THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1892

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Canadian exports to Great Britain increased in the eleven months ending last November by $8,750,000.

Four more elections to the House of Commons took place last week, and four more Liberal Conservatives were elected. These make fifty-eight bye-elections in twelve months, of which the Government has carried forty-eight.

It is now said that the Carnegie company sank $4,000,000 in the strikes at Homestead. With the millions lost by the men this makes a pretty figure for a wretched dispute which should never have occurred.

First our cheese production jumps up from nothing to $9,000,000; the cattle trade rises to a similar sum; then Canadian industries expand by a hundred millions invested capital in ten years; then Manitoba wheat comes to the front, and now nickel promises to become a great Canadian staple. There will soon be no Grit pessimists left.

A son of Mr. Goschen, lately Chancellor of the Exchequer, must be rather a cool young man. The statesman was unable to attend an important meeting and sent young Goschen to apologize. With charming self-confidence the young man informed the committee: "My father can't come tonight, so he has sent me instead. I think I will do quite as well. Don't you?" He is said to have done very well indeed.

Hon. Mr. Ives, President of the Council in Sir John Thompson's Government, as well as Hon. Mr. Curran, Solicitor-General, and Hon. Messrs. Wood and Wallace, comptrollers of Customs and Inland Revenue, have all been elected by acclamation. This does not indicate that the electorate are very much dissatisfied with the Liberal Conservative Government, or that the "wave of Liberalism" is advancing very rapidly.

Speaking at Wookstock, Ont., on December 9 and referring to the town, Sir Oliver Mowat observed that in recent years: The population had doubled, while the wealth had increased more than two-fold. Everywhere he noticed evidence of increased prosperity. He was glad of this. If there was depression elsewhere he could find no traces of it here." In this respect he evidently agrees with the Conservative party. Depression is always "somewhere else."—*Empire.*

Notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the Grit leaders, to arouse opposition to the new Premier, the electors of the constituencies opened in Ontario and Quebec have failed to embrace a first opportunity to show lack of confidence in Sir John Thompson. All classes and creeds appear to be satisfied that he is the right man in the right place, and the orangemen of Ontario seem quite willing to judge the new Premier by his public acts rather than by anything else.

Anarchists get short shrift in Hayti. The would-be assassin of President Hippolyte had little or no opportunity given him to indulge his self conceit and imaginary glory. The sentinels through whose negligence or connivance he obtained entrance to the palace are reported to have shared his fate. Crimes resembling this conspiracy, which figure in the histories of the sister republics of France and the United States, were more ceremoniously punished. But it was doubtful whether the deterrent effect was greater in proportion. How is it that all republics, great and small, seem to run in a groove?

The tramp problem appears to have broken out with remarkable virulence in the neighborhood of Berlin, Ontario. A school teacher, on returning to his home, found as many as seven dangerous specimens of this order of ruffianism obstructing the way. They had been driven in from the open country by the decline of the season, and were in a vicious frame of mind. One of them threatened to shoot the school-master, but they all made off when a pistol was presented at them. Recently numerous acts of intimidation and injury to the person have been reported about tramps, and the correspondents almost invariably complain that local justice is altogether too inactive in punishing these offences.—*Empire.*

Murder At Mahone Bay.

HALIFAX, Dec. 23.—Mahone Bay, sixty miles from this city, is horrified by a murder which occurred there last evening. The dreadful act was the result of a fight over a pack of cards. After a late meeting a party of young men went into the house of Chas. Zwicker to have a game, and on looking for the pack it was found the cards were gone. William Mader, who had been there, was suspected of taking them away. Denis Hynes, son of Captain Hynes of the Mahone Bay packet, and others followed Mader and overtook him on the roadside. Hynes sprang upon Mader, and in a fierce struggle attempted to secure the cards. The men separated and then Mader challenged Hynes to "come on." The response was a kick from Hynes, and then a second when Hynes cried "I am dying," fell on the road and bled to death in three minutes. They carried the body into an adjoining house. No 4 or one arrested, as I wrote in my last, and Mader the central figure in the affair with a knife and covered in gravy. Hynes was 22 and Mader 20 years old. Both were unmarried.

