

# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1893.

## THE LABOR BILL.

The Nansimo Free Press says that the Labor Bill is "disappointing, and not at all likely to prevent strikes, lockouts and other labor and industrial disputes." It is a little hard to see what the Free Press expects a bill of this kind to effect. It is evident that no bill that could be drawn up would put an end to labor disputes. As long as human nature is what it is there will be disputes between men who have dealings of any kind with each other. All which the best law that can be enacted can possibly do is to make the settlement of such disputes easy after they arise. Neither can any law prevent either strikes or lockouts. No law can take from men the power to refuse to work on terms which they regard as unjust, neither can employers be compelled to keep men at work when they cannot agree with the workers. It is not the function of law to interfere with men's private rights in this way. Both workers and employers must be left to the enjoyment of their rights as free men. But a law can be made which will operate so that workers may find it to be their interest not to strike, and that employers will be able to come to an understanding with their work people before matters have proceeded so far as to compel them to close their works. This, we take it, is the object of the Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration which the Government proposes to establish. It hopes to be able, in the majority of labor disputes, to make the way for settlement easy. This is to be done by bringing employers and work people together in a friendly—conciliatory—manner, to talk about the matters on which they disagree. To give the parties the opportunity to do this is a long stride towards the amicable settlement of labor disputes. It often happens that the parties misunderstand and misjudge each other, and the longer the dispute lasts the further do they get apart, and a settlement becomes an impossibility until they are both dispirited by loss and suffering. Boards of Conciliation will prevent matters from proceeding to extremities.

The Free Press thinks that the arbitration should be made compulsory. There are many of this opinion. But will not the feeling that there is no compulsion in the matter dispose many men of both classes to do what they can to arrive at an amicable settlement? It is not at all impossible that a conciliation law without a compulsory provision will be more effective and do more good than one which may appear to be more binding.

## NOT REASSURED.

The opposition to the Nova Scotia coal deal is still strong. The Government has not been able to convince a large proportion of the people of the Province that it has not established a great monopoly, whose operations will be most injurious to its coal mining industry. This is what the Halifax Herald of a late date says about the bill to sanction the deal lately passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia:

The bill to enable Mr. H. M. Whitney and his associates to obtain a 99-year lease of all the coal areas in the county of Cape Breton, comprising three-fourths of the coal areas of Nova Scotia, passed a second reading at an early hour this morning by a strict party vote. This lease, which the Province has given away for a merely nominal rental for a century to come, is one that Mr. Whitney proposes to mortgage in one way or another, as the leader of the Government states, for the sum of \$5,500,000, and which may hereafter become still more valuable. While the Province has given Mr. Whitney this valuable lease, no guarantee has been given that the money will be expended in developing the coal mines of the Province and there is no valid and binding assurance that the promoters of the scheme will not place the major portion of this enormous sum in their own pockets and become millionaires at the expense of provincial coal mining interests. The situation is one of the greatest importance and in taking this course the Government has not only grave responsibilities. Whether the syndicate will close up the mines or whether they will work them and demand exorbitant prices from the people for their coal, are questions which depend altogether upon the question, which course will pay them best. They may work the mines for a year or two at a reasonable profit, or they may take an entirely different course, at their own convenience. The passage of the bill places the province completely at their mercy for 99 years; and what the end will be no man can foretell.

The Chronicle, which is the organ of the Government, has quite another story to tell. It speaks quite confidently of the benefits which the American syndicate will confer on the country, and of the way in which it will increase the provincial revenue. It is, however, clear that it has failed to reassure those, both in Nova Scotia and the neighboring provinces, who fear that the Cape Breton County coal mines and coal lands have been secured by American capitalists not to develop the coal industry of Nova Scotia, but to obtain control of the whole of the coal supply both of the United States and Canada.

