THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 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.

REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

THE statement of Dominion revenue and expenditure for the month of October shows the revenue to have been $3,532,828 15 and the expenditure $2,308,540 28. The receipts for the first four months of the fiscal year have been as follows:

Customs	$8,895,56
Excise	2,081,95
Post Office	715,000
Public Works, including Railways	1,393,79
Miscellaneous	274,70
Total	$13,361,02
Expenditure	8,280,63
Surplus	$5,080,38

Compared with the same period last year this shows a small falling off in revenue of $141,102, but this is much more than compensated for by a reduction in expenditure of $514,286. The statement of the Public Debt on 31st October is as follows:

Total liabilities	$285,055,971 35
Assets	51,200,769 28
Net debt	$233,855,202 07
Net debt 30th September	234,689,326 48
Decrease for month	$834,124 42

The net debt at the close of the last fiscal year, on 30th June, 1890, was $238,048,638 13; the reduction in the debt during the first four months of the present fiscal year has, therefore, been $4,193,435 06. The expenditure on capital account during the month was $437,268 70, and for the four months of the fiscal year it was:

Public Works, including Railways	$1,100,662 6
Dominion lands	24,825 4
Railway subsidies	373,317 43
Total	$1,498,805 57

These statements are in every way gratifying, and show that the financial position of the Government is excellent. A surplus of over five millions at this early period of the fiscal year, is more than sufficient to pay the Provincial subsidies up to 30th June next, and the interest on the bonded debt up to the first of January next, and gives indication that there will be a handsome surplus at the close of the close of the fiscal year, unless some very unforeseen event should occur. The reduction of the expenditure by more than half a million is a very pleasing feature of the statements, and is a complete answer to the charges of "reckless extravagances" so freely made by Sir Richard Cartwright and his followers in the press and on the stump. Poor Sir Richard! He can never forgive the Conservative party for not having nice, big, fat deficits, like he used to have when he was engaged in that pursuit, graphically described by the Globe as "Mixing and muddling" figures.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

CANADA'S NICKEL MINES.

QUITE recently areas of nickel deposits, said to be practically inexhaustible, have been discovered at Sudbury, Ontario, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, near the junction with its Sault Ste. Marie extension. This metal has, of late, been found of such value as to render it indispensable, and in the extensive mines at Sudbury the Dominion possesses a virtual monopoly of it. Having also an abundance of suitable iron, Canada is in a position not only to manufacture nickel steel, but also to sell it to other countries, no matter what duties may be imposed; for they must have it and it must come from us.

The superiority of nickel as armor plates for war ships has been brought prominently to the notice of the Government of the different powers by recent experiments. But the same qualities which make nickel steel indispensable for this purpose, must necessarily ensure its application to other uses, such as iron ships and boiler plates. This will give some idea of the future before this metal, and when it is considered that not only the material for this has to come from Canada; but that it can also be manufactured in this country some idea may be had of the benefit to be derived from this metal.

In this connection a proposition of very great importance has just been made to Sir John Macdonald, by Mr. S. J. Richie, as president of the Central Ontario Railway. He asks for a subsidy to aid in the extension of the railway to Sudbury and in the erection of a large plant for the manufacture of nickel steel, from the iron ores along the line and the nickel ores of the Sudbury district. As an illustration of the possibilities of a great steel plant Mr. Ritchie informs the Premier that the business of Carnegie & Company, at Pittsburg, during the present year, is much larger than that of every mile of railway and every steamship owned or operated by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific combined both in Canada and the United States. The demand for nickel steel promises to be almost unlimited, and as Canada possesses five sixths of the world's supply of nickel, besides inexhaustible supplies of iron ore, it would seem quite possible to establish in the Dominion the largest steel industry in the world.

From the evidence before us these mines seem to be a source of untold metallic wealth, and should their development and the manufacture of nickel steel take practical shape at this place, it will likely become one of the greatest manufacturing centres of the world. The Government will, no doubt, deal with the question on its merits.

BARING BROTHERS.

DURING the past week the newspapers have contained lengthy accounts of the financial difficulties of the house of Baring Brothers & Co., London. This has, for a long time, been one of the greatest financial firms in the world, and a short sketch of its history may not be altogether uninteresting to our readers.

The present members of the firm are Lord Revelstoke, James Stewart Hodgson, Henry Bingham Mildmay, Charles Lloyd Norman, Thomas Charles Baring, Hon. Francis Henry Baring, Robert Kickman Hodgson, Thomas Baring and William Baring Hulhed. Like the Rothschilds, the Barings are of German descent, and, with the exception of the Rothschilds, were the most widely known commercial house in the world.

The house was established in 1770, the founders being Francis and John Baring, the sons of a cloth manufacturer at Larkbeer, near Exeter. Francis was deaf from [illegible], but having received a good commercial training in his youth, he succeeded in establishing an extensive commercial business. He was a director of the East India Company, and, in politics supported Peel, who created him a Baronet. He was a member of the House of Commons for several years, and, at his death, in 1810, was reckoned the first merchant in Europe, having amassed a fortune of £7,000,000.

