THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1893.

How Comes the Tug of War.

At the last meeting of the Executive Council the date of the coming general elections was fixed. The writs have not been issued yet. Before issuing them the powers that be have to appoint a new returning officer for Prince County. Consequently the Council meeting has been adjourned till Thursday when, doubtless, the writs will appear. The people of P. E. Island know well the duty they owe to themselves and to their country. They know that it is their duty to hurl from power a government whose short term of dominion was characterized by corruption and misrule. The Peters government was one of tyranny. Almost their first act was to disfranchise some of the most intelligent men of the country They removed from British Citizens that which their birthright. Their emissaries went throughout the entire Province on missions of corruption. They squandered the peoples' money in every direction. They did almost everything that an honorable and upright government would not do. It is now the time for the people to speak and tell the Peters combination that good, honest and honorable government is what they want and not such a rule the Peters party have given them.

Our Railway.

THE kindly interposition of Sir John Thompson in the matter of a change of time table on our railway has been received with the proper spirit all around. We are all grateful to the Premier who overrode Minister, Deputy, Chief Superintendent and, dare we say Superintendent, to do us some little measure of justice, so far as the common conveniences of freight and travel are concerned, at a period when these conveniences are most valued. Like the life of a Christian in this world it would appear that our action with regard to the railway department, at least, must be "a continual warfare." There can be no doubt whatever but that the maladministration of the public departments of the government in this Province has brought about the election of members opposed to the Conservative party much more so than any question of policy. A growing discontent has been handled for whatever it was worth by grit leaders; and as parties have been pretty evenly divided, a gain sufficient to change the scales in their favor has been easily effected from out the ranks of those who look more to administration than general principles of policy. The day was when Prince Edward Island sent about all her representatives to support Sir John Macdonald. From an intimate knowledge of the country today, we venture the assertion that our people are of that class which elsewhere anchors its hope in Conservative principles. What, then, has brought about the present anomaly—the anomaly of a people naturally Conservative, naturally keeping faith in the principles which the Conservative party represents, opposing that party? We answer without hesitation the administration of the governmental departments here, and the distribution also of local patronage. Men who know nothing whatever of the history or requirements of the Province, placed in positions with power to serve us well or badly, have in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, influenced by some fatuity or other, advised by designing or incompetent persons, debased us and destroyed the few facilities we enjoyed, on pretext of saving money here to be lavished upon more important communities elsewhere. It will be admitted that we ourselves have been largely to blame for this state of affairs. We have foolishly estranged the dominant party by persisting in our opposition, and by sending men to Ottawa in the capacity of representatives whose whole tactics were to goad the government into a policy of complete exclusion towards us. This was aggravating, we admit; but could we look to parties, as now constituted, to consider our claims in justice—to have calmly and judiciously considered the circumstances as Sir John Thompson has lately done—we certainly would long ago have merited better treatment than has been ours. There has been fault on both sides then, and now that a disposition has been evinced of doing fairly by us, we ought to consider honestly and seriously whether it is wise to persist, on our part, in the faults we admit—our senseless and costly opposition to the government.

Much that has been disagreeable in our provincial relations with the authorities at Ottawa, has grown out of the administration of our railway—the most important federal service, by long odds, represented in the Province. Mistakes, serious and far-reaching in their effects, have certainly been made in its operation. The question which first suggests itself then is, where should the blame attach? We know for sure that little sympathy with the Island, and but little knowledge of the history of the railway—of its being built by us out of our own pockets, and its efficient operation promised as a condition of confederation—has been manifested by the Minister of Railways for years aback. But is there no blame to be attached elsewhere? Certainly we are not inclined to place it wantonly at anybody's door; but it does appear as if the local management of the railway should be held responsible for much that has militated against this Province. If we have a superintendent he should have the responsibility of his superintendency. If he is made a mere figure-head, and held responsible for the malevolent acts of others, there is but one course, in our opinion, open to him. He should be Superintendent or resign. We know that the press has been profuse in its praise of the present incumbent. He may or may not deserve such encomiums. If he deserves the praise, how is he logically to evade the dispraise. If he represents as forcibly as the case would permit the necessity for the withdrawal of this or that mischievous order from Moncton or elsewhere, why should he, if his position and authority is respected at all, go unheard? There is something astray if he cannot be Superintendent but in name, and before we make charges of connivance or supineness it will be necessary to have the proof that our chief local official has no influence whatever with his superiors. To this investigation we will bring the greatest impartiality. We speak only in the public interest. The mystery which surrounds the railway question here must be cleared away.

