THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1890.

All matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed must advise us Saturday forenoon.

WINTER COMMUNICATION.

It is extraordinary—but nevertheless true—that every year, at the close of summer navigation, we are subjected to the inconvenience and annoyance of having no communication with the mainland, for several days. It is reasonable to suppose, that if there was a disposition, on the part of those having authority, to do us justice, the experience of a few years could point out to them the necessity of having the winter steamer ready for her work as soon as the summer boats stopped running. Such, however, is not the case.

On account of the stormy weather of last week, we had no mails from the mainland till Wednesday afternoon During all this time the Stanley was at Pictou; but her captain and crew were not there. It was thought, however, that would be sufficient warning to them to be ready at short notice to commence operations.

She arrived here on Sunday and most people expected she would start with the mails on Monday morning. But when Monday came, it was found that although the boats of the Steam Navigation company were unable to run, the Stanley was not ready. Monday and yesterday were spent in taking in supplies and shipping men, and not before this morning was she ready to commence her winter work The consequence is that, all this time, we have been deprived of communication with the mainland

Such conduct, whoever is responsible for it, is in the highest degree unfair and unjust, and would not, we feel sure, be tolerated by people of any other place.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

On Monday, the 1st inst., President Harrison submitted his message to the second session of the fifty-first congress It is not, by any means, a remarkable document. The President goes on to say that the friendly relations between the United States and European and Eastern countries continue undisturbed, and he refers to the Pan-American congress as marking an influential epoch in the history of the Western hemisphere. The Nicaragua canal project is, he says, making satisfactory progress, and he affirms that the beneficent working of the new extradition treaty is already evident. Referring to the Behring sea question, the message says:

"The difference between the two governments, touching the fur seal question in the Behring sea, is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence, which will soon be laid before congress. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will secure to the United States a property right derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing troubles."

This declaration does not tend to confirm the opinion recently expressed in official circles that an early settlement of this dispute might be looked for. There is certainly no desire on the part of Canada to deny to the United States any rights in Behring sea that Russia was competent to convey to the Republic. But Canada has denied and continues to deny that either Russia or the United States could assert supreme control over that sea beyond the recognized territorial limit, or that Behring sea can be declared by either of these powers to be a closed sea. Canada has also shown the absurdity of another phase of this question, viz., Mr. Blaine's contention that it is contrary to good morals for Canada to capture seals in the Behring sea. The pretentions of the United States to assume, uninvited by the nations, the position of an international arbiter in matters of morality, are indeed laughable. If the killing of seals were an immoral proceeding, then the Alaska sealing company, to which the United States has leased its seal islands, is one of the most guilty and unrepentant of transgressors. That a settlement has not been reached is to be regretted, and the only apparent reason for the delay is that our neighbors are unwilling to submit the dispute to a just and equitable arbitration.

Matters touching the extradition treaty with Italy, the Delagoa bay incident, and the proposed prime meridian conference, are treated briefly. Grave and delicate questions in the relations with Japan, he says, are expected to be adjusted in a friendly manner. Commercial reciprocity with Cuba, the President thinks, will be highly beneficial to both countries.

The receipts of the government from all sources for the fiscal year were $403,908,050, and the expenditure $365,619,594.

The President thinks that some months further trial will be necessary to determine the effect of the recent legislation on silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation required by the act has exerted the most beneficial influence upon business and general values. The construction and equipment of the new ships of the navy and the influence of these modern vessels upon the esprit du corps of the officers and seamen is, he considers, a source of much congratulation.

After referring to several other matters the President devotes considerable space to the consideration of the tariff. He says the general tariff act has as yet only partially gone into effect,—that its success or failure can be as yet only a matter of conjecture. There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be again re-opened before this law had a fair trial.

From this declaration it is quite evident that the Republicans have not much notion to devote themselves, during the remainder of this congress, to the remodelling and remoulding of the McKinley bill.

The suggestions in the last message relative to the development of steamship lines are renewed, and increased subsidies for the American, New York, Pacific and New England mail service recommended. The President thinks that the Government should own vessels and subsidy private lines for the carriage of mails, and should own and control the Panama canal. He also "calls attention to the fact that our flag is not seen upon the great highways of national life

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If high tariffs are bad, as the Opposition orators say, why do these gentlemen ask us to adopt the abnormally high one of the United States, which would be the case under commercial union?

Glasgow advices of the 20th ult., say that the new fast ocean liners which are now building at Barrow-in-Furness, to run between Plymouth and Halifax, are attracting a great deal of attention among shipbuilders and shipowners on the other side of the Atlantic Apart from the subsidy promised by the Dominion Government, the scheme is backed by rich and influential men over there, who have large property interests involved.

There has been a bye-election in Newfoundland, the first since the general election in November last, when Sir William Whiteway's party practically annihilated its opponents. The Government candidate, Hon. James Fox, has been elected over P. J. Scott, Q. C., by 343 majority in St. John's East, which is a populous and important constituency. The Opposition made great efforts to capture the seat but only succeeded in reducing the major ty from 884 to 343.

