

FOREIGN NEWS.

The New York *World's* correspondent cables:—The blow which has overthrown Gladstone has flung all political England into chaos. There is not at the present moment a single political topic upon which anybody of authority ventures to express himself with the slightest confidence. Is it worth while to contest this election? each Liberal candidate asks himself. He cannot decide, for if he stands as a unionist candidate and the Chamberlain-Hartington coalition wins he is ruined politically; if he supports Chamberlain and the "grand old man" triumphs again, the future is equally hopeless for him. Moreover another election is almost certain early next year, for neither party can hope for sufficient majority to settle the Irish question definitely. Will Gladstone be returned to power? Liberal managers believe he will. Labouchere says that the Irish vote will restore 25 seats to the Liberals, which means a gain of 50 in the Commons. He adds: "I have gone into my figures pretty closely and I am satisfied that we stand to win." On the other hand, Churchill says that the Tories and unionists will come back stronger than the Gladstonians and Parnellites by a solid working majority of 100. How will the agricultural laborers vote? Will Gladstone's health hold out? Will any intrigue in the Irish party lessen Parnell's influence? Will the Scotch constituencies support Gladstone or desert him? How long will Chamberlain and Hartington, between whom there is not a single bond of personal sympathy, pull together? Will Parnell be able to control the Irish populace sufficiently to prevent agrarian outrages which would alienate again the sympathies of all English parties? Will the contract between the Tories and unionists be kept, not to oppose each other at the polls? If Gladstone is returned to power, can he pass his bill without exciting the 24th clause? And if he does excise it will not John Morley instantly resign? When Gladstone dies or retires, who can be thought of for a moment as the leader of the Liberal party? These are some of the questions on the lips of all who discuss English politics. They will give some idea of how utterly mixed public affairs are here. The best thing seems to be to frankly accept the fact of a chaos and refrain from forecasts. Bets are being freely made on the result of the elections, odds being in favour of the "grand old man."

Geo. W. Smalley cables to the *Tribune* that the strain of the political situation is grievously affecting personal friendships. Civilities and personal intercourse are maintained between Mr. Gladstone and his ex-colleagues; they continue to refer to each other in the house as "my right honorable friend," but in private, and to some extent in public, personal bitterness expressed begins to assimilate English politics to French politics. Animosity shows itself most strongly against Mr. Chamberlain. Gladstone, regardless of the risk to his voice, meditates a fourth Midlothian campaign, but speaks first at Glasgow, where the Irish are multitudinous. His spirits and strength are both marvellous. The *Time's* cable says the deplorable scenes in Ulster are regarded by all parties with dismay, not only as discrediting the people of the province, both Protestant and Catholic, but as raising a menacing obstacle in the way of a settlement of the great question at issue. It is generally conceded the Protestants have been the more aggressive of the two parties, and sympathy for their cause has visibly diminished here during the week. There is grave fear entertained of a terrible outbreak on the 12th July, for which day Orangemen are planning a monster demonstration. The Irish nationalists are moving heaven and earth to prevent their friends from giving any provocation to violence on that day.

London's tradesmen are excessively bitter against the government for deciding on a dissolution. London was never more crowded than now, a great flip having been given to business by the recent appearance of the Queen with its accompaniment of extravagant society entertainments and re-opening of many long-closed residences, all of which revived the former periods of English court life. In a single moment all this bustling activity has been paralyzed; fashionable so-

ciet is scattered again and political economists are speculating on a dismal future.

VANCOUVER, B. C., DESTROYED

Immense Sacrifice of Life.

From telegrams to the *Globe* we condense the following:—
TORONTO, Ont., June 15.—The *Globe's* Victoria, B. C., special says: The city of Vancouver was obliterated by fire yesterday (Sunday). Only four houses are now standing. Hastings and Royal city saw mills are saved. The loss is half a million dollars; insurance, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Fifty lives are known to be lost; four or five bodies have been recovered. The identified are John Caswell, Mrs. Nash, Geo. Bailey Fawcett. The others are not identified. Mayor McLean telegraphs for aid for three thousand homeless people without provisions. The Mayor is forwarding relief and the government is aiding in conjunction.
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., June 15.—Hastings saw mill and the Royal City planing mill being situated on points of land out side of the town, were saved. Five (?) persons are reported dead; several are seriously if not fatally injured. The firm of J. M. Clute & Co. lose \$5 000. The total loss is estimated at one million dollars. One thousand people are homeless.

