North Sydney Herald.

Devoted to Commercial and Maritime Interests, Agriculture, Literature, and General News.

A. C. BERTRAM, Editor & Proprietor.

"Math air dutheha tha nar beachd."

VOL. 12. NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1884. Postage Free NO. 50.

Business Cards.

CARD.

BLOWERS ARCHIBALD,
Barrister,
Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public.
Fire Insurance Agent.
OFFICE.....ARCHIBALD & CO'S BUILDING.
NORTH SYDNEY.

GEO. H. MURRAY,
Barrister,
Solicitor, etc.
NORTH SYDNEY.
Office in Mr. Salter's New Building.

T. L. McKENNA
Barrister at Law, Etc.
OFFICE:
OVER LOCAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.
May 17th, 1882.

DAVID A. HEARN,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW.
ARICHAT,
CAPE BRETON.
February, 12th, 1878.

J. H. HEARN,
Barrister & Attorney at Law.
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:
Under the French Cable Company's Offices
SYDNEY, C.B.
December 2

JOHN A. McDONALD,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
Solicitor, Conveyancer,
&c., &c.
BADDECK, C. B.
Jan. 16, 1878.

Salter, Redmayne & Co.,
General Agents,
Ship, Coal and Insurance
BROKERS,
NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.
Joseph Salter. Frank S. Redmayne. Clifford Salter.

HENDERSON & CO.,
House, Ship & Sign
PAINTERS.
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they are now prepared to do all kinds of
Painting, Graining, Glazing, Frescoing, Paper.ng & Kalsomining,
in all their various branches with TASTE AND DESPATCH.
Orders Respectfully Solicited.
North Sydney, May 10. 188.

Wonderful Things.
SMALL LIKENESSES
can be enlarged, framed and made to look beautiful.
CROMOS, MOTTOES, SCENERY, etc., are framed elegantly, and at trifling cost.
All photographic work executed in good style and finish.
J. A. STUBBERT.
North Sydney, August 11th, 1884.

Joseph G. Coleman,
BLACKSMITH.
(Close to Marine Railway.)
All kinds of
SHIP AND COUNTRY WORK
done with promptness and at reasonable charges
North Sydney, May 17th, 1876.

The "May Queen"
WILL LEAVE
LITTLE BRA D'OR for WHYCOCOMAGH
—ON—
SATURDAY & TUESDAY MORNINGS
Returning MONDAY & WEDNESDAY.
Will Leave Little Bras d'Or Thursday morning for West Bay returning Friday.
The "May Queen" calls at all the wharves on the route.

HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY and Acadia Seminary,
WOLFVILLE, - - N. S.
The next term begins September 3rd.
Classical, Literary, Musical and Teachers' courses of study.
Special courses of Lectures by Prof. T. H. RAND, D.... of Acadia College, on School Organization, Management, Discipline, etc., open to teachers.
For catalogues and information apply to the undersigned.
J. F. TUFTS,
Wolfville, Aug. 13, 1884. 2mo

ANGUS McDOUGALL'S
LIVERY STABLES.
Near Western Union Hotel.
FIRST CLAS TEAMS always on hand at very low rates. Driver accompanys teams if necessary.
North Sydney, Oct. 6th. 1y.1875.

Business Cards.

WM. MILLER & CO.
Steam and Sailing
SHIP BROKERS,
AND
COAL AGENTS.
Cable Address—
MILLER,
North Sydney.

JOHN C. BOURINOT,
Customs and Ship Broker,
PORT HAWKESBURY,
CAPE BRETON, N. S.
May 28. 1884.

ARCHIBALD & CO.,
GENERAL AND
Commission Merchants,
SHIP BROKERS,
Agents for sale of Sydney Coal,
Proprietors of Gowrie Coal Mines,
Agents for North Sydney Marine Railway

E. Douglas Rigby & Co.,
SHIP BROKERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LITTLE GLACE BAY, C. B.
June 7th, 1876.

ALBERT BLEHR & Co.,
Ship & Insurance Brokers,
COAL AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
North Sydney, C. B., (Canada.)
Cable Adrress. "BLEHR, Sydney.
Feb. 4th. 1880.