1892.

THE year 1892 has almost run its course, and ere we again address our readers it shall have passed from actuality and the events to which it gave birth shall have gone into the chronicles of the year to assume in time, their proper place in history. Notwithstanding some bickering between the nations the year has, on the whole, been a peaceful one. Like previous years it had its troubles, its calamities, and its disasters by sea and land. It brought its blessings to some; its anxieties to others; it has been the occasion of rejoicing to some of sadness to others. The retrospect will be a source of satisfaction to those who have profited by the opportunities afforded of performing acts of charity and philanthropy, while to those who have not taken advantage of the acceptable time, it must bring remorse and regret.

In the labor world the year has been fruitful of strikes, which paralized industries, occasioned serious pecuniary losses, caused much suffering and, as usual, terminated disastrously for the strikers. Among the most serious of these were the coal miners strike in England, in the early part of the year, and the Homestead strike, in Pennsylvania during the summer. The accounts of these are sufficiently fresh in the minds of our readers, to require no further notice here. One of the most serious calamaties of the year was that which befel our neighbors in St. John's Newfoundland, when the fire fiend almost wiped their city out of existence, entailing losses that reached into the millions, and causing great suffering as well as the sacrifice of human lives. The dread scourge of cholera visited and seriously ravaged Hamburg and other parts of Europe. Fortunately, however, the terrible epidemic did not reach our shores; but too great precautions cannot be taken to prevent its appearance in the early spring.

There has been unusual activity in the political world during the year. Political upheavals have taken place in some of the South American Republics; but these are matters of periodical occurrence in those countries. A general election took place in England, and the result of the appeal to the electorate has been the overthrow of Lord Salisbury's Government and the advent to power of the Right Honorable Mr. Gladstone, who nailed his colors to the mast, on the question of Home Rule for Ireland. Whenever the Imperial Parliament meets it is expected that a bill embodying a scheme of Home Rule will be submitted, and let us hope this much to be desired measure will pass both Houses and become law. The people of Ireland are as much entitled to home rule as the people of Canada or any other portion of the Empire. But the people of Ireland and their representatives in Parliament should not alow their opponents an opportunity to injure their cause by awant of harmony in their own ranks.

In Germany some agitation has lately taken place in consequence of a bill introduced in Parliament by Chancellor Caprivi, asking for increased appropriations for the army. The excitement consequent upon this matter has not been confined to Germany alone; but has extended more or less to France and Russia, in as much as increased army appropriations indicate warlike preparations. Just lately, popular and political excitement has reached fever-heat in France. Nor has it yet subsided. The collapse of the Panama canal scheme unearthed a great amount of corruption in connection with that affair. These revelations implicated members of Parliament and others occupying the highest positions in the Republic. The Government of the day fell as a result of the discovery, and it was with difficulty that a new Administration was formed. Where the matter may end no one can tell.

The United States has just emerged from one of those political revolutions to which that country is subjected every fourth year, a Presidential election. The result has been, as our readers well know, the defeat of Mr. Harrison and the return to Power of Mr. Cleveland. Let us hope the President elect will exhibit a little more justice in his dealings with Canada than did his predecessor.