Strong for the maintenance of our rights in the matter of railway convenience—strong for the rights of the poorly paid employees of the active outside service—we are met at headquarters with the charge of "extravagant expenditure." Hon. John Haggart does not mind much whether or not the grand total placed against us every year for the operation of our railway is made up of items from the running department, i. e. the maintenance of trains and train hands, or from those of the stationery departments in Charlottetown. It is decided to curtail our expenses by say $10,000. The management never look to inside savings. The trains already inadequate must be curtailed, the train hands shortened, their pay lessened. We submit that this is anything but the right method. If money is to be saved it is certainly better to shorten the departmental accounts at the general offices, which we know have sometimes, at least, been extravagant, and maintain and perfect the outside service, which immediately responds to the public needs.

Once More.

"FOR four weeks," says L'Impartial, "we have asked for explanations from the Herald. For four weeks our confrere searched his vocabulary to find there nothing but injurious words against us, without yet having advanced a single proof which could aid in drawing him out of the pitiable position in which he finds himself." This sounds eloquent, but it is not true. In fact, these two sentences are but a concatenation of inaccuracies. In the first place, it is not strictly in accordance with fact, for our contemporary to say that four weeks ago he asked explanations from us, for at the time mentioned, instead of asking us to explain ourselves, he mounted his war horse and headed for us thuswise: "We draw the attention of the Acadians who read the Farmer and HERALD to the remarks offered by these two journals last week, *a propos* of the convention of Acadian Teachers, etc." Is this asking an explanation? We think not. Our contemporary could not well ask us to explain anything, for there was nothing that we had to explain. *We* had made no remarks that were insulting or derisive; we had committed no offence, and were unjustly subjected to L'Impartial's abuse.

Next he says that for four weeks we searched our vocabulary to find there nothing but words injurious to him. Considering that this portion of his sentence was never intended to mean much, and was thrown in, rather for its general appearance, than for its correctness or appositeness, we have but little fault to find with it. Beyond denying the statement which it contains we shall say no more about it.

Our friend continues his remarks and says that as yet we have not offered a single proof which could aid in drawing us from the pitiable position in which we find ourselves. In the first place we must say of this sentence that it contains what logicians term a false supposition. L'Impartial takes it for granted that we are in a pitable position, whereas, as a matter of fact we are in no such quarters. Our position is all right; it is our contemporary that is in the queer place. How any sane man who had read our articles on the question under consideration, a question which for momentousness almost rivals the great Pickwickian controversy itself, and could make himself believe that we had offered no proof in defence of our position, is something that we are quite incapable of explaining. For the benefit of our obtuse antagonist we shall sum up the proof we have already given in defence of our position. First, when he drew attention, etc., we replied by stating we were not the authors of the objectionable paragraph; we stated who was the author, and asked L'Impartial to explain his attack. His explanation consisted in substance of a statement denying the truth of what we said! We reiterated our explanations, but he doesn't believe us yet, and states now that we have not offered a single proof in explanation. Under ordinary circumstances it may, possibly, be true that the mere word of a person is not proof conclusive of its accuracy. But when that word is supported by corroborative circumstantial evidence, it obtains the assent of reasonable men. Suppose, when we stated that the French Inspector of Schools was the author of the derisive words complained of, we had stated, as L'Impartial says we did state, an untruth, is it to be thought of for one moment that that gentleman would remain silent under a false charge? Would he not, as any maligned person would do, come forward and say he was innocent? He has not done this. Quite the contrary. He wrote the editor of L'Impartial and told him that he was responsible for what appeared in the HERALD. We are informed that in private conversation with a gentleman from the west, the editor of L'Impartial denied ever receiving the letter that we speak of. Will our friend state in his paper whether or not he ever got that letter? This, however, by the way. To resume our defence. We hold that the silence of the Inspector in his own behalf, and his admission to the editor of our contemporary of his responsibility, constitute corroborative evidence of our word, and as we said above, will win the assent of any reasonable man. We trust this is proof sufficient for our task-master, even though he is so hard to please.

