Stewart is not the only victim of this little

They had paid \$300 in bills and \$60 in gold for

New York sharpers in this line, it is said, are flooding Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island with their circulars and reaping a big

The restoration of color to fabrics which from one cause or another have deteriorated in this respect has suggested various chemical

applications and processes. It has been customary to employ ammonia for the purpose of neutralizing acids that have accidentally or

otherwise destroyed the color of the stuffs, this being necessarily applied immediately or the

color is usually imperfectly restored. An application of chloroform has the effect of bring-

ended from exposure to light, resume their conginal brightness of appearance after being sponged with chloroform; the commercial chloroform, which is less coatly than the purified, answers well for this purpose.

Saint John Business College.

Our new lot of pens has arrived. Gros

Packard's Arithmetic (the one used in the

college and the best published) mailed for \$1.50.

Circulars containing terms, etc., mailed free,

he college.

ME Odd Fallow's Hall.

S. KERR, Pare.

Thousands of lives saved annually by the use

A Wise Precaution.

A Fortunate Issape.

about to submit to a cancer doctor's (reatment, when

Why will you suffer when 25c. will buy

bottle of West's Pain King and one dose will cure the worst case of colic or cramps and a

and other summer complaints of infants or adults

Off Work.

"I was off work for two years suffering from

On the Eise.

Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, be-

ing utilized in auch enormous quantities in making Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the in-

fallible remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhes, and

All leading druggists will gladly inform anyone enquiring as to the wenderful merits of West's Pain King. The standard remedy low

flux, dysentery, summer complaint, cholera morbus, cholera, colic, etc.

In Bad Humor.

the eruption covered my face also, and spread even until the backs of my hands were sore. I became

weak and ill. Finding no cure I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two botties perfectly cured me." Statement of Miss Minnie Stevenson, Cocagne, N. B.

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

A year ago my head was covered with sores, and

than Dr. Fowler's Extract-of Wild Strawberry.

All druggists:

St. Mary's, Ont.

During the Summer and Fall people are liable to

boxes mailed to any address for 75 cents.

Kerr's book-keeping mailed for \$1.

the college.

is seldom required.

out the colors as bright as ever. Plush

and all articles dyed with aniline colors,

from exposure to light, resume their

D THEY TOOK HIM IN."

Edward Islander Dazzled by Visions of Wealth, ato the Parlor" of New York Sharpers.

FOR MONEY AND THEY GIVE MIM

A BRICK, reday morning a stout-built man, ears of age, with a red face and colored whiskers, could be seen bout the Adams Express office on et, Boston. He looked unhappy. ked green, although the color of his eard reminded one of a summer ery once in awhile he would run sled hands down into the pockets into vacancy. This movement was eard until an additional shade of s spread over his florid features, into his mild eyes, and he seemed tion to attend his grandi ition to attend his grandmother's twas evident that he felt mean, no wonder. This man was M. M. d he haited from quiet little Cale-Prince Elward Island, In his place idered a pretty clever sort of a man no had cut his eye teeth a long But it appears that they had not ong enough, if we may judge from of the oldest kinds of swindling private" business, in effect that the private outsiness, in effect that the in a position where he could supply ay amount of "green goods" at recover rates. Stewart had wits enough and that "green goods" meant coun-The letter could not have prises calculated to bring in money but they had all failed and he a chance, however, by which he am his fortunes quite easily. The lated in glowing terms how perness "green goods" and how easily without the middle of the control of the c disposed of without suspicion arried it in his thoughts until he esist the temptation of increasing ion currency and getting himself icial trouble. But he didn't have

with which to purchase the "green vertheless he NOT PROPOSE TO BE BALKED ch thing as that, so evenings he p into the home of his frinds and them into a quiet corner, and, rious airs, whisper the facts of his ne, elaborating upon the big money with only the risk of a few dollars, he had quite a number of his interested in the scheme, and one had a secret meeting at which they spare cash and delegated Stewart New York and negotiate for the f \$700 worth of "green goods." It ited in the circular that the money paid in gold. Not many days tarrived in New York with a bag nounting to \$330, stowed away in He had been advised before leavkeep his eyes wide open and look rpers. But Siewart pook-poohed dea that he could be taken body in New York. It had been the should put up at the Sandford 25 and 27 Third avenue, where he the "green goods" merchants. the hotel, registered, and had to his room before a card was se ing that two visitors would like to ing that two visitors would like to "Send the gentlemen up," said nd up they came. They were both ant spoken and well dressed young at once asked Stewart if he would hem in a bottle of "fizz." Stewart lidn't know what that war, but could not to Se they weaked to became warm friends. They gave became warm friends. They gave as a Phillip Kreiger, of No. 391 a street, and Thomas Anderson. A. ess talk was held, and it was agreed iay Stewart was to meat them at ast Tenth atreet and receive \$700 in tes and Dominien bills for \$330. went down stairs and had some After the men had departed, the came up to Stewart and warned

up at this and remarked : are friends of mine. What do you Do you take me for a greenhorn?"

391 East Tenth street. He had en valise in his hand and was debe keep his eyes wide open and adled. He was greeted effusively, to have a nice cigar. "What fine "thought Stewart; "they are just do business with." Pretty soon hauled out a big bundle of bank contents of the street o sing them to Stewart asked him to bem and say what he thought of ewart did so and compared them noney out of his own pocket. They by alike and he n with men who would give him \$2 ile he was examining the bills, one ng fellows went out Stewart then valise and jingled the gold upon the which negotiations were being con-he money was counted and found ght, so the man quietly dropped the of bills into the valise, and set it on gainst the wall. While it rested engaged Stewart in conversaspoke of the sights of the offering to give him back t he could go around a bit 'do" the town. Stewart was so good time, that he never thought on it, and that was the man who e room. He had taken up a posi-next room and, at a signal, opened ok the bag, which was resting in and abstracting the roll of bills good money), substituted another package made to represent it. After sen done, the valise was returned, art ushered out. One of the men that he at more deposit the bag in a express office, and send it to Boston teeping, as it might be stolen from he was seeing the sights. Steward his an excellent idea, and followed stion. He stated to the express that the contents of the value \$15. Then he went to work and he \$25 the men had allowed him the city, saving just enough to Boston. Stewart arrived int hat next morning and at once went to express office for his valise, as he get some money to buy a breakfast called for the valise and as soon as ded to him he opened it, and made are package of money. Somehow or package had increased in weight. It hurriedly, when lo! a full-grown presented to his paralyzed gaze. presented to his paralyzed gaze. ess hand dropped the brick and bag, ads of sweat stood out on his brow. at time he realized that he had been and done for," and that Caledonia compare with those grown and New York. He had been victimsame game at which Tom Davis net long ago, when he tried to play
net long ago, when he tried to play
Texan who carried a "gun," and
to use it. Stewart did not suspect
ng acquaintances in New York at
thought the valles ught the valise

BEEN ROBBED IN TRANSIT. de a loud complaint to Dan Lover genial Dan had met with just such e, and soon succeeded in opening his m. It was a laughable, and, at the a pitiful sight to see this big man, in his eyes and covered with perbemoan his experience. He never ght that he intended committing a self by disposing of counterfeit

#### Births.

On the 80th ult., at 140 South street, Halifax, the wite of W. E. Leverman, of a daughter.
On the 1st inst., at residence "Dun-Allen," Brookville, the wife of W. K. Mollison, of a son.

#### Marriages.

On the 13th inst, at Rogersville, Kent County, the On the 13th 10st, at Rogersville, hent county, the wife of Benoit Arsenault, of a daughter.
On the 22nd inst, at Halifax, the wife of J. E. Lawlor, of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Lunenburg, the wife of Daniel J. Rudolph, of a son.
At Summerside, P. E. I, the wife of W. F. Mitchell, agent Merchants' bank of Halifax, Bermuda, of a daughter.

mosey. "I only wanted to pay my debts," said he. "After that I intended to tear up what was left. Oh, what will the folks say when I get home? They were just about to kill me. I haven's a cent; not enough to buy anything to est." He was a most unhappy man. 'And to think what a big fool I was. I never thought until now that no man would be such a fool as to give me twice as much good monev as I gave him. I say (bringing up a little) the valise is marked 'worth \$15,' can't you ist me have \$15 for the valise. and—and—and brick so I can get home?" This was too much for Lovering and the ends of his long, black, piratical-looking mustache shook in the wind as he laughed and roared at the proposition. At last to got rid of him, Lovering teat him to the police. A ray of light dawned upon \$15 was it. "The police! Oh, yes, they'll get it back for me," he said. He called upon the police and wanted them to write to the swindlers and ask them if they would not the called upon the police well and the called the swindlers and ask them if they would not the called upon the police and wanted them to write to the swindlers and ask them if they would not the called upon the police and wanted them to write to the swindlers are the process." agent Merchants' bank of Halifax, Bermuda, of a daughter.
On the 24th inst., at the residence of the officiating minister, by Rev. J. W. Clark, Alexander Steves to Mary O'Neil, both of Wicklew, Carleton Co.
On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Clark, Charles W. Smith to Bertha A. Kennedy, both of Wicklet, Carleton Co. At Barachols, by the Rev. Father Labbe, Charles R. Poirier, of the firm of A. S. Poirier & Co., Shediac, to Elizabeth C. Dolron, daughter of Ciement F. Doiron, J. P., of Barachols.
On 26th inst., at Shediac, by the Rev. A. Ouellett, Valentin P. Lundry, merchant, of Kingston, Kent Co., to Marie R. Comeau, daughter of Raymond Comeau, of Meteghan. wanted to know how he was to get nome. Had, he any friends in the city? Yes, but he didn't know where they were. The last seen of him he was walking toward Boston common on the lockout for a soft seat in the grass, or a bench

to Marie & Comeau, daughter of Raymond Comeau, of Meteghan.
On the 27th inst., at Starr street Baptist church, Hailfax, by Rev. R. Boyd. S. A. Heisler to Annie-Maud, eldest daughter of George Philips, of the firm of G. & T. Phi.ips, of Halifax.
On the 27th is s., at the residence of the bride's father, 98 North street, Halifax, by Rev. J. F. Avary, Wm. T. Francis, of Woolwich, Kent, England, to Emma E., second daughter of Robert Carr, H. M. Dockvard. game. A short time ago two Prince Edward Island young men found a brick in their valise upon calling for it at the Adams express office. Dockyard. On the 28th inst., in the city of Portland, by the Rev. L. G. Steve. S. John H. Sherwood, of St. John, to Margaret A. Staples, of Portland.