Our promising plucky little metropolis at the Pacific end of the C. P. R., is in ashes. Not half a dozen houses remain out of 500. The worst of all is the heavy loss of life. One short hour did the whole work. Ten bodies have been found and numerous persons are inquired for. Hundreds of people are camped out. New Westminster people—rival sister city—are especially open-handed and liberal. Prompt aid from the Canadian Pacific railway is expected. Heroism and hardships characterized the whole dreadful affair. Families were compelled to abandon their homes without a moment's warning and flee for their lives. Those in search of valuables were compelled to rush through the flames and smoke or perish. The whole city was ablaze and the panic stricken population sought refuge from the horrible holocaust.

Dissolution of the English Parliament.

LONDON, June 10.—Gladstone was busy during most of the forenoon to-day, holding consultations with different Liberal whips getting into shape the work necessary for the coming elections.

The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India, announced in the House of Lords, this afternoon, that the government have decided to dissolve parliament and that the Queen has sanctioned the dissolution. He added that the government would take steps immediately to conclude the affairs of the present parliament with all prudent despatch, with a view to effect an election of a new House of Commons at as early a date as possible.

In the Commons this afternoon, Gladstone, who was loudly cheered on rising, said that in consequence of the rejection by the house of the Home Rule bill, he had advised Her Majesty to dissolve parliament without delay. Her Majesty had assented to this, and he would, therefore, ask the house to wind up the business of the session at the quickest practicable moment. The premier's statement was received with cheers.

LONDON, June 10.—The Earl of Carnarvon in the House of Lords, this afternoon, made a statement respecting Parnell's charge last Monday: that the Conservative party purchased the Irish support in the last election by a promise made through a cabinet minister that they would in return introduce a Home Rule bill which, in addition to its other features, would confer on Ireland the right to control her own tariff policy. Lord Carnarvon said that when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under the Marquis of Salisbury's government, he received from Parnell a request to be allowed an interview. As Parnell was elected head of the Irish party, continued the Earl, I acted on my personal responsibility and conversed with him. The conversation was private. I never communicated it to any member of the cabinet. Parnell and I left the room free as we entered it. I desire to repudiate the statement that has been printed and circulated that I acted upon that occasion in the capacity of a member of the government.

Communicated.

A Great Public Work.

To the Editor of the *Carleton Sentinel*:

As the public work at Florenceville has occupied a great deal of the space in the *SENTINEL* recently in giving a description of the work and the glorification at the opening, I wish to say a great public work is in course of construction in this village, and while it may not accommodate the travelling public to the extent of the Florenceville Bridge (by the way would it not be better to say the bridge across the river near Florenceville; I am not sure the people of Florenceville did anything to further the work, except looking after the inspectorship) but I am digressing; I started with the intention of saying that the people of this village have commenced the work of laying a sidewalk from the school house to the Methodist and Episcopal churches; the work is fairly under way and when finished, as we are living in the back land and cannot have any of those large bridge glorifications, we anticipate getting up a public dinner to the person who has the work in charge; this can be paid for by pushing a subscription paper around—the contractor, of course, will be asked to subscribe—and to soothe his feelings a clay pipe will be given him, and an address can be written out and presented to the contractor, provided his colleague from Woodstock does not claim the credit of starting and pushing the work to completion. But I had almost forgotten to say that the chief cook and bottle washers of the County could be invited, not forgetting to send invitations to Florenceville. I may say we have no salmon, but good trout can be had and with careful looking after, a good dinner could be spread at either of our hotels. Then we can have a round of speeches; William can tell us how he walked from Fredericton in the good old times, and how he has spent so many years in the public service; John will point to the sidewalk and tell the audience that he measured the distance from the creek to the corner, but having got in the cold shades of opposition he could do nothing and had to allow his colleague to finish the work; Mark and George will no doubt praise the Carlevillians for their push and pluck, and Charley will tell them it is "gist like this"—A committee should be appointed to look after the contractor, that he don't charge too much for rotten lumber. This, we anticipate Mr. Editor, will be the course of the proceedings, and it may be that James and Wilmot will burn some oil barrels and have a flag or two to commemorate the saving of shoe leather altogether. If the programme is carried out, the County may expect to hear of a grand pow-wow without paint.

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Centreville, June 14, 1886

Marriage Licenses issued at Hugh Hay's.