In our Dominion everything has gone along smoothly during the year. The great Northwest has made giant strides in the march of progress; large quantities of land have been sold and a great number of immigrants have settled there during the twelve months just closing. In the early part of the year considerable excitement took place in the Province of Quebec, in consequence of the dismissal of Premier Mercier by Lieut. Governor Angers, for malfeasance in office. An appeal to the electorate followed, and the result proved the justness of the course pursued by the Lieut. Governor. Mercier's Government was overwhelmingly defeated. A few days ago Premier de Boucherville, who came into power after the Mercier dismissal, retired from office and was succeeded, as our readers are aware, by Mr. Taillon, the change of Premiers involving no change of political principles. General elections were also held in the Provinces of Manitoba and New Brunswick during the year. In both cases the former Governments were returned to power. In Federal politics the great Liberal Conservative party have increased their strength in the House of Commons and increased their popularity with the electorate Through age and enfeebled health Sir John Abbott found it necessary to retire from the Premiership. He was succeeded, as everyone expected, by Sir John Thompson, the pride of the Dominion and one of the foremost statesmen in the Empire. The facts in connection with the formation of the new Administration are still fresh in the minds of our readers.

The questions in-dispute between Canada and the United States, regarding Behring Sea have been submitted to arbitration, and there is every reason for believing that when the arbitrators meet at Paris in February next, Canada's contention will impress them as fair and just.

The angel of death has not been idle, and during the year has claimed some of the foremost men of the day. Early in the year we were called upon to mourn the death of Cardinal Manning, the learned Prince of the Church, the great diplomatist, the saintly ecclesiastic, whose memory shall ever remain green with those among whom he lived and moved. On the very same day that witnessed the demise of Cardinal Manning, England was called upon to mourn the death of Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of the Prince of Wales and heir apparent to the throne. Among distinguished Canadians who passed to the silent majority may be mentioned Archbishop Langevin, who for many years had been Bishop of Rimouski, and in 1890 was raised to the dignity of Archbishop in partibus with the title of *Leontopolis.* Another distinguished Canadian, who succumbed to the fell reaper was Hon. Alexander McKenzie, ex-Premier of Canada. Towards the last days of the dying year, the great Cardinal Lavigerie, Archbishop of Carthage yielded up his spirit to his Creator. The deceased Cardinal was one of the most distinguished personalities of our time. His great work for the suppression of slavery has earned for him a place among the greatest of modern philanthropists.

In our Island home little of an extraordinary nature has taken place. Our people have pursued the even tenor of their way, undisturbed by earthquakes, famine, pestilence or any of the other more dire calamities with which some countries are visited from time to time. The labors of the husbandman have been fairly well rewarded in the matter of crops, and the prices of produce have been about the same as for some years past. The greatest social event of the year was the visit of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, who, as our readers are aware, spent some time among us during the summer. It is pleasing to know that the distinguished visitor carried away with him the most pleasant memories of his visit. There is little doubt that the year on the whole, has been a happy one for our people. That 1893 may see this happiness increased is what we desire in wishing all our readers

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

Christmas Services.

The joyous feast of Christmas was celebrated with appropriate religious services in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, and the different chapels of the city.

At the Charlottetown Hospital Rev. Dr McMillan said three Masses, commencing at half-past six. The beautiful chapel was appropriately decorated for the occasion and the altar was tastefully adorned with flowers and lights. Vocal and instrumental music of a high order was rendered by members of the community. These were followed by masses by Father McAulay.

The first Mass at St. Joseph's Convent also commenced at half-past six, followed immediately by two others, Father Hogan officiating. The altars were charmingly decorated, and the music was exquisite. The members of St. Joseph's Sodality approached Holy Communion. At four o'clock in the afternoon Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by Father Reid,

Father McGrath said his three Masses at Notre Dame Convent, commencing at seven o'clock, The children of Mary, the Sodality attached to the Convent, approached Holy Communion in a body. The decorations of the chapel, which is a gem in itself, and the adornments of the altar, were in the highest order of taste and appropriateness. Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament was given at four o'clock in the afternoon, by Father McAulay. The music both at the masses and at vespers was extremely fine.