On the 24th inst., at the Methodist parsonage, Fredericton, Thomas E. Whorton, of Upper Kent, Carleton Co., to Mattle Fird, of Douglas, York Co. On the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by H. Francis Adams, assisted by Rev. J. Gae'z William C. McKinnon, to Fannie H. Goudey, of Yarmouth. N. S. J. Gae'z William C. McKinnon, to Fannie H. Goudey, of Yarmouth, N. S.
On the 14th inst., at the minister's house, St. John.
N. E., by the Rev. Mr. Gates, Albert Hodges, of Siconfield, to Miss Octavia Sparrow, of St. John.
On the 28th utt., at Lateville, Carleton C., by the Rev. J. P. Schwelling, Gartes S. Westweeter, 19th 19th Rev. J. B. Flewelling, George S. Wiggins to Litie I. Campbell, both of the parish of Wilmot.
On the 28th ult, at the house of the bride's brother. by the Rev. C. E. Hanington, Henry Phillips to Aliza J. Stewart, both of Johnston, Queens Co.

#### Meaths.

town, Kings County, Mrs. Elizabeth Dodge, aged 98 years, widow of the late Benjamin Dodge, and daughter of the late Major Rulofson. Suddenly, at Halifax, on Sunday evening, Louise Pryor, only daughter of the late Professor James DeMille. DeMille.
Suddenly, on the 27th inst., Catherine, widow of the late John Martin, aged 75; ears.
On the 2d inst., Mamie, aged 5 years and 9 months; on the 9th, Ella, aged 9 years; on the 15th, Emma, aged 13 months; and on the 25th, Freddle, aged 10 years and 5 months; beloved children of Richard and Mary Forsyth.
On the 27th lost, in this city after a short illness, of concession of the lunes. Willie A. Infant son of We give no summer vacation; and there is On the 27th tost, in this city after a short illness, of congestion of the lungs, Willie A., infant son of Aaron and Maggie A. Hartings, aged 5 months and 24 days Askep in Jesus.
On 25th iost., at Somerville, Mass, Archie L. McLean, aged 21 years, 6 months and 13 days.
(Nova Scotia papers please copy.)
On Wednesday, 25th inst, at 5.15 p m, at Brookville, St. John Co, Jennie, beloved wife of Patrick McGewan. no better time than the present for entering

of West's Pain King, the household remedy for chills, colds, flux, summer complaint, dysentery, colic and cholera. Only 25c. All drug-On the morning of the 29th inst., of consumption, West's Pain King acts promptly, cures quickly. Never fails to cure bowel complaint, colic, cholera morbus, cholera. Costs but 25c. and is always ready. Erquire regarding its media of any drugggist. gudden attacks of bowel complaints, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in danger. Those whose exp rlence has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, and a physician

Bishop.

On the 1st inst., in this city, of congestion of the lungs, Philip James, infant son of John and Mary Began, aged 3 months and 5 days
(Boston papers please copy)

On the 2nd itst., after a lingering illuess, Mary, beloved wife of Wm. Donovan, in the 70th year of or age, a native of kinesale, Ireland.

On the 31st ult., at Titusville, K. C., Albert Walter, and 14 wars and 4 months third son of Charles W. It is of the greatest importance that all bowel and stomach complaints should be attended to at once, especially at this season of the year. West's Pain King is prompt, reliable and certain never to fail. Only 25c, All druggiste, Mrs. Cyrus Kisborne, Beamsville, Ont., had what

On the 31st ult., at Titusville, K. C., Albert Walter, aged 14 years and 4 months, third son of Charles W. and Fannie Hennigar.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fied,
There in heaven, with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is ahed.
Cn the 2nd lost., in this city, of congestion and infamation of the lungs, Esther Melvina, aged 1 year and 10 months, youngest daughter of N. S. and E. Porlier. was supposed to be a cancer on her nose. the was she concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, internally and externally, a few bottles of which entirely

## Min Rews.

few doses will cure summer complaint, dysen-tery, diarrices or flux. All druggists. Fert of St. John. ABERTED. July 27—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pas. Brigt Adria, Weidon, from Newark, R C Elkin, MANY PERSONS are troubled with Indiges-Sch Glenera, McKiel, from New Haven, T S Adams tion, Colic and kindred complaints. It is Sch Almeda, Mullin, from Boston, master, bal. Ech Orivia, Williams, from New York, D Carmi nteresting to know that a few drops of Simchael, gen cargo
Sch Dart, Gilchrist, from Stonington, T S Adams, son s Liniment will give almost instant relief : and also that a few applications to the scalp will prevent the hair falling off, remove dand-ruff, and produce a fine growth of hair. Sold everywhere for 25 cents. bal.
July 28—Brigt Fidelia, Anderson, from Philadel
phis, C & Robinson, coal.
Sch Clifford C, Foster, from New Bedford, D J
Purdy, Sand.
Sch Thrasher, Haley, from Boston, Scammell Bros, Sch Isaac Burpee, McLennan, from New York, R C Elkin, oil, etc. Ech D. uid, Cole, from Boston, Parker & Hatfield, Dr. Tanner fasted forty days and lived. It would not be safe at this season of the year to go a single day without a supply of West's Pain King in the house. Ready at a moment's notice and coats but 25c. All drugglets. at. Sch Myrtle Purdy, Farris, from Boston, D J Purdy, bal.
July 29—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston,
H W Chishelm, mdse and pass.
Sch Valette, Akerley, from Providence, J F Watson, ba. Sch D W B, McLean, from New York, D J Purdy, bal.

July 30 — Sch T W McKay, Rotests, from New York,

July 30 — Sch T W McKay, Rotests, from New York,

R C Elkin, coal.

Sch Susie Fresco't, from Newa'k R C Elkin, bal.

thip Lizzle Burrill, Cain, from Rib, Wm Thomson,
ann Co, bal.

Brigt Zulu, Homer, from Barbados, molasses.

July 31 — Stum State of Maine, Hillyard, from Beston, H W Chishelm, mase and pass.

Sch Essie C, Colweil, from Rockland, T S Adams,
bal. There is no more wholesome or delicious fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effectual remedy for Cholers, Dysentery, Cramps West's Pain King excels all other remedies in promptly curing dysentery, diarrhee, flux, colic, cholera, cholera morbus and all diesases of the stomach and bowels. Price only 25c. Sch Sea Bird, Andrews, from Rockland, T S Adams. Sch Annie Bell, Corert, from Boston via Yarmouth. Sch Annie Beit, Coffert, from Bussell via Failleau, Troop & Son, bal.

Aug 2—Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan via Eastport, J W Smith, mose and pass, Bark Maori, Jackson, from Londonderry, R A and J Stewart, bal.

Brigt Topaz, Carr. II, from Madelra, W M McKay, bal. kidney disease, and could get no relief, until advised by a friend to try B.B.B. I was cured by two bottles, and consider it a mira ulous cure." The above is Ech Allston, Barbour, from Boston, BJ Seely, bal. Sch Minnesots, Lynch, from Falem, BJ Seely, bal: Sch Glad Tidings, Glaspy, from Belfast, TS Adams, the substance of a communication from Wm. Tier, of Cholera will visit us this summer. Be prepared by procuring a supply of West's Pain King, to be kept within reach, Disinfect your premises, as cleanliness and West's Pain King will carry you safely through. Only 25c. Seh Plymouth Rock, Farris, from Boston, Scammell Seh Plymouth Rock, Farrls, from Boston, Scammell Bros, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Aurora, Merriam, from Apple River; Sparmaker, Magranahan, from Magaretville; Edith, Leary, from Weymouth; Weenona, Morrell, from Freeport; Frank L, Gleveland, from Yarmouth; May Rose, Dillon, from do; Prescutt, Urquhart, from Apple River; Water Lily, Manning, from Yarmouth; Earnest, Tuits, Alice, Sweet, and Clyde, Dickson, from Quaco; Ocean Bird, Magranahan, from Wolfville; Austin P, Mirshall, from Drer Island, Dolphin, Wilbur, from Harvey; J W Dean, McCarron, from Joggins; Mower, Furdy, from St Stephen; Rough Diamond, Crane, from Litt'e Falmon River. "Leaves have their time to fall," says the poet, but