L'Impartial says it is now going to drop this subject and writes us a lugubrious farewell. That is as it should be, but it came to that conclusion rather late; it would have been better for it had it never began its fault-finding. Throughout the entire discussion it cut a rather strange antic, in fact, as it would say itself, it was *assez comique*. It says we have amused it. We are glad to hear that, for we like to make matters pleasant for some people, and are delighted to learn that in this case we have been successful. L'Impartial also states that it has not the slightest ill will against us. How consoling! We can just imagine what would be the state of our feelings if it had.

Now, as we have taken considerable instruction from L'Impartial it is quite in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that we should give it a little bit of advice in a nice fatherly manner. We do it thus:

You are but a child in journalism, dear Impartial, and as this is your first little quarrel you may, no doubt, feel like having a real good cry, as you didn't have everything just your own way. After you have been in the world a little longer though, you will get over such feelings, and not feel a defeat nearly so keenly. The next time you start a quarrel know what you are talking about, be sure you are on the right side, and above all things remember that though the tactics of Prof. Squeers of Yorkshire may work first rate in your class-room, they don't count worth a cent in journalism. Abstain, as you did last week, from the use of Anglo-Saxon boilerplate by the yard, eschew the hatchet, be always ready to defend your people with prudence, judgment, and intelligence *when they need defence*, have some horse sense and don't be too smart. And now, dear Impartial, we shall not say *adieu* but *au revoir*.

GEORGETOWN'S LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

THE letter from Father Burke to the Journal, anent his father's candidature in Georgetown, effectually settles one government fake. The reverend gentleman was of the opinion that his father was in another province at the time of the "convention." This is the only statement, then, of his letter which is not quite correct, and it has since been contradicted, at his request, in the public prints. We subjoin Father Burke's pithy note, which so-called Liberals will do well to read:

"Alberton, October 29th, 1893.

"*To the Editor of the Journal,*—

"SIR,—Would you kindly inform the *Pioneer* man, who is just now engaged in advertising the family for whatever political effect it is worth, that the "Captain James Burke who is the father of the Rev. A E Burke, of Alberton," is not a Peter's candidate for political honors for gerrymandered Georgetown; that he was not at the meeting or "convention" which nominated and at which he is reported to have made a "speech accepting the nomination;" that such nomination *he will not accept*; that whatever real grievance he may have against the local Conservative managers in the old town, he has not so far given—nor is he likely to give—his adherence to the party he and his have fought against for a lifetime under such veritable Liberal leaders as Coles and Whelan, but which now, under a false and deceptive name, is led by the son of an ultra Tory. This known, it will be amusing to see just how long this candidate, nominated without knowledge of the fact or any desire for such a questionable honor, will remain "able and popular" with the *Pioneer*. As for myself, I may say that I am not of that class of men who can desert principle in one District to support even a father in another.

Yours very truly,
A. E. BURKE."

The Province of Quebec furnishes us with an object lesson on the beauties of Grit Rule. Some years ago the immaculate grits obtained control of the finances of that province. They almost at once set to work to improve the condition of the country by lining their own pockets with the taxpayers money. Then the worthy premier went abroad to borrow money. He spent more on his holiday trip to France than would pay the interest for five years on the amount he borrowed. In 1891 the people of Quebec turned out the Grit boodlers and elected the Conservatives to power. The following statement of the receipts and expenditure of that province need no comment:

Revenue in 1891	$3,457,144
" " 1892	3,458,403
" " 1893	4,391,770
Expenditure in 1891	$4,915,774
" " 1892	4,497,618
" " 1893	3,190,522

There is a lesson in this statement for the people of P. E. I. to ponder over.

Unrest in India.

Calcutta advices state that at Pashawur, the capital of the province of the same name in the Punjaub, efforts were recently made to destroy by fire the British military stores, and rumors are rife that like attempts were made at Rawalda Prinde, another important point. In view of these occurances and the recent "cow" riots some of the British and foreign residents are growing restive under British rule. The Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, notes, in this connection, the increase of crimes of violence throughout the country, spreading broadcast of incendiary pamphlets and other signs of unrest, and says the situation needs careful watching.