His eldest son, Sir Thomas Baring, had no aptitude for financeering, but was rather an enthusiastic admirer of art. The second son, Alexander, who afterwards became Lord Asburton, became the head of the house, on the death of Sir Francis. He was for many years a member of Parliament, and was President of the Board of Trade in 1834-5, under Sir Robert Peel, by whom he was created Baron Asburton. He was appointed a special commissioner to negotiate with the United States for a settlement of the boundary disputes, and gave his name to the Asburton treaty of 1842. He died in 1848, of grief, it is said, over the fraud which the smart Yankee diplomatists perpetrated upon him in the negotiation of the above mentioned treaty.

Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, son of Sir Thomas, to whose title he succeeded in 1848, then became head of the firm. He sat in the Commons for nearly forty years till 1865, and held office in successive Whig administrations, as Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and first Lord of the Admiralty. In 1866, the year of his death, he was created Baron Northbrook. His son Thomas George, who succeeded to the title, held office in more than one administration, and became Governor-General of India in 1872. Subsequently he held office as first Lord of the Admiralty in Gladstone's administration from 1880 to 1885.

Thomas Baring, brother of the first Baron Northbrook, succeeded the latter as head of the house. He was offered the port-folio of Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby in 1852 and 1858; but he was more widely known as a financier than as a politician. He took a warm personal interest in the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. In 1885, Edward Charles Baring, then head of the firm, was raised to the Peerage, as Baron Revelstoke, by Mr. Gladstone, just previous to the retirement of the Liberal administration.

This great banking house usually placed the Canadian loans on the English market. Their present difficulties would appear to be due to the firm's dealings in Argentine Republic and Uruguay stock. Russia became frightened and withdrew her deposits. American stocks generally dropped in value and the Baring Brothers were unable to realize sufficient to meet their acceptances. The British Government, Rothschilds and other great bankers came to their assistance and guaranteed all immediate liabilities to the amount of £15,000,000. By this means, what might have been one of the most ruinous commercial crisis of the century, was averted.

THE EGG TRADE.

A COMMERCIAL Bulletin, dealing with the egg and poultry trade has been issued by the Finance Department of the Canadian Government. After giving a tabulated statement showing the yearly increase of eggs exported since 1868; the number of dozens and value of eggs imported into Great Britain during 1889; and a similar statement of the imports of the United States for the same period, the following conclusions are deduced;

1. That as regards the import of eggs into the United States and Great Britain, the latter country demands about six times as many as the former;

2. That the Customs valuation in Great Britain is one cent per dozen greater;

3. That the distance of Canada from Great Britain is not a bar to the successful competition; and

4. That a sea voyage across the Atlantic in the cool latitudes traversed by our ocean steamships does not preclude the successful prosecution of the business.

It will be seen that Russian eggs are shipped to Great Britain from the Black Sea; that Portuguese and Spanish eggs cross the Mediterranean and Bay of Biscay; that Germany gathers eggs from various parts of her Empire and transmits them by lengthened land and sea voyages to the central market.

It will also be observed that quantities of eggs from Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Hong Kong and China, find their way to United States markets, and compete there with the home product.

To the *prima facie* evidence of the official returns may be added the results of actual shipments made from Canada to Great Britain since the adoption of the McKinley tariff. These shipments have been made from Montreal and Halifax and by various parties. The results in brief are these:

1. Eggs may be sent across the Atlantic with perfect safety during the entire season without cold storage of any kind. The testimony of both shippers and carriers unites on this point and seems to place it entirely beyond doubt. The eggs are carefully stowed in the cool portion of the vessels below the water line, or between decks, where an equable temperature of about 50 degrees is maintained, and they arrive on the other side in good condition. Some of the steamers are provided with huge ventilators, which maintain a constant volume of fresh cool air.

2. The eggs are packed either in compartment boxes, or in cases with ... hulls, saw-dust, or fine chopped straw, and if then carefully handled, the percentage of breakage is almost *nil*. The cases contain from 30 to 120 dozens each, and are stowed away compactly and freights charged upon the ton measurement of 40 cubic feet of space. One company instances a carriage in which the breakage was found to be only 6 eggs in 180 dozens. A movement is now on foot to have all egg cases made uniform, in which case the rates of freight could be more satisfactorily arranged. These cases are not returned by the carriers and have to be disposed of in Great Britain. It is quite probable either that a means of disposing of them can be arranged whereby the total cost need not be charged against the eggs carried, or that a much cheaper form of case can be made sufficiently strong to carry for one trip. In fact a firm of case-makers in Ontario has offered to produce cases at a cost of 17 cents each, instead of 50 or 60 cents paid for cases used in the United States trade.