At the Cathedral, Father Reid commenced the first of his three masses, at the high altar, at half-past seven o'clock. Meantime Rev. Dr. Morrison said his three Masses at the altar of the Blessed Virgin About two hundred approached Holy Communion. At ten o'clock Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by His Lordship, Bishop McDonald, assisted by Father Hogan, as Archpriest, Father McGrath as deacon, Rev. F. C. Kelly as sub-deacon, and Father McAulay as Master of Ceremonies. The sermon of the day was preached by Rev. Dr. Morrison, who took his text from the words of the Angelic hymn, 'Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth, peace to men of good will." The Rev. preacher first pointed out the deplorable condition of man at the time of our Lord's coming into this world. He next showed how great was the dignity of man, seeing that he had been redeemed by the blood of the Second person of the adorable Trinity. Finally he demonstrated the obligations man was under to his Redeemer, and the great necessity of discharging those obligations. The discourse was earnest and eloquent. In the evening at seven o'clock Solemn Pontifical Vespers and Benediction took place. His Lordship, the Bishop, officiating assisted by the same Clergy as at Mass except that Father Reid was master of Ceremonies. The adornments of the high altar were most beautiful, and the music at Mass and Vespers was of a high order of merit. The Kyrie and Gloria were from Mozart's 12th Mass; the Credo was from Haydn's Mass; *Et Incarantus Est* from Peter's Mass; Offertory, *Adeste Fideles*; the Sanctus from Millard's Mass and the *Agnus Dei* from Weber. At the Benediction were sung; *Pastores*, etc., Lambillote, Solo, Mrs. Byrne; *Ave Maris Stella*; Tantum Ergo, Millard, Solo, Mrs. Byrne. Mr. Bianchard presided at the organ.

Negotiations at Washington

Hon. George E. Foster, the Canadian finance minister, has wisely taken advantage of the opportunity, which the press during the visit of President Harrison's recent message has afforded, to set before the Canadian public the real reasons for the failure of the reciprocity negotiations at Washington in February last. It will be remembered that at that time the Canadian ministers went to Washington to confer with Mr. Blaine, secretary of state, and Mr. John J. Foster of the state department, who has since succeeded Mr. Blaine as secretary of state. The proceedings of that conference are thus described by the Canadian finance minister:

"The Canadian representatives asked those of the United States if they were prepared to consider an arrangement on the basis of free admission of the natural products of both countries, as in the treaty of 1854, with such enlargements and modifications as the changed conditions of the two countries made necessary. The reply was a negative. With a view, then, to clear the ground for arrangement wider than that, if such could be done, Mr. Blaine was asked as to certain conditions of a possible wider arrangement; among others, whether the United States would insist upon a uniform tariff and would demand preferential treatment in our markets as against British and foreign goods. The answer was that a uniform tariff would be necessary, and that, too, on the line of the present United States tariff, and that the United States could admit of no arrangements which did not give United States goods favored treatment as against foreign goods, especially those of Great Britain, who was their chief competitor. To these propositions the Canadian representatives declined to agree. The conference then broke off so far as regarded the consideration of the commercial question.'

The statement of the Canadian finance minister has since been questioned by the United States Secretary of State Foster who says:

"During the reciprocity conference of last winter Mr. Blaine did not insist that in a reciprocity arrangement a uniform tariff would be necessary for both Canada and the United States, nor much less that it should be on the line of the United States tariff. He did ask that the schedule should not be confined to natural products, but should include an agreed list of manufactured goods, *and that the reciprocity should be confined to Canada and the United States*, and because of these two conditions the negotiations were fruitless."

To the statement of Secretary of State Foster, the Canadian finance minister makes reply as follows:

"I have a tolerably good memory, and my notes are fairly legible. I have, therefore, nothing to revise in my remarks on the trade question. The only exception the secretary takes is to my statement as to a uniform and higher tariff. Mr. Foster will, however, remember that as a preliminary to the discussion of a possibly wider plan of reciprocity than that based on natural products, and which Mr. Blaine had declined, the Canadian delegates raised the question of discrimination, of the tariff-making power, and the degree of protection. To illustrate the matter, wool, among other articles, was mentioned upon which Canada has no duty, and the United States a very heavy one. On this point the answer was ready and emphatic that the United States had in reference to this and other classes of goods a policy of large protection, which under any reciprocity arrangements giving Canada power to fix lower or no duties on articles included therein would be rendered completely nugatory. Mr Foster will not, I think, be prepared to say that either he or Mr. Blaine proposed to reduce these duties to allow Canada to admit duty free the raw materials out of which manufactures could be made for the United States markets, or to admit into Canada manufactures of like kinds as those produced in the United States at lower duties than those imposed on them by the United States."