## A FINANCIAL PUZZLE.

The United States has for the last four years been steadily losing its gold. This fact has alarmed some economists and puzzled more. When it is remembered that the exports of the country during these years have very considerably exceeded its imports, the continued export of gold is a phenomenon which bewilders American observers. In the natural course of things, it might be supposed that the very opposite would have been the case. Since the United States sold more than it bought, it is reasonable to expect that the balance would come back to the country in the shape of gold. At the beginning of the year there was only \$3,000,000 free gold in the

United States treasury, the smallest amount, it is said, held since the resumption of specie payments fourteen years ago. While the United States' store of gold has been decreasing, the stores of the principal countries of Europe have been increasing. The Bank of France increased its supply of gold from \$210,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1889, to \$241,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1893. The net gain of the Bank of France last year was \$73,000,000. The Imperial Bank of Germany has increased its gold supply from \$128,000,000 two years ago to \$161,000,000. Austria had doubled its supply last year, the total being increased from \$27,000,000 to \$58,000,000. The amount in the Bank of England has been increasing from \$89,000,000 three years ago to \$122,000,000 at the beginning of this year. Thus in four years these banks have increased their stocks of gold \$207,000,000, of which \$113,000,000 have been drawn from the United States.

During the last four years the exports of the United States have exceeded the imports by \$286,000,000, and although this has been the case the export of gold has exceeded the import by \$113,000,000. The problem for United States financiers to solve is where have these \$399,000,000 gone—the balance of \$286,000,000 of exports over imports, which might have been expected to come back in money of some kind, and \$113,000,000 solid gold exported. No satisfactory solution has yet been found for this puzzling problem. The San Francisco Bulletin says: "The laws of trade afford no satisfactory explanation for this condition of things. With a balance of \$286,000,000 in the merchandise movement between this and foreign countries in the past four years, the specie movement should have been in our favor."

## PERSONAL, RATHER THAN POLITICAL.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy made a speech at St. John's a few days ago in which he expatiated at length on the circumstances which have caused him to leave the Conservative party. The speech was, on the whole, unfortunate for his reputation as a statesman. He made it appear that the causes of his disagreement with his late party associates are rather personal than political. He looked upon the attack of the Empire as an intimation to him that he was wanted no longer by the Conservative party, and he regarded the fact that he was not consulted when the present Government was formed as a slight which he could not, consistently with the respect that he owed to himself, overlook. This is what he said with respect to this latter matter:

It is not so much a matter of policy, gentlemen, which has driven me out of the ranks. It is, gentlemen, as a man of honor, with regard to all those circumstances, that I cannot do otherwise than pack up. As I am not worthy of being consulted, that is one of the reasons against me. I have formed an administration without consulting Dalton McCarthy. This is perfectly true, but for the first time since I have been in public life a Government has been formed by the leaders of my party, and I am unworthy of being consulted. If I am not worthy to be allowed into their confidence and into their councils, I can only speak out to you in open meeting to say to you what I believe to be right. Had the circumstances been different, I would have been my duty and privilege and pride to induce them to adopt a policy, which in the interest of the country, I believe to be the best.

We do not know why Sir John Thompson passed over Mr. Dalton McCarthy when he consulted the leaders of his party as to whom he should choose as his colleagues. His reasons may have been quite sufficient, or they may not, but it does seem singular that Mr. McCarthy should desert his party, whose principles he did not repudiate, and whose policy as a whole he approved, on account of a personal slight. Very few men receive from their associates in business or politics all the consideration which they believe is their due. Nearly everyone at times feels that he has been unjustly treated, and that his ability and his services have not received the recognition which in his estimation they deserved, but a man of fine feeling and firm principle takes very good care not to allow his associates to see that he is hurt and annoyed. He goes on doing what he believes to be his duty quite as zealously and quite as loyally as if he was well pleased with the treatment he had received. With the fortitude of a Spartan he conceals his wound, and does not show, by even the faintest sign, that he feels its torture.

Mr. McCarthy, finding that he had made a mistake in attaching so much importance to a merely personal matter, writes a letter to the chairman of the meeting, telling him that through inaccuracy in the reporting, or possibly owing to his own failure to have sufficiently explained what he desired to say on the point, undue prominence had been given to the fact that he had been ignored by Sir John Thompson. He then gave his reason for severing his connection with the Conservative party in the following words:

I think I made it plain, at least I tried to do so, that my reason for severing my connection with the Ministerial party was due to the fact that I had been attacked in the Government organ, which attack, I thought, must have been inspired by the Administration, or if not so inspired had not been delivered or repudiated, and therefore that I had no alternative than that of holding the Government responsible for it.