The attack on Mr Foster's mission to the West Indies, which is being made by Mr. Carlton and other representatives of United States interests, shows how grave are the fears excited in the minds of our foreign competitors. If a large direct trade grows up between Canada and the West Indies, the foreign middlemen who have handled these transactions for us will lose a lucrative business, their present profits going to Canadians. Grit politicians will also be deprived of the false pretence that, as regards Canadian goods going to the West Indies by way of New York, the people of the United States are our customers.—*Empire.*

Great is the ingenuity displayed by the advocates of the surrender of Canada and its interests to the United States in inventing new fallacies in support of their scheme. We are now told that the United States "is the largest single free trade area in the world." The general impression founded upon undeniable facts is that the United States, on the contrary, is the largest single protectionist area in the world, that it adopts protection run mad, pushed to extravagance, and with serious blemishes in the shape of taxes on raw materials in defiance of the true policy of protection. Yet Canadians who say that protection in Canada is robbery urge us to submit to the highest tariff of our neighbors for their benefit.—*Empire.*

The Highlands of Scotland are proposing to engage in a new industry. Heretofore the ice supply for summer use in Britain has been imported. But it has occurred to some enterprising people that in the Ben Lomond range and in the Sutherlandshire hills, where perpetual snowdrifts lie in shady ravines, there are all the facilities for an ice trade that would leave a good margin of profit. In every upland glen or strath vast supplies of ice might be collected in winter, while artificial collecting grounds could be easily provided. Advantage could often be taken of frosts for sled carriage of the ice, and, as navigable water is rarely more than a few miles distant, the cost of marketing in the great centres of population would be slight. The new industry would afford a welcome addition to the income of the small farmers of the hills.—*Exchange.*

ST. ANDREW'S DAY AT SOURIS.

The Scotchmen of Souris and their friends celebrated the Feast of the Patron Saint of Scotland this year by a dinner at the "Boisner House." It is quite needless to say the bill of fare presented by the hostess was faultless, and was readily appreciated by the guests, as was readily seen by the familiar and pleasing dining-room smile that stole over their countenances as they filed into the banqueting room After ample justice had been done to the excellent menu the following programme was gone through—Mr. John McPhee presiding:

1. "The Queen and Royal Family."
2. "The Land of the Heather," responded by R. F. McDonald.
3. Song "Bonnie Charlie," J. J. Hughes.
4. "Our Legislature" (in the unavoidable absence of our legislators) M. J. Foley responded.
5. "Other Nationalities," James McQuaid.
6. Song "Hundred Pipers," Dr. McLellan.
7. "The Militia," J. J. Hughes.
8. "Islanders Abroad," Dr. McLellan.
9. Song "Scots Wha Hae," R. F. McDonald
10. "The Ladies," Donald McEache.
11. "Song "Willie Brew'd a Peck o' Malt," Michael McCormack.

After voluntary toasts to the Chairman and Host and Hostess, the night's enjoyment was ended by singing "Auld Lang Syne." The speeches were original, pointed and humorous, and contributed much towards the evening enjoyment.

It is pleasing to note that while these national feasts are celebrated from year to year throughout Canada, they are not confined solely to one nationality, but invitations are issued indiscriminately and all nations are well represented. From this we are led to conclude that the day of national as well as religious intolerance will soon be a thing of the past, and while each nation's people still continue to celebrate their national festivals yearly, let them be joined by all other nationalities who are among us, and their social union will help to form that grand international friendship which is so indispensable for the future prosperity of Canada.—Com.

A Montreal despatch says: In some of the villages along both shores below Quebec whiskey smuggling is almost the sole industry followed. It is said one or two local capitalists embark in a venture of this kind, keep the matter secret and get every family in the place to invest a few dollars. Smugglers are chuckling over a clever trick played upon the Montreal officers last week. They had a barge with 16 casks which they wanted to land in Montreal. To divert the attention of the officers, they sent information that the stuff would be landed three miles below the city. The officers devoted most of their attention to this point and the barge passed unquestioned and unheeded the casks in broad daylight just opposite the custom house.

PARNELL'S MANIFESTO.

The following is the manifesto issued by Mr. Parnell:—

To the Irish People:—The integrity and independence of a section of the Irish parliamentary party having been apparently snapped and destroyed by the wire pullers of the liberal party, it has become necessary for me, as leader of the Irish party, to take counsel with you and, having given you the knowledge which is in my possession, to ask your judgment upon a matter which now solemnly devolves upon you to decide. The letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley, written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish party in the choice of a leader and claiming for the leaders the right of veto upon the choice, is the immediate cause of this address, the purpose of which is to remind you your and parliamentary representatives that Ireland considers the independence of her party as her only safeguard within the constitution and above and beyond all other considerations whatever. The threat in that letter, repeated on many English platforms and in numerous British newspapers, that unless Ireland concedes this right of veto to England she will indefinitely postpone her chance of obtaining home rule, compels me, while not for a moment admitting the slightest possibility of such a loss, to put before you information which until now, so far as my colleagues are concerned, has been solely in my possession, and which will enable you to understand the measure of the loss with which you are threatened unless you consent to throw me to the English wolves now howling for my destruction.