The United States secretary of state admits that Mr. Blaine and himself insisted that manufactured products should be included, and that reciprocity should be confined to Canada and the United States. These conditions were positively laid down as those alone on which the United States was prepared to enter upon the negotiation of a treaty. As the Canadian finance minister points out, using wool as an illustration, it would be impossible to agree to these demands of the United States except by imposing the same tariff on these goods when admitted to Canada, as the United States imposed on imports from other foreign countries. So that, whether or not the United States minister will admit that the tariff should be uniform, it is evident that the same duties were to be levied on all articles—comprised in the treaty of reciprocity—when entering Canada, as are imposed on these goods entering the United States. The same duties were to be imposed; and those duties were to be the duties levied under the McKinley tariff act.

That this was the position assumed by the United States is abundantly proved by reference to the state documents of the United States government. The official report of the proceedings at the conference made by Mr. Blaine to President Harrison, says:—"If Great Britain should be permitted to enjoy gratuitously the benefits conferred upon the United States by means of a reciprocity treaty, its benefits to the latter country would in a great measure be neutralized."

We have also President Harrison's own testimony on this point, for in his message to the United States senate, reporting the result of the Washington conference, he says, under date of June 29th, 1892, as follows: "A treaty that should be reciprocal in fact, and of mutual advantage, must necessarily have embraced an important list of manufactured articles, and have secured to the United States a free or favored introduction of these articles into Canada as against the world."

It is evident, therefore, from these state documents that the United States refused to consider proposals for the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty unless Canada would consent to maintain a tariff, as high as that imposed under the McKinlay act, on British and foreign goods, while admitting the same articles from the United States free of duty. The United States refused to Canada to maintain its own lower tariff on foreign imports on the plea: that the country having the lower tariff would inevitably become the highway for the importing trade of the two countries; that the benefits accruing to the United States under the treaty would have been neutralized or rendered nugatory; and that therefore the reciprocity of trade should be confined to Canada and the United States. There was to be discrimination in favor of the United States against Great Britain and the rest of the world; and it would be idle to say that the quality of such discrimination could be maintained otherwise than by maintaining a uniform tariff It is satisfactory therefore, that the statements of the United States minister and of the Canadian minister has been given to the public, as they have so exactly in the public mind as to the exact nature of the demands made by the United States which, at the same time, they saw no reason to justify their refusal to agree to such entirely impossible conditions.—*Halifax Herald.*

What Stark Wallace Says.

Hon. Clarke Wallace, comptroller of Customs spoke as follows on the occasion of his election by acclamation, the other day. "Some have said that I should not have accepted that position. I did not so view it. I came to the people of West York to ask their approval to my course, and they have approved it unanimously. I had thought the matter over, and had come to the conclusion that it was my duty to accept the position when it was offered to me. Sir John Thompson is Premier of Canada to-day, and some people have objected to him, not on account of his lack of ability, for he is one of the ablest men in Canada; not because of his want of integrity, for no man's reputation is more unblemished; not because of his want of devotion to the interests of the country, but, and I will put it plainly, the objection has been raised because Sir John Thompson is a Roman Catholic. I do not view it in that light. I do not consider that an objection to man's becoming premier of Canada. Neither in the British North American Act nor in any statute passed since is there any disability because a man is a Roman Catholic. I am pretty well acquainted with the constitution of this country, and nowhere have I been able to discover any hint that a man's religious beliefs are to be considered as a bar to his political advancement. Therefore as a loyal Canadian, as one who believes that this is bound to become a great and mighty nation, I say sir, as a Canadian, loyal to the country, to the constitution and to the law, as I know of nothing to prevent him from becoming Premier of the Dominion, I have given and will continue to give him my hearty support. (Cheers.) But it has been said to me, 'You are an Orangeman and therefore you cannot support him.'

