THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
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The Government's Cowardice.

An extra of the Royal Gazette, issued on Thursday evening last, contains the official proclamation summoning the Provincial Legislature to meet, for the despatch of business, on Tuesday February 2nd. In the ordinary course, the Legislature had been prorogued till Saturday February 13th. To have allowed this ordinary notice to run its course and to have called the meeting of the House within ten days from the last mentioned date, would have anticipated by a very considerable space the usual opening time of the Legislative Session, by the present Liberal Government. But political exegincies, not any convenience of the people or advantage to the community, necessitated this unprecedented precipitation on the part of the Government. The Government's very existence was in jeopardy and recourse must be had to extraordinary subterfuges in the hope of holding together, a little while longer, the shattered ranks of the Government forces. Mr. Haszard's political craft was rapidly drifting towards the shoals; there were ugly brakers ahead, and an extra ordinary effort was necessary to prevent her, if only for the moment, from going to pieces on the threatening rocks. The Government knew that Nemesis was in hot pursuit of them, and they must stop at nothing to elude her grasp. What are the causes that impelled the Government to this unprecedented activity; this unheard of anxiety to convene the Legislature at the earliest possible moment? They are not far to seek. Seven Liberal members elect, including four members of the Executive and the Speaker of the House, are petitioned against and stand before the courts accused of bribery and corruption. In consequence of these accusations, these seven men are alleged to be disqualified from sitting and voting in the Legislature. These petitions ask that the election of these seven Government supporters be declared null and void, in consequence of the accusations of corrupt practices therein made against them. It is further contended, in the case of one of those petitioned against, that he received a minority of the votes legally polled in his district and is not entitled to sit in the Legislature; that he is not the representative of the electors in his constituency; but the representative of the Sheriff of Prince County, an officer of the Government, who gave a casting vote and on the strength of that vote declared this man elected. Justice, fair play, honor and honesty would seem to demand that none of the men accused as above set forth, should be allowed to sit in the Legislature and participate in making the people's laws, until their cases had been tried before a tribunal of justice; and the truth of these accusations had been enquired into, and their true status before the public had been established. One would think that an Administration disirous of holding themselves above suspicion, would be sure that they were supported in the Legislature by independent and unsmirched representatives of the people, against whose wright to occupy their seats no question could be raised. One would not suppose that any Government, claiming to be representative of the people, would so far forget its dignity and independence as to hold power and attempt legislation with the seats of one half its members and supporters in jeopardy; with accusations of all manner of bribery and corruption hanging over their heads. It would be natural to assume that the first act of a Government, in these circumstances would be to remove all such stains from its escutcheon; to free itself from all such trammels and, if possible, to stand before the people with an unclouded title; an unquestioned wright to call themselves the representatives of the free and independent electors. The Supreme Court had fixed Wednesday, February 3rd, as the date for commencing the first of the trials of election petitions, filed by the Opposition. This was the trial. at Souris, of the petition against Mr. Lauchlan McDonald, a member of the Executive. This date is very much earlier than the usual time of convening the Legislature, and if the Government were not indread of the fate in store for this one of their members, they would be only too glad to come to trial and remove all suspicion. Instead of that the Government and the member on trial show the white feather; confess their guilt by immediately calling the House; thus putting off the evil day for a while longer; as these trials cannot go on during the Legislative session. Mr. Haszard, his Government and supporters are very brave when weaving a tissue of political misrepresentations, for the purpose of misleading the electorate, or when engaged in political trickey with the view of robbing one of the people's representatives of the seat to which he was elected by his constituents; but at the first opportunity afforded them to come into court and free one of their number from the charges of bribery and corruption that hang over him, they prove themselves arrant cowards, refuse to face the music and immediately run to cover. Do they imagine for a moment that there is anyone of intelligence incapable of piercing the flimsy veil of their political deception and hypocrisy? Do they expect to strengthen their cause by recourse to subterfuges so hollow and palpably insincere? Do they entertain any hope that they will escape deserved obloquy, or buoy up the fortunes of a tottering Administration by methods so utterly contemptible? The *Patriot*, the Government organ, in its attempt to cover Mr. Haszard's inglorious retreat, scruples not to insult the intelligence of its readers by a pretence of commending the Premier's action. It declares this move to forestall the action of the courts, to be "in accord with the progress of the Haszard Administration." The Government's "progress," which the *Patriot* so highly commends, is for the purpose of escaping the sentence of the court on its members, charged with the political crime of securing their election by bribery and corruption. All will admit that this is progress with a vengeance. The seven men whose right to sit and vote in the Legislature is questioned; over whose heads hangs the political crime of securing their election by means of bribery and corruption, are invited to come and sit in the Legislative Assembly and make laws for the people. This is what the *Patriot* calls beginning the work of the "new Provincial Legislature under auspicious circumstances." Are the people satisfied with this manner of conduct?