In November of last year in response to a repeated and long standing request, I visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden and received the details of the intended proposals of himself and his colleagues of the late liberal cabinet with regard to home rule in the event of the next general election favoring the liberal party. It is unnecessary for me to do more at present than to direct your attention to certain points of these details, which will be generally recognized as embracing elements vital for your information and the formation of your judgment. These vital points of difficulty may be suitably arranged and considered under the following heads:

1. The retention of Irish members in the Imperial parliament.
2. The settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty in Ireland.
3. The control of the Irish constabulary.
4. The appointment of the Irish judiciary, including judges of the supreme court, county court judges and resident magistrates.

Upon the subject of the retention of Irish members in Parliament Mr. Gladstone told me that the opinion—and the unanimous opinion—of his colleagues and himself, recently arrived at after the most mature consideration of alternative proposals, was that in order to conciliate English public opinion it would be necessary to reduce Irish representatives from 103 to 32. Upon the settlement of the land it was held that this was one of the questions which must be regarded as questions reserved from the control of the Irish legislature, but at the same time Mr. Gladstone intimated that while he would renew his attempt to settle the matter on the lines of the Land Purchase bill of 1886, he would not undertake to put any pressure on his own side or insist upon their adopting his views. In other and shorter words, that the Irish legislature was not to be given the power of solving the agrarian difficulty.

With regard to the control of the Irish constabulary, it was stated by Mr. Gladstone that in view of the necessity of conciliating English public opinion he and his colleagues felt that it would be necessary to leave this force and the appointment of its officers under control of the Imperial authority for an indefinite period, while funds for its maintenance, payment and equipment would be compulsorily provided out of the Irish revenues. A period of ten or twelve years was suggested as the limit of the time during which the appointment of judges and resident magistrates would be retained in the hands of the Imperial authorities. I have now given a short account of what I gathered of Mr. Gladstone's views and those of his colleagues during the two hours' conversation at Hawarden—a conversation which I am bound to admit was mainly monopolized by Mr. Gladstone, and will pass to my own expressions of opinion upon those communications, which represent my views then and now and, firstly, with regard to the resolution of the Irish members.

The position which I have always adopted, and which I then represented, is the concession of full powers to an Irish legislature equivalent to those enjoyed by a state of the American Union. The number and position of the members so retained would become a question of the Imperial concern, and not of pressing or immediate importance for the interests of Ireland, but that with the important and all-engrossing subjects of agrarian reform, constabulary control and judiciary appointments, left either under Imperial control or totally unprovided for, it would be the height of madness for any Irish leader to imitate Grattan's example and consent to disband an army which had cleared the way to victory. I further undertook to use every legitimate influence to reconcile Irish public opinion to the gradual coming into force of new privileges and to the postponements necessary for English opinion with regard to constabulary control and judicial appointments, but I strongly dissented from the proposed reduction of the number of members during the interval of probation, and I pointed to the absence of any suitable prospect of land settlement by either parliament as a constitutional and overwhelming drag upon the prospects of permanent peace and prosperity in Ireland.

At the conclusion of the interview I was informed that Mr. Gladstone and all his colleagues entirely agreed that, pending a general election, silence should be absolutely preserved with regard to any points of difference on the question of the retention of the Irish members. I have dwelt at some length upon these subjects, but not, I think, disproportionately to their importance.

Let me say, in addition, that if and when full powers are conceded to Ireland over her own domestic affairs the integrity, number and independence of the Irish party will be a matter of no importance. But until this ideal is reached it is your duty and mine to hold fast to every safeguard. I need not say that the question of the vital and important question of the retention of the Irish members on the one hand, and the delay in granting full powers to an Irish legislature on the other, gave me great concern. The [illegible] any provision for the settlement of the agrarian question—of any policy—on the part of the liberal leaders filled me with concern and apprehension. On the introduction of the land purchase bill by the government at the commencement of the last session, Mr. Morley communicated with me as to the course to be adopted.

Having regard to the avowed absence of any policy on the part of the liberal leaders and party with regard to the matter of the land bill, I strongly advised Mr. Morley against any direct challenge of the principle of state-aided land purchase, and feeling that the fears and alarms of the English taxpayers as to state aid by the hypothecation of grants for local purposes in Ireland as a counter guarantee had been assuaged, that the hopeless struggle against the principle of the measure should not be maintained, and that we should direct our sole efforts on the second reading of the bill to the assertion of the principle of local control. In this, I am bound to say, Mr. Morley entirely agreed with me, but he was at the same time much hampered and expressed his sense of his position in that direction by the attitude of the extreme section of his party, led by Mr. Labouchere, and in a subsequent interview he impressed upon me the necessity for voting on the second reading of the bill with a direct negative, and asked me to undertake the motion.