What Morley Says.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, spoke at Free Trade hall in Manchester this evening. He made a general defence of the Government's policy. The Ministers, he said, did not intend to send out a cast-iron plan for dealing with the Matabele until they should receive proper information on which to base their policy. The Government would not whittle from Home Rule or any other bill one iota, but would stand shoulder to shoulder to resist to the utmost the irresponsible veto of the non-representative chamber. Undoubtedly a great strain would be placed now upon the Irish members by the pressure of British legislation, but the Irish might rest assured that it was the persevering intention of the Liberal party to meet their demands. If there should be any playing fast and loose with the Home Rule question the Liberal party would suffer a greater split than that of 1880.

A Serious Charge.

Halifax Mail.

Andrew McCord, a middle-aged seaman of the barque Wolfe, which arrived here from Santos, made a sensational report Sunday to the city marshal and chief of police. He stated that the Wolfe belongs to Pictou. She left New York on the 3rd of June, bound for Santos. The pilot left when going down Long Island Sound. The crew were principally colored. On the 16th or 17th of June one of the crew, a Creole, belonging to St. Croix, was struck by the mate with a belaying pin, and with the blood flowing from an ugly wound in his face he was ordered by the mate to go aloft to furl sails. After ascending the mast he fell overboard and was drowned. McCord was below at the time. He saw the blood on the ship's deck, and was told by the crew what had happened. On the 6th of September, McCord was ordered on deck. He had some words with the mate who struck him with brass knuckles. McCord's face is at the present time discolored He says the discoloration was caused by the blow. McCord states that he has been paid off. The crew he says wants to make a report, but they will not be permitted to land. The chief of police sent an officer with the man to the secretary of the S. P. C. There will be an investigation.

A Brave Canadian.

The Liverpool Echo, of October 25th, comes to hand with the record of a brave deed in South Africa by Capt. J. J. Walsh a native of Windsor, Nova Scotia. The Echo says:—"The British and African Steam Navigations Company's Royal mail steamer "Volta," which arrived yesterday at Harve from West Africa, reports that at Assinie, a French protectorate, a French commandant and his troops narrowly escaped massacre Some disaffection had occured amongst the natives and the commandant of the place went up the Assini river with a following of thirty Senegalese soldiers. Soon after the troops landed in the town they were made prisoners, the natives getting possession of the rifles of the men and even the revolver of the commandant. Just at this time, however, a trading launch belonging to a firm of Liverpool timber merchant trading at Assinie was descending the river in charge of their agent, Captain Walsh, who had with him a Winchester rifle. On becoming aware of the peril the Frenchmen were in, he swam to the bank and opened fire on the natives. In a few minutes fifteeen of the natives had fallen, and the others sought shelter. Captain Walsh then armed the Kroomen who were in his launch, and effected the rescue of the French expedition, not a man of which was lost. After obtaining reinforcements, Captain Walsh returned to the place of capture, which was taken. The chief at whose instigation the French were made prisoners, was among the slain The French commander afterwards thanked Capt. Walsh for his timely rescue, and said that had he not acted with so much promptitude the whole French force would in all probability have fallen victims to the treachery of the natives.

They Rule the World.

DOMINANCE OF THE SCOTCH AND IRISH IN EUROPEAN CIRCLES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The Tribune says: The British empire at the present moment may be said to be practically ruled by Scotland, and Lord Rosebery's remark to the effect that wherever the world over there was a good thing there would be a "Scotchman sitting by it," is borne out by the appointment of a Scotch peer to the post of viceroy of India, the most lucrative office in the gift of crown. There are no less than six Scotchmen in the cabinet, and every one of the Australasian colonies is at the present moment under the rule of a Scottish governor, among the most conspicuous being the Earl of Kintore, the Earl of Hopetown and Sir Robert Duff, while the governor-general of Canada the Earl of Aberdeen, is likewise a Scot.

IRISH INFLUENCE.

It is not only in the United States that the sons of Erin have secured a place among the leaders of the people. This fact has been called to mind by the circumstances that while all France was mourning one illustrious Irishman in the person of honest Marshal MacMahon, the masses of the population of Austro-Hungary were acclaiming another Irishman, the Irish peer Viscount Taaffe, who holds the post of prime minister of Austria, for bringing forward a bill in favor of universal suffrage. In Spain one of the most influential military leaders is a general of Hibernian origin, O'Ryan by name, who held the post of minister of war during the former administration of the present premier; while the Queen Regent's private secretary and most trusted advisor and friend bears the name of Murphy. The little king's governess is also an Irishwoman, and she, too, is the governess of the young Queen of Holland. The tutor of Emperor William was an Irishman named Audianne.