3. The frieghts at present rule at 15 shillings sterling per ton measurement, or, counting 13 cases to the ton and 30 dozens to the case, less than one cent per dozen. This is probably the lowest rate that can be quoted. The cost of placing eggs upon the Boston and New York markets would not on an average be much less than this.

4. Shipments already made have, so far as reported to the Department, netted a return quite as favorable as could have been obtained in the United States in years before the McKinley tariff became operative, and have demonstrated the fact that a profitable trade can be carried on in eggs to Great Britain and to an extent which is practically unlimited. An examination of the price lists shows that, for similar qualities, eggs in Great Britain have rated higher than in the United States. From enquiries made it is ascertained that to command the best prices in Great Britain the *size* and *quality* should be particularly attended to. Large and well assorted eggs are displacing the smaller kinds in the English market, and France and Denmark owe the strength of their egg exports to Great Britain largely to this cause. Two and one-half pounds to the score is the lowest weight that can be relied upon to secure a superior position in the English market, and if a greater weight than this can be attained, still better results will follow.

From information just received from Great Britain, through the office of the High Commissioner, the following wholesale prices are given as indicating the state of the markets about the middle of October, the prices being per great hundred of 120:—

In Liverpool:—Best French, 9s to 10s; Danish, 9s to 10s; Irish, 9s to 10s.

In Glasgow:—Home, 10s 2d; Continental, 7s to 9s 6d.

In Bristol:—Irish, 10s; Best French, 9s 8d to 10s.

In Dublin:—Ordinary, 9s to 9s 6d; Selected, 10s to 10s 6d; Smaller, 8s to 8s 6d.

In Belfast:—Large, 12s 6d; Small, 10s 10d.

The Army and Navy Auxiliary Stores, London, which carry on a very extensive trade in poultry, game, eggs and provisions of all kinds, buy three qualities of eggs, for which they paid at that date as follows:—Best English, 15s; Selected French, 13s; and Seconds, 10s 6d. The wholesale prices are lower from March to June, after which they begin to harden and are highest from October to December.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Regina Leader reports that a second crop of oats is being cut in the neighbourhood of Medicine Hat, which makes excellent feed for cattle and will be useful as ensilage.

THE Dominion exports for the four months ending November, show an increase of half a millon dollars over the same period last year, and the imports show a decrease of the same amount for the same period. The excess of exports over imports is six million dollars during the year ending Sept. 30th.

IT appears that the cattle shippers have, in the recent gales on the Atlantic, met with very serious losses in their shipments. It is customary, it appears to carry the cattle on the upper deck, with only a scantling shelter for them. Of course, in fine weather this does very well; but when storms come these defenses are very often broken in and the cattle are washed overboard.

IT is officially announced that arrangements for continuing the business of Baring Bros. & Co. here have been concluded. A limited company has been formed and it will be registered immediately with a subscribed capital exceeding one million pounds. Thomas Baring, member of Parliament, becomes Chairman of the company and devotes the whole of his fortune to the firm's credit. The other directors are Viscount Francis Baring, member of Parliament, John Baring and Hinman Hodgson.

IT appears that Prince Bismark has for some time been engaged upon a life of the Emperor William I., and he has not permitted anyone outside of his son to know what he intended giving for publication. The young Emperor several times enquired; but was evasively answered and, it is said, in curt terms by Bismark. Finally the Emperor sent word that he must see the book before publication. This command has put the old Prince in a terrible rage, and he vows that before he will submit he will carry the publication to England and evade the monarch's power.

AT a meeting of the Executive Council, held on Wednesday last, the Hon. David Rogers, M. P. P., of Summerside, was, we understand, appointed a member of the Provincial Government. The Government is now made up as follows:

Queen's County—Hon. Neil McLeod, Hon. Donald Ferguson, Hon. James Nicholson.

Prince County—Hon. G. W. Bentley, Hon. Jos. O. Arsenault, Hon. David Rogers.

King's County—Hon. H. L. Macdonald, Hon. A. J. Macdonald, Hon. James Clow.

It will be seen that each of the counties has the same number of representatives in the Government, and each has a representative who holds a portfolio.

