THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1889.

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.

OUR readers will not forget that we are now located in our new offices in the building occupied as a store by the late Owen Connolly, Esq., where we are prepared to execute with the greatest despatch all kinds of Job Printing. We will be pleased to have our friends call and inspect our new premises.

OUR AGENTS.

OUR agent, Mr. Landrigan, will, within the next few days, visit the following places in the interests of the HERALD: Little Pond, Annandale, Dundas, Narrows Creek, Launching Place, New Port, Corraville, Glenfanning and vicinities We bespeak for him a cordial reception by our friends in these places, and we trust they will afford him every reasonable facility in his business transactions. Our subscribers in Fort Augustus, Tracadie and neighboring districts will also be called upon in a few days by a representative of this office. We feel sure our friends in these localities will make his visit an agreeable one in every respect.

FRENCH POLITICS.

THE election of General Boulanger, in the Department of the Seine, on the 27th ult., by the extraordinary majority of 81,500 votes, has occasioned a crisis in French political affairs. Premier Floquet tendered the resignation of his ministry to President Carnot, but the latter did not accept it, preferring to await the course pursued by the Chamber of Deputies.

At first sight it would seem that there should be nothing in the election of one man, no matter how influential, to cause an apparently stable ministry to escape defeat by resigning. Yet, when we come to consider the nature of the French people, and also the system of voting under which the General was elected, as well as the number of constituencies in different portions of the country, for which he had already been returned, we will be forced to conclude that, however much mistaken the people may be regarding Boulanger's ability, he certainly has a very large following.

The system of voting at present in vogue in France is that known as the *scrutin de liste*, under which all the voters of each department vote for the whole list of delegates from that department. This may be better explained or illustrated by supposing that each voter in Prince Edward Island had the right, at a Dominion Election, of voting for the six members which this Province is entitled to send to Ottawa.

Now, when we consider that Paris, or the Department of the Seine, for which Boulanger has been elected, has thirty-eight members in the Chamber of Deputies and that he received a large majority of all the votes cast for these, we must conclude that he is a formidable antagonist of the Government, especially when it is remembered that the latter regarded Paris as its stronghold. What the result of all this may be we shall probably learn before long. It may be that no serious political disruption will take place; but at present things do not look any too settled.

THE SAMOAN AFFAIR.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of space of the newspaper press has of late been devoted to accounts of the troubles in Samoa. The Samoan Islands are situated in the Western Pacific, northeast of the Fiji group. They are twelve in number, and two of them are uninhabited. They are in the track of steamers running between San Francisco and Australia, and the group is important as a coaling and naval station. By certain treaty arrangements between the Governments of Great Britain, Germany and the United States, Samoan autonomy was to be guaranteed and the rights of these respective Governments were to be respected.

About two years ago it was announced that German war vessels had seized the Islands with the intention of annexing them. Against such a course the British and United States Governments entered strong protests, and this had the effect of preventing the establishment of German rule. Since then, however, the country seems to have been in a very unsettled state, and for a time two rival kings struggled for the supremacy. A crisis was reached in August, 1887, when the German squadron arrived off Apia and demanded reparation for damage alleged to have been done to certain German plantations, and for an insult said to have been committed on a German on the Emperor's birthday. Malletoa was fined £2,000, and upon asking to be allowed four days to find the money the demand was peremptorily refused; a force was landed and the king was deposed, and Tamasese, vice-king, was declared King. Some time ago Germany asked for mandatory powers over Samoa for five years. To this the British Government was not unfavorable; but the proposal was strenuously resisted by the Government of the United States; the consequence was that no result was arrived at.

Not much was heard of the Samoan question then for some time. In December last, however, a ripple of excitement was created by the intelligence that a number of sailors from German war vessels had landed and attacked and killed several Samoans; burned the houses and flags of American residents and seized several American citizens and took them prisoners.

The excitement caused by these acts is not, by any means, yet allayed, and various reports are daily coming to hand as to how matters stand. If the reports regarding the insults to the United States flag, and the seizure and imprisonment of United States citizens are correct in every particular, that country certainly should demand satisfaction of the Germans. Meantime, it is said our Republican friends are in hopes the British Government will side with them in their quarrel with Germany. But, although some British cruisers are hovering near the scene of the disturbance, the Imperial Government has made no announcement as to what course it may pursue in the matter. It is quite apparent that Uncle Sam is not quite so arbitrary in his demands on Germany as he was in the case of Hayti a few weeks ago.