CLEARED. 27th—Stmr flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Man via Eastport.
Sch Juno, Hatfield, for Providence.
Sch Twilight, Newcomb, for Eastport.
22th—Str State of Maine, Hillyard, for Boston.
Sch Lampedo, Holder, for Rockland.
Sch Ada, Guptill, for Eastport
2ch Pushaw, Ludwig, for Vineyard Haven fe.
29th—Eark Oliver Emery, Swatridge, for Bordeau Sch Acacia, Grady, for Vineyard Haven, fo.
Sch Westfield, Perry, for Bockland.
Sch Lynx, Finlay, for Rockland.
Sch Uylnx, Finlay, for Rockland.
Sch Uylnx, Finlay, for Portland.
30th—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.
SS Pedro, Chevaria, for Liverpool.
Bktn Soverign, Keanon, for Galway.
Sch Rettie, Price, for Boston.
Sch Carrie B, Thompson, for New York.
Sch Ethel, Peck, for Newport.
Bktm Sirius, Roin, for Coleraine.
Sch Eagle, Watts, for New York.
Sch Champion, Haley, for Yineyard Haven, fo.
Sch Emu, Colwell, for Thompston.
July 31—Bark Keswick, Gilliatt, for Cork. 27th-Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manar Sch G Walter Scott, Harrington, for Rockland.
Sch Vesta Pearl, Hanselpacker, for Rockland.
Sch Evelyn, Barlow, for Rockland.
Sch Evelyn, Barlow, for Rockland.
Sch Anna Currier, Welsh, for Boston.
Sch Glenera, McKiel, for Salem.
Sch Frank and Willie, Brown, for New York.
Sch Laura, Quinlan, for New York.
Sch Laura, Quinlan, for New York.
Sch Alaska, Ulark, for New York.
Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, for Rockland.
2nd inst—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston.
Sch Lilloet, Wasson, for Rockport.
Sch Leweilin, Colwell, for Rockport.
Sch Leweilin, Colwell, for Rockport.
Sch Riverdal, Barton, for Rockland.
Sch Uranus, Smith, for Thomaston.
Sch Eurpee C, Wasson, for Rockland.
Sch Saarbruck, Clark, for New York.
Coastusse—Schs Sparmaker, Magranahan, for Margaretville; Edith, Leary, for Weymouth; Earnest,
Tufts, for Quaco; Clyde, Dickson; for do; Emma T
Storey, Fraser, for Grand Manan; Rough Diamond,
Crane, from Quaco; Relea H, Giggy, for Apple
River.

## Canadian Ports.

ARBIVED. At Chatham, 24th inst, bark Ampthill, Cobb, from At Chatham, 24th inst, bark Ampthill, Cobb, from Madeira.

At Moncton, 26th inst, sobs Wild Hunter, Melvin, from Portsmouth; Clara, Haley, from Boston.

At Parrsboro, 24th inst, sobs Bessie E Grane, Crane, from Fall River; Laura Brown, King; B N Fullerton, Newcomb; Wioma, Haws; Herald, Merriam, from Calais; bark Horieusia, Simonson, from Norway.

At Quaco, 26th inst, sobs Rex, Swett, and Friendship, Seely, hence; Bess & Stella, Haux, from Boston.

At Hillsbero, 27th inst, sobs Sebago, Clark, from Portland; L B Sergent, Smith, from Boston; Marysville, Glaspy, hence.

At St Stephen, 26th inst, sob Mower, Purdy, from New York. At 8t Stephen, 26th inst, sch Mower, Furdy, from New York.

At North Sydney, 24th inst, ship County of Yarmouth, Carning, from Rio Janeiro.

At Parriboro, 24th inst, schs Bessie E Crane, Crane, from Fall River; Laura Brown. King; B N Fullerton, Newcomb; Wioma, Haws, and Herard, Merriam, from Calais; bark Hortensia, Eimonson, from Norway.

At Hillsboro, 27th inst, schs Sebago, Clark, from Portland; L B sargent, Smith, from Boston; Marysville, Geaspy, hence.

At Moncton, 29th inst, sch Florence P Hall, Kelly, from Mochlas.

At Quebec, 23th inst, ship Parthia, Eaton, from Iloio tor Montreal, and proceeded in tow.

At Yarmouth, 30th inst, brigt Florida, R W, for West Indies, schs Frank L, for this port; Reaper, for Go; H L Sangster, for Bridgewater. do; H. L. Sangster, for Bridgewater,
At Moncton, 29th inst, schs Wild Hunter, Melvin,
for Boston; Ariel, Dickson, for Malden.
At North Sydney, 29th inst, bark Martha Reid,
Jones, for this port.
At Musquash, 29th inst, sch Victory, Campbell, for
Fastner. ast Chatham, 80th ult, steam yacht Sappho, Bunkr, from New York At Ralifax, 29th ult, barktn Glynwood, Williams, rom West Point; 30th, sch Sarah, Day, from New fork.
At Quebec, 31st ult, ship Lizzie C Troop, Brown, well.
At Hillsboro, 31st ult, schs Annie M Bird, Cushman, from Eoston; Fanny Flint, Warren, from Eastport; Ada S Allan. Dudley, from ac; Hattle C, Stewart, from New York.
At Pictou, 2nd inst, brigt Jumbo, Bell, from St. Johns, Mid—to load for this port. CLEARED.

At Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Venskabet, Kyerulft, for River Mersey; Luciono Serra, Imperato, for Ayr, Scotland; Gyda, Sorensen, for Glesson Dock; Schs B N Fullerton, Newcomb; Wioms, Haws, for Calais.

At Chatham, 26th inst, bktn Albion, Dickson, for Postcon Seston.
At Newcastle, 2nd inst, bark Guroloma Matela, At Newcastle, 2nd inst, bark Guroloma Matola, Olivia, for Swansea, G McLeod.
At Quaco, 26th inst, schs Emma, Tufts, for Boston; Friendship, Seely, for this port.
At Hillsboro, 27th inst, schs Avon, McBurnie, for New York; L B Sargent, Smith; for Boston; Venture, Hattleld, for Calais.
At North Sydney, 24th inst, barks Antoinette, for Daihousie; Ella Vose, for New York.
At Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Venskabet, Kycru'ft, for River Mersey; Luciono Serra, Imperato, for Ayr, Scotland: Gyda, Sorensan, for Glasson Dock; schs B N Fullerton, Newcomb, and Wioma, Haws, for Calais. On the morning of the 29th inst., of consumption, Annie Q Irwin, in the 28th year of her age.
On the 29th inst., at 100 Princess street, of cholera infantum, James W. 8., son of James W. and Isabella H. Lee, aged 8 months and 25 days
On the 28th inst., in this city, at No. 16 Frin street, George Edward, age 15 months and 9 days, child of Daniel and Rosie McMackin.
On the 31st ult., in the city of Portland, after a function illness, Eden Elizabeth, aged 3 months, infant daughter of Archibald and Eden Ellis
On the 31st ult., in this city, after a long illness, Mrs. Johanna Crowley, relict of the late Patrick Crowley, in the 60th year of her age.
On the 31st ult., in this city, after a lingering illness, Louisa aged 2 years and 11 months, youngest child of James and Mary Mudge.

(Digby, N.S., papers please copy.)
On the 21st ult., at Moncton, Stalley Parker, aged 4 months and 16 dsys, son of Capt. P. W. and Lottie Bishop.
On the 1st inst., in this city, of congestion of the lungs, Philip James, infant son of John and Mary Began, aged 3 months and 5 days

(Boston papers please copy.)

On the 20st inst., at Moncton, Stalley Parker, aged 4 months and 5 days
(Boston papers please copy.)

On the 20st inst., in this city, of congestion of the lungs, Philip James, infant son of John and Mary Began, aged 3 months and 5 days

(Boston papers please copy.)

On the 20st inst., at Moncton, Stalley Mary.

At Noth Sydney, Zzath Inst, barks Venskabet, Kycru'ft, for River Mereey; Lucions Berks, for Apartson, 24th inst, barks Venskabet, Kycru'ft, for River Mereey; Lucions and Isakella At Parrisboro, 24th inst, barks Venskabet, Kycru'ft, for River Mereey; Lucions and Isakella At Parrisboro, 24th inst, barks Venskabet, Kycru'ft, for River Mereey; Lucions Berks, Intent., At Parrisboro, 24th inst, barks Venskabet, Kycru'ft, for River Mereey; Lucions Pera, Intent., At Parrisboro, 24th inst, barks Venskabet, Kycru'ft, for River Mereey; Lucions Berks, Intent., At Parrisboro, 24th inst, barks Venskabet, Kycru'ft, for River Mereey; Lucions

From North Sydney, 23th uit, ship County of Yer-mouth, Scott, for Quebec; bark Mariner, Thurmott, for Campbellton.
From Pictou, 80th ult, sch Busiris, Morris, for this

## British Ports

ABBIVED. At Hu'l, 22rd inst, bark Ella Moere, Byers, from at Larne, 23rd inst, bark Active, Olson, from New-At Mersey, 23rd inst, bark Fortuna, Mathlesen, rom Point du Chene.
At Fristol, 24th inst, bark Albatros, Olsen, from Islifax.
At Liverpool, 23rd inst. bark Anna Elizabeth Chris. at Layerpoot, 23rd 1185, bark Anna Elizabeth, Christensen, from Baie Verte; 24th, barks H B Cann, Cann, from Quebec; Prince Umberto, Keene, from New York; 25th, ships Prince Amadeo, Rutter, from New York; Servia, Smith, from Philadephis; bark Hyddeorn, Knudsen, from Chatbam, NB, arrived today considerably damaged, having been in c.llision 8th inst, with a park with a bark.