SHOULD the charge that the Russian government deliberately precipitated the recent financial troubles on the London stock market prove true, a new and peculiarly dangerous element will be found to have entered into international affairs. It now appears that the great banking house, whose threatened failure caused so much anxiety, would not have had any difficulty in meeting its engagements, were it not for the sudden notice given by the Government of Russia for the withdrawal of a very large amount of money on deposit with it. Alone among the nations Russia pursues an independent financial policy and might by her action on this occasion have produced widespread disaster were it not for the prompt action of the Bank of England, backed by the great banking concerns of Paris, Berlin and New York. The moment chosen for the withdrawal of the Russian funds lends plausibility to the arguments of those who say that the Government of the Czar acted with a view to producing a financial panic in London. The readiness with which the foreign banks allied to meet the crisis also indicates their appreciation of the gravity of the situation. Such action was unprecedented in history, and demonstrated the intimate relationship between the financial institutions of the western nations. If overspeculation and injudicious investments helped to produce a stringency, the willingness and capacity of the leading banks to co-operate in order to avert a crash is a revelation of the utmost importance to the financial world. Thus, the disturbance and loss, though grievously felt in some quarters, will not appear too heavy a price to have paid for the assurance of greater future security which the conduct of the great banks has given to the nations. It is worth noting in this connection that the dangers of the financial situation were fully set forth in a remarkable article, by G. Bartrick Baker in the November number of the *Contemporary Review*, entitled "The Crisis on the London Stock Exchange." Mr. Baker pointed out the causes which were tending towards a collapse. These were principally the heavy decline in all South American securities, amounting in one year to the huge sum of one hundred and seventy-five million dollars, and the large increased number of United States railways that have ceased to pay dividends. It thus appears that the crisis was foreseen in England and probably provided for. Russian Government financiers could not but have been aware of the facts. Hence their action at a time when they must have known the Bank of England was making efforts to avert a disaster, lends considerable strength to the charge against them.—*Montreal Star.*

WESTERN NOTES.

Emerald—formerly County Line—is on the line of Railway between Charlottetown and Summerside, about eighteen miles east of the last named place. It is the centre of a good farming district, and large quantities of produce are shipped thence at this season of the year. Mr. George R. McMahon is the popular and courteous Station Master. The medical profession is represented by the genial Dr. Wall. Mr. John Hughes is the proprietor of the Dominion Hotel and is also a very extensive farmer, being the proprietor of about three hundred acres of land and the owner of about sixteen horses. The mercantile business is conducted by the Messrs. Craig. Mr. James McDonald is also a dealer in farm produce. Mr. T. J. Murphy is the obliging Postmaster. There are also here blacksmith and carriage shops. The Emerald Branch of the Benevolent Irish Society have here a very fine hall. The school is efficiently conducted by Mr. James Johnston.

Kinkora is about four miles from Emerald on the Cape Traverse Branch railway. This village is the centre of an excellent farming district. Here is situated St Malachy's Church, of which Rev. J. J. McDonald has recently taken pastoral charge. Near the church is situated the parochial house, one of the best, if not the very best, on the Island. It was built during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Doyle. For convenience and taste it could scarcely be excelled. The worthy pastor, Father John, has a most happy way of making his visitors feel at home, and dispenses his hospitality in a most generous manner. The school at this place is progressing most favorably under the direction of Mr. Daniel Cameron. Large quantities of produce are shipped from here at this season, as well as from all other points along the railway line.

IRISH NEWS.

In the court at Clonmel on the 14th a verdict of guilty was rendered against William O'Brien, John Dillon, Patrick O'Brien, members of parliament. John Bullmane, Thomas Walsh Patrick Mockler and Mr. Bolton were indicted on charges of conspiracy to induce tenants on the Smith-Barry estates not to pay rent. William O'Brien and John Dillon were sentenced to two terms of imprisonment of six months each, but the sentences are to run concurrently. Patrick O'Brien and Cullanene were each sentenced to six months imprisonment, and Walsh, Mockley and Bolton to four months each. All the sentences were without labor Congdon, Kelley and Sheehy, members of parliament, and Father Humphrey, indicted on the same charges were found "not guilty" and were discharged.

The Star warns the Pall Mall Gazette against its bitter opposition to Parnell's leadership of the Irish party. It says the Gazette's course is likely to induce reprisals from Ireland, which will end in an irreparable breach between the now reciprocal and sympathetic nationalists.

United Ireland says: "We do not desire to condone Parnell's grievious sin, but from Ireland, which he has served so long and faithfully with such dear devotion and such magnificent success, he may, at least, look for generous forbearance in the hour of his trial. To his praise be it spoken that he has not attempted to shield himself by perjury. He yielded to a temptation to which many great and wise men have succumbed since and before the days of King David. He has atoned by what—to a man of his proud and high spirit—must have been indeed humiliating and bitter. But to the coercionists' clamor for his dismissal from the Irish leadership—Ireland's answer is sharp and decisive—'No!' Irishmen have no mission to judge his private life. Leave that to his conscience and to his God, who weighs the temptation with the offence."

Mr. O'Brien has sent the following to Parnell:

"In view of my six months' sentence, my duty to my electors and colleagues and to you is to resign, so that Monaghan may be represented during the coming session of parliament."

Dillon, O'Brien and T. D. Sullivan and others spoke in the Music Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday night. They were presented with a cheque for $5,000 from the citizens of Buffalo. Mr. O'Brien, in the course of his remarks, said: "So long as we know that in this mighty Republic we have thousands aye, hundreds of thousands of tenderhearted friends like those assembled here to-night, so long, believe me, the task of laboring for Ireland, and, if necessary, of suffering, will be a proud and joyful task, and my friend John Dillon and myself will go home to Clonmel jail, or whatever jail Mr. Balfour may assign us—we shall go to that jail, I assure you, with a happier and more tranquil mind than that with which the Chief Secretary will enjoy in his place in Dublin Castle."