Judge Cassels, in his report to the Federal Government of his investigation of the Marine Department and other centres of governmental operations, whitewashed all the Cabinet Ministers coming within the scope of his work. That is what the ministers who appointed him desired.

This is how a writer in the British National Review refers to the Parliamentary situation at Westminster: "Whether the dissolution comes sooner or later, while fully appreciating the very natural impatience of the overseas Dominions at the exasperating irresponsiveness hitherto shown by so-called Imperial governments, we earnestly and respectfully ask the people of Greater Britain to stay their hand until the next general election. It is inconceivable that Canadian statesmen should sacrifice the policy of preference of which they were pioneers on the eve of our conversion to it."

Mr. Marcil, who is the new Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons is the representative of Bonaventure County. He accompanied Mr. Fielding on the occasion of his visit to this Province last autumn. He is on record as a most extraordinary campaigner. In the elections of 1904 and 1908 he appealed to the mercinary instincts of his constituents, by pointing out to them the hundreds of thousands of dollars of public money he had spent in the riding, and the hundreds of thousands more he was prepared to spend if they voted for him. Touching this phase of the question Mr. Borden, on the occasion of Marcil's appointment said that "the very judicial position which Mr. Marcil was assuming would make it impossible that he could be a suppliant to the Government for favors. He took it for granted that this would be accepted by the Speaker himself."

Governor General's Speech.

The speech with which his Excellency the Govenor General of Canada, opened the Parliamentary Session at Ottawa on Thursday last was as follows

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons

"In welcoming you to the performance of your duties at the first session of a new parliament desire to acknowledge with devout thankfulness the abundent harvest with which Divine Providence has again blessed us.

"The Quebec Tercentenary festivities in July which were honored by the gracious presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as representing His Majesty, marked an epoch in the history of the Dominion The generous support given to this national celebration by the federal parliament and provincial legislatures and by the peoples of Canada, of the other dominions and of the United Kingdom emphasized the community of sympathy which binds the various parts of the British Empire to each other and to the throne and person of His Majesty the King.

"The presence of representatives from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, and from the great and friendly republics of France and the United States. with the ships of war of the three nations, served not only to add luster to this occasion but to provide an assurance of increasing amity and peace.

"I have much pleasure in announcing that a treaty relating to the great lakes and other international waterways has been agreed upon between His Majesty and the government of the United States of America, and is now awaiting ratification. Both countries are to be congratulated on having arrived at an amicable settlement which I trust will remove, during the lifetime of the treaty, many vexed questions from the field of controversy. The treaty and papers relating there to will be laid before you in due course.

"A little more than a year ago the whole civilized world entered into a period of commercial, industrial and financial depression, which may not yet have completely spent its force. Signs there are however, that it is gradually passing away. Whilst it is hardly disputable that owing to the abundance and elasticity of her resources, Canada has suffered less than other nations, this depression has seriously affected our trade producing an appreciable shrinkage in the public revenue and calling for exceptional caution in the administration of our national affairs.

The rapid settlement of the new provinces calls for new lines of transportation. The construction of the transcontinental railway has been vigorously pressed forward during the last year The line was open for the carrying of the crops from Winnipeg to the Battle River, a distance of 675 miles.