At Gravesend, 25th inst, bark J W Holmes, Newcomb, from New York

At Bristol, 23d inst, bark Atlantic, Neilsen, from At Gravesend, 25th inst, bark Atlantic, Nellsen, from Sackville.

At Westport, 24th inst, bark Atlantic, Nellsen, from Rangoon.

At Liverpool, 25th inst, bark Myrtle, from Rosarlo.

At Queenstown, 25th inst, bark Myrtle, from Rangoon.

At Cork 23d inst, ship Louise M Fuller, Blauvelt, hence.

At Queenstown, 25th inst, bark Myrtle, from Rosarlo.

At Colombo, 29th inst, bark Maggie Moor, Smith, from Gaile.

At Liverpool, 27th inst, bark Henrietta, Bull, from Annapolis. N8

At Plymouth, 27th inst, bark Althea, Wexholt, from Chathaw.

At Mauritus, 20th inst, bark Lottie Moore, Beattie, from Louise.

At Queenstown, 25th inst, tark Huiden, Eiengsen, from Loilo, for Boston (ships Lew mainmast).

At Queenstown, 25th inst, bark Lottie Moore, Beattie, from Loulo, 28th inst, brig Moss Rose, Bennett, from Moutreal.

At Liver York, 29th uit, bark Abram Young, Mcrine for Cork; 3d and anchored off Herald Telegraph Station.

At New York, 29th uit, bark Abram Young, Mcrine for Trieste: schs Robert Ross, Kilpatrick, for St andrews; Neille Patker, Corbet, for Charlottelown; Caltery, Neille Patker, Corbet, for Charlottelown; Calte from Montreal.

At Liverp.ol, 28th ult, back Hilda, Dawson, from lctou. At Cork. 29th ult. bark Huldron, Elengsen, from Dalhousie.
At Demerara, 5th ult, brigs Shinnon, Nash, from Fridgwater, NS; 6th, Ubaldina, Sponagle, from New Yerk; 9th, Eiche, Sears, from do
At Barrow, 1st inst, bark Marquis of Lorne, Raymond, from Sau Francisco via Queenstowa.

At Liverpool, 2sth ult, bark Lizzie Curry, McCulloch, from Bermuda; 30th, bark Wilhelm Link, Utech, from Parrsboro.

At Mersey, 29th ult, bark Mari, Borge, from Parrsboro.

or Halifax.

From Porlishead, 24th inst, brig L J Westaway,
Suchanan, from Prince Edward Island.

From Cork, 24th inst, brig W N H Clements, Crowell, from Country, CB.

From Dunkirk, 26th inst, brigs Darpa, Anderson, for Sydney, CB; Ohio, Crawford, for do.

From Cardiff, 26th inst, ship Chas. Bal, Mann, for for Sydney, CB; Chio, Crawford, for do.

Frem Cardiff, 28th inst, ship Chas, Bal, Mann, for Cape Verd Island.

From London, 27th inst, str Clifton, Wade, for Chatham, NB; bark Frances Herbert, Hartigan, for New York.

From Londonderry, 26th inst, bark Twilight, Dunn, for this port.

From Liverpool, 26th inst, bark Eyr, Bugge, for Shediac.

From Hong Kong, 20th ult, (not 25th), ship Loanda, Scott, for Royal Roads.

From Antigua, 10th inst, sch Orineco, Upham, for New York.

From Maryport, 26th inst, bark Briglida, Olsen, for West Bay, SS.

From Maryport, 26th inst, bark Briglida, Olsen, for Sydney, CB.

From Barrow, 27th inst, bark Myrtle, Carter, for Antwerp.

From Hong Kong, 18th ult, bark Billy Simpson, Brewn, for Bankok.

From Bankok.

From Greenock, 23th ult, bark Saturn, Olsen, for Miramichi.
From Liverpool, 28th ult, barks Magna, Bjolstad, and Sondre Norgo, Larsen, for West Bay.
From Falmouth, 29th ut, bark A E Killam, Kensaley, for Hamburg.
From Great Yarmouth, 29th bark Hugin, for Bathurs:
From Cardiff 29th ult; ship Stewart Freeman,
Raymond, for Rio Janeiro.
From Liverpool, 30th ult, Alexandra, Christopherson, for Parrsboro.

Foreign Ports. ASRIVAD.

At Boston, 25th inst, schs Playfair. Welsh, from Ponce and Guauics, PR; I G Curtis; Harris, from French Cross, Ns; Leyose, Merritt, from Thorne's Cove, NS; Jessen, Hayson, from Mahone Bay, NS; Montpelello, Perry, from Tusket, Ns; Spring Eird, Cameron, from Moncton; C Y Gregory, Kerrigan, hence; J R Atwood (of Plymouth), Newell, from Barrigton, NS; 26th, schs Vesper, Stuars, from Demarars; [Pearl, Morris, from Windsor; Sarah Glass, Hooper, from St George; Alba, Tower; Lottle B.Scott, hences; Ethel Granville, Foster; Aurora Borealis, Fiewelling, hence. Fleweiling, hence.

At Shanghal, prior to 24th inst, ship Albania,
Brownell, from New York; Minnte Burrill, Robertson, from do.

At Portsmouth, 26th inst, sch Blanche, O'Mahoney. rom Moncton. At New York, 26th inst, bark Nimbus, Smith, from London; sch Clara E Regers, Rogers, from Rockport; E Merriam, Merriam, from Windsor; 27th, barks Scammell Brothers, Innes, from Rotterdam; Veronica, Payson, from do At Georgetowa, DC, 26th inst, sch Annie P Bergen, dell, hence. At Bremen, 26th inst, ship Kinburn, Tooker, from

Odell, hence.

At Bremen, 26th inst, ship Kinburn, Tooker, from New Orleans.

At Philacelphia, 26th inst, schs Nellie Starr, Soule, hence; Blanche, Minniss, fr.m Windsor.

At Boston, 27th inst, schs John Willard, Brown, from Jordan Bay. NS; Dallas Hill, Carlton, from Salmon River, NB; Cricket, Perry, hence.

At Boston, 27th inst, sch Grace Rice, Mershall, from Weymout; 28th, sch Minnle Louise, Soudret, from Paspeblac, PQ; sloop Electric Light, of Friendship, Condon, from Barrington.

At New York, 27th inst, ship Lansdowne, Lockhart, from London; bark Lavuka, Harris, from do; schs Abble H Hodgdon, Fryes, from Apple Biver; Oliver, Frye, from rhulee; A B Perry, Kelly, from Two Rivers; Cifton, Parsons, from Windsor; C B Payne, Hilyard, from Hillsboro; Nell, Cosman, and Gleaner, hence.

At Rotterdam, 28th inst, ship Lillian, Copp, from New York. At Motterdam, 28th inst, ship Lillian, Copp, from New York. At Boothbay, 76th inst, sch Crestline, Ambrose, from Quaco for Boston; Maud and Bessle, James, and Alice S, Kerrigan, hence for Boston. At Cadiz, 21st inst, bark G S Penry, Foster, from New York. At Gloucester, 26th inst, sch Flash, Haifield, hence

At Paragua, 19th inst, brigt Blanco, Tucker, from Buends ayres.

At Key West, 27th inst, bark Livingstone, Ellis, from Buenos Ayres.

At Amsterdam, 25th inst, ship Ferest King, Doyle, from New York; bark Minden, Smith from do At, Briesux, 25th inst, bark J C Williams, Smith, rom Philadelphia.

At St Domingo City, 3rd inst. sch Moss Glen, Swim, irom Cayenne, and sld 4th f r Azua.

At Corunna, 21st inst, bara Noel, Brown, from At Corunna, 21st inst, bars Noel, Frown, from Mew York.

At Dunkirk, 17th inst, bark Ontario, Hunter, from New!York.

At Dunkirk, 17th inst, ship Octago, Gillison, from Philadelphia.

At Portland, 28th inst, sch Crown Prince, Cole, from Moncton.

At Now Yors, 28th inst, barks Nova Scotia, Potter, from London; Hannah Blanchard, Atkins, from Austerdam; Chignecto, Lecain, from Ectterdam; Sca Viola May, Fisher, from Hillsboro.

At Boston, 28th inst, brig E erzy, McBride, from Hillsboro; Sch Hirzard, Holland, from 8t Pierre, Mart; 29th; sch Atwood, Barteaux, from Porto Rico; Windsor Packet, Wyman, from Weymouth; Canning Packet, Lerry, from Annapolis; Fissh, Hatfield, hence Packet, Eerry, from Annapolis; Fiash, Hatfield, hence
At Vineyard Haven, 29th u't, sch Rob and Harry, Brown, hence for New York.
At Rotterdam, 29th u't, bark Harold, Eurris, from Rew York.
At New York, 29th ult, schs Peiro, Kelly, from Rockport; John S Case, Falkingham, from Hillsboro; J L Cotter, Comeau, from Musquash.
At Bostom, 29th ult, sch Gyrene, Corkum, from Bridgewater; 30th, brig Canadian, LeBlanc, from North Sydney; schs Souvenir, Leslle, from New Hichmond, PQ; arcilla, Farnsworth, from Port Williams, NS; Crestline, Ambrose, hence.
At Portsmouth, 30th ult, sch Alaska, Bishop, from Moncton. At Rio Janeiro, 7th ult, bark Christiana, Wither, from Rosario.