I AM AN ORANGEMAN

and have been one for almost a quarter of a century. I have never regretted my connection with the order. I have read the Orange constitution, and I may say I am familiar with it. I have been elevated to the highest position within the gift of the Orangemen not only of Canada, but of the world. Their choice was, from first to last entirely unsolicited, but the position was offered to me unanimously. Therefore, it has been said being placed in such a high position by the Orange organization, I should not have accepted a position under Sir John Thompson and should not support his Government. Such was not my view. I remember well the adoption by myself of the declaration of the principles of the Orange Association and I would not have been true to it had I been so bigoted and narrow-minded as to read it in that way. But the order has never taken such a position, I will read one article from the constitution to show that I am fulfilling the obligation that I took on me 25 years ago. It is the declaration which must be taken by anyone entering the order today. Here it is:

Disclaiming an intolerant spirit, the association demands as indispensible qualification, without which the greatest and wealthiest may seek admission in vain, that the candidate shall be deemed incapable of persecuting or injuring anyone on account of his religious opinion, the duty of every Orangeman being to aid and defend all loyal subjects of every religious persuasion in the enjoyment of their constutional rights.

WILL SUPPORT EVERY MAN IN HIS RIGHTS

Sir John Thompson is a loyal Canadian He has the same right as any man in this Dominion to accept the office of Premier, and as an Orangeman I am bound to support every man in the exercise of his constitutional rights. Therefore I take this ground. I stand here to-day on my obligations as an Orangeman, consistently, squarely, and I believe properly. (Applause.) Why should I not accept an office when I was offered it? You and I have assisted in building up the Conservative association in this riding. We have consistently and fairly fought for the principles of the Conservative party and we are now in thorough accord with it. Accordingly when I was asked to accept a position in the Government, I felt that I would be unfaithful to you and untrue to the trust you have placed in me, if I failed, when I had a chance, to develop the policy and the plans of the party. Therefore, I have accepted this place, though I know that the responsibility of it is very great. You have me to look after the interests of West York, but even more, to see to the interests of the whole Dominion. To-day you have given me further power as a representative of the people of Canada, and you will be prepared to give me a wider latitude, recognizing that I have now assumed a wider responsibility and will be entitled to your forbearance in the future.

Affairs in France.

Excitement over the Panama scandal continues, and the wildest reports are afloat of monarchist plots and probable arrests. It is asserted M Herz has been in communication with agents in London of Count de Paris and that the exposure of the Thierve checks is directly attributable to the royalist influence. Another rumor is that officials and deputies as well as civilians connected with the Panama scandal have had it intimated to them that their salvation lies in the support of royalist schemes and that all their offences will be condoned if they consent to betray the republic. Some evidence is placed by well informed people on both these rumors. There is also evidence that royalist money is again afloat. The great difficulty in the way of a royalist coup de etat is that there are no signs of disloyalty in the army. The royalist minister of war, untouched by the Panama scandals and has the loyal attachment of generals in high command. The military force is in the neighborhood of Paris, kept under the strictest of discipline, and the greatest vigilance is exercised to prevent any tampering with the troops. The zeal of the enemies of the republic is attacked somewhat by the report unofficial, but not doubted by anybody, that in the event of insurrection martial law would at once be proclaimed and every insurgent captured in arms either shot on the spot or executed after sumsary court martial. The movements of monarchist agitators are being carefully watched by agents of the government in France, England and Spain, and a special guard is being kept at the passes of the Pyrenees for fear a royalist movement may be attempted from that direction. The monarchists at present seem to be directing there efforts chiefly to fanning the excitement among the deputies. They apparently are confident that a breakdown of the Ribot ministry will be followed by revolution with all its opportunities for a return of the house of Orleans to power. News from various parts of France is not very reassuring to the government. Many of the people who lost their money in the Panama enterprise are said to be more disgusted with the revelations of venality and treachery than they are distressed by the loss of their money and are inclined to hold republican institutions rather than individuals responsible for the loss and disgrace.