FARMER'S COLUMN

Horse breeding has not "gone to the dogs" in this country nor will it ever go there. What is wanted is a little more brains in the business—a little clearer knowledge of what is wanted and how to produce it. There are several things that in this connection may be profitably taken into account. As to the present and probable near future of the demand, the rapid increase in the luxurious style of living that is now prevailing calls for an enormously increased supply of carriage horses, well bred, shapely and thoroughly trained; the extension of trade and commerce calls for a large, heavy animal, that can draw heavy loads a short distance and at a rate of speed that is consistent with safety in the crowded streets of our cities, and such horses, weighing 1,600 to 1,800 lbs., are in demand at prices that would astound a great many farmers. The roadster, too, is in demand. This is a sinewy, robust animal that is capable of speeding for hours at a gait of not less that eight or ten miles an hour, and covering a few miles at even a quicker pace. This is a horse of luxury and is an animal of high breeding and thorough training to fit it for one in all circumstances. Horseback riding is also steadily growing in popularity as a fashionable amusement and recreation, and here is a field for intelligent breeding as well as training that can very properly go hand in hand with the ordinary work of the farm. In short, the growing demands of commerce, of business, of pleasure and of fashion in the matter of horses will furnish to farmers a pretty sure market for such as can be brought up to the standard required by these demands.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

"For exhaustive churning," says Hoard's Dairyman, "cream should be either fully ripened or fully sweet. Experiments have shown that sweet cream may be churned at low temperatures very exhaustively, but it must be sweet cream, not partially ripened cream. It should be added, however, that the general market does not yet demand sweet-cream butter, and without a special line of customers ripened-cream butter will be found the most profitable."

"Regularity is a first requisite in dairy management," says one of our most successful dairymen. "The cows should be fed regularly and milked regularly, and any deviation from their accustomed time for both will be very apt to show its result in the milk bucket. A man who has not the gift of punctuality had better stay out of the dairy business, for his failure will be pretty sure."

Experience demonstrates that sheep constantly improve the fertility of the land upon which they are kept, instead of impoverishing it. Of course on small farms large flocks cannot be kept, but smaller ones are profitable. Farmers frequently overstock themselves with sheep as well as with other kinds of live stock and then complain that they do not pay. Sheep will not thrive if crowded, and this is a prolific cause of disease. The aim should be to keep a small flock of good blood, and give these good feed, good shelter and wise care. This will insure more and better wool and mutton than a larger flock kept under poorer conditions. Under present conditions the average farmer cannot afford to keep sheep for any one object, but rather make wool-growing, mutton and lambs each return a part of the profits.

A Mrs. Smith of Missouri says that for creameries to prosper the butter made must be first-class. For butter to be first-class the cream must be good, and for cream to be good the cows must be healthy, gently handled, wholesomely and timely fed, warmly sheltered; cleanliness must be observed in milking, washing milk pails, straining and skimming the milk; everything used from beginning to end must not only be clean, but kept in a pure atmosphere. All this requires work and care, and until the people see that they are to be the gainers from this extra trouble they are not going to take it on for fun nor, as they may suppose, the accommodation or whim of others.

On the subject of cross-breeding to produce mutton Prof. Shaw writes: "In the choice of rams for crossing upon Leicester grades I would select those with dark faces. For mating with small ewes select from the larger breeds, as the Oxford, Hampshire and Suffolk; with those of medium types choose the Shropshire, and with those of larger types the Southdown. The mutton market of to-day calls for lambs not more than medium in size. At six months old there would be a marked difference in the size of Oxford grade lambs as compared with Southdown grades in favor of the former, but there would not be nearly so much difference in weight. The Southdown, if well nourished, would be ready for the market first; but the Oxford grade would probably develop for a longer period under winter feeding."