We do not think that Mr. McCarthy's explanation betters his position in the least. His reason for abandoning his party is still a personal one. The abuse of the Toronto Empire did not affect the principles or the policy of the Conservative party in any way. If those principles and that policy were worthy of support before the Empire's article appeared, they were equally worthy after it had been published. We presume that Mr. McCarthy is too large-minded to let a man and too high-principled to attach himself to a party merely because he likes its leader and has friends

among that leader's colleagues. With men of Mr. McCarthy's calibre a political party does not represent either his friends or his foes, those whom he likes or those whom he dislikes; it represents principles which, if carried out, will make for the welfare of the country. It would be most unfortunate for the Dominion if its men of ability and education joined a party and remained in it simply because they liked the men who composed it and had been treated by them with courtesy and consideration. Intelligent and patriotic men can plain when they see men of limited information and unfixed principles voting for a candidate merely because he has been kind to them and has treated them with civility whenever they met him. Personal considerations like these, as we all know, are the bane of our politics, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal, and it does seem discouraging to see one of the leading men of the Dominion publicly admitting that he in his political course is actuated as much by personal considerations as the most ignorant voter in the land. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, in our opinion, occupied a far higher position as a public man before he delivered his St. John's speech than he has since.

## GAINING STRENGTH.

The feeling in favor of protection is evidently growing in Great Britain. Those who say that it is the farmers only who are dissatisfied with the British system of free trade are mistaken. The manufacturers are beginning to see that the one-sided liberalism in trade which Great Britain is practicing is not beneficial to the nation. They are irritated when they see one protectionist country after another making the barriers against Great Britain higher and higher while that country has fostered itself in a way that the free trade either breaks those barriers down or to erect similar ones against her unproductive and inhospitable neighbors. British farmers and manufacturers are made to suffer by the commercial policy of nations whom she enriches by her trade, and yet they are told that they must suffer and submit to ingratitude and injustice meekly and quietly, for it is against the principles of free trade to retaliate. It is not surprising that Englishmen are getting tired of this sort of thing. This commercial Quakerism does against the grain of many of them, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter lately written by Colonel C. E. Howard Vincent, C. B., M. P.:

You ask me for my views of the National Agricultural Conference. It was a glorious gathering, the vast hall crowded from floor to ceiling, every inch of standing room occupied. A few radical socialists in fur coats, but there were two thousand delegates of Agricultural England determined that neither ridiculous nostrums nor bottomless bi-metallic theories should turn them aside from the true evil, the root of the present town and country depression, unfair foreign competition. Five to one they were in favor of a tariff of \$150,000,000 worth of foreign agricultural produce pay a share of the \$230,000,000 of taxation annually levied from the workers of British industry.

You will never get protection, say some. The towns will deny it to agriculture. The country will deny it to manufactures. From the conference I went straight to great public meetings in Bradford and Newcastle-on-Tyne. I write from Sheffield, and this I declare. The working class, who have to eat to live, to produce to consume, are not so blind to their own interests as the timid middle classes would have the Government believe. They understand and declare that there must be fair give and take. If the new Agricultural Union exclude weak knees and faint hearts from their council, and owners, employers and workers, on the soil of England, put the national interests before party claims at the polls—then England will, in the near future, be secured for the English and English wages for Englishmen.

The progress which the cause that Col. Vincent advocates is making, is most surprising. It appears to be only the other day that the Colonist and the few Fair-traders who had the moral courage to work with him, were laughed at by men of all parties. Now they are treated with respect and a very large proportion of the British people believe in the policy which they advocate.

## REMOVED.

It appears to be exceedingly hard to kill the institution known as the Louisiana Lottery. The United States closed the mails against its letters, tickets and publications, and made it unlawful for newspapers to insert its advertisements in any shape. The electors of Louisiana, though heavily bribed to do so, refused to renew the Company's charter. Yet these blows, heavy as they were, did not kill the Lottery. It still lives, and all the effect that hostile legislation and an adverse vote of the people have had upon it is to cause it to change its place of abode. Finding the United States too hot to hold it the Lottery has removed to Honduras. The managers of the Lottery have agreed to pay the Republic the immense sum of one million of dollars as a bonus, and a percentage on all tickets sold. It gives the Company in return permission to carry on its business, as an island in the harbor and as much land as it needs for its offices and other buildings. It permits the Company to import all the goods it needs duty free, and gives it permission to lay a cable from any point on its coast to the United States, to the Antilles or to any country of Europe. Its officials are to be exempt from military service, and its property is to be protected for all time to come. The Government of Honduras also permits the Lottery Company to use the seal of the Republic on its tickets.