Donagh School Examination.

The half yearly examination of this school was held on Saturday, the 17th inst. The examination was conducted by the teacher, ably assisted by Miss Katie Power, teacher of Mermaid, Lot 49, in the presence of a large number of the ratepayers of the district.

The pupils were examined in reading, spelling, grammar, geography, history and arithmetic, and their ready and intelligent answers showed that their knowledge, in these subjects is more than superficial, and reflects great credit on their teacher.

The ratepayers of this district are to be congratulated on having such an efficient and painstaking teacher as Mr. Driscoll.

This is the fourth year for Mr. Driscoll in this school, and goes to show his services are appreciated.

OUR WHO WAS PRESENT.

Glossy Sheen

and Silky Texture

Result From Using

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

All kinds of Job work executed with neatness and despatch, at the Herald Office.

Look Here

We have on hand an immense Stock of Fall and Winter

Overcoatings AND SUITINGS.

They are, without doubt the finest lot we have ever shown. They consist of

Naps, Meltons & Beavers

together with

Irish Friezes & Ulsterings

of the Choicest Quality.

Our Goods are made up in the most modern style; for Fits we cannot be beaten, and our prices are always moderate. We guarantee satisfaction.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

sept 16, 1891.

Blank books, bill heads and receipts Borne in the best style, printed at the Herald Office

GIVEN AWAY

One Hundred and Forty-one Handsome Photographs in One Grand PICTURE

All the Conservative Members of 1892 Parliament 1892

Including entire large size photographs of Sir John Abbott, Premier, and Sir John Thompson, leader of the House of Commons, surrounded by the Cabinet Ministers, and grouped on either side the members of the House from every Province in the Dominion, making a total of 141 splendid photographs; every one a perfect likeness.

This great picture is a reproduction by Photogravure process on vellum paper of the picture presented to Sir John Thompson by the Conservative Members during the last session.

THE ORIGINAL PICTURE COST OVER $500.

The Empire has secured the copyright to reproduce this Grand Picture. It is printed on special plate paper in photographic ink, and is 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, and makes a splendid 24 picture for framing. A boy giving the names of each member and constituency correctly in print on the margin, making a valuable work of reference.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

will be made for this Grand Premium, but it will be

GIVEN FREE

To Every Subscriber for the

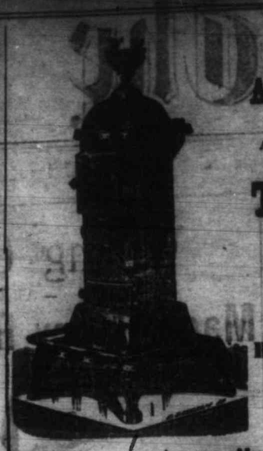
Weekly Empire

FOR 1893.

THE WEEKLY EMPIRE is without doubt the best Weekly for Home and Abroad. It contains 12 pages of latest news of the day. Special department on Agriculture, Canada Topics, Our Country Home, Old World Story, the Home Sporting Events, etc. Only $1.00 Dollar per Year. Sent to any address in Canada or the United States. Every subscriber will get the Premium Picture as a Gift.

Send in your subscription at once, or order through your local agent.

ADDRESS: THE EMPIRE, Toronto, Ont.



DO YOU REQUIRE A HEATING STOVE

AT A LOW FIGURE? call and see

The Eureka.

WE HAVE ALSO THE

Harcon, Silver Moon, Sultana,

AND MANY OTHERS.