I agreed to this, but on condition that I was not to attack the principle but to confine myself to criticisms of details. I think this was false strategy, but it was the strategy adopted out of regard to English prejudices and radical peculiarities. I did the best possible under the circumstances, and the several days' debate on the second reading contrasts favorably with Mr. Labouchere's recent abortive attempt to interpose a direct negative on the first reading of a similar bill yesterday.

Time went on, the government allowed their attention to be distracted from the question of land purchase by a bill compensating English publicans, and the agrarian difficulty in Ireland was again relegated to the future of another session. Just before the conclusion of this session I was again favored with another interview with Mr. Morley. I impressed upon him the policy of an oblique method of procedure of land purchase and the necessity of providing for the question of local control and of limitation in the application of funds. He agreed with me and I offered to move on the first reading of the bill an amendment in favor of this local control, advising that if this were rejected it might be left to the radicals on the second reading to oppose the principle of the measure.

This appeared to be a proper course and I left Mr. Morley under the impression that this would fall to my duty, but in addition to the probable approaching victory of the liberal party at the polls he suggested some considerations as to the future of the Irish party, and he asked me whether I would be willing to assume the office of secretary to Ireland, or whether I would allow any other member of my party to take the position. He also put before me the desirability of allowing one of the law officers of Ireland to a legal member of parliament I told him, amazed as I was at the proposal, I could not agree to forfeit independence for the party or any of its members, that the Irish people had trusted me in this movement because they believed that the declaration I had made then at Cork in 1886 was a true one and represented my conviction, and that I would on no account depart from it. I considered that after the declaration we had repeatedly made, the proposal of Mr. Morley that we should allow ourselves to be absorbed into English politics was one based upon an entire misconception of our position with regard to our Irish constituencies and of the pledges we had given.

In conclusion, he directed my attention to the plan of campaign estates. He said it would be impossible for the liberal party when it attained power to do anything for these evicted tenants by direct action and that it would also be impossible for the Irish parliament, under the powers conferred to do anything for them, and flinging up his hands with a gesture of despair, he exclaimed—"Having been in Tipperary, I do not know what to propose in regard to the matter." I told him this matter was a limited one; that I did not see he need allow himself to be hampered by its future consideration; that funds would be available from America for the support of those tenants as long as might be necessary; that, of course, I understood that it was a difficulty but it was a limited one and should not be allowed to interfere with the general interests of the country.

The last few days a strong argument in many minds for my expulsion has been that unless the liberals come into power at the next general election the plan of campaign tenants will suffer. As I have shown, the liberals propose to do nothing for the plan of campaign tenants by direct action when they came into power, but I am entitled to ask that the existence of these tenants, whom I have supported in every way in the past and whom I shall continue to support in the future, shall not constitute a reason for my withdrawal. I have repeatedly pledged myself to stand to these evicted tenants and they shall not be allowed to suffer, and I believe the Irish people throughout the world will support me in this policy. Sixteen years ago I conceived the idea of an Irish parliament independent of all English parties. Ten years ago I was elected leader of the Independent Irish parliamentary party. During those ten years this party has reigned independent.

I believe that the party will obtain home rule only provided that it remains independent. I do not believe any action of the Irish people in supporting me will endanger home rule. But even if the danger with which we are threatened by the liberal party of to-day were to be realized, I believe the Irish people throughout the world would agree with me that postponement would be preferable to a compromise of our national rights by the acceptance of a measure which would not realize the aspirations of our race.

I have the honor to remain your faithful servant, Charles Stewart Parnell.

ECHOES OF THE GALE.

The damage caused to shipping by the late gale has been very great. Many of our Island vessels, and those belonging to other places, are reported ashore, and in some cases total wrecks. From all parts of the Province reports come regarding the violence of the gale, and the great amount of damage by the tides, which, in some places, were the highest ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant.

The schooner Birdseye, produce laden, from Alberton for St. John's, Nfld., was wrecked at Bisconne, C. B.; and the Isabella, loaded with potatoes at Grapand, is a total wreck near Arichat, C. B.

The schooner Mary D, from Wallace, N. S., with a load of hay for this port, while trying to make the harbor went ashore at Squaw Bay, just outside the entrance to the harbor. The crew, after a thrilling experience, managed to bring the vessel to the Blockhouse, where it was found necessary to anchor. After a little while the anchor gave way, and they were forced to set sail and try and make port, but the vessel drifted about, and finally went ashore.