"We have never seen a period of depression in dairy products that carried the price below profit in production but once in thirty-six years,' says Hoard's Dairyman. "That occurred in the early part of 1879, when cheese, for some unaccountable reason, went down to five and six cents, but took a sudden rise in the latter part of July to a good paying price, which it has steadily maintained ever since. Every kind of grain-raising, meat-production, wool-growing, the production of hops or tobacco seem to be affected with frequent periods of depression when the price goes below the cost of production. This is true at the present time of wool, tobacco, and wheat. Indeed both wheat and wool have been in the dumps for two or three years. The production of butter and cheese presents a cheering contrast in this particular. For years there has been a good steady profit in the production of a first-class article. Farmers who are thinking of engaging in dairying will do well to consider this view of the matter. The dairy business is sure, steadfast, and at the same time reasonably profitable. Where the creamery plan prevails its returns are frequent, so that the farmer has ready cash once a month. The increase of population is greatly in excess of the increase of cows; this fact keeps up the demand to a paying figure year after year.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A large quantity of arms, purchased for the Brazilian government in France, arrived today and were transferred to the El Cid.

MADRID, Nov. 12—A sheik in command of the besieging forces at Melilla was killed by a shell from the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito on November 9th. The Riffians are reported discouraged. Several thousands of them are thought to have withdrawn.

CALAIS, Me., Nov. —The schooner M. M. Chase of Eastport wrecked at Robbins ton last night by a customs official for violation of the revenue laws. The officer states that some potatoes and herring that the vessel was loading were brought from New Brunswick without entry at the custom house.

OVER THE WIRES.

BARCELONA, Nov. 8.—During the performance at a theatre here last night a bomb was thrown from the gallery to the floor. An explosion and panic followed in which persons lost their lives and a great many were injured. It is believed to be the work of anarchists, several of whom have been arrested.

MADRID, Nov. 8—Despatches from Barcelona say the men who threw bombs in the opera house last night are supposed to have sat in the fourth or fifth gallery. Fifteen persons were killed instantly by the explosion and 15 injured. To day 80 persons are ill from the shock. Salvani, an Italian anarchist who was arrested, made a confession to-night. It is discredited, owing to his many contradictory statements. At 9 o'clock this evening nine anarchists had been arrested in Barcelona on suspicion of complicity in the crime.