THE CANADIAN HERCULES.

(*Montreal Herald, 22nd*)

In the presence of about thirty persons at the Rialto yesterday morning, Mr. Louis Cyr, who is undoubtedly the strongest man on earth, performed the marvellous feat of raising a 180 pound dumbell twenty-eight times above his head—straight arm. This record is by far the greatest ever chronicled. The dumbell was weighed on a standard scale, and the Canadian Hercules being ready the judges gave the word, and with the ease that an ordinary man would raise a feather, Cyr lifted the iron from the floor, and for twenty-three times he apparently had no trouble in putting it up—straight arm. He then commenced to flag—and the twenty-eighth lift could hardly be counted a fair try. Those present were fairly astonished at the wonderful strength displayed—and none doubted that he was unequalled for feats of this description.

Amongst those who witnessed the exhibition was Mr. John McMahon, champion collar and elbow wrestler of the world, who, through the columns of the Herald has accepted Mike Horrigan's challenge to a match for the title, and he expresses himself as willing to put up $500 that Louis Cyr is the strongest man in existence today—and he ought to know something about it.

THEY CLEANED HIS HEART.

American surgeons have the credit of being among the most daring in their experiments, but they do not beat the French, says the Paris correspondent of the New York World. What do you think of an attempt to clean a man's heart? This is what was attempted a short while since here in France. This is a true story I am telling you—no invention. Two surgeons actually set to work to cut open a man's chest for the purpose of getting at and cleaning his heart.

Joseph Davenne, an upholsterer, had been suffering for many days from fatty degeneration of the heart. The poor man knew that he had not long to live, yet he was only forty-eight years of age, and saw no reason why he should die yet. Moreover, the doctors told him they thought they might possibly cure him. They persuaded him that at least he would be doing invaluable service to science and he was bound to die soon at any rate if nothing was done, whereas this might prove the means of curing thousands of sufferers besides himself.

"And so," the story is gravely told in a French medical journal, from which I translate, "poor M Davenne consented to place himself under their hands."

Then comes a lot of technical description of the operation, which was performed under water while the patient was in a condition of anæsthesia. I won't give all these scientific words; it is quite unnecessary to tell in scientific language how the cuticle was removed, the pectoral muscles carefully dissected from the ribs, the cartilaginous junctions of the ribs and sternum disconnected and the heaving lungs in their delicate, shining, covering membranes exposed to view. Up to this point the patient still lived. The heart however, had not yet been reached. However, to the two French surgeons this was a mere detail which their knives would speedily overcome. They did overcome this mere detail very rapidly. In less than a minute more one of them had M. Davenne's heart in his hand and was busily engaged scraping from its surface the adipose deposit with which it was covered and which so impeded its proper action.

"Hold on a moment," exclaimed the surgeon. "The man is dead."

And so he was. Dead as the door nail, which Dickens has made proverbial.

How they could have expected anything else is not recorded. They had however, taken the precaution to have M. Davenne sign, seal and deliver a paper to the effect that the operation was performed entirely at his own risk, and that no person but himself was to be held in any way whatever responsible for his death, should it occur.

The surgeons had the assurance to send to the medical journal a full report of the case and of the operation; no one has as yet called them to account for their foolhardiness, and they do not say what they certified as to the cause of the man's death.

Telegraphic News.

OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—Canadian malsters are asking for increased duty on malt, to enable them to supply the British Columbia market now controlled by western American firms.

It is reported that two or three additional victims of leprosy in Cape Breton have recently been removed to Tracadie lazaretto.

Cables from London state that Canadian Agent Sanders is meeting with encouraging success in reference to markets for Canadian eggs and poultry.

The Indian Department anticipates no trouble as to Canadian Indians being affected by the present alleged rising on the American side of the line.

A special to the Toronto Globe states that although Canadian securities, in common with all others, suffered slightly by the recent financial crisis, they are coming up rapidly to their normal value.

HALIFAX, Nov. 23.—The steamer Canada, of the National Line, arrived yesterday morning short of coal. Captain Robinson reports having experienced most tempestuous weather and took 21 days on the passage from London. She proceeded after coaling, to New York.

Hon. Robert Bond arrived from St. John's to-day. He refused to state his mission, but denied absolutely the truth of the statement in a despatch from St. John's as to his object. The Government has no intention of repealing the bait act either as regards the French or Americans, and certainly not as a *quid pro quo* for the arrangement of the French shore question. The act is to be enforced as rigorously as ever against both nationalities.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23.—The Harvards defeated the Yale team here on Saturday afternoon in one of the most brilliant games in the history of football. Both teams played like bloodhounds. There were 15,000 spectators present.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—The Freeman's Journal says: Connemara is beginning to feel the effects of famine arising from the failure of the potato crop. Thirteen families on the Clarke estate, it says, asked the parish priest to point out some means by which they may avoid starvation.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 23.—The King of Holland died at six o'clock this morning.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 24.—Queen Regent Emma has issued a proclamation declaring Princess Wilhelmina Queen of the Netherlands.