The barque Claribel, which sailed Wednesday last for the West Indies, when off Wood Islands encountered a heavy south-east gale, and was obliged to put back, anchoring off Point Prim. There she remained all Thursday, and during the hurricane which blew the same evening one of her anchors parted, and the remaining one not being sufficient to hold her, she drifted on Point Prim reef. On Friday two tugs went out to her assistance, and brought her to the Three Tides. She was found to have sustained some slight damage, but not enough to prevent her from proceeding on her voyage should the weather permit.

A three-masted schooner went ashore at South Lake, King's County, on Wednesday last. She belonged to Bay Roberts, Nfld., and was bound to Souris for produce.

The lobster factory at North Lake, belonging to Matthew & McLean, was completely destroyed, together with nine fish houses, several boats and dories, nets, lines, lobsters and fish belonging to fishermen. The loss to the fishermen will not be less than $1,000.

Considerable damage is reported from the storm at Canso. The vessels that went ashore were the Ryan, Lida and Lizzie, Hector and Euxine. The Ryan got off at high tide with but little damage. The Hector, with top damaged by collision with the Lida and Lizzie, and anchors also got afloat, leaking badly. The Lida and Lizzie are still ashore leaking badly. The Euxine, produce laden from P. E. Island for Halifax, is yet aground and leaking badly. A Port Hawkesbury despatch says the schooners Marie, Empress, Ottawa, Granada and Lida Linwood were driven ashore, but all will be got off with more or less damage. At Lingan the American schooner Alice was wrecked, but the crew were saved.

A lumber laden schooner from New Brunswick for Newfoundland had her planking cut through by the ice in the strait. She drifted over to the Island side and sank near Campbellton, Lot 4. The crew were saved.

Port Hood, C. B., Dec. 2.—The storm last night was the worst since 1873. The public wharf is badly damaged. Two schooners are ashore on Smith's island. No particulars.

Antigonish, Dec. 3.—Eight vessels are ashore at Port Hawkesbury. The Bayfield wharf has been completely demolished. A fifty ton schooner came into Pomquet Ferry bottom up. Three men were seen in the rigging, but they with the rest of the crew were lost. She is supposed to hail from Lockeport.

Halifax, Dec. 3.—The schooner S. G. Irwin is ashore at Poulamon; Isabella at Arichat; the Virginia at Lower D'Escousse, and the James Davis at Tusay's River.

St. Pierre, Miq., Dec. 3.—Thirteen schooners were driven ashore here during the great storm.

Louisburg, C. B., Dec. 3.—The gale was severely felt at Gabarus, where the following vessels were driven ashore: Schr. A. G. Hebler, rudder gone, but making no water; schooner Osceola, badly damaged; cargo being landed; schooner Bella May will likely get off with slight damage.

Whitehead, Dec. 3.—Yesterday's gale was the heaviest known here for several years. There was considerable damage done by it. The schooner Bonnie Doon, belonging to this place, coal loaded, parted her chains and was driven ashore, but got off to-day with little damage. The schr. Naiad Queen, from Tor Bay, taking in freight for Halifax, parted her chains and went ashore on Usel's Point, and had her main boom broken, and received other damages. The captain will have to abandon the voyage for this season. The schooner Sunbeam, Capt. Livingston, of Big Bras D'or, from Sydney bound to Halifax coal laden, parted her chains and went ashore on Deliver's Cove ledge, and became a total wreck. She is full of water. A crew from the life-saving station with much difficulty succeeded in rescuing the men from their perilous position. The American schooner A. H. Lennox, with a load of produce from P. E Island, bound to Portland, Me., is ashore on Deliver's Island, a total wreck. Crew saved by a volunteer crew from the shore. The schooners North America and Gertie Bell, lying in the harbor, rode out the gale all right. A number of fishing boats owned here sank at their moorings. A fine boat, nearly new, belonging to J. H. Feltmate, broke from her moorings and went to sea. Boats hauled up and secured for the winter were blown about by the fury of the wind, and badly broken. The Episcopal Church, a large building, was moved five feet off its foundations. The loss sustained by the fishermen of this place will be severely felt, as the season was been a backward one.

Kentville, N. S., Dec. 3.—During the gale on Monday, at 12 o'clock, a two topmast schooner was sighted one mile west of Ogilvie wharf. She upset and sank with all her crew. Three men were seen on her bottom before she sank. Four of her dories drifted ashore near Ogilvie wharf. She was apparently a fishing schooner of about 100 tons. Besides dories, galley, chain boxes and other things came ashore at Harborville. At the time of the capsize the vessel was carrying two-reef mainsail, foresail and jib. She sank in ten minutes after turning over.

Little Glace Bay, C. B., Dec. 2.—A terrible storm raged here yesterday afternoon and last night, accompanied by rain, sleet and snow. The tide was the highest and sea the heaviest ever known here. Every sea swept the Napoleon III. from end to end. The hands on board of her just escaped by the skin of their teeth. The storm drum, staff, chimneys, etc., about the town are all gone. Vessels parted chains and hawsers, and Apollyon raged generally.