M. B. UMLAH,
DECORATOR.
Wall Papers, Mouldings,
&c., &c.
SYDNEY, C. B.
Opposite T. Publicover's.

Anderson, Billing & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
British,
Continental,
American
and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES,
111 and 113 Granville Street.
HALIFAX, N. S

Central Book Store,
HALIFAX.
T. P CONNOLLY,
BOOKSELLER,
and Stationer
cor. of George and Granville St.
ROOM PAPER.
WRAPPING PAPER,
PAPER BAGS,
always in stock at mill prices.
Halifax, Oct. 18, 1882.

M. McRAE,
(M. P. P. for Richmond Co.)
General Commission Agent,
Young-Hart (late Campbell's) Wharf,
HALIFAX, N. S.
EXCELLENT facilities for cheap handling and storing of any class of consignments. Sales carefully effected. Remittances promptly made. Cash advanced on consignments when required.
Orders for the purchase of merchandize in any line placed to the best advantage.
Market prices furnished on application.
Fire and Marine Insurance risks written with reliable companies.
PATRONAGE SOLICITED.
Halifax, Aug. 20. 1883.

Raisins! Raisins!
To arrive per Steamship Barcelona direct from Denia and Malaga.
THE S.S. Barcelona, leaving Denia and Malaga the latter part of September, and will call at Halifax to land
16,000 Boxes Raisins,
consisting of Valencias, London Layers, Layers and Loose Muscatels, in boxes, halves and quarters. All Red Brands, Superior Quality. Also
100 Boxes GRAPES,
100 Boxes ALMONDS,
100 bags do
Which will be offered, on arrival, at lowest rates.
SEETON & MITCHELL.
Halifax, Oct. 1, 1883.

NOTICE.
THE FIRM of NISBET & CO., SHIPWRIGHTS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
The undersigned begs to notify his friends and the public generally that he will carry on the business of Shipwrights, Caulkers, &c., &c., under the style and firm of
JOHN NISBET & CO.
JOHN NISBET.

WEST END
Door and Sash Factory.
On hand and for sale a large quantity of
DOORS, SASHES,
MOULDINGS, and
Building Materials
AT REASONABLE RATES.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates on Buildings furnished on application.
While thanking the public for their liberal patronage in the past, a continuance of the same is solicited.
EDWARD McDONALD,
North Sydney, April 16, 1884. manager.

FIRE.
The Glasgow & London Insurance Co.
MARINE.
The Eastern Marine Company of St. John, N.B.
D. A. SMITH,
North Sydney, April 30, 1884. Agent.

IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
RISKS TAKEN AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
Losses promptly settled.
J. E. BURCHELL,
AGENT AT SYDNEY.
Sydney, Jan. 13th, 1875.

"Aids to Thrift"
was the title of a little book issued by the Postmaster-General of England, in which he said that the prosperity of a nation depended on the thrift of its people. Therefore become thrifty and prosper the nation by buying your
Biscuits,
Cakes and
Pastry
A PRICE AND QUALITY THAT DE Y COMPETITION.
—the—
North Sydney Bakery.
ONCE BOUGHT,
ALWAYS SOUGHT.
Pilot Bread a Specialty.
MARY GENTLE.
North Sydney, April 16. 1883.

NORTH SYDNEY
Steam Furniture
FACTORY.
D. F. McDONALD,.....Proprietor.
THE subscriber, while thanking the public for the liberal patronage extended him previous to the late fire, begs to inform them that he is now fully underway again, and with increased building accommodation and improved machinery is fully prepared to
Manufacture Furniture
more extensively than ever.
All orders punctually attended to, and satisfaction guaanteed.
Encourage Home Manufacture!
D. F. McDONALD,
eptember 14, 1881. Proprietor.