LONDON, Nov. 8—The correspondent of the times at Rome says: The Italian government desires complete accord with Great Britian in the Mediterranean Were this secured by treaty, Italy would, if England wished it, withdraw from the triple alliance, but it is quite understood that England does not desire that Italy should take such a step. Italy will, therefore, never have need of Russian intervention as the Hamburger Nachrichten suggested, and she does not care to conceal the fact that she is ready to support Great Britain in any Mediterranean question, no matter what other power is involved. The above is apparently stated upon high authority.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 9—Woman suffrage has carried in this state by a majority approaching 8000. The leading mining towns, excepting Leadville, as reported the same by a generous vote. It is stated that the miners are interested in encouraging the immigration of women from the New England States.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—Jean Thomas Taschereau, an ex-puisne judge of the supreme court of Canada, died this morning at 8 o'clock. The deceased, who was a brother of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, had been ailing for a number of years. His death this morning was unexpected, as he seemed to be in fair health yesterday. Deceased has been living quietly here in retirement for a number of years. Judge Taschereau, of Montreal, is a brother of deceased.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—It is announced here to-day that the Sultan of Morocco has acceded to the Spanish demands for reparation for attacks on Melilla by the Riffians. The Sultan, it is said, sent 2000 horsemen under command of his most trusted chief to the Riffians ordering them to cease hostilities against the Spanish. If the Riffians refuse to obey, the Sultan will send an army to enforce the order. Spain will maintain a defensive attitude until she is assured of complete satisfaction.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The Times says the big armored cruiser New York has been so badly constructed as to prevent her entering a single dry dock in the United States. The New York has been regarded as the finest warship in commission which the United States possesses, but it is now declared that she is unstable, and, which is worse, it is impossible to learn in this country the vessel's exact condition. The defects in the vessel makes it mandatory that to place her in dry dock she must be sent to some foreign country.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Advices received from St. Petersburg state that 22 Catholics were a few days ago were exiled from Riotula district on the charge that they opposed the authorities. Yesterday under guard the priests started for their destination. A large number of peasants attempted to rescue them from the Gendarmes and a desperate fight followed. The Gendarmes were reinforced by Cossacks who fired into the crowd killing and wounding many persons. Further trouble is feared.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—How is this for a Conservative government? After less than two years of careful management and the strictest economy the Tallon government is able to announce a surplus of $201,000 for the past fiscal year The third session of the eighth parliament since confederation was opened to-day by Lieutenant Governor Chapleau, who read the speech from the throne. A decrease in taxation is promised in the near future, yet the members are asked to be prepared for the strictest economy. It is said Count Mercier will air his independence fad during the session. The ordinary expenditure has decreased $800,000, while the increase from crown lands alone will reach $300,000 and $65,000 from licenses.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10—Wm. Field, Parnellite M. P. for St. Patrick division of Dublin, Luke Patrick Hayden, Parnellite, M. P. for South Roscommon, and others were summoned in connection with the Defreyne evictions, and committed for trial to-day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The Herald's Montevideo, Uruguay, special says: "Recent arrivals from Rio says Mello is gradually losing ground. Revolutionists here, however, assert that Mello is amply provided with provisions, a amunition and funds sufficient to continue the fight for a year.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., November 10—R. Braley, traveller for Wilson & Co., of Toronto, claims to have seen a letter received by a friend in Toronto from a European acquaintance, which unfolds a gigantic plot to burn and pilfer the principal cities of Europe—Paris, Berlin, Berne, Madrid, Amsterdam, Brussels, etc. He writes that the secret organizations are active in every city in Europe. The object is to destroy capitalists and usurp their property.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The house of commons rejected, 235 to 217 this evening an amendment to the employers' liability bill providing that workingmen be privileged, under certain conditions, to exempt themselves from the provisions of the bill. It was resisted by the government. In the division on the motion about 20 radicals voted with the opposition. Fifty-five anti-Parnellites and John Redmond and James Maguire, Parnellites, voted with the government.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—A cable to the Witness: London, Nov. 10.—The resignation of Frank May, who for twenty years has been chief cashier of the Bank of England, has caused much gossip in the city. May is the father of the junior partner of Coleman & May, stock brokers, who are said to have been connected with several trust companies which have recently collapsed. It is reported that the bank has advanced money upon these securities, but the report cannot be verified, as the bank officials refuse to say anything upon the subject.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—In his report to the president dated Oct. 14th, made public to-day, Secretary Gresham, after reviewing the history of the Hawaiian revolution, declared the present government there was virtually established by United States intervention; that the treaty should not again be sent to the senate and asks "should not the great power show a feeble but independent one by the abuse of authority of the United States be undone by restoring the islands to a government? Anything short of this will not, I respectfully submit, satisfy the demands of justice."

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—John Higgins, aged 23, student in Dublin, James Higgins, in the abdomen tonight in a quarrel between the two in their lodging room. It is feared at the hospital that James will die before morning.

RIVERTON, Ala., Nov. 10—On Saturday morning a masked man shot and killed Mrs Davis and her daughter, whom he mistook for robbery. A sixteen year old son fired three shots at the murderer, killing him instantly.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Times says that it is learned from private sources of information that the leaders of the Brazilian rebellion on Tuesday decided to hoist the imperial flag. They intend to direct their efforts, says the Times, to restoring the monarchy.

FURS

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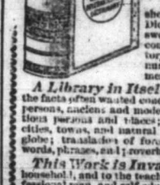

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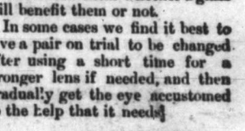
N 6, 1893—1y



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Oct. 4, 1893.—9m

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Give it a Trial.

Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public Auction in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, on Friday, the First day of December, A. D. 1893, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township Number Fifty-two, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, Commencing on the east side of the Baldwin's Road at the northwest angle of a farm of land in possession of John Cairns; thence running eastwardly along John Cairns' northern boundary to the division line between Townships Number Fifty-one and Fifty-two; thence north along said division line till it meets the southern boundary of a farm of land in possession of John Meagher; thence westwardly along said McAuley's southern boundary to the Baldwin's Road aforesaid; and thence along the same southwardly to the place of commencement, containing by estimation Fifty acres of land a little more or less.

The above Sale is made under Power of Sale in a Mortgage dated 4th day of September, A. D. 1883, made between Patrick McKenna and Mary Ann, his wife, of the one part, and Patrick Cullen, of the other part.

For further particulars apply to J. J. Johnston, solicitor, Charlottetown.

PATRICK CULLEN,
Mortgagee.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1893—4i