The Fire can be continued in these Stoves the entire season without relighting,

DODD & ROGERS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, HARDWARE.

December 21, 1892—1m

ONCE A YEAR WE

CUT PRICES IN TWO.

REDDIN'S DRUG STORE.

WE BELIEVE

if there is a time to show your customers your appreciation of their trade, CHRISTMAS IS THE SEASON. In order to do this we have put our elegant stock of Fancy Goods, in Plush and Leather, Perfumes, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Cigar Cases, etc., on our counters for the holiday season, and no reasonable offer will be refused.

REDDIN BROS.

Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1892.

SLEIGH ROBES!

We have about 50 large

GOAT ROBES,

bought about 20 per cent, under the regular price,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Everything in the Fur line: Ladies Muffs, Collars, Astrakan Jackets, Men's Fur Caps, Gloves etc. A big cut in prices on all these goods.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction on the premises at Grand Tracadie, on WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH day of JANUARY, 1893, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the north west angle of a farm of land lately sold and conveyed by John Small McDonald to his brother Donald McDonald; thence south thirty-five degrees and fifteen minutes west along the western line of the said farm so conveyed to the said Donald McDonald a foresaid to Winter River; thence north-westwardly along the same for such a distance as to make the land of a width of about six chains until it comes in a right line with the eastern boundary of a farm now in the occupation of James McDonald; thence north thirty-four degrees and forty-five minutes east along the said last mentioned boundary line to the north shore aforesaid, and from thence eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing by estimation sixty acres of land a little more or less, saving and excepting thereout five acres of land, a little more or less, and a right of way thereon, as the same is described in a deed of conveyance bearing date the ninth day of April, 1887, made between John Small McDonald and Mary, his wife, of the one part, and Nicholas Pelley, of the other part, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said Island, in Liber twenty-six of folio five hundred and fifty-one.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the second day of October, A. D 1885, and made between John Small McDonald, of Grand Tracadie, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Mary, his wife, of the one part, and Frederick Peters and Arthur Peters, of Charlottetown in said County and Island, of the other part. The above sale is made with the consent of the widow of the mortgagor and at her express request.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Peters & Peters, Solicitors.

Dated this 26th day of November, A. D. 1892.

FREDERICK PETERS,
ARTHUR PETERS,
Mortgagees.

Nov. 30, 1892.—8i

WANTED.

MARK WRIGHT & CO. will pay cash for round birch logs 8 feet long and from 16 to 20 inches in diameter, delivered at their factory.

MARK WRIGHT & Co.

Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1892—4i

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, on THURSDAY, the NINETH day of February, A. D. 1893, next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-four in Queen's County, in the said Island, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing at a stake in the north bank of Winter River at the southeast corner of land in the possession of Isaac Doucette; thence north fifty-eight degrees west sixty-five chains or until it meets land now or formerly in possession of Elisha LePage; thence north thirty-two degrees east eight chains and sixty-five links or until it meets land now or formerly in possession of W. Blatch; thence south fifty-eight degrees east along said Blatch's boundary to the shore of Winter River; thence following the course of the said river to the place of commencement, containing sixty-two acres of land, a little more or less.

Also all that other tract, piece or parcel of land in the said Township Twenty-four and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the northeast by land leased or formerly leased to Thomas McNeill on the northwest by land now or formerly in the occupation of Elisha LePage, on the southwest by land of the Roman Catholic Church, and on the southeast by Winter River, containing thirty-three acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the twenty-third day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five and made between Maurice Martin and Mary Martin, his wife, of the one part and Edward Bayfield, of the other part, and on account of non-payment of the principal and interest secured thereby.

Dated this 21st day of November, A. D. 1892.

EDWARD BAYFIELD,
Mortgagee.

Further particulars may be had at the office of Bayfield & Blanchard, Solicitors Charlottetown.

nov 23—3i

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien,

Office, Great George St.

Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown.

Nov. 9, 1892.