JOHN LAHEY,
HALIFAX N. S.
BEGS to advise his patrons and the public generally that having purchased the property situated at
163 Lower Water St.,
into which he intends to remove on or before the 1st of April next. He will continue his business as heretofore, and having far better facilities for supplying the trade, he is now offering
SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
Flour, Meal,
Molasses, Tea,
Tobacco, Sugar,
and other articles in the GROCERY line too numerous to mention. Also a first-class lot of
Wines and Liquors
unsurpassed in quality by any in the city, and while thanking his friends for past favors, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage in the future.
Consignments of Fish and Country Produce solicited.
—Remember the Address—
163 Lower Water Street,
March 84. HALIFAX, N.S.

Peppett House,
Opposite the Custom House,
NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.
This new and commodious House is now in good order for the accommodation of Permanent and Transient Boarders,
S. L. PEPPETT, - - Proprietoress
June 4. 1884.

Reduced Fares.
THE subscriber begs to inform the travelling public that having the contract for carrying the mails from Sydney to East Bay to connect with the steamer NEPTUNE he is
Prepared to carry Passengers at reduced fares from Sydney.
Careful drive s accompany each team.
Teams leaves Sydney every night at 8 p.m.
JOHN McKINNON,
International Hotel.
Sydney June, 11, 1884.

THE REPRESENTATIVE
Music House
OF THE
MARITIME PROVINCES
The manufacturers we represent have received the
SUPREME AWARDS
AT THE WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS
WHERE EXHIBITED
WE WERE AWARDED ALL THE PRIZES AT THE
DOMINION EXHIBITION
1881
FOR BOTH
PIANOS
AND
ORGANS.
This with our exhibits fully establishes our claims on the minds of the public. Our large purchases from the best manufacturers enable us to sell from
10 TO 20 PER CENT. LESS
than the average dealer
Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.
Please state whether you wish to purchase for Cash or on the Instalment plan. Name this paper,
W. H. JOHNSTON,
123 Hollis Street,
Apr 23, 1883. HALIFAX, N S.

A Dollar Saved is a dollar Gained!
Joseph MacPherson
OFFERS FOR SALE AT
Bottom Prices
a complete stock of
Choice Groceries,
Also, a large assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERYWARE,
TINWARE,
HARDWARE,
PAINTS & OILS,
Lines, Twines and Hooks, Herring Nets, Corkwook and Cutch, manilla and Cissal Rope, Alabastine and Whiting, &c. Also, a well selected stock of
DRY GOODS,
RUBBER COATS
of all kinds kept constantly in stock, all of which will be sold low, very low, for cash or country produce.
Lots of that wonderful good TEA for 20 cents per lb.
Call and see and be convinced that you can get more value for your dollar than you can get elsewhere.
JOS. McPHERSON.
North Sydney, June 4, 1884.

The OPELEKA REMEDIES
Don't Cure Everything, but
If you have a Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, or Whooping Cough get some of the Opeleka Cough Mixture and it will cure you.
If you have the Rheumatism, Lame Back, Headache, or want just the best Horse Liniment ever made, get the Opeleka Liniment—tells every time.
If you want some sure cure for Cholera, Summer Complaints and a general pain eradicator, get the Opeleka Instant Relief, for that will do it.
And one of the very best preparations for Horses, Cattle and pigs, is the Egyptian Condition Powders.
Ask for them where you deal. Kept by dealers generally throughout the Province.
Orders promptly filled, manufactured and old by
JAMES H. PULLEN,
Waverley, Nova Scotia.
July 23 6m pd

Livery Stables.
A. MacKENZIE
INFORMS the Public that he has Teams always on hand at reasonable rates. Parties driven to all parts of the County, at the shortest notice.
Teams always on hand to drive passengers to and from the "Neptune."
Stables opposite J. L. Ingraham's Store. No. Sydney, May 7th, 1879.