DOMINION PUBLIC WORKS.

THE report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, came to hand some time ago. From it we learn that $3,428,943 were expended on public works during the year. Of this amount $2,672,295 were for the construction of new works; $287,828 were paid for repairs, and $468,820 for the maintenance of the staff. Among the public works carried on in this Province were the following:

Belfast.—The western end of the pier was repaired to admit of the regular landing of passengers and freight.

Cascumpec.—The formation of a channel through the rocky bar obstructing the entrance to the harbor, which was commenced in 1885, was continued during the year.

Hickey's Pier.—Necessary renewals were made to parts of the pier; a new landing slip was built; the approach partly rebuilt and filled in.

Malpeque.—Some repairs were made to the pier at this place.

Montague Post Office.—The fencing has been completed, but only a portion of the grading and footpaths, owing to the failure on the part of the contractor to carry out this portion of the work.

Murray Harbor.—This pier was generally repaired, and the approach made good.

Nine Mile Creek.—The pier at this place received general necessary repair.

New London.—The works in this harbor were repaired where necessary.

North Cardigan.—The roadway was repaired to render it available for traffic.

Pinette.—The pier was placed in proper order.

Souris.—The inner end of the breakwater, for a distance of 800 feet, was raised where necessary and fully ballasted, and other improvements effected.

Tignish.—The Dredge *Prince Edward* was engaged until 27th August in deepening the channel at this place.

Vernon River.—The pier was repaired and much improved.

Victoria Pier.—One of the spans of this pier was repaired.

Respecting the work done by the steam dredge *Prince Edward*, it is reported that: "The only work done during the year was at Tignish, when 3,775 cubic yards of gravel, sand and clay were removed at a cost of $1.56 per cubic yard."

Of the harbor works at Cape Tormentine it is said:

"Owing to the failure of the contractors to prosecute the work, fresh tenders were called for, and a contract has been entered into for the completion of the work projected."

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

ON Thursday last, the 31st ult., His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada opened at Ottawa, with the usual formalities, the third session of the sixth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. The Governor-General having arrived in state at the Parliament House, and taken his seat on the throne, the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the Senate Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to open the session with the following

SPEECH:

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

In addressing the Parliament of Canada for the first time, in fulfilment of the important trust which has been committed to me as Her Majesty's representative, I desire to express the satisfaction with which I resort to your advice and assistance. I am conscious of the honor which attends my association with your labors for the welfare of the Dominion, and it will be my earnest endeavor to co-operate with you, to the utmost of my power, in all that may promote the prosperity of the people of this country, the development of her material resources, and the maintenance of the constitutional ties which unite her Provinces.

It is to be regretted that the treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the President of the United States for the adjustment of the questions which have arisen with reference to the fisheries has not been sanctioned by the United States Senate, in whom the power of ratification is vested, and that our legislation of last year on this subject is, therefore, in a great measure inoperative. It now only remains for Canada to continue to maintain her rights as prescribed by the convention of 1818, until some satisfactory readjustment is arranged by treaty between the two nations.

A measure will again be submitted to you to amend the Act respecting the Electoral Franchise, for the purpose of simplifying the law and lessening the costs of its operations.

It is expedient, in the interests of commerce, to assimilate, and in some particulars to amend the laws which now obtain in the several provinces of the Dominion relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes, and a bill with this object will be laid before you.

A bill will also be provided for making uniform throughout the Dominion the laws relating to bills of lading.

During the recess my Government has carefully considered the subject of ocean steam service, and you will be asked to provide subsidies for the improvement of the Atlantic mail service, and for the establishment, in concert with Her Majesty's Government, of a line of fast steamers between British Columbia, China and Japan. Your attention will also be invited to the best mode of developing our trade and securing direct communication by steam with Australasia, the West Indies and South America.

A bill will be submitted for your consideration for the prevention of certain offences in connection with municipal councils, and to give greater facilities for making enquiries as to such matters.

Several measures will also be presented to you for improving the law of procedure in criminal cases. Among these will be a bill to permit the release, on probation, of persons convicted of first offences; a bill authorizing regulation to be made for the practice in cases partaking of the nature of criminal proceedings, and a bill to make the speedy trials act applicable throughout Canada; bills relating to the inspection of timber and lumber, for the improvement of the postal system, and for increasing the efficiency of the Northwest mounted police, will also be submitted for your consideration.