It will be seen from this that the Lottery Company, if it succeeds as it expects, will be a pretty nearly one of the Republic of Honduras. And that it will succeed if it is only managed to evade the postal laws of the United States and Canada is almost a certainty. It is astonishing to see how many there are in every community, and those of all classes and both sexes, who are eager to buy lottery tickets. The chances of winning a big prize, let it be ever so remote, has for them an irresistible charm. One can hardly call them dupes, for they know how great the chances are against their getting one of the largest prizes. Many of them are indeed able to calculate the chances, and they risk their money with their eyes open. They take the gambler's risk, knowing that the chance of winning is very small. This is what makes lotteries dangerous and demoralizing. They cultivate the gambling spirit, and the Louisiana Lottery distributed its prizes so astutely as to keep that spirit active and in a growing condition. The Company will no doubt, when it commences operations from Honduras, set on its old plan and resume its old devices.

## CHEAP LIVING.

Is cheapness always an advantage, and is a country in which the necessities and comforts of life can be obtained for very little money, a good place to live in, are questions which are not easily answered off-hand. It may so happen that it is harder in the cheap country to get money enough to buy the low-priced article than it is to get as much as will purchase the dear article in the country where prices are high. This train of thought was suggested by seeing in a Chicago paper a notice of the opening of a *menas academica* or public dining hall for students, in Vienna, in the presence of the Emperor of Austria. The hall is an immense one, capable of accommodating two thousand students at one and the same time. The noticeable thing about this eating house, is the remarkably low prices at which meals can be had. For a daily dinner alone each subscriber pays \$2.50 a month; he can get breakfast and dinner for \$3.25 a month, and for \$4.75 he can get three meals a day for a month. We have not seen a bill of fare of this institution, but it is to be hoped that the diet is not so low as the prices, as they appear to us, for if it is, some of the students will be certain to die of inanition before they have been boarding at

# E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.  
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## FOR SALE.

1 1/2 Miles from Vernon, Okanagan Country, 960 ACRES, adjoining the estates of LORD ABERDEEN and the BARNARD BROTHERS. 640 acres ploughable prairie; 320 acres grazing; 400 acres under cultivation. Dwelling House, Frame Granary and Stable. 23 Cows, 12 Horses, Reaper and Binder, Plough Harrows, Sulky Ploughs, etc., etc. Creek of water on the land. First-rate black soil. \$25 PER ACRE, INCLUDING EVERYTHING.