CAPE BRETON, SS:
In the County Court, 1884.
CAUSE, { MICHAEL NEVILLE, Pltff., vs. ROD. N. McDONALD, Deft.
UPON hearing read the affidavit of Joseph A. Gillies, made herein the 20th day of September, the return of the Sheriff of the County of Cape Breton endorsed upon the original writ of summons herein, and on motion I do hereby order that unless the above named defendant Roderick N. McDonald do appear and plead herein within thirty days after the first publication of this order in the North Sydney Herald, judgment by default shall be entered up against him, and that the plaintiff may thereupon proceed to execution.
And I further order that publication of this order in the North Sydney Herald for the period of thirty days from the first insertion thereof shall be deemed sufficient service of the writ herein upon the said Roderick N. McDonald.
Dated at Baddeck the 22d of Sept. A.D. 1884.
S. E. TREMAINE.

MOIR, SON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Biscuit & Confectionery,
FRUIT, SYRUP, &c.
HALIFAX, N. S.

The Tichborne Claimant.

We learn from late English papers that Mr. Quartermain East has taken a furnished house in Hampshire for the Tichborne Claimant on his release from Dartmoor on the 24th of this month. It is not deemed advisable to make the exact spot public. During the imprisonment of their father, Mr. East has taken upon himself the responsibility of maintaining and educating the claimant's two daughters. The young girls have had all the advantages enjoyed by the children of their protector, and the elder will upon her father's release go to live with him and keep house. In order that the claimant may not, at any rate for some time to come, be worried with pecuniary matters, Mr. East purposes making him an ample weekly allowance, and will further place a considerable sum of money in his hands on the day of his release

The Tichborne case reads like a highly colored work of fiction and may be briefly given as follows:—Roger Charles Tichborne was born Jan. 5, 1829, and was, after his father, heir to the title and large estates of his uncle, Sir Edward. Roger was educated in France, and at the Roman Catholic college at Stonyhurst, and, when twenty years of age, entered the army. In the year 1852, Roger wooed the daughter of Sir Edward, his cousin, Kate, but her parents were opposed to the match, and the young man resigned his commission in the army and went to sea. On June 19, 1853, he arrived at Valparaiso, and on April 20, 1854, sailed from Rio de Janeiro for New York in the ship Bella, a vessel that was lost. On March of the year 1853 Sir Edward died, and was succeeded by his brother James, the father of Roger; and Sir James died June 11, 1862, and, as it was believed Roger had been lost at sea, was succeeded by Alfred, his second son, and brother of Roger; Afred died in February, 1866, and was succeeded by a posthumous son, born in May, 1866.

Lady Tichborne, in the meantime, was not on good terms with the rest of the family, and in her peculiar and pronounced way manifested her feelings. In 1855 she began to advertise in the English and Australian papers for Roger, who, it will be remembered, had been absent, i. e., dead, nearly twelve years. In the year following a butcher of Wagga Wagga, Australia, supposed to be Arthur Orton, but calling himself Thomas Castro, announced that he was Roger Charles Tichborne, and that he had been saved from the wreck of the ship Bella. This person, after some correspondence with Lady Tichborne, set sail for England, reaching London on Christmas, 1866, and in the month of January, of the next year, met Lady Tichborne, and was accepted by her as her son, and furnished with funds. Lady Tichborne was almost the only member of the family who recognized him, all the others repudiating him as an imposter. For some months he went about England collecting evidence, securing witnesses and obtaining such information in reference to the real Roger as would be valuable. In March the first action was commenced by the "claimant" filing a bill in chancery, the real issue of which was to enable him to prove himself to be the veritable Roger, and the rightful owner of the title and estates. The case did not come to trial for nearly four years, because of commissions being sent to South America and Australia; and in the interval Lady Tichborne died, The trial began May 11, 1871, and, with two adjournments, it continued 103 days, till March 6, 1872, when the jury interposed, declaring themselves satisfied that the "claimant" was not Roger Tichborne, and he was nonsuited. He was at once ordered into custody to be tried for perjury, but was later released on bail. The perjury trial was commenced April 23, 1873, and continued 188 days, to Feb. 28, 1874, when he was found guilty and was sentenced to fourteen years of penal servitude; he was sent to Millbank, and later transferred to Dartmoor prison.