North Sydney, C. B., Dec. 4.—One of the heaviest gales of the season was experienced to-day, damaging shipping and property generally. The schooner Daisy, Capt. S. Richards, Arichat, C. B, was driven from her moorings at South Sydney, and ran ashore on the eastern side of the G. M. A. coaling pier. The crew got ashore on a line made fast to the foremast, and held by a crowd on shore. The brigantine Elias, Capt. Tracey, of St. John's, Nfld., broke from her fasts and drove into the G. M. A. dock, chafing considerably. The schooner City Point, Capt. Brusher, dragged on sunken block and chafed, but by the prompt action of the men was securely moored. The schr. Jessie, badly damaged in the last gale, is now here, waiting to go on the slip for repairs. Schooner Alpine, Captain Soper, damaged, will go on slip; extent of injury unknown. An American fisherman reported ashore near Lingan, C. B., has broken up. The schooner Maggie Millard is a total loss, and the schooners Belle May and Corsair are high and dry at Gabarus. It is thought they cannot be got off until next spring. The extent of damage round the coast is not known as yet. The telephone and telegraph lines are not working this afternoon.

The schooner E. D. Myra is ashore at Port Hood Island. The Ellen, from Halifax for Cheticamp, is ashore at Whitehead. The W. E. Young is ashore near Cow Bay. The schooner ashore at Smith's Island is the Evangeline, for Port Hood.

A despatch from North Sydney of the 5th says; The American fishing schooner Alice, Capt. Rowe, of Gloucester, left here on Monday to prosecute her fishing voyage. At noon on Monday a northeast gale struck her, carrying away her sails. The vessel, lying near land off Lingan, dropped her anchors. The sea running very high swept over the vessel, and at times buried her under. The crew took refuge in the rigging. This lasted for an hour, when the cables broke and the vessel went in among the breakers on the northern side of Lingan head, where the cliffs were forty or fifty feet high, with the breakers dashing against their base. The crew reports that to all appearance there was no possibility of safety. Death stared them in the face. On the shore were a few farmers, John Cahill and others, who realizing their danger and not being able to help them, expressed their sympathy by waving. For an hour the vessel toss[illegible] in the breakers close and closer in under the cliff and was [illegible] while breaking up. Now the captain showed his bravery and presence of mind by going down to the deck in the boiling chaldron of breakers and get a coiling, tied a monkey wrench on the end and Simon Poirier threw it from half way up the foremast to the top of the cliff. It was caught by John Cahill and fastened to a three inch line, which was quickly pulled in by those on the bank and made fast to the tree, and the other end was fastened to the vessel's foremast by means of a bowling over the line. Simon Poirier was the first man to be rescued from the wreck, and one by one the crew of eleven and the captain watched their chance as the breakers subsided and slipped down on deck and were drawn ashore in the same manner. While getting out Edwin Burt was washed overboard twice and got his head split open and his leg badly hurt Others were washed overboard and back again by the sweep of the breakers; Simon Poirier also getting his leg badly hurt. The crew lost everything and the vessel is a total wreck. She was owned by John Pew & Sons, of Gloucester, and had no insurance. She had 27,000 lbs. of cod and halibut, with bait and ice enough to finish her voyage.

The schooner Marion, from Charlottetown for Lynn, Mass., arrived at Georgetown, Friday evening, having had a terrible time in Wednesday night's south-east gale. She lost her foresail, forestay-sail, jib, flying jib, one anchor and chain and seventy fathoms of hawser and barely escaped stranding on Cape Bear. The vessel will be repaired and proceed on her voyage.

The bridge at St. Peter's was badly damaged, rendering it impossible for the passage of horses for a couple of days. The damage has been repaired and now traffic is as of yore.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

fireman came up and was pulled ashore unhurt. Birse was 52 years of age and has been in the Grand Trunk employ since 1858.

The Irish Land Purchase Bill passed its second reading in the Commons by a vote of 280 to 180. Parnell and his followers voted with the government.

The workhouse at Newcastle-under Lyne in Staffordshire, G. B. was destroyed by fire on Thursday. Six persons lost their lives in the burning building.

The twelve jurors who found Blanchard guilty of murder and for which crime he was sentenced to be hanged, have forwarded a petition to the Governor-General for commutation of the sentence.

In the Commons on Thursday, Balfour moved that parliament vote £5000 for the purpose of providing seed potatoes for distressed land cultivators in Ireland. The appropriation was approved.

The Stanley left for Pictou this morning at 7 o'clock and will return tomorrow. She will run between here and Pictou as long as possible, making a round trip daily, remaining in Pictou over night.