The Queen Regent accepts the Regency during the minority.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24.—The eastern section of the Cape Breton Railway was opened to-day. On the arrival of the train at Sydney a public demonstration was tendered the Superintendent, F D. Laurie, by the Mayor and Town Council, and appreciation was expressed of the action of the Dominion Government in giving Cape Breton this railway—a boon they had so long sought.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Nov. 24.—This town has probably seen the last of the unfortunate Birchall's widow and her sister, Mrs. West-Jones. They left this afternoon for New York, where they will take passage to-morrow for home. Mrs Birchall has picked up wonderfully since the execution.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Recent heavy rains and overflow of rivers have flooded long stretches of the Manchester Ship Canal, and in many cases the works were destroyed. Forty-five hundred navvies are idle in consequence of the overflow. At least four months must elapse before they will be able to resume work on the canal.

The Star, the leading home rule paper in England, says it has reliable information that Parnell will retire from the leadership of the Irish nationalists.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—A strong movement is on foot to present a handsome testimonial to J. J. Curran, M. P., for his eminent services in parliament. At a preliminary meeting to-day over $3,000 were subscribed. The presentation will take place next month.

The last steamship left here to-day. Freight-sheds are being demolished and river-boats are going into winter quarters. The arrivals in port for the season number 746, as compared with 695 last season. The last departure for sea is the same date as last year.

FREE TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

Via NELLIE BLY'S ROUTE, or its equivalent in Gold given by BELL'S MAGAZINE for the largest list of words constructed out of the words "Bell's Magazine." Also Pianos, Organs, Parlor Suites, Gold Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Parlor Coal Stoves, etc., etc., all positively given away. Everyone sending not less than TWENTY words will get a present. Send 12 cents in stamps, mentioning the (your paper's name) for rules, illustrated catalogue and copy of paper to

BELL'S MAGAZINE,
Toronto, Ontario.

Nov. 26, 1890.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE Dominion voters' lists are to be revised next July.

THE writ for the Dominion election in Napierville, P. Q., has been issued. Nomination is fixed for Dec. 2d, and polling on the 9th.

THE sentence of death by electricity imposed by the New York court on Jugiro, a Japanese, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States and he will accordingly be electrocuted.

THOS. ANDERSON, the watchman on board the barque Ellen McLeod was burned to death in the cabin of the vessel early on Monday morning at Brooklyn, N. Y. It is thought that his bed caught fire by a spark from his pipe.

JOHN P. THOMAS, axe maker at Fowler's Factory, St. John, met with a bad accident Monday morning. While changing a bolt trip hammer the winch slipped and he fell heavily, breaking a rib and puncturing a lung. His injuries are serious.

L. W. MORGAN, an employee of the California Electric Co. received the full force of 1,000 volts of electricity, while repairing a wire at San Francisco on Sunday night. The palms of his hands were burned to the bone. After regaining consciousness he suffered intense agony, but will recover.

THE following are the names of the prize-winners in the Miscouche Church lottery: Building lot at Miscouche, Miss Minnie Kent, Ch'town; Gold Watch, Maggie Ann Braham, Kensington; $20 gold piece, Mrs. John J. DesRoche, Miscouche; Pair Diamond ear-rings, Mrs Allan McDonald, Boston, Mass.

THE Empire affirms officially that Lord Hartington's company has been awarded the contract for the fast Atlantic line. A direct line of steamers from Vancouver to Australia is also involved in the negotiations with the company and as they already have a service between England and America, the Canadian railway system will give them a connecting link of service around the globe.

A SILVER MOON base burner stove exploded in F. D. Corbett's office about 8.30 yesterday. It was completely demolished and several pieces of iron flew some distance, breaking several panes of glass. The top of the stove came within a few inches of striking the storekeeper on the head. The cause of the explosion was the accumulating of gas around the magazine.—*Hx. Herald, 25th.*

DURING the last Presidential campaign an engagement between Mary Shull and Dehart Lehman, of Lima, O. was broken. Miss Schull was a strong democrat, and never lost an opportunity to cheer for Cleveland when Lehman was around. He is a republican, and became so greatly incensed that he broke the engagement. Miss Schull then brought suit for damages, and on Friday the circuit court awarded her $1,000.

THE Ontario Fishing Company is an American concern with headquarters at Cape Vincent and which practically controls the whole of Lake Ontario fisheries. The McKinley bill practically shut the product of the company off the American market, as the company employs Canadian fishermen. The company has been taking legal counsel and has determined to contest the payment of duty under the tariff bill as being unconstitutional. A big lawsuit is expected.