The estate of the Tichbornes was valued at £24,000 a year. The first trial was before the Court of Common Pleas, and the perjury trial was before the Court of the Queen's Bench. It was settled beyond reasonable doubt that the "claimant" was Arthur Orton, who emigrated from London, his native place, to Australia, and because of evil doing changed his name to Castro. There are, however, many in England who believed, and still claim, that Orton is Roger Charles Tichborne.

Hon. Peter Mitchell has been paying his respects to Lord Claude Hamilton, one of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, in a three column letter in the Montreal Herald.

The cheese exports from Canada from the opening of the season to the middle of September amounted to about $4,250,000, against about $3,700,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Utilizing Old Newspapers.

It is quite wonderful to how many purposes old newspapers adapt themselves. We all use them for lighting fires, cutting patterns and covering shelves, but have any of us ever utilized them for lining lambrequins, table scarls or carpets? If you are out, and the wind blows cold, and you find yourself unprepared to meet its inclemency, fold up a paper and slip it under your vest, and you will be surprised at the comfort you will experience. Several papers laid between the sheets and mattress, and other layers placed over the blanket and next the quilt, will give all needed additional warmth on a bleak winter's night. Are you riding and getting benumbed and chilled? Stop for a moment and envelop your feet and legs in papers, and returning circulation will soon make itself felt. Your walls that look so bare, and that you wish you could adorn in some way, may be made pleasant to the eye by a skilful adaptation of cuts from old newspapers. A broad border of dark brown paper around the pictures will take the place of more elaborate frames. Old housekeepers used to have their cutlery, when taken from the table, carefully cleaned with paper. Try using it for polishing tinware, and see if you are not rewarded by the shine it brings out. In the morning, when you are cleaning up the kitchen, rub off the top of the stove and the kettle, the coffee and teapot and the iron boiler with a good piece of common brown paper. When ironing, always have a piece of paper to rub off your iron with; it will save you much trouble. Make some lamp-lighters out of torn pieces of paper, filling an empty baking powder can and standing it in proximity to your lamps, and note how long the matches last. Paper is certainly preferably to old clothes for many purposes, for it has no lint to leave behind it when cleaning lamp chimneys, mirrors, window glass, and marble tops of tables and mantels. In tying up your pickles and preserves, use paper in preference to muslin. Jellies and canned fruits are more apt to keep from moulding if you place a piece of cut paper over them. So save your papers, and you may depend upon it you will find use for them.

An Australian Drought.

In February last, in New South Wales, a correspondent of a provincial newspaper travelled for some 200 miles by railway, and throughout the whole journey he saw on either side nothing but a desert—"a wilderness destitute of any green thing, without any water worthy of the name, of cattle in the paddocks, dead or dying; the sun's scorching rays fell on fields as hard as iron. The leaves of the trees were as motionless as death itself, there being not a breath of air stirring. The state of affairs were quite as bad in other parts of the country. There were thousands of square miles of land, baked and cracked, with the dry, brown grass flying off in dust, without a vestige of green or a drop of water anywhere." The expedients resorted to in this terrible crisis were sometimes of a most desperate character. Some farmers endeavored to send their cattle down to the coasts or to the towns, but they died on the road, and their owners had not only to bear the loss of the animals, but the cost of their conveyance. This double loss largely prevented others from imitating their example. They sat down in mute despair to watch their ruin. One man lost 20,000, another 50,000, and the third 150,000, without the slightest power to save one of them. Millions of cattle have died, and hundreds, and probably thousands, of colonists who were prosperous last year are poor, and, perhaps, ruined to-day. Even in Sydney the drought was so severe that the inhabitants had to be placed on an intermittent allowance of water. Rain has at last fallen, and, therefore, the severity of the crisis may be regarded as past.

HOW QEEEN ANNE WHITENED HER HANDS.—There are various preparations for whitening the hands, which can be used without harm. Glycerine vaseline, cold cream or mutton tallow rubbed in well do much to soften them The chroniclers of Queen Anne's time had a recipe which is at least harmless The white of an egg, with a grain of alum dissolved in it, was spread on the hands, and they were then wrapped up in linen over night, and this treatment was guaranteed to make even soft, flabby hands firm and clean looking. Oatmeal, both dry and moist, may be used with good effect. The roughest and ugliest pair of hands may be made smooth and soft if not white, in one month, if the owner will but wash them well in warm water every night and rub them well with which ever of these preparations suits her best and then encase them in a pair of loose gloves from which the finger tips have been cut.