The royal commissioners on labor having concluded their enquiries, I hope to be able to lay before you at an early day their report, with the important evidence collected by them in various parts of Canada.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the past and the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. The estimates have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the efficiency of the public service.

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

I now commend these several subjects and the others which may be brought before you to your earnest consideration, and I trust the result of your deliberations may, under the Divine Blessing, tend to promote the well-being and prosperity of Canada.

The amount of legislation foreshadowed in this speech is not as large as on some former years, and there does not, at present, appear to be any reason why the session should be a very long one; but we never can tell what may come up. There is one matter referred to in His Excellency's speech which must be of the greatest interest to all Canadians, that is the improvement of the Atlantic mail service and the establishment of a line of fast steamers between British Columbia and China and Japan. It is also pleasing to know that Parliament will be asked to consider the best mode of improving our trade relations with Australasia, the West Indies and South America.

After the members of the House of Commons had returned to their places, the following new members were introduced:

Hon. Mr. Tupper, by Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson.

Mr. Boisvert, by Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Vanasse.

Hon. John Haggart, by Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Bowell.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney, by Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Foster.

Sir Adams Archibald, by Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson.

Mr. Lepine, by Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Curran.

Mr. White, by Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Dickey, by Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson.

Mr. Neven, by Messrs. Laurier and Beausoleil.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A PLASTERER was turned back to Windsor, Ont., a few days ago, by Detroit Customs officials, because he had tools with him.

SIR JOHN LESTER KAYE paid into the Interior Department at Ottawa, a few days ago, $75,000, being the purchase money for 50,000 acres of Government land in the Northwest.

MR. DAVIES ought to make a good Grit leader. His remarks about many of his fellow-Islanders being supported by earnings received from relatives abroad, show that he is readier to speak a bad than a good word for his country. —*Empire.*

THE annual report of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, shows profits of 8 per cent. on the capital, but no dividend will be paid, as the directors advise instead a decrease in the debt and efforts to further strengthen the Company's credit and financial position.

IN Montreal, on the 31st ult., the Court of Queen's Bench, comprising Chief Justice Dorion, with associate Judges Church, Cross and Doherty, sitting in appeal, decided to grant an appeal in the case of James McShane, fined and disqualified for corrupt practices in the Laprairie election. This gives the member for Montreal Centre the right to take his seat until the case is decided by the final tribunal. The result is a great professional triumph for Mr. Curran, Q. C., M. P.

COMPLETE returns of last season's seal fishery have reached the Fisheries Department. Owing to the uncertainty existing at the beginning of last season as to seizures of sealing vessels by the United States authorities while operating in Behring Sea, a large number of vessel owners decided not to risk seizure; the consequence is that the catch of 1888 is considerably under that of the previous year. In 1887 the total catch was 33,800 skins, valued at $236,600, while last year the catch was 24,790 skins, valued at $173,530.

IN his letter denying the slanderous reports attributing annexation sentiments to him, Bishop Lefleche, of Three Rivers, P. Q., says that before many years the dismemberment of the Roman Empire will be repeated on the American continent, and predicts that the great Republic will be divided into several independent States, and a portion of that vast country will seek annexation to Canada. The distinguished prelate concludes as follows: "I never said that the Canadian Confederation was but a house of cards only to disappear when 800,000 of our compatriots who are in the States would come over here to protect us against Anglo-Saxon hate and prejudice. I protest against such an imputation which is injurious to my country, disloyal towards the Mother Country, and totally unworthy of the proverbial loyalty of the French-Canadian people."

SENATOR McDONALD, of Toronto, has been a lifelong Grit in politics. At the Toronto Board of Trade dinner he is reported by the Opposition press to have addressed the five hundred representative Canadians there assembled, as follows:—

"I am going to assert that you can find no place on this globe where there are fewer causes for grumbling. I am here to assert that there are no people who should be happier than the people of the Dominion. I do not believe that happiness is dependent upon unbroken quiet. I believe the stuff of which men are made is developed under difficulties; that no man who meets difficulty in a brave manner does not rise in the estimation of his fellow-man, and does not thereby secure a good that could not have been otherwise obtained."

It is satisfactory to find that, after all, there are some level-headed men in the Opposition ranks, who do not believe in running down their country.

MONTH'S MIND OF REV. N. C. A. BOUDREAULT.

Chimes of bells, so weird and dreary,
Tolling forth with sound so sad,
Tell on earth of some hearts weary,
And on high of *one* heart glad.