John Moriarty, a Cape Breton giant, at work in the Maine woods, measures in his stocking feet 6 feet 9½ inches and wears No. 18½ moccasins. He is nineteen years of age.—*Moncton Times.*

In noting the purchase of the church organ from Miller Bros., in last week's issue, we were in error in saying that the congregation of St. Theresa's was the purchaser. All Saints' Church, Cardigan Bridge, is the possessor of the valuable instrument.

Berne, Switzerland, has been startled by a crime similar in many respects to those committed by "Jack the Ripper" in the Whitechapel district of London As some men were passing through a forest in the vicinity of the city on the 3rd inst, they discovered the body of a young peasant girl, who had been murdered and mutilated in a most shocking manner. There is no clue to the murderer.

The midnight express for Toronto, says a Montreal despatch of the 4th, was delayed till six this morning. A switchman mistaking her for the Lachine local, she was turned into a siding and the heavy train ran down to the landing where the locomotive with the engineer and fireman went over the wharf into the river. Joseph Birse the engineer, was drowned and his body has not yet been recovered. The

Final Notice.—John McPhee will be at the office of McLean, Heartz & Co., Souris, from the 10th to the 25th December, to receive payments of all judgments, notes of hand and book debts due the estate of Owen Connolly and Doyle & McBride and grant receipts therefor. All amounts due those estates not paid or satisfactorily arranged between those dates, will be collected through the courts without further notice. Frederick Peters, Attorney to Trustees Connolly Estate.

"OURSELVES."

The first of a series of lectures to be delivered before the B. I. S. of this city took place in the Lyceum on Monday evening, when Senator Howlan discoursed on "Ourselves". John Kelly, Esq, President of the Society, occupied the chair.

The lecture was divided into two parts, the first dealing with the Dominion and the last with our own Province as forming part of the Dominion The lecturer compared the area of Canada with that of the United States Great Britain, other European countries and British colonies and showed that forty such areas as that of England, Wales and Scotland might be cut out of Canada; that eleven countries the size of New South Wales, which exceeds France, Italy and Sicily by 162 square miles, might be made out of Canada; and that Canada would make sixteen such countries as the German Empire. Her immense mineral resources, railways, shipping and commerce were next treated upon. The progress made by Canada since 1865; the per centage of increase of her cities, some of which but a few years ago were straggling villages; and the prosperity of her people were handled in a masterly manner and the lecturer said that nowhere under the flag was loyalty to the Queen and the observance of the laws more general than throughout this wide Dominion. The learned lecturer closed the first part by remarking that the great improvements in fortifications, marine docks etc. at Halifax and Vancouver, the subsidizing of fast lines of steamers to the Mother Country and Australia prove beyond doubt that the day the Union Jack is attempted to be hauled down in "this Canada of ours" the world will be shaken to its centre.

The improvements, prosperity and the wants of our Island home were next viewed. We have 1,000,000 acres of land in a fair state of cultivation with our railway touching nearly all our trade centres. Around our shores are the finest fishing grounds in the world. The intellectuality of our people is seen by the high rank which our students take with those of other colleges, and the settling of questions which have engaged the minds of the ablest English statesmen. We were retarded in commerce for want of efficient communication winter and summer. While other parts of the Dominion have increased their modes of mail and passenger accommodation our mails arrive no more speedily than they did twenty years ago. This the lecturer proposed to overcome by means of a subway or tunnel connecting us with the mainland. When this was done manufactures would spring up, the exodus would cease, Charlottetown would be turned into a hive of industry and we would partake of the general prosperity of the rest of the Dominion. He concluded by saying that the boys and girls of the present generation would then be found the foremost of the land and no one would be proud er than himself.

At the conclusion a vote of thanks was moved by Chas. Palmer, Esq., seconded by A McNeill, Esq., and carried unanimously.

K. D. C. is Guaranteed.

THE PARNELL EMBROGLIO.

The adjourned meeting of the Nationalist party to decide as to whether or not Parnell should continue leader was held on Tuesday, the 2nd inst.

John O'Connor condemned the messages sent to the Irish delegates in America as being misleading, and Leamy declared they had produced a false impression in implying that a majority of the leading men of the party were against Parnell.

Joseph Nolan's amendment that the question of the retirement of Parnell should be postponed until the members had personally ascertained the views of their constituents on the subject was rejected—44 to 29.

O'Kelly declared whatever might be the result of the meeting the question of Parnell's retirement would not be decided at Westminster. The decision ought not to be hurriedly reached. It would be best to give the country time to think. The power of the Liberal party to do anything for the furtherance of the home rule cause was limited by the house of lords, which was always a barrier unless its members feared a revolution. But they would never see revolution in England based upon Irish claims.

Arthur O'Connor advised Parnell to withdraw, as henceforth it would be impossible for him to be the leader of the party.

Jordan accused Parnell of sacrificing the cause of the nation to his insatiate pride and culpable ambition.

No demonstration was made over the result of the division on the Nolan amendment. Parnell declared himself himself more than satisfied.

The party again convened on Wednesday and again adjourned without the main point at issue having been arrived at.