At New York, 30th ult, ship City Camp, McLeod, from Dunkirk; sebs E Chambers, Hottendorf, and Oriole, Secord, hence.

At Fernandina, 30th ult, bark Maggle M, Staples,

At Boeton, 31st ult, schs Annie Simpson, Petipau, from Bonaventure, Que; S K F James, Bissett, and Maud and Bessie, James, hence; Rosilla B, Phipps, hence; Crestline, Ambrose, from Quaco.

CLNABAD. At New York, 26.h inst, brigt Nyanza, Inness, for Brest, France; sch Centennial, Cripps, for this port. At Boston, 27th inst, brig Elsie Oronan, Deegan, for Halifax; schs Alta V Cole, Cole, for Shulee; Modoc, Perry, for Sand River; Omega, Boudrot, for Pert Hastings and Charlettetown; Gold Hunter, Crowell, for Clementsport; North America, Boudrot, for Clifton, Ng. 23th, schs Hannah F Carleton, Bryant, for Hillsboro; John Millard, Erown, for Lynn, Mass. At New York, 27th inst, barks Stillwater, Trites, for Cette; Cubs, Davidson, for Windsor; Jennie Gibson, Murchisoa, for Operic; schs Clotlide, Evane, for St Pierre, Mig. Nesbit, Oowan, for Windsor; Jennie Gibson, Peauman, for this port.

eatman, for this port.

At Philadelphia, 27th inst, bark Tamora, Slecomb, At Philadelphia, 27th inst, park ramora, siccomp, for Sligo.
At Boston, 23th inst, bark Zulma, Chisholm, for Port au Prince; 22th, brig Mersey Belle, Herron, for Liverpool; sch Black Bird, Carroll, for this port, At New York, 29th inst, bark Bristol, Lawrence, for Amsterdam; brigt Myrtle, Etsrratt, for Dig by; Transit, Cogswell, for Amsterdam; bark Petitoodiac, steeves, for Cork; s'd and anchored off Herald Telegraph Station

From New York, 24th inst, bark Sarah Chambers,

From New York, 24th inst, bark Sarah Chambers, for Hamburg.
From Buenos Ayres, 23rd ult, bark McLeod, Fulton, for Barbados.
From Frey Bentos, 15th ult, bark Harriet Upham, Lloyd, for Channel.
From Champans, 18th ult, bark Premier Mackenzie, Barnard, for Rio Jaaceiro.
From Rorario, 5th ult, back Christins, Wither, for Rio Janeiro; 14th, bark Romance, Toye, for Rio Janeiro; 14th, bark Romance, Toye, for Rio Janeiro. nerio.

From St Vincent, 13th inst, bark Lorenzo Pedre, Bozzo, for Miramichi; Luchina C, for do.

From Antwerp, 23rd inst, bark Quebec, Nelson, for Utech. from Parrsboro.

At Mersey, 29th ult, bark Mari, Borge, from Parrsboro.

At Cardiff, 29th ult, bark Olive Mount, Smith, from Antwerp.

BATLED.

From Bowilag, 24th inst, bark Ellida, Person, for Miramichi.

From Dublin, 24th inst, bark Albuera, Gi more, for this port.

From Queenstwan, 24th inst, bark Algeria, Stewart, for Quebec.

From Liverpool, 22nd inst, bark Hansen, for Eaie Verte.

From Liverpool, 22nd inst, bark Tikoma, Pugh, fer Richmond.

From London, 24th inst, ship Vandalla, Coonan, for New York.

From Glasgow, 23rd inst, bark Progress, Rafen, for Bathurst.

From Heng Korg, 25th ult, ship Loanda, Scott, for Victoria, BU.

From Londonderry, 26th inst, barks Lothair, Hawthorn, and Village Balle, McLaughlin, for Miramichi.

From Porlishead, 24th inst, bark Johanne, Isaackson, for Hollagy.

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From Porlishead, 24th ins From Antwerp, 29th ult, ship Honolulu, Leary, for New York, From Montevideo, 21st ult, ship John Bunyan, Sorensen, for Cardiff. Memoranda:

Whooping Cough.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. PARSONS, PURCATIVE MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

CHICKEN CHOLERA, Circulars free, L.S. JOHNSOI

In port at Manila, 7th ult, ship Steinvora, McIntosh, unc; bark President, Corbett, for United States.
London, July 26—Bark Gemma, bound to Quebec, was the vessel before reported in collision with bark Hyldeorn, from Chatha p, NB. The Hyldeorn sprung masts, lost stanchions, etc; damage to the Gemma unknown.

Tea, Coffee, &c. anknown.

In port at Progreso, 19th ult, bark Emmanuel Swedenborg, Pierce, from Aspinwall, to sail for Boston Just anded and to arrive:-Swedenborg, Pierce, from Aspinwall, to sail for Boston 29th Inst.

Passed Deal, 27th inst, bark Katie Stuart, Finlayson, from London for P E Island.

Passed Low Point, 29th inst, strs Canonbury, Lancaster, from Little Bay for Sydney; Libelle, Milne, from bydney for UK; 28th p m: strs Grandholme, Masson, from Montreal for Sydney; Crete, James from Sydney for Montreal; Cacouna, McDonald, from Montreal for Sydney; West Cumberland. Brown, from Montreal for Sydney; West Cumberland. Brown, from Montreal for Grace ray; Hessey, Scott, from Madeira for Sydney; ship County of Yarmouth, Scott, from Sydney for Quebec

Sydney for Quebec

Sudney Sydney for Quebec

Sudney Sydney for Quebec

Sudney Sydney for Quebec Sydney for Quebec Bark Marquis of Lorne, Raymond, at Queenstown,

Bark Marquis of Lorne, Raymond, at Queenstown, has been ordered to Barrow to discharge.

Passed Beachy Head, 27th inst, barks Sarah B Cann, Fabeau, from Baltimore for Stettin; Harold, Burris, from New York for Rotterdam.

In port at Callao, 26th uit, ships Alexander Yeats, Dunham, from Puenta de Lobos for Falmouth, rldg; Hindostan, Minchin, disg.

In port at Hong Kong, 21st ult, ships Don Enrique, Cremer, from Shanghal, and 6th uit for Havre and London; Gloaming, Dinsmore, for New York.

In portat Hiogo, 28th ult, ships Euphemia, Phillips, from Philadelphia; North America, Hallett, from New York; bark Northern Empire, Vance, from Shanghal, arrived 26th. 45 tins finest ground COFFEES, 25 ibs each; 60 boxes CORNISTARCH;

New York; bark Northern Empire, Vance, from Ishanghai, arrived 26th.
In port at Shanghai, 15th ult, ships Stalwart Cann, from New York; Mary L Cushing, Downs, and Sarmatia, Koenig, unc; barks Austria, Dakin, from New York, arrived 8th; Plynouth, Coaffiet, from do Fassed Beachy Head, 28th inst. Natant. Porter, from Baltimore for Hamburg; Lady of the Lake, Mosher, from New York for Stockhom.

Passed 8t Helena, 12th inst, barks James L Harway, McPhail, from Colombo for New York; Ka nack, Upham, from Fourabaya, for Falmouth. way, McPhall, from Colembo for New York; ka nack, Upham, from Ecurabaya, for Falmouth
Passed Low Point, 30th inst, bark Martha Reid, Jones, from Sydney for this port; bktn Rosina, Stafford, from Barbados for sydney; big Anna P Odell, Simpson, from Sydney for Boston; 29th, p m: str Troj up. Barber, from Sydney for Montreal.

I assed Low Point, 30th ult, brigt Aquatic, Halcrow, from Dundalk for Lingan; 31st, stmr Emiliano, Bengoa, from Havana for Sydney and Montreal.

Passed down at Newcastle, Del, 28th ult, barks Temora, from Philadelphia for Sligo; Ecrano, from do for Santander.

In port at Port Spain, 9th ult, bark Talisman, Delano, from , arrived June 20, for United States; schs Centennial, Bonnell, from and for Martinique, arrived June 20; Althea, Melancon, from Barbados, arrived June 20; Althea, Melancon, from Barbados, arrived June 20; Althea, Melancon, from Barbados, arrived July 2.

arrived June 20; Althea, Melancon, from Barbados, arrived July 2.

Passed Lew Point, Aug 2, strs Ferncliffe, Pawley; Bratsberg, Neilsen, and Benan, Nielsen, from Montreal for Sydney; torsail sch Carrie Harney, Wyatt, from Sydney for st Johns
In port at Calcutta, June 26th, ship Esther Roy, for New York.

Passed Little Gull 30th ult, 4 a m,bark Petit Codiac, Eteevee; from New York for Cork.

Passed Little Gull 30th ult, 4 a m,bark Petit Codiac, Eteevee; from New York for Cork.

Ship John Mann, bence fer London, July 27, lat Sheet Iron and Cakum.