Gladsome eve of bright Epiphany
Scarce had dawned o'er hills afar,
Ere the soul of a loved pastor
Followed, too, its guiding star.

Led by it o'er pathless desert,
Through the burning sands of pain,
Till at last another shepherd
Hears the old, yet glad refrain.

"Gloria in excelsis Deo!"
Sounds again throughout the years;
Mingling sadly with its echoes
Angels hear the voice of tears.

Mournings of the flock so faithful
Grazing on life's hills alone,
While their pastor, unforgetful,
Prays their guidance from God's throne.

Rich, indeed, must be the harvest
Father Boudreault reaps above;
Fruitful sheaves of patient suffering
Bound with cords of tender love.

Near the garnered grains, the pastor
Lays his shepherd's crook at last;
Resting at the feet of Jesus
Troubles vex forever past.

"Lord help us to walk his footsteps,"
Pray the souls who love him best,
"Lead the flock unto the pasture
Where the shepherd is at rest."

—AMICUS.

February 4, 1889.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MISCELLANIES.

Copper coinage was extremely scarce in the early portions of English history, and great embarrassment consequently resulted to those who had dealings on a small scale. Coins of the smallest value were, for the most part, made of silver, and these were inconviently proportioned to the wants of retail dealers. It is supposed by some antiquarians that the *farthing* originally meant a *fourthing*, and was one fourth of the silver penny cut into quarters for that purpose. But still our fourth of a penny was far too valuable a coin to serve the purpose of retail dealers, at a time when men worked for a penny a day; this gave rise to numerous counterfeit coins. These were fabricated principally by the Jews, and passed current among retail dealers as a substitute for the government coin. Edward the Third and succeeding kings issued severe edicts against this practice, but without effect, as the exigencies of trade seemed to have required the use of such coins.

If we can judge from an old poem, Edward the first struck farthings:—

Edward did smite penny, halfpenny and farthing, but these were still of silver, and consequently were of too high a value for humble traders. It also appears that there was no proper farthing till the time of King James. Queen Elizabeth contemplated such a coinage, but it was not put into operation during her reign.

The persons who invented gunpowder, clock-making and printing are said to have been Germans. Campbell thus refers to this in his "Ode to the Germans:"

Mars owes to you his thunder,
That shakes the battle field,
Yet to break your bonds asunder,
No martial bolt has pealed.
Shall the laurelled land of art
Wear shackles on her heart?
No! the clock ye framed to tell,
By its sound, the march of time,
Let it clang oppression's knell
O'er your clime—O'er your clime.
The pres' magic letters,
That blessing ye brought forth;
Behold it lies in fetters,
On the soil that gave it birth.

It is a very common error to suppose that fishes are destitute of hearing. Those which have the gills free have no external opening for the ears; but two such openings are discovered in fishes which have fixed gills. In both cases, however, internal provision is made for this very important function. Indeed it is as old as the ancient Romans to keep pet fish in ponds and train them to swim to a certain point at the sound of a bell, to be fed. It is said that the Chinese, who breed great numbers of goldfish, call them together, at the time of feeding, by a whistle.

Color-blindness, as is usually understood, is a blindness to red, to green, or to blue or violet; and about one male in every twenty-five appears to be unable to discriminate between the principal colors of the spectrum. In a stricter sense all persons are color-blind, for although Chevreul is said to have been able to distinguish 14,420 tones of color, it has been proven that the human eye is totally incapable of receiving all the vibrations of color which must exist in the spectrum.

The press of the neighboring Republic still continues to be hostile to Canada and Canadians. Catholic papers from the United States circulate here in the name of religion, and from their political tone cannot but be detrimental to the national spirit which should grow up and which is rapidly growing up among Canadians.

One of these papers remarked some time ago that Canada had no history, no literature, that she was jealous with them, etc. Canada, however, has a history. There is no more historic place in all America than the "Rock-built City of Quebec." To say nothing of the vain attempts of Americans to take it; to say nothing of the expeditions of Arnold and Montgomery; I would call attention to the siege of 1690. Even then Quebec was successfully defended against a fleet of 35 vessels under Admiral Phipps.

If heroism be required to constitute history, then we have a history. The heroism of Adam Dollard alone, with his seventeen companions, is unsurpassed in the history of any country, ancient or modern.