## SHEEP FARM.

- 2,500 acres, more or less 30 acres; 1,000 acres grazing, 3 houses, barns, Orchard of 350 trees, pigsties, poultry houses, 100 sheep (about), £12 0 0, per acre, including everything; over 3-5 of purchase money can be left on the property for 4 years at 7 per cent per annum.
- AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit, clay subsoil; 150 acres level park-like land, some pine woods, etc.; water power Sawmill, in full running order; Houses, Barns, Blacksmith's shop, Poultry Houses, Orchards, etc.
- Corner lot on Trunkey line, Victoria West, \$1,200.
- 98 acres, 30 cropped, 25 chopped, log house, 2 barns, stable and outbuildings, half mile from school, near railway, \$3,500.
- House and 2 lots, Pembroke st., easy terms, \$1,000.
- 324 acres farm land, about 70 acres in clover and timothy, small house, well, good spring, etc.
- 7-room house, conservatory, out-houses, modern conveniences, etc., 1/2 acre of land; facing the sea; beautiful view of Straits and Olympics, \$6,000—terms.
- 6-room house, bath, etc.; corner lot, Henry and Turner streets, \$3,500.
- 320 acres, Alberni; 100 cleared; house, barn, ditching, etc. Cheap, \$6,500, on offer.
- 97 acres, South Saanich; dwelling, barns, stable, out-houses, etc. \$4,300.
- 40 acres, South Saanich. \$1,400.
- Building lot, 60 feet by 132 feet, Chatham street, near Blanchard. \$1,650.
- 7-Room House and double lot; a bargain. \$1,400.
- 237 acres, Soanemoes Lake.
- 6-Room House and lot, Spring Ridge—1,250.
- 80 acres, Alberni, 2 1/2 miles from the townsite. \$20 per acre.
- 80 acres, Alberni, 2 1/2 miles from the townsite. \$15 per acre.
- 40 acres, Lake District. \$10 per acre.
- 2 Building Lots, Rishet street, each \$1,000.
- 156 acres, Comox, convenient to steamer, post office, church, school, sawmill, Union Mines, etc., good hunting and fishing, 70 acres cleared and fenced, orchard, well, springs, \$9,000 with coal right.
- 6-Room House and Lot, 44x120, more or less, on Pandora street, \$4,500.
- Large Building lot, 90x112, corner Niagara and South Turner streets. (Offer) 181-120 acres Farming Land, Alberni, within 2 miles steamboat landing, about 6 acres cleared and fenced, log cabin, sheep pen and shed, water power from creek. First class fruit ranch, \$1,300.
- 86 acres first class Farming Land, close to steamboat landing, main road to Nanaimo runs through the property. Good water power, \$1,200.
- 320 acres Okanagan District, can be ploughed in an unbroken body, foundation of fine house, large log house, 18x24, and other buildings, 1 mile from Larkins, S. & O., \$15 an acre.
- 1 1/2-Story House, 7 rooms, bathroom and pantry. (Offer)
- 1 Cottage, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, pantry and closets. (Offer)
- 1 Cottage, 6 rooms, including kitchen, pantry, etc., \$4,500.
- 3388 acres, Sheep Ranch, \$2.25 per acre.
- 533 acres, sheep grazing land, Vesuvius Bay, 50 ewes, long sea frontage, \$1,400.
- 107 acres, Ladner's Landing, all fenced and ditched; 70 acres timothy pasture; 7-room frame house, barns, water tank, 1 acre fruit, 3 horses, 7 pedigree Jersey cows, 1 bull, farming implements; a first-class farm. \$10,700.
- Lots 23 and 24, Block I, and Lots 5 and 8, Block H, being subdivision of Block VI, and a portion of Block VIII, Viewfield Farm, Esquimalt District. \$2,000 or offer.
- 410 acres (more or less), Comox District; 100 acres ploughed and fenced, 3-room frame house, barn 50 x 30 and sheds, stable 30 x 22 and shed, 1 1/2 acres orchard, springs and creek through property; reserve coal; valuable. \$10,000.
- 90 acres, Boundary Bay District; 25 acres ploughed, 5 acres cleared, 5-room frame house, barn 32 x 60, chicken house, 1 1/2 acres orchard, bearing trees, well and spring, \$3,200.
- 132 acres, Alberni. \$15 per acre.
- 25 acres, Cowichan District, Macpherson station; 7-room house, barn 24 x 24, chicken house, 2 1/2 acres close fence, boundaries fenced, 2 miles from station. \$2,500 or offer.
- 5-Room House, bath, chicken house and woodshed, Third street, \$2,500.
- Lots 1 and 2, Block 17, New Westminster District; Lot 640, Vancouver City. A bargain. For the two lots, \$250.

## TO LET.

- 1 Room, Government street, office, \$7.50 per month.
- 7-Room House, 3 Edmonton street, \$8 per month.
- 7-Room House, Oak Bay avenue, bath, etc., \$15 per month.
- 5-Room House, 66 Pembroke street, \$10 per month.
- 10-Room House, Garbally Road, hot and cold water, \$25 per month.
- 6 Cottages, Spring Ridge, \$10 and \$12 per month.
- 6-Room House, 44 Second street, \$13 per month.
- 4-Room House, 46 Second street, \$10 per month.
- 5-Room House, 181 Pandora street (corner), \$15 per month.
- 4-Room House, 285 Johnson street, \$7 per month.
- 4-Room House, 226 Cook street, bath, etc., \$10 per month.
- 5-Room House, Jackson street, \$15 per month.
- 3-Room House, 74 North Park street, \$7 per month.
- 7-Room House, 38 Mason street, \$10 per month.
- 7-Room House, 8 Humboldt street, \$20 per month.
- 7-Room House, 8 Humboldt street, \$30 per month.
- 7-Room House, 40 Mason street, \$10 per month.
- 5-Room House, Jackson street. \$14 per month.
- 4-Room House, Lime Bay. \$10 per month.
- 6-Room House, 66 Second street. \$19 per month.
- 2-Room House, Simcoe street. \$30 per month.
- 33 Cottages, Fowl Bay. \$30 per month.
- 1 Store and Dwelling, 123 Yates street. \$50 per month.
- 4-Room House, 59 North Chatham street. \$12 per month.
- 3-Room House, 108 Johnson street. \$15 per month.
- 7-Room House, 299 Johnson street. \$15 per month.