Objection was raised to telegrams from individuals being received during the proceedings. During the discussion a telegram personal to Parnell was read.

Sexton said he would persist to the end in his opposition to Parnell despite the ruffianly attacks that had been made on him.

A despatch from Clonmel was read declaring that the tenants on the Smith-Barry estate were with Dillon and O'Brien in their opposition to Parnell.

A telegram from the Belfast branch of the National league was received and read. It declared the members were to have no leader but Parnell.

When despatch was read, Sexton, who represents the eastern division of Belfast, said if the opinion of the Belfast Nationalists was contrary to his own, he would resign his seat.

The Catholic hierarchy issued a manifesto on Wednesday last declaring that the archbishops of Ireland consider that Parnell is unfit to remain leader of the Irish party. The objections to Parnell are based mainly on moral grounds, but it is also the opinion of the hierarchy that his continuance in the leadership would inevitably cause disunion in the party.

At Friday's meeting Clancy's amendment approved of at the previous meeting was unanimously rescinded. It is thought that the action was taken at the request of Gladstone in order to permit of a free basis for negotiations.

Among the Nationalists who oppose the retention of Parnell as their leader, are: Messrs. Abraham, John Barry Carew, Chance, Clancy, Cummins, Condon, Cox, Crilly, Deasy, Dickson, John Dillon, Esmonde, Finucane, Fox, Flynan, Gilhooly, Timothy Harrington, Timothy Healy, Maurice Healy, Jordan, M. J. Kenny, Kilbride, Knox, Laior, Lane, Leahy, Macartan, Justin Macarthy, Peter Macdonald, Molloy, Morrough, Murphy, J. F. X. O'Brien, Patrick O'Brien, P. J. O'Brien, Arthur O'Connor, O'Hanlan, O'Keefe, Quinn, Reynolds, Roche, Sexton, Sheehan, Sheehy, Stack, Timothy Daniel Sullivan, Tanner and Webb. The anti-Parnellites also rely upon the votes of William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, Gill and T. D. Sullivan.

Those who have signified their intention to stick to Parnell through thick and thin number 23, viz: Blane, Byrne, Henry Campbell, Conway, W. J. Corbet, J. G. Fitzgerald, Edward Harrington, Hayden, T. E. Kenny, W A. Macdonald, Macneill, Maguire, Mahoney, J. P. Nolan, Joseph Nolan, John O'Connor, O'Kelly, Pinkerton, P. J. Power, Richard Power, John Redmond, William Redmond and Sheil. The eight doubtful members are Dalton, Foley, Harrison, Leamy, Justin H. Macarthy, McKenna, O'Gorman Mahon and Tuite.

The American tour of the Irish parliamentary delegates has been abandoned. Dillon and O'Brien were to have sailed on Saturday last for Paris, and O'Connor, Sullivan, Gill and Harrington for Liverpool.

THE NEW TARIFF ON EGGS.

Some one has devised the Canadian egg raisers to get the eggs from their hens when they command high prices in Boston and New York; and then they won't feel that extra five cents a dozen which the new tariff imposes.

We think we hear them reply, 'well, that's pretty poor comfort when the hens and pullets too instead of laying are simply standing around looking and asking for more corn." Please keep in mind if you feed them much corn you won't get an egg, that is a certain fact.

If we could only get an egg a day or even every other day at this season we would soon get rich, says many a party who keep hens. John T Porter, of Swathmore, Pa., offers hints to such that they might profitably try.

He writes I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass. "In the contest which began on the 1st of January last, I began under many difficulties. I had never used Sheridan's Condition Powder and was pretty much out of conceit with any food or powder to make hens lay. My hen house was not well heated but for all that I determined to give the matter a full vote and a fair count. I soon saw increase enough to encourage the use of Sheridan's Condition Powder, prize or no prize. The result proved I was the sixteenth winner. I kept on using the Powder about three times each week after the contest and find that during the first 23 days of this month my 22 Black Minorca Hens did what I should have presumed an impossibility. I will make affidavit that under the influence of your Powder, the product was 457 eggs. Now I am fully aware that this means nearly 21 eggs per hen in 23 days; but these are the facts nevertheless and facts which would have made me the first prize winner could it have occurred during the contest I challenge the world to equal it and am willing to enter the list with anyone who will agree for a prize of $200 and to use a given quantity per hen of your incomparable Powder. I would not be without it though it cost $5 per lb." I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass, will send to any one keeping hens, full particulars of this year's premium offers on request.

Henry Johnson, a negro, was riddled with bullets on the night of the 2nd by a South Carolina mob for having assaulted a white woman. The next morning finding him still alive he was placed by the mob on a big pile of brush and slowly burned to death.

YOUR NAME

Written on a post card stating in which paper you saw this advertisement will bring you by return mail A PRETTY CALENDAR for 1891. We have only 2000 to give away, so do not delay, but write at once.

BE