The English Wood Market.

Messrs Farnworth & Jardine, Liverpool, G. B., in their circular of the 1st, report: The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 9 vessels, 5370 tons, against 8 vessels, 4506 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places in the years 1884, 1885 and 1886 has been 76,648, 66 454, and 62,703 tons respectively.

The advance of the spring does not bring with it any improvement in the tone of our market, prices are lower, and there is a want of confidence in the future which pervades business generally. The aggregate consumption of deals and boards shows a slight advance during the month as compared with last year, owing partly to special local circumstances, but there has been more than a corresponding falling off in the deliveries of timber. Stocks are too large for the present limited demand, and prospects so discouraging it is very desirable imports should be greatly restricted.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—Of spruce deals the import has been 1 507 standards against 670 standards corresponding time last year. The demand has continued inactive throughout the month the deliveries compare unfavorably with last year, and the sales, chiefly by auction, have been very dull; prices have steadily declined, and the stock, although

less than last year, is still too heavy. Pine deals have been seldom enquired for, and prices are unchanged. Birch has been imported more moderately, but the stock is still too heavy, and the demand falling off; late sales show a further decline in value.

The stock of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals on 1st June was 11 022 standards, compared with 14,921 standards in 1885, and 10 803 standards in 1884. As to the sales during the month the circular says:

Birch.—By auction, St. John, 14½ inches, at an average of 12½d per foot.

Spruce Deals.—Early in the month, St. John, by auction, at an average of about £6 to £6 2s 6d per standard, the last sales being at from £5 15 to £5 17s 6d per standard.

N. B. and N. S. Pine Deals.—No sales to report.

Scantling and Boards, at from £5 to £5 7s 6d per standard.

Unsuccessful Plot to Rob a Bank.

PALMERSTON, June 9.—A daring attempt was made to rob Scott's bank this morning. By a ruse J. W. Scott, proprietor, was got rid of, and about eleven o'clock a person closely veiled and dressed in woman's clothes went into the office and wished to deposit \$2,000. Teller Bert Boomer showed his customer to a seat in the private office until he got through with other customers. When he returned to the veiled one he was asked to lock the door until the deposit was made, as the customer appeared very nervous, Boomer complied with the request and on returning to the private office the party displayed a large knife and ordered him into the wash room. Boomer refused to go and a struggle ensued, the teller getting badly cut and otherwise injured. Finally he overcame the robber, took the knife from him and on stripping the veil from his face found himself confronted by one Ben Rigg, a resident of the town. Rigg was arrested.

A good pair ladies' Kid Boots only \$1.20 at Hugh Hay's.

Disraeli on Ireland

The *Daily News* reproduces a speech made by Benjamin Disraeli in the Commons in 1844. Disraeli in summing up the Irish question said: "Ireland is teeming with a starving population, sufferers from an absentee aristocracy, an alien church, and the weakest executive in the world. The only remedy is a revolution which is prevented by her connection with powerful England, therefore England is logically in the odious position of being the cause of the misery in Ireland. The duty of the English and of the English minister, therefore, is to effect by his policy all the changes which a revolution would do forcibly. That is the question in its integrity. The moment you have a strong executive, religious equality and just administration you will have order in Ireland."

Repeat order of Black Striped Velvets just opened at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

Gold in Albert County.

We are pleased to note that the chances of having the value of the supposed gold deposits in this county thoroughly tested during the present season are beyond doubt. All the necessary machinery has been transported to the Freeze mine in New Ireland, and is being put in position. Large quantities of rock are being got out and smelting will commence in a few days. The indications are said to be excellent for a more than paying yield. Captain F. J. Sargent is pushing the work in the Steadman mine on Crooked Creek, and proposes putting in machinery in a short time. In each case the means at command are sufficient to fully develop the work undertaken. —*Maple Leaf*.

The mortality statistics for April show the deaths in the cities of Canada to have been as follows: Montreal, 378; Toronto, 258; Quebec, 184; Hamilton, 59; Halifax, 74; Winnipeg, 36; Ottawa, 76; St. John, N. B., 60; London, 46; Kingston, 33; St. Thomas, 14; Charlottetown, 12; Guelph, 15; Belleville, 17; Three Rivers, 25; Chatham, 17; Sherbrooke, 19; Peterborough, 11; Sorel, 30; Fredericton, 15.

A good hard Hat for 50 cents at Hugh Hay's.