Market Square fourth District, Philadelphia, July 30, 1886. The recent survey of Delaware Bay by the US Coast and Goedetic Survey, in the vicinity of Cape May, has shown important changes in the shoals and channels. The following change in the shoals and channels. The following change in the buoyage of Cape May channel has been made: Cape May spit buoy, red, spar No 2, meved out to end of Cape May spit, Cape Henlopen Lighthouse bearing 8W½W; Caye May Lighthouse, NNW½W. Cape May Lighthouse, NNW½W. Caye May Lighthouse, NW½W. North Shoal- Black spar buoy No 1, on N end of North Shoal- Black spar buoy No 1, on N end of North Shoal, Cape May Lighthouse, NW¾W. Mummy Shoal—Black spar buoy No 1, on N end of North Shoal Lighthouse, NW¾W. Thouse, NW¼W. Mummy Shoal—Red and black horizontal stripes, spar in 11 feet water and marks the shoalest part of the shoal. Cape May Lighthouse E¼N; Brandywine Shoal Lighthouse NW¾W. Grow Shoal—Red spar No 6, on the lower point of Crow Shoal—Red spar Motice to Mariners.

athoms as shown on charts now in us

Equare-Figged Vessels Bound to St. John. WHERE FROM AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM, STRAMER. Ulunda, from London, sld July 22.

SHIPS.

Eurydice, from Liverpool, salled June 30.
Henry, at Greenock, sld July 8.
Lucania, from Liverpool, sld July 9.
Nettle Murphy, from Liverpool, sld July 17.
Tasmanian, from Liverpool, sld July 20.
Wm Leavitt, at Avonmouth, in port July 17.
Wm Taploott, from Havre, sld June 29.

BARIS,
Albuera, from Dublin, sld July 24.
Antwerp, from Cork, sld July 8.
Ansgar, from Cork, sld, June 23.
Arcturus, from Bremen, sld June 21.
Boroma, from Liverpool, sld July 7.
Brodrene, from Glasgow, sld July 3.
Gapenhurest, from Liverpool, sld July 3.
Clara, from London, sld July 10.
Kesmark, from London, sld July 10.
Kesmark, from London, sld June 30.
Lizzie Wright, from Dieppe, sld July 3.
Professor Lintuer, from Bremen, sld July 22nd.
Few York, at Liverpool, in port June 3.
Queen of Australia, from Southampton, sld June 27.
Twilight, from Londonderry, sld July 26. BRIGS.

Artos, from Sydney via Glace Bav, ald July 15. Juabo, at Pictou, in port Aug 2.

July 31st, 1886.

Barbados Sugar and Molasses FX ZULU: 26 Hhds: Grocery Sugar,

264 Puncheons Molasses, 29 Tierces do. 33 Barrels LOW WHILE LANDING.

Jerh. Harrison & Co. SUGAR. SUGAR.

# 80 bbls. Granulated Sugar.

50 " Bright Ex. C. 50 " Yellow C.

DEFOREST, HARRISON & CO.

FOR SALE LOW.

50 mats Old Government Java and Jamaica COFFEE 50 cases Royal Baking Powder, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 cz.;

22 boxes Huntly & Palmer's fanc, BISCUITS in tins with hinged lids; 30 cases Belmontine and Parratine CANDLES and Moons, 6's and 12's; 50 cases Armour's "1 and 2" Corned Beef, Cx and Lunch Tongue and Eacon;

ogether with a large assertment of Futmegs, Indigo, Liquorice. Sardines, Mait Vingger, Chocolates, Truro Condensed Coffee, Condensed lank and Cocoa, Fancy Biscuit and Confectionery, etc.

# JARDINE & CO.

JULY 29th.

NOW IN STOCK: Potato Forks and Hacks: Grain Scythes and Cradles: Prince's Metallic Paint:

Paint.

41 80, 10n 54 16.

Bark Moselle, frim Liverpool for Charlottetown, W. H. THORNE & CO.,
July 10, lat 48, lon 15. Market Square.

Company, SAINT JOHN. N. B.

Watermelons,

Grapes, Bananas.

TAYLOR & DOCKRILL. 84 King Street.

# PARIS LUMPS!

50 Boxes, 10 Half-barrels.

PLATE BEEF. 150 Barrels.

FOR SALE BY HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

Bartlett Pears. California Plums, Canteloupes, Watermelons. Bananas. Cucumbers.

Tomatoes, Currants, Blueberries. FOR SALE BY

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT, aug2 glb 55 CHARLOTTE ST.

EGGS. EGGS.

150 Dozen Freih Eggs.

LAUNDRY BLUE

THE SPEECH I NEVER MADE. (F. E. Chase in Detroit Free Press )

My conversation fairly teems
With humor exquisite,
And when I write the public screams
At my consummate wit.
But though my jokes all praises win,
Their excellences fade
Before the beauties found within

Among the ladies-pretty dears-Among the ladies—pressy dee I'm reckoned quite a pet; I whisper in their eager ears The sweetest speeches, yet Whatever else I say to her,

I never make the jade The one she'd most of all prefer— The speech I never made.

In congress, too, I've filled a chair
With dignity and grace,
But never yet has rent its air
With vocal commonplace.
Yet spite of that, 'twixt me and you
I'm very much afraid,
I owe my re-election to
A speech I rever made.

A speech I never made

For once when advertised to speak Upon the silver bill, I had to put it off a week, Because I was too ill.

And yet I read in bed next day,

In largest type displayed, The very things I meant to say— The speech I never made! And when posterity shall sit In judgment on my claims, To figure as a noted wit Among the world's great names, I hope they'll base their verdict on The merits that prevade

That literary paragon—
The speech I never made. A MYSTERY.

Life held in her hand a measure. And swung it lightly and low; And she said: I will see if my pleasure

And she said: I will see if my pleasure
Do not outweigh my woe.
And she gathered all stingless laughter,
All loves that were lasting and sure,
All joys that left memories after,
All wealth that was wingless and pure;
She gathered all sunlight and starlight,
All thornless and fadeless flowers;
She gathered the faint light and far light,
Of pangless and perfect houre;
She gathered all glimpses elysian
That never had blasted the soul,
All hopes that had held to fruition,
All talents that won to the goal;
All wisdom that never had saddened,
All truths that never had lied, All truths that never had lied, All ambitions that never had maddened, All beauty that satisfied.

And she flang them all in her measure

And she flung them all in her measure,
But they nothing outbalanced the pain;
And she said: I must add yet a treasure,
The kindest and best in my train.
And she reached out and took Death and
laid it,
All restful and calm on the scale,
Yet pain, as before, still outweighed it;
And she sighed as she said: Could this fail?
Then she reached up and to merciful heaven,
Took down, and flung o'er earth's strife,
A little pale hope all unproven—
The hope of a measureless life;
Flung it down with a doubting and wonder,
With question and touch of disdain,
When lo! swift the light scale went under;
Life's woe was entweighed by life's gain!

Oh! strange! Oh! most strange! If the mea-

Of all mortal days be but woe,
Compared with their acme of plasture
(Life mused as she hung the scale low),
Why then should it lessen Earth's sorrow?
Why magnify Death's consequence
To believe in a timeless tomorrow?

le scale in suspense -New York Independent, REQUIESCANT.

All night the land in darkness slept, All night the sleepless sea
Along the beaches moaned and wept,
And callad aloud on me.
Now all about the wakening land The white foam lies upon the sand

I saw across the glimmering dark
The white foam rise and fall;
I saw a drifting phantom bark,
I heard the sailors call: Then sheer upon my straining sight Fell down the curtain of the night, What ship was on the midnight deep?

What voices on the air?
Did wandering spirits call and weep
In darkness and despair? Did ever living seamen hail The land with such a hopeless wail! The flush of dawn is in the sky,

The dawn-breeze on the sea,
The lark is singing sweet and high
A winged melody:
Here on the sand, among the foam, The tired sailors have come home.

Their eyes that stare, so wide, so wide, See not the blessed light;
For all the streams of death divide
The morning from the night:
Weary with tossing on her breast
The sea at last has given them rest.

-English Illustrated Magazine, REUNITED.

Once again they two are standing
Hand in hand, clasped firm and fast—
Once again their hearts are throbbing
With the rapturous words—"At last!"

All the past is now receding,
With its weary weight of pain,
And the years are backward rolling
With their hopes so frail and vain.

All the waters are subsiding

That were once so ferce and drear, And the grains of sand are shining On the shore of Hope, so near.

Now they moor their long-tossed vessel To the strand so clear and bright, While the dawn creeps slowly upward, Out of darkness bringing light, Out of shadew bringing sunshine— Out of sorrow blessed rest; Knowing that the burden had been

JULIA G. GILBERT. CYCLONIC.

From Tid Bits How broad and thick and deep, and high The western-born tornadoes
That ornament the under sky
With most peculiar dadoes

How vast the atorns that ride the earth, Electric and cyclonic, That own a supernatural birth, Celestial or plutonic!

How wild and weird those tempests are Their wonders, who can doubt them? But wilder and more wondrous far
The tales men tell about them!
EDWARD WILLETT.