"Exploratory surveys for a railway for the western wheat fields to Hudson Bay are being pushed energetically. Four parties have been at work since August last. Upon their report it will be possible to reach a decision as to both the route to be followed and the approximate cost.

"The provision of the Dominion Land Act of last session for the sale of preemptions and purchased homestead have amounted to over two million acres all subject to homestead settlement conditions.

"The total volume of immigration has not reached the high figure of previous years but the number of those seeking homes on our unoccupied lands has been fully maintained during the last season and owing to the ever closer supervision of the immigration branch of the public service the character of these new inhabitants of Canada seems to be of the highest and promises no small addition to the wealth of the country.

The government of the United Kingdom having expressed its willingness to include a representative of Canada among its delegates to the conference held at Shanghai, to investigate the opium trade, my government has been pleased to welcome an offer so significant of Canada's growing importance and on its recommendation the government of the United Kingdon has accordingly appointed a member of the Dominion parliament to be a member of the comission.

Representatives of Canada participated lately in the permanent establishment and organization of the International Institute of Agriculture which its headquarters at Rome, an event of interest to our country in whose economic system agriculture plays so great a part. It is gratifying to note among the 48 states adhering to the institute, recognition of Canada's agricultural importance was shown by election of our representatives to some of the highest offices of the institute

"The appalling calamity which has befallen Sicily and Southern Italy, and caused a total destruction of life and property absolutely unprecedented and unequalled in the long series of historic disasters, has induced my government to offer assistance for the immediate relief of the hundreds of thousands of sufferers, who were helpless against famine and all its consequent horrors. I confidently hope that you will approve its action.

"In pursuanc of an announcement made during the concluding session of last parliament, a commission was appointed to examine the various lines of railway connected with the Intercolonial Railway and which might become valuable feeders thereto, The report of this commission has been received and will be placed before you

The commissioner appointed for investigating the conduct of officers in the Department of Marine and Fisheries has concluded his labor, but has not yet reported. His report, however, is expected at an early date and when received will be placed in your hands

A measure will be submitted to you based upon similar legislation enacted in 1906 by the parliament of the United Kingdom, aiming at the repression of the payment of secret commissions and gratuities both in public and private business.

"You will be asked to consider measures relative to insurance, the civil service, immigration, naturalization and other subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"The accounts of the last year will be laid before you.

"The estimates for the coming year will be submitted at an early date. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy consistent with the requirements of the public service.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate:
"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"I pray Divine Providence that it may guide your deliberations and that they may tend to a further increase in the prosperity of our country and the well being of our people

Malignant Epidemic.

A malignant epidemic of spinal paralysis, which affects children, and is called poliomyetis, has broken out in Vienna, Austria. The children attacked are mostly under five years of age They are suddenly seized with a high fever and delirium. The following day they are unable to move their hands and feet. Massage and treatments of electricity sometimes bring relief in a week, but often the limbs remain paralysed and the muscles actrophy and the children are doomed to be cripples for life. There are cases in which the muscles of the lips and tongue become paralyzed and death ensues. The bacillus of the disease has not yet been discovered.

Truth About Prince Rupert

(Vancouver Daily News Advertiser, January 1st 1909.

Mr. E. B. Osborn, special commissioner of "Canada," the London illustrated journal, who was in Vancouver not long ago, gave a Winnipeg "Free Press" reporter some information concerning Prince Rupert. He said:

"I should think more lies have been told about Prince Rupert than about any new city ever yet sprung up in the west. For example, I was warned not to go there until the spring unless I wished to walk 70 miles over the ice-floes to get in and out. Another Ananias (with modern improvement) told me that it rained there all day and all night all the year round. But, why repeat these libels? Prince Rupert is in the latitude of London, England, and everybody who knows the British Columbian coast knows very well that it is an ice-free port. As for the rainfall (which is said on good authority to be virtually the same as that of Vancouver, and similarly through the year), all I can vouch for is that the weather was fine and mild during the week I was there.