THE Captain of the steamer Lusitania, which arrived at Plymouth, Eng., on the 21st, from Australia, reports that while the vessel was passing through the Red Sea a beautiful young English girl, Miss McKnight, who took passage at Melbourne and was coming to England to be married, jumped overboard. She was depressed in spirits and was heard to regret that she had consented to wed. On the night of November 3rd Miss McKnight suddenly broke off a conversation with some fellow-passengers and mounting the rail leaped into the sea. The steamer was hove to and boats lowered, but nothing could be seen of the girl. It is supposed she was eaten by a shark.

DUNN MURPHY, a widower, aged 40, belonging to Shoal Bay, was drowned on Saturday. He was sailing in his whaler alone when, about a half mile from the shore, he was struck by the mainboom and knocked overboard. He swam for a while but was unable to regain the boat and sank. The deceased leaves six children. On Sunday morning two other lives were lost by drowning, near Clam Harbor. Alexander and John Stoddard of that place, while coming home from Owl's Head in a squid, loaded with provisions. The men not returning Saturday night it was hoped they had put into Long Cove for shelter as a gale had sprung up, but the capsized boat was found near Clam Harbor Sunday morning and some of the provisions were found on the shore near where the boat was first seen, and the inevitable conclusion was that the two men had been lost. Both were single and the only support of an aged father and sister.—*Hx. Herald, 25th.*

The last number of the *Dominion Illustrated* contains, as usual, an excellent variety of engravings and letter-press. A charming series of landscape views of the rocky beauties of Muskoka—the sportsman's paradise—deserve special mention, while a couple of fishing scenes in Gaspe are of a similar character. An admirable summary is given of the recent visit to Canada of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain to which is added an excellent engraving of the whole party on the steps of the City Hall, Hamilton; while the sad event which so lately occurred at St. John, N. B.—the heroic, though unsuccessful, attempt by Fred Young to rescue a lad from a watery grave—is fully illustrated. The fourth paper of the series on "Historic Canada" is devoted to Fort St. Gabriel, near Montreal. A faithful portrait and sketch of our famous military writer, Lieut.-Col. Denison, of Toronto, and a life-like picture of the first eleven of the Vancouver Cricket Club give much additional interest to the publication. Altogether the number is an excellent one and should be in the hands of all patriotic Canadians. It is published by the Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Company, Montreal.

NOTICE TO PAY.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay their Accounts before the 15th of December next. All Accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in the Court for collection.

J. B. MACDONALD.
Charlottetown, Nov. 26, 1890—3i

ST. JOSEPH'S BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in aid of St. Joseph's Convent opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and will continue during this evening and Thursday. The affair promises to be the grandest yet held. Everything to ensure those attending a most enjoyable time has been arranged by the ladies of the Sodality. In addition to the usual amusements at such gatherings many new and interesting ones are, we understand, to be initiated. The laudable aims for which this Bazaar has been undertaken, coupled with the past record of the ladies in charge, will, we feel sure make our citizens extend that same charitableness towards it that has characterized all former ones. The Tea, Refreshment and Fancy Work tables are in charge of the following:

Tea Table—Mrs J Coyle, Mrs Joseph McInnis, Mrs F Kelly, Mrs J Gaffney, Mrs M Sweeney, Mrs Jennings, Mrs J Mooney, Misses Susan Malone, Katie Egan, Maggie Bolger, Katie Trainor, Hannah Monaghan, Bridget Ryan, Pat Cummings. Treasurer, Mrs McInnis.

Refreshment Table—Mrs M Walsh, Misses Bridget Lantry, Maggie Hennessy, Maggie Fraser, Alice Sullivan, Maggie Quinn, Alice O'Brien. Treasurer, Miss Maggie Hennessy.

Ice Cream Table—Mrs P Power and Miss Mary Lantry.

First Fancy Work Table—Mrs John Walsh, Misses Ellen Higgins, Ellen Coyle, Ellie Carroll, Maggie Mahar, Edith Kelly. Treasurer, Mrs P Duffy.

Second Fancy Work Table—Mrs Dr Conroy, Mrs Peter McQuaid, Misses Annie McKenna, Katie Gormley, Mary Lynch, Sarah Edmonds, Hannah Sweeney, Bridget Coughlan. Treasurer, Miss K Johnston.

Third Fancy Work Table—Mrs Jas McQuaid, Misses Mary A Hennessy, Mary Murray, Sarah Hughes, Florence Cronan Bridget Sullivan. Treasurer, Mrs McAree.

Fourth Fancy Work Table—Mrs Dr Jenkins, Misses Eliza Butler, K Flynn, A Lynch, Minnie Green, Annie Grant Stella Murray, Maggie Coady. Treasurer, Miss Mary Farmer.

Fifth Fancy Work Table—Misses M Higgins, Eliza Cahill, Mary Ann Mooney, Veronica Mooney, M Trainor, Maggie McIsaac. Treasurer, Miss Lizzie Hennessey.

Sixth Fancy Table—Mrs Thomas McQuaid, Mrs T Hagan, Misses Sarah Finnegan, Lizzie Flanagan, Maggie Lowrie, Martha Hennessy, Maggie Malone. Treasurer, Miss Katie Trainor.