A Hair's Thickness.

A curious little machine in the office of the chief of the stamp bureau of the post office department is the cause of the cancellation of the contract of the New England firm with the government for furnishing envelopes to the post office department. It is a queer looking contrivance—a cross between a set of butcher's scales and ordinary grocer's scales or rather a combination of the two. There is a large dial, like the face of a clock, with the little hand that flies around the face pointing to the figures at the side, which are arranged like the figures on the clock face, with little dots between. 'You see three dots?' said the gentleman in charge, inquiringly. 'Well, the space between these indicates one sixteen thousandth of an inch. Getting it down pretty fine, isn't it? You see this moveable piece of iron here which comes down with a smooth surface upon this other solid surface? Well, the raising or lowering of that moves the pointer which turns round the dial. To test the thickness of a sheet of paper, we simply place it between this movable piece and the solid surface below, and when the movable piece of iron comes down upon the paper the hand registers the true thickness of the paper. Delicate instrument? Well, I should think so. Just give me a hair from your head will you?'

Then he took a hair and slipped it deftly between the movable pieces. The hand on the dial followed the motions of the screw until it stopped at the figures 20. 'Just 20 16-1,000ths of an inch in diameter,' he said. Now let me try a hair from your moustache they are generally much larger, especially if you have been in the habit of shaving.' He took up a pair of scissors and clipped off a hair from the moustache and placed it in position. The hand stopped at 50. 'Fifty sixteen thousands of an inch thick,' he said. That shows the effect of shaving I measured a hair from the hand of a gentleman a few minutes ago which was 50 sixteen thousands thick, but those in his moustache were precisely the same thickness, the reason being that he had never shaved.

'Yes, that is the machine that proves that the firm making our envelopes was not fulfilling their contract' and he fell back admiringly. 'By this dial we can see just the thickness. By this lever which is very much like a pair of grocer's scales, we can tell just what pressure the paper can stand. You see we have two other movable pieces of iron here, with a whole entirely through both, and a plunger which also passes through that hole. Well, we put the paper between those pieces, which when they are pressed tightly, together by this lever, hold it firmly. The plunger which passes through the opening, in the two pieces of iron, encounters this paper thus firmly held.

To know what the pressure is, we have the plunger attached to the scale with a weight attached like an ordinary pair of scales, of course we can see just what the weight is that made it break See? Very simple after you understand it. Well, that is what the paper makers thought after they had lost an $80,000 contract by it. It was a new thing to them, but they acknowledged that they were beaten when they saw it.'

This delicate instrument, only recently invented, is a companion piece to the scales in the assayer's office of the treasury, by which the weight of a hair is accurately tested.—Washington Post.

HOW TO COOK WATER.—I must tell you the old story of how the late Charles Delmonico used to talk about the new hot water cure. He said the Delmonicos were the first to recommend it to guests who complained of having no appetite. "Take a cup of hot water and lemon and you will feel better," was the formula adopted, and the cup of hot water and the lemon juice in it take away the insipidity. For this anti-bilious remedy the caterers charged the price of a drink of their best liquors—twenty-five cents or more—and it certainly was a wiser way to spend small change than in alcohol. "Few people know how to cook water," Charles used to affirm. "The secret is putting good, fresh water into a neat kettle, already quite warm, and setting the water to boiling quickly, and then taking it right off to use in tea, coffee or other drinks, before it is spoiled. To let it steam and simmer and evaporate until the good water is all in the atmosphere, and the lime and iron and dregs only left in the kettle—bah! that is what makes a great many people sick, and is worse than no water at all." Every lady who reads this valuable receipt of a great and careful cook should never forget how to cook water.

HIS PECULIARITY.—Q. What is a Scotchman's peculiarity? A. That he keeps the Sabbath—and everything else