THE HADJI. The Hadji said, "If o'er my tomb Should grasses wave and roses bloom, And if at times the spot should be Bedewed with tears at thought of me, My rest would be a blissful rest, And I would count the Hadji blest,

No roses deck the Hadji's grave—
He sleeps beside a foreign wave—
And never woman's eye grows dim
In that strange land at thought of him;
And yet methinks, the Hadji's rest
Is quite as sweet as if his breast
Were by a million roses prest,
And woman made his grave her quest,

## Sheriff's Sale.

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

A LL the right, title, interest, property, claim and deA mand of Patrick George Carvil and George McKean
or the said George McKean of, in to, our of, or upon
the following described lands and promises situated
in Mount Theobald Fettlement so called, and in the
County of Saint John, and being all that part of lot
D, containing three huadred acres, more or less,
originally granted to one Jesse Tabor, which is
situated south of the Hanford Brook together with
all the buildings, erections and improvements.
The two lots of land conveyed by John Wishart to
Rathaniel H. Upham by deed dated the first cay of
February. A D. 1871, and therein described as follows: All that certain lo', piece or parcel of laad
situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint
Martins, originally granted to John F. Godard and
known and distinguished in the grant thereof as lot
number one hundred and sixteen (No. 116) in the
Mount Theobald acttlement, containing one hundred
acres, more or less.
Also all that certain other let, piece or parcel of

Martins, originally granted to John F. Godard and known and distinguished in the grant thereof as lot number one hundred and sixteen (No. 116) in the Mount Theobald actilement, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Also all that certain other let, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Marties aforesaid (and lying to the east and abutting the above mentioned to number one hundred and sixteen) originally granted in part to the aforesaid John F. Godard and the other part to Richard Horstord, late of the parish of saint Martins aforesaid, and known and distinguished in the arant thereof as lot number one hundred and seven east (No. 107 east) containing both last mentioned grants one hundred and ten acres, more or less.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of saint Martins acressid and hnown and distinguished on the plan of Thomas A. Kelakin's surveys as lot number one hundred and tenenty-four west (12) west) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing eighty acres, more or less, and conveyed to Nathaniel H. lpham by John Horsford and wife by deed dated the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1867, together with Thomas Mallory, junior, by two deeds respectively the fourteenth day of March, 1867, and the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1868, and described as follows; All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins atoresaid and boanded and described as follows, beginning at a spruce stake on the l'ne between Henry Handrahan and Geo-ge Tabor, thence south eighty-five degrees and fity-five minutes east three chains, crossing the Hanford Brook to the eastern side thereof, thence south-easterly along the eastern lide of said brook and following the several courses thirty-seven chains and described as follows:

A lot of land conveyed by George Tabor and wife to Nathaniel H. Upham and Thomas Malery by deed dated the twenty-fitch day of March, A. D. 1867, and described as follows

way.
All that tract, parcel and piece of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saiat Martins, in the County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, granted by the Crown to David Doyle by letters patent bearing date the thirteenth day of July, A.D. 1849, and registered the 14th day of July, A.D. 1849, the said grant being number four thousand five hundred and ninety-three (4593) and described and dred and ninely-three (4593) and described and bounded therein as follows, towit: Beginning at a spruce tree standing at the north-west angle of lot number one hundred and seven in Mount Theobald, thence running by the magnet east fitty-four chains to the west side of a reserved road, thence north twenty chains along said road, thence west fitty-four chains to a spruce tree standing on the east side of another reserved road and along the same south twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, distinguished as lot number one hundred and eight (No. 108).

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John aforessid, originally granted to John F. Godard and known on the grant thereof as lot number eighty seven (80. 87) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing one hundred acres more or less.

All the right title claim and demand of the said.

thereof as lot number eighty-seven (§10. 87) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing one hundred acres more or less.

All the right, title, claim and demand of the said George McKean and Annie G. McKean his wife of, in to, out of and upon the following several lots of land described in a deed of the said John F. Godard and we fe, dated the 26.h day of May, A. D. 1869, to Nathaniel H. Upham, as follows: All that certain lot, piece or partel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Mardins, in the County of Saint John and Province aforesaid, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a birch tree standing at the sou heastern angle of lot number three (No. 3), originally granted to James March, thence north two degrees fifteen minutes west twenty-seven chains to the western line of asid lot, thence south fitty-four degrees fifteen minutes west twenty-seven chains to the western line of said lot, thence south two degrees fifteen minutes west fifty chains to the South-western avgle thereof, thence along the rear or southern line of the same north fifty-five degrees fifteen minutes east twenty-seven chains to the place of belinning, containing one hundred acres more or less

Also all that certain other piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, originally granted to John O'Donnell and known and distinguished as lot number one hundred and twenty-four east in Mount Theobald Settlement, containing fifty acres roless. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Saint Martins aferosaid, originally granted to Thomas Maltery, known and distinguished as lot number one place of land all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Saint Martins aferosaid originally granted to Thomas Maltery, known and distinguished as lot number or less.

A tract of land situate in the Parish of Saint Martins aferosaid heriuning at a reserved conduct the less.

A tract of land situate in the Parish of Saint Mar

A tract of land situate in the Parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, beginning at a reserved road at the north-western angle of lot numeer ninety-one in Mount Theobald, theate running by the magnet of 1842, north along side of said reserved road twenty chains, thence west twenty-four chains to the north-eastern angle of lot number eighty-nire west, granted to Lawrence Mackey, thence south along the eastern line of said grant twenty chains to the south-western angle of the same and thence east twenty-four chains to the place of begluing, containing forty acres more er less, distinguished as lot number eighty-nine east in Mount Theobali and granted to Lawrence Mackey in 1853 and conveyed by him to Nathaniel H Upham.

A tract of land situate in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the Ceunty of Saint John, Provincs of New Brunswick and bounded as follows, to witt beginning at a spruce tree standing in the south-west angle of lot number eighty-seven, in Mount Theobald so called to James A. Bain, thence running by the m goet, east twenty-five chains, thence south twenty-chains, thence west twenty-five chains to a Birace tree and thence nor h twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, distinguished as lot number eighty-nine in Londonderry (should be Mount Theobald) as above mentioned granted to Lawrence mackey in 1845.

or less, distinguished as lot number eighty-nine in Londonderry (should be Mount Theobald) as above mentioned granted to Lawrence mackey in 1845.

A tract of land situate in the Parish of Ft Martins, in the County of Saint John and Province of New Brunawick and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the north-west angle of lot number ninety in Mount Theobald, thence running by the magnet of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, north twenty chains, thence east fifty chains, thence south twenty chains and thence west fifty chains, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, distinguished as lot number eighty-eight

All that terrain lot or tract of land granted by the Crown to James Goodman and John Pryor, lyieg and being in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the County Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and known and distinguished on the plan of Thomas O. Keleher's survey as lot number fifty eight (58), in the Mount Theobald Settlement and containing one hundred acres more or less.

all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: beginning at a stake standing on the north-westerly angle of lot number one hundred and twenty-three, in Mount Theobald, granted to James Burke, and on the wesern line of grant to John F. Godard, thence north eighty-eight degrees west along another line of said grant to John F. Godard, thence north eighty-eight degrees west along another line of said grant to John F. Godard, thence twenty chains to the same south two degress and fifteen minutes west twenty five chalins to the north-westerly angle of the aforesaid grant to James Burke, and thence along the same south two degress and fifteen minutes west twenty five chalins to the north-westerly angle of the aforesaid grant to James Burke, and thence along the northerly line of the same south eighty-eight degrees east twenty chains to the north-westerly angle of the aforesaid grant to Jame

number one hundred and twenty-three north on Mount Theobald.

All that te tain lot of land lying and being in the Parish of Saint Mattins, described as follows: beginning at the key-hole so called, at the division line of land granted to Jerse Tabor and H. Handrahan, thence north until it strikes a sprace tree standing in the north-east angle of lot "O," thence west along a line between land owr ed by Jesse Tabor, jun. and Henry Handrahan, urtil it strikes a sprace tree standing on a division line between land formerly owned by Henry Handrahan, senr. and Henry Handrahan, junr., thence along raid line south until it strikes the Banford I rook, thence along the taid Hanford Book easterly to the first place of beginning, containing fifty [50] cores more or less.

All those four several lots of land situate, lying and being in the Mount Theobald Settlement so-called, in the aforesid Parish of Saint Mattios, known and distinguished as the lot number one hundred and itten (115), one hundred and twenty-one (121), one hundred and, twenty two (122), and ore hundred and twenty-five (125). together with all the tuildings, elections and improvements, mills, mill privitees, vays, rights of way, members, pr vileges, benefits and appurenances. Also all other leal estate of the said Patrick George Cavill and George McKean, or the said George McKean wheresover situate, or however described in my bailiwick, the same having been seized under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the sut of The Maritime Bank of the Deminion of Canada against the said Patrick George Carvill and George McKean, the said Pa

JAMES A. HARDING. St. John, N. B., 1 May, 1886.

NOTICE.

To JAME? BFATTY, late of the Parish of Haveleck, in the County of Kings and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer. and REBECCA J. BEATIY, his w.fe, and all others whom it doth or may concern:—

w.fe, and all others whom it doth or may concern:

\*\*Notice Is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of tale contaired in an incenture of mertages, dated they econd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eightyfour, and made between the said James Beatty and Bebecca J. Beatty, his wife, of the first part, and the Rector, Churchwardens and Vistry of Saint Paul's Church in the Parish of Havelock, in the County of Kings and province accressed, of the second part, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, etc., in and for the said County of Rings, in Book L. Red., rages 91, 92, 93 and 94, as number 39,268 there will, for the purpe se of satisfying the said mortgage moneys, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction in front of the Dominiou Building, in the Parish of Susex, in Kings County, on Saturday, the fourth day of september next, at twelve o'clock noon, the Lands and Premises mentioned and described in the sid indenture of mortgage as follows, nam.ly:—

A LL that certain let, piece or parcel of land situate in the Pirish of Havelock aforesaid, sand bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Be
"aluning at a marked hemlock post placed at the south sat angle of lot number four, in the second itier of De, uty Fairweather's survey in the parish saferesaid, and on the west sile of the road from mining treek to Butternut Ridge; thence by the imagnet of the year one thousand eight hundred sand thirty-seven west forty-one chains (of four poles seed) to a marked fir post placed at the south west sangle of said lot number four on the east side of a sesench to a marked fir post placed at the south west sangle of said lot number four on the east side of a series red road near to Rouse's Brook; thence north storty-six chains or to the southwest angle of part of the same block sold by 'lhe Rector, Church-wardens and Vestry' to one Partick Buckley; there seast fifty chains to the west side of the road first mentioned, and thence along the same southerly to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, privileges and apput seances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

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

[L.S.]