Lottery Table—Mrs W Scott, Misses Julia Grant, Katie Higgins, Angeline Orman, Maria Woods. Treasurer, Miss Katie Mooney.

Fishing Pond—Misses Eliza Fraser, Mary Handranan, Mary Ann McCloskey, Annie McCarron.

FEMALE HEROISM.

A remarkable surgical operation, involving an act of heroic sacrifice on the part of a child, was witnessed on Thursday afternoon at Grace Hospital, Detroit, Michigan.

Matilda Oresch, a 10-year-old girl, had her entire scalp and left ear wrenched off last Saturday by her hair getting caught in a shaft. Attempts to place the scalp back and make it grow were futile, so the surgeons tried a new tack. The wound was so large that it would require a tremendous graft to save the child. The little girl's sister Emma, 12 years old, who knew what was wanted, offered to spare her skin for the purpose.

The doctors put both girls under the influence of chloroform, and then cut a piece of flesh eight inches long and five inches wide from Emma's side and breast, leaving one side intact. The loose end was then stitched to the flesh on Matilda's head, and the two little ones were bound together so that they could not pull apart. Heroic little Emma will be tied to her sister by these bandages for four days, in which time the doctors expect the flesh and the union of the skin to be completed.

It is the first case on record where a graft of this size has been made, and the whole medical fraternity has been watching the case with great interest.

SUPREME COURT.

Nov. 19.

Merchants Bank of Halifax vs. the Town of Summerside and the Bank of Nova Scotia vs. the town of Summerside—The argument in these cases was concluded last evening, and judgment reserved. The court then adjourned until to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock to hear an argument for a new trial in the case of McLeod vs. McKenzie, tried last trinity term.

Nov. 21.

The case of James Young vs. the Glasgow and London Insurance Company of Great Britain is still before the Court. Mr. Davies is arguing for a rule for new trial, chiefly on the ground that the verdict is against the weight of evidence.

The court met yesterday morning and adjourned until Tuesday, the 16th of December.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by public auction at the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of December, next, 1890, at 12 o'clock, noon, all that tract piece and parcel of land situate on Township Number Fifty, in Queen's County, bounded as follows: On the northwest by Vernon River, on the southeast by a farm in possession of the heirs of the late Donald Currie of Orwell River, on the northeast by John Furness' land, and on the southwest by James Currie's leasehold farm, being thus bounded and described in a certain Indenture of Lease, made the tenth day of October, 1860, between Louisa Augusta Lady Wood and another, and one Alexander McDonald, containing 95 acres of land a little more or less, saving and excepting ½ acre sold to James Hayden.

The above sale will take place under and in pursuance of a power of sale contained in a mortgage bearing date the 17th April, 1882, and made between Charles McDonald and Mary McDonald of the one part, and Frank D. Beer of the other part.

FRANCIS DOGHERTY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Nov. 26th, 1890.—4i

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between DAVIES & SUTHERLAND has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the Firm must be paid to Mr. L. H. Davies, at the office of Davies & Hazzard.

L. H. DAVIES,
J. M. SUTHERLAND.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1890.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into a partnership as Attorneys and solicitors, under the style and firm of DAVIES & HASZARD.

L. H. DAVIES,
F. L. HASZARD,
OLIVER RATTENBURY.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1890.

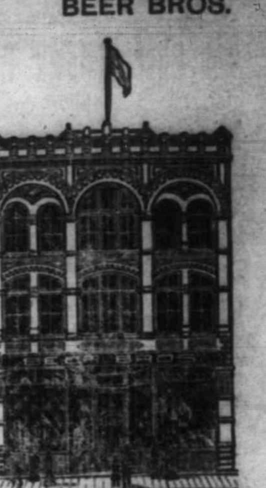
nov 19, 3i

K. D. C. Positive Cure.

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.

BEER BROS.



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VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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Black Dress Goods,
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BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

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Sold by Druggists everywhere.

WM. D. PEARMAN,
Manufacturer,
Halifax, N. S.

LYCEUM, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 26th.

Boston Comedy Company,

H. PRICE WEBBER, Manager,
Supporting the Favorite Actress,

EDWINA GREY,

Will appear as above.

BENEFIT OF ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

This Evening the performance will consist of the beautiful idyll by Lord Bulwer-Lytton, entitled the

LADY OF LYONS,
Or Love and Pride.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 35 cents. Tickets for sale at the usual places. Doors open at 7.15. Overture at 8 o'clock.

nov. 26

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Brilliant! Durable! Economical!

Diamond Dyes excel all others in Strength, Purity and Fastness. None other are just as good. Beware of imitations, because they are made of cheap and inferior materials, and give poor, weak, crocky colors. To be sure of success, use only the DIAMOND DYES for coloring Dresses, Stockings, Yarns, Carpets, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c. We warrant them to color more goods, package for package, than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond* and take no other.

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