The harbor is the finest in Canada. It is formed by a perfectly-protected curved inlet 16 miles long, a mile broad, and 28 fathoms deep on an average. The bottom has good holding for anchors, and there is 30 feet of water at the lowest tide, by the temporary wharves. The nature of the approach from seaward has been criticised in certain quarters. But all such criticisms have been finally disposed of by Captain J. F. Parry, R. N., of H. M. S. Egeria, which is making the Admiralty survey of the entrance. He says: "It is no breach of etiquette on my part to state that the result of the survey is entirely satisfactory in so far as the approach to Prince Rupert from seaward is concerned." That ought to be enough for the political variant of the modern "Ananias."

Of course, the real Prince Rupert is not yet in being—probably in May—permanent buildings cannot go up. Nearly everything there now will be swept away when the plans of the engineers are carried out. Prince Rupert is not to be a checker-board city. To my mind, that is a great point. You can't get a picturesque city on the rectangular plan. Those who know Detroit with its radiating avenues know how pleasant it is to get away from that particular form of the square deal. Prince Rupert is to have places and parks—which will prevent a fire running far—and undulating avenues and hills crowned with white edifices. It will not be one of those dull, decorous cities where a boy and a girl can't lose themselves in case of necessity. I climbed up one of the hills—probably it was what is called the Acropolis on the plan—and the view across the harbor was charming. Three years ago the cite was virgin forest; and though it has been cleared, the stumps remain here and there.

The soil, which overlies solid rock, is made of decayed vegetation, and is damp and peaty. Many of the present temporary buildings are set on piles; they look like packing cases on sticks. There are two really good hotels, and a number of dollar-a-day proportions, where they give the guests "good, square meals," and ask them to sleep in bunks as in French-Canadian shanties. At present it is a dry town, the sale of liquor being forbidden in view of the railway construction work going on there. It is said they make a kind of cider for the use of citizens suffering from a chronic thirst. But nobody offered us any. Whoever wishes to get "full" must go to Port Essington, several hours voyage, where a perpendicular person is regarded with suspicion. When I was there I asked a man with a face like a tombstone, who was reclining on the wharf, why the whole population was celebrating the occasion. "That's so," was his only reply. Port Essington, a miniature Seattle, will be put out of action when Prince Rupert makes its real start

Of course, Prince Rupert is bound to become a great seaport. It will be served by the shortest and by far the easiest freight route on the continent, and the sea journey from Prince Rupert to Yokahama is 400 miles shorter than the Vancouver route and 600 miles shorter than the distance between San Francisco and the Japanese port. Naturally, Prince Rupert will be the distributing point for all Northern British Columbia—a country richer in mineral resources than the more developed southern half—for the Yukon territory and for all the Alaskan shortline. It will eventually recover for Canada all the trade with the north that was lost to Seattle, a live city whatever its faults, during the Klondyke boom. Also, it must become a great centre of lumbering, canning and the manufacturing of fishery products. Just outside the harbor is the finest halibut fishery in the world—an asset which has not yet been realized to any extent. Good progress has been made with the grading of the first 100 miles of the G. T. P., and next summer the tracklayers should be at work.

There will be a record rush to Prince Rupert when the townsite is sold. Everywhere across the Rockies the interest in the new city is extraordinary keen—as keen as was the interest in Dawson more than ten years ago. Anybody who can buy a city lot there will be making a good investment, if he buys to hold and not to sell again. If he does it for speculative purposes, he will be taking a hand in a game such as was seen in Winnipeg in 1881-2, though there will be more at the back of Prince Rupert than there was at the back of this city 28 years ago. I should like to see British and Canadian investors get the lion's share of the profits of Prince Rupert's development. As for the opportunities there for workers, not capitalists, I do not care to express an opinion. There is much unemployment on the coast, more even than on the prairies at the present time. Anybody who has a job in Winnipeg ought not to throw it up on the chance of doing better in Prince Rupert, or any other city on the coast. For the present at any rate, a job in the hand—even if it be not exactly a "bird"—is worth two in the British Columbia bush.

DIED

At the residence of her brother, Joseph J. McDonald, Black Point, Lot 47, on December 12th, Johanna, relict of the late Dennis Fitzpatrick, aged 64 years.