CUTHFERT WILLIS, Rector.

CUTHEERT WILLIS, Rector. JOHN C PRICE, Church JAMES D. SEELY, Wariens For terms of sale and other particulars apply to HALLETT & FOWLER.

# Machinery for Sale

THE Machinery contained in the Steam Rotary Saw Mill, near the Marsh bridge, viz :— Horizontal Steam Engine, 15x36, with driving pulley 10 feet diameter, with 15 inch face. Tubular Beller, 58 inches diameter, containing 80, 3 inch tubes 14 feet long, with all necessary con-nections.

(The above were manufactured by George Fleming & Sons and are in first rate condition ) Waterous Saw Mill, with carriage complete to cut

Plug and Wedge Machine, with gaws, Knives, etc. Knowlton Bevel Ecroll Saw. Edging Table, 70 feet, with Spindle, Saws, etc. Trimmer, with Hangers, Spindle, Saws, etc.

Buzz Sa v, table complete.

Bull Wheel Hau ing up and Canting Gear, together with Saws, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, wrindstone, etc., etc. Wiil be sold in lots to suit purchasers and on

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Timber and Mineral Lands.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to Survey, Ex-plore, Report on, and Market Timber, or Mineral Lands, in the Maritime Provinces of Canada Fredericton, 17th December, 1885.

CDWARD JACK



## Intercolonial Railway

1886. Summer Arrangement, 1886. O<sup>N</sup> and after **Monday**. June 14th. 1886, the trains of this Rallway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Trains will leave St. John. 

A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 10.15 p. m. traito Halifax.
On Tuesday, Thur day and Saturday, a Sleeping car for Montreal, will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping car will be attached at Monctou.

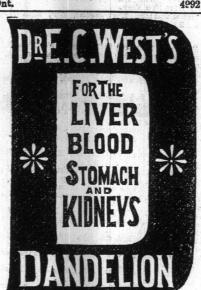
Trains will arrive at St. John. 

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent RAILWAY OFFICE, oncton, N. B., June 8th, 1886.

## \$500,00 REWARD

WE will pay theabave Beward for any case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, sick Headache, Indiges. tion or Costiveness we cannot cure with WEST'S LIVER PILLS, when the Directions are strictly complied with. Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents; 5 boxes \$1.00. Sold by all

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WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXE To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5,00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only R. D. Mcarthur, Chemist and Druggist, St. Jehn N B.





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WHEN the functions of the stomach are improperly performed, the blood becomes impure and eruptive diseases such as Fimples, Boils, Blotches, Brysipelas, Scrofuls, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, Eczema, etc., appear on the skin, and may be traced directy to an imperfect action of the digestive organs. To eradicate these the blood must be purified, and this can be done only by restoring the stomach to a healthy condition.

A few doses of HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE AND IRON, and TONIC DINNER PILLS, speedily remove these manifestations of a debiliated stomach. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's the original and genuine. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

WM. PARKS & SON, [Ld.],

SAINT JOHN, N. B. Market Square and Chipman's Hill. JULY 27.

By late arrivals, we have received New Worsted Coatings, Black, Blue, Brown; Mantle Cloths—Plain and Curied; English Trowserings; Scotch Suitings; Canadian Tweeds; Italians; Jeans; 300 Pieces New Dress Goods; 100 Pieces Black and Colored Velveteens-

in leading styles: 60 Pieces Cortauld's Crapes; Maslins, in Swiss Books, Cnecks; Black, Colored Lenos; Gents, Ladies and Children's Handkerchiefs Neckwear, Gloves, Hosiery; 300 Dozen Gent's Linen Collars and Cuffslatest; Paper Collars—immense variety; 150 Dozen Men's J. R. Braces;

Valises and Satchels; 1500 Pieces Prints; 400 Pieces Ginghams; 1200 Pieces White Cottons; 1800 Pieces Fancy Cotton Shirtings; 300 Pieces Flannels—Plain and Fancy; 120 Cases Shirts and Drawers; Cases Cotton Flannels; Quilts; Bales Grey Cottons; Drills; Ducks;

Smallwares in immence variety. WHOLESALE ON BEST TERMS. DANIEL & BOYD

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We are now receiving another lot of this CELEBRATED PAINT, our sales of which are STEADILY INCREASING, and we take it is the best evidence of its superiority

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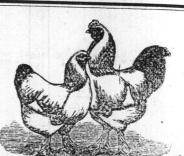
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PREPARE TO WIN THE PRIZES. Those with this label will be found to be

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FAST COLORS.

and woven the same on both sides, so as to reversible.

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SINGLE and Rose Comb White Legherns, Lang-Sbans and Wyandottes, my speciaties. Winners of six regular and nine special prizes in 1836 and 1886. Also Eggs from the following varieties: Light Brahams, Black Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Single and Rose Comb Brown Legherns, Partridge Cochins and W. C. B. Polleh.

Eggs, \$1.50 per 18, \$2.50 per 26; Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs, \$3.00 per 9; Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 9.

To every Exhibitor who wins first prize on Ohicks (at the coming Provincial Exhibition), and who purchased the eggs from me from which the chicks were hatched, I will supplement the 1st prize \$2.00 and the second prize \$1.

econd prize \$1.

A few tries of Fowls for sale. PHILIP LAW,

MONOTON. N. B. **OWENS** ART INSTITUTION!

THE SECOND SCHOOL TERM will embrace the period from 1st October mext until 1st April, 1887, under the following staff:—

PRINCIPAL. JOHN HAMMOND. (An Exhibitor in the Royal Academy and Paris Salon)
Painting in Oil and Water Colors from the Flat,
Cast and Still Life. ASSISTANT TEACHERS,

MISS M. B. SMITH, (Holding a diploma from Boston Art School).
Antique Drawing Class and Perspective. MISS WHITNEY, MISS SHARP, MISS WOODBURN, MISS DISTIN, Free Hand and Model Drawing from the Fiat and Cast. For prospectus address the Principal.

The First School Term opened 12th October, 1885, with 20 pup'ls, followed by a constant increase until at the close, 18th May last, the number reached 114; of whom one came from Prince Edward Island, one from Nova Scotla, and nine from outlying districts

In addition to its display of 306 Original Works by Prominent Artists of the 17th, 18th and present century, as also, 51 re-productions of celebrated Works of old Masters, there is now on view—in a adjoining rooms—over 300 specimens of the pupils work executed during the past School Term. Open daily (Sunday excepted) from 2 until 6 p.m. Admission Saturdays 10 Cents, other days 25 Cents, Children 10 Cents. 50 tickets of admission to the Gallery when open to the public \$5

The large outlay consequent upon the thorough manner in which the premises have been made suitable for Art purpo es, together with the very full and complete 5 chool Ouifi; coupled with the purchase of the choice colection of Works of Art belonging to the Institution, have exhausted the money portion of the estate; hence the Institution is dependent for its income solely upon its School Fees and the charge for admission to the Gallery, thus on the basis of merit alone to the 7 rustees hope to see Institution prosper through a voluntary practical patronage commensurate with the elevating and refining character of the object sought to be attained through its instrumentality; namely, a general appreciation of and love for the fine Arts. THE GALLERY.

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THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

VOI

A bush on th A hush in And night fr Her funera
I wander afai
Te the foot
And I muse f
Ah! lonely

I bend my ea
If the voice
Will come th
A solace to
Alas! I hear
Save the m
And my hear
Oh! lonely

I look above To the sta Which often Illumined But tonight and hidded Ah! tonight Oh! lonely A sigh o'er t

A tear for No trust in t No hopes of live encircle And cling I ne'er was so Oh! lonely Poor waif! w
Said a voic
If the hearts
To embrace
Look up to E
Is broad an
And thy soul
Shall be ha

THE The wind avenue with shutters and sombre man New World cold Novem into night. flickered, an blinds of the into the st homes and v on this dream This was old fiddler w headed, wit wind, plyin Through th sounds of l and seeme ances of stre cara, from a romance play. But l uine feeling with that pe betrayed the

tional music wistfully loc on both sid clated poorly few moment up his violin While the tion and he fire burning nished paric which the ol on another r ery. A you of careless vellow silk. large room, and played v 'Parigi la be wrung her lips which Italian oath and (we are Here in his ennui, the which assail dently fixed Suddenly with an an wringing ar house. A y the threshol

'Annette, and call the I feel terrib minutes' con he must not the house. down stairs. as if I were the kind. The your withdrew. many whim ceased, and heard in the in very impe 'noble signation for lorn, help While he entered changed her celved, neit Jean noticed 'Well, ha asked the o

has ordered like to eat a 'Oh, my r lency!' the pointing to roast beef verable. 'I hasince the bl Italy when I to the singin At this n up, and with silence on he the musician she asked in 'Many a forget tho old as Mel what a bless what a sha stage!'
'You thin 'Do not you marry a ma 'I know the she find that

place the gle