## P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

there are in every community, and those of all classes and both sexes, who are eager to buy lottery tickets. The chances of winning a big prize, let it be ever so remote, has for them an irresistible charm. One can hardly call them dupes, for they know how great the chances are against their getting one of the largest prizes. Many of them are indeed able to calculate the chances, and they risk their money with their eyes open. They take the gambler's risk, knowing that the chance of winning is very small. This is what makes lotteries dangerous and demoralizing. They cultivate the gambling spirit, and the Louisiana Lottery distributed its prizes so astutely as to keep that spirit active and in a growing condition. The Company will no doubt, when it commences operations from Honduras, set on its old plan and resume its old devices.

morning the missing valiant from the Pacific Telegraph Hotel was found crouched on the roof of the Grand Pacific, and shortly after Watson left the house. This was suspicious, and while the police were endeavoring to locate "the one-legged man," his comrade turned up for work.

The New England hotel, on Government street, was the scene of operations, and the stranger was industriously overhauling the well furnished rooms when the proprietor appeared on the scene. Explanations were out of place, and so the robber struck hard for liberty, knocking Mr. Young down, kicking him, and subsequently threatening him with a revolver. As the master of the house called assistance the intruder departed by the back window and fire escape, dropping a rubber overcoat in his descent.

The description of the man was soon in the hands of the police and a short time after Sergeant Walker nabbed him on Wharf street, a tall tale overhauling on one foot meeting the companion piece of footware at the station. Watson was located on the City of Kingston just before he sailed by Sergeant Hawton and Levin, and his excursion over the line was, perforce, postponed.

The greater part, in fact all of the stolen property with the exception of the money, was recovered at the prisoners' room by Sergeant Hawton, and they are accordingly booked for "being in possession of stolen property." The graver charge of stealing Watson's money was dropped, as the money was not recovered.

Mrs. Frederickson is overwhelmed with joy at regaining possession of her valuables. Among her most dearly prized souvenirs, which formed part of the haul, is a gold watch presented to her late husband by Kaiser William for risking his life in a successful effort to rescue seven brother Germans at sea. Other of her treasured keepsakes are two war medals, also won by the late Capt. Frederickson while with Stewart's column in Egypt. The one is the familiar Khedive's star; the other the British Nile medal.

Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands is in receipt of certificates of the diplomatic corps from Japan, France, Great Britain, Chili, Spain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, Russia, Peru, and the Netherlands, recognizing the provisional government as a de facto government.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the Fair Trade club this evening, James W. Lowther, Parliamentary secretary of the Foreign office in the last Salisbury cabinet, and Howard Vincent made speeches. Mr. Lowther said that protection was making rapid progress among Englishmen. Mr. Vincent said that the much-abused McKinley tariff had in 1892 increased the exports of the United States by \$24,000,000, at the same time England's exports had fallen of \$24,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Great anxiety prevails in shipping circles regarding the probable loss with all on board of the British bark Alphonse Marshall, which left this port on December 1st laden with 282,430 gallons of sugar for Dunkirk. The Marshall should have reached her destination on January 1, but nothing has been heard of her, and the owners and the Philadelphia agents have given up all hopes. It is believed that the vessel was caught in a hurricane and wrecked. The Marshall was commanded by Captain E. J. McFadden, and carried a crew of 15. She was owned by Troop & Sons, of Digby, N.S.

A Popular Competition. The Publishers of the Ladies Home Magazine present its great Winter Competition to the Public of America. This competition closes on April 30th, 1893. The prizes are—1. Which is the longest book in the New Testament? 2. Which is the shortest? 3. Write the longest verse! 4. The shortest! How to Compete.—Write the questions down, and follow with the answers. Mail this to us, together with the answer. All the money subscription to the Ladies Home Magazine—1. Which is the longest book in the New Testament? 2. Which is the shortest? 3. Write the longest verse! 4. The shortest! How to Compete.—Write the questions down, and follow with the answers. Mail this to us, together with the answer. All the money subscription to the Ladies Home Magazine—1. Which is the longest book in the New Testament? 2. Which is the shortest? 3. Write the longest verse! 4. The shortest! How to Compete.—Write the questions down, and follow with the answers. 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