Suddenly at his home at Elliotvale, on the 22nd inst, James Kelly, a well known and most highly respected member of the community in which he lived. Deceased was a man of sterling character whose word was as good as his bond. The better he was known the more highly was he esteemed. He leaves to mourn a disconsolate widow and family of four sons and four daughters, who have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement, Conductor Frank Kelly of this city is a brother of the deceased. To his numerous friends and the sparviving members of his family we tender our heart felt sympathy. May his soul rest in peace.

After a brief illness, at his home at Newton, Lot 26, on the 23rd inst, James McKenna, aged 62, leaving a disconsolate widow and a family of sons and daughters to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

In this city on the 25th inst., John Francis McDonald, aged 30 years, leaving a disconsolate widow and three children to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

PATON'S

Clearance Sale

25 to 50 per cent. Discount on

MEN'S CLOTHING!

12 Engineers Coats, suitable for mechanics or farmers, made from best English Serge, sizes 36 and 38, $1.50 to $2.75; sale price 75 cents.
50 pairs of heavy Tweed and Homespun Pants, all sizes, ranging from $2.00 to $2.75, sale price $1.25
300 pairs Hair Cord Pants, greys, drabs, stripes, etc, $3.00 to $4.50, all at sale 3-4 off.
30 pairs of Effote Pants, worth $2.25, sale price $1.25.
18 pairs grey striped medium weight Pants sold at $3.25, sale price $1.65.
A lot of Men's Pants, special at 75c a pair, $1.00, $1.50 and $1.75.
40 Men's Vests, sizes 36, 38, 39 only, sold at $1.25 to $2.50, sale price 95 cents.
Duck Reefers, brown only, wind and rain proof, serviceable coat for farmers $4.25, 1-3 off, $2.85.
5 Grey Duck Reefers, same as above but not so good, sells at $2.55, sale price $1.75.
6 Grey, better grade Reefers, $3.00 for 2.00.
Duck Ulsters for teamsters and farmers, size 37 only, sold at $7.50, sale price 5.00.
Sheepskin Reefers, good warm garments, $5.00 and 7.00, sale price 4.00 and 5.50.
36 Men's Serge Suits, 36 to 44 in blue only, $6.50, 8.50, 10.00 and 12.00, during sale all go at half price.
Men's Ulsters, 7 only, brown frieze, all small sizes, $6.40 to 10.00. The colors are not very saleable, but they are good wearers. Sale price 2.50.
6 only grey Frieze Ulsters, all sizes, sold at $6.00 for 4.00.
Job line of Cravenettes, 15 coats in all, suitable for wearing under fur coats, all sizes, $11.00, 12.00 and 14.00, sale price half price; $11.00 for 5.50, 12.00 for 6.00, 14.00 for 7.00. This line is extra good value.
Cravenette Coats, shower proof—all other stock 1-4 off—all sizes, 35 to 44.
All Men's Tweed Suits—over 100 pairs—all good patterns and A1 goods, $8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 14.00 to 16.00. Your choice 1-4 off.
Topper Overcoats in Cravenette, short spring style, at 1-3 off, sizes from 36 to 42.
Odd Jackets for men, all sizes in Tweeds, Worsted and Serge; many large sizes, worth from $4.00 to 8.00, sale price 2.50 to 3.98.
All blue and black Worsted Suits for Men, $15.00 kind for 10.00. This is the best offer we have ever made in Men's Suits.
Men's Tweed Overcoats, all sizes, 36 to 44. Prices run from $8.00 to 20.00. About 100 Coats to choose from, made by the very best makers in the Dominion. This is a chance you ought not to miss. $8.00 Coats for 6.00, 10.00 Coats for 7.50, 12.00 for 9.00, and so on.
All Men's Cloths, Worsteds, Serges and Scotch Tweeds; also Hewson's and Oxford Tweeds at 25 per cent. off.
Men's Black Beaver Overcoats, $6.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 14.00, 16.00, 18.00 and 20.00. Your choice at 25 cents off every dollar. All sizes from 36 to 44.

PATON'S CLEARANCE SALE will attract the people of P. E. Island from the three Counties.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Saved by Wireless.

Two hundred miles from New York, speeding eastward through a dense fog the magnificent new White Star liner Republic was rammed by an unknown vessel on Saturday morning. The Republic carried eight hundred persons, over five hundred being passengers. The steamer was hopelessly disabled, the fire being extinguished, but prompt action in closing the water-tight compartments prevented immediate founder. Captain Sealby's only chance lay in wireless telegraphy, and hurried appeals for help were scattered broadcast over the fog-enshrouded ocean The messages stated that the steamer Republic was in distress and sinking. Four Great Ocean liners picked up the messages, five Government cruisers responded, and inside of three hours a fleet of rescuing steamers were hurrying in answer to the summons and were carefully searching for the disabled vessel. The steamer Florida was the only one successful in finding the Republic and as the sea was calm a transfer of passengers was effected. The Republic's wireless equipment failed before the transfer was completed and definite reports were unobtainable during the rescue work as the Florida was not equipped with wireless. The Cutter Gresham later picked up the Republic and started for New York, but the injured steamer began sinking shortly after starting and when the Captain saw she could not remain afloat he abondoned her. The Republic foundered in forty fathoms of water nine miles south of Nantucket Lightship. The total death list in collision was six, while two others were injured. The steamer Baltic arrived at Quarantine N. Y, early monday bringing not only the Republic's passengers but nine hundred others from the disabled steamer Florida, which had taken on board those from the Republic shortly after the collision. The passengers from the Republic speak in glowing terms of the behaviour of the Captain and crew during the whole proceedings. The collision occurred at three O'clock Saturday morning, when the people alhurried to the decks and while some excitement prevailed there was no panic The first transfer from the Republic to the Florida began almost immediately after the collision and was completed in a few hours. The Captain and volunteers from crew remained on board. When the Baltic arrived late on Saturday the second transfer occupied twelve hours. The crew's discipline and behavior was perfect. The cutter Gresham then passed a line to the Republic and started shoreward, but the vessel soon foundered, Captain Sealby and the remainder of the crew being picked up by an attendant cutter. The Florida, convoyed by another cutter was slowly crawling toward New York.

Captain's Brother Swept to Death.

Captain Averay LeBlanc, of the T wharf Boston schooner Mattakeesett had the awful experience of seeing his brother swept overboard and drown, Tuesday night of last week, while making port, and yet be unable to save him. The Mattakeesett was off Highland Light early Tuesday night. Capt. LeBlanc was in the companionway while the brother Louis Theodore LeBlanc, was standing near the lee rail, talking to some of the other men. There was a very heavy sea running and the skipper shouted to his brother to get away from the rail. The words were hardly uttered when a big sea hit the schooner, giving her a tremendous lurch, and some water swept overboard. Louis lost his balance and was swept into the seething water. The schooner was put about and went back over the course they had taken. But the fisherman was never seen again. Louis LeBlanc was a native of Nova Scotia and was 50 years of age.

Renew Your Youth.

Never before has the struggle for social and commercial success been so keen as in our own day, and to the victor and the vanquished alike comes a time when nerves and body cry for rest. Nature and science have combined to produce an environment where tired men and women may renew their youth. On the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway System, at St. Catherines, Ontario, is situated "The Welland," where the ills of life are alleviated by bathing in the Saline Springs of the "St. Catherines Well," under proper medical supervision and attendance. Apply to 130 St. James Street, Montreal, for booklet and further information.

A fierce wind and sleet storm swept the Montreal district on Monday, causing considerable inconvenience and damage. Telegraphic communication with the Eastern Provinces was suspended during the forenoon, but a report reached St. John that the Bonaventure Station in Montreal was burning. It was damaged to the extent of four thousand dollars. The stationery department and despatcher's offices were gutted.

The funeral yesterday, of J. Frank McDonald, whose death notice appears in our obituary column today, was largely attended and very solemn and impressive. Deceased was a member of Branch 216. C. M. B. A. and of No. 1 Company Artillery and there was a large turn out of his C. M. B. A. brothers and his military comrades. The order of procession was as follows:—Firing party from No. 1. Co. Artillery; Fourth Regiment Band; C. M. B. A. in a body; hearse, mourners, Military and citizens. The route was from his late residence, Spring Park Road to the St. Dunstan's Cathedral, thence, after the funeral service, to the Catholic cemetery on St. Peter's Road. The services in the church and at the grave were performed by Rev. Dr. McLellan, after the religious service at the interment the military fired three volleys over the grave of their departed comrade.

Advices of the 19th. from Winnipegosis, Manitoba say: T. Walker and two Galicians, S. Mawcose and F. Antoniuk, left the wood camp of J. Parker at Long Point two weeks ago to walk here, a distance of eighty miles, through the bitter cold. They got lost after they had been out only one day, and Walker became separated from his companions and has almost certainly perished. The Galicians were found by accident on the ice of the lake, where they had fallen helpless yesterday, and were at once hurried to the hospital in Dauphin, where it has been found necessary to amputate one man's foot and parts of both hands, while his almost equally unfortunate companion will lose a foot. They had been without food for ten days when picked up by a party of fisherman. Search for the body of Walker is progressing, but there is no hope of finding him alive.

On Monday afternoon, in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice sentenced the prisoners Joseph Shepherd, Charles Macdonald and Joseph Gallant. For horse stealing, Shepherd and Macdonald were each sentenced to 4 years in the penitentiary; for stealing a bridle, each was given 2 years to run concurrently with the other sentence; for breaking into the railway station, 2 years, to run concurrently; for jail breaking, Shepherd got 3 years, to begin at the expiration of the other sentence, or seven years altogether. For jail breaking Macdonald got 2 years, to run concurrently with the other sentence or 4 years in all. Joseph Gallant for forgery, was sentenced to nine months in jail.

The Burn's concert under the auspices of the Caledonian Club, held in the Market Hall, on Monday night, was a splendid success from every point of view. There was an immense audience, a large number being unable to gain admittance at all. From city and country; by trains, sleighs and by all possible means of locomotion the people poured in. The programme was excellently rendered. The soloes choruses, duets and quartets were first class, and so was the instrumental music. The dancing, recitations, panoramic views of Scotland and other illustrations were not only hightly pleasing; but instructive and decidedly interesting. The oration on Burns was a masterly contribution. From beginning to end the entertainment was first class.

Fifty-three men lost their lives by an explosion in a crib on the Chicago waterworks intake a mile and a half from the shore in Lake Michigan on the 20th. A gang of sixty men were working on the crib when the terrific explosion occurred and immediately the whole upper works were enveloped in flames. Those not killed by the first fiery blast rushed outside, only to find no means of escape—fire on one side, death by drowning on the other. A telephone call first alarmed the shore workers. The message was tragically incomplete. "Crib on fire! For God's sake send help, or we will be burned alive! The tug.—" Then the telephone wired burned. The destruction came so suddenly that those reaching the tug boat immediately after the explosion found that scarcely any escaped. The fire-boats, fighting a passage through the heavy ice, made frequent trips to the scene. The reserves were able with great difficulty to reach all the bodies, but an accurate list of the dead was not available though fifty-three mangled corpses have been placed in the morgue.

The Market Prices.

Butter, (fresh)	0.22 to 0.24
Butter (tub)	0.22 to 0.24
Calf skins	0.08 to 0.10
Ducks per pair	0.80 to 1.00
Eggs, per doz	0.26 to 0.28
Fowls,	0.60 to 1.00
Chickens per pair	0.60 to 0.75
Flour (per cwt.)	0.75 to 1.00
Hides (per lb.)	0.08 to 0.00
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.80 to 0.00
Mutton, per lb (carcass)	0.06 to 0.08
Oatmeal (per cwt)	0.40 to 0.42
Potatoes	0.00 to 0.25
Pork	0.08 to 0.8½
Sheep pelts	0.45 to 0.60
Turnips	0.13 to 0.14
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.16 to 0.18
Geese	1.00 to 1.50
Blk oats	0.40 to 0.42
Pressed hay	10.00 to 00.00
Straw	0.30 to 0.35

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.