Only ignorance would lead even an enemy to assert that Canada has no history. Canada has, moreover, a literature, not only in English, but also in French. Our literature in either language alone would compare proportionably with that of our cousins across the border.

Among the poets of our young Dominion we are glad to find the name of J. Hunter Duvar, known and admired abroad as "the Poet of Hernewood." With the hero of his drama "DeRoberval," we may well say: "This Canada of woods may furnish some stray leaves for camp fire tales."

The scene of this drama is laid in Canada in the year 1534. "There is no clock in the forest." Time is measured by moons, and everything breathes the freshness of the forest.

I have selected the following from the burial of Ohnawa as very beautiful:

There is a lone spot that Ohnawa loved—
a little plateau by the river's edge,
Shut in by five great trees that overhead
Spread a thick canopy of slender green
and make a twilight all the summer day;
Where under leafy eves the robins sing
Their lovesongs in the spring at pairing time.
Beneath, the turf is springy, short and green,
Margined with flowering mosses, interspersed
With trailing vines of pearly waxberries,
And white star-flowers that turn to scarlet fruit.
This lonely resting place in quiet lies,
Silent, but for that never-ending hymn,
And requiem of the distant waterfall.
There will we take my loved dead forest child,
There bury her.

The character of DeRoberval sinks in our estimation when he forbids the missionaries to convert the faithful Ohnawa. This beautiful Iroquoise at last dies, to save his life—dies without having embraced the Christian faith.

The closing scene contains the following song of the mermaid, describing the shipwreck of DeRoberval's fleet:

A gallant fleet sailed out to sea,
With pennons streaming merrily.

On the hulls the tempest lit,
And the great ships split
In the gale.
And the foaming, fierce sea-horses
Hurled the fragments in their forces
To the ocean deeps,
Where the kraken sleeps,
And the whale.

The men are in the ledges' clefts,
Dead, but with motion of living guise
Their bodies are rocking there,
Monstrous sea-fishes and efts
Stare at them with glassy eyes,
As their limbs are stirred and their hair.

Moan, O Sea!
O death at once and the grave,
And sorrow in passing, O cruel wave!
Let the tusnamar sea-snake sing
And the sorrowful surges sing,
For the dead men rest but restlessly.

We do keep account of them,
And sing an ocean requiem
For the brave.

MELISSA.

MR. WILLIAM T. MILL, of Indian River, came to his death under unfortunate circumstances, near Emerald Junction, on Sunday morning last. It appears he left his house on Saturday about noon for Kensington, where he took the train for Emerald Junction. From there he started in a sleigh for Crapaud, in company with a man named Patrick Kiely, whom he had engaged to drive him. They did not get beyond the house of the latter, where Mill died on Sunday morning. A Coroner's Jury was summoned, and after hearing the evidence returned the following verdict:

"That William T. Mill came to his death, on the morning of the 3rd FEBRUARY, 1889, from the effects of the excessive use of alcoholic liquors."

ANNEXATION IN NEW ENGLAND.

CONSIDERING that a great deal has, of late, been heard regarding the question of Annexation, it will be interesting to know what some of the foremost thinkers in the New England States have to say on the question. In the Boston *Transcript*, one of the leading organs of public opinion in Massachusetts, was recently published an interesting article on this subject, which opened as follows:

"The public has been entertained of late with a description of the many advantages New England, and Boston in particular, would gain by the annexation of Canada to the United States; but suppose Canada does not desire annexation, the question has arisen in the minds of many New Englanders whether it would not be greatly to the advantage of New England to return to her former allegiance, and become a part of this great and glorious empire on which the sun never sets. At the ending of the Revolution Boston was the principal city in the Union, and was the largest commercial city in the new world. New England is in the northeast corner of the Union, surrounded on three sides by the Atlantic Ocean and the British Provinces. Its trade, commerce and manufacturing interests during the past twenty-five years have been steadily declining. Boston, Salem, Newport, New Bedford, Marblehead, Anisquam, Newburyport, Portsmouth and Portland can all tell the same tale; the wharves and warehouses are all rotting away; where once were busy scenes of activity, and where the hum of industry was heard all day long, and thousands of men were employed. The foreign commerce has entirely disappeared from these ports, except Boston, and what remains there is scarcely worthy of mention. At one time the entire China and East India trade was concentrated at Salem. Now all that remains there is the China and East India Museum. At one time upward of thirty sale of vessels were owned in Anisquam, where there is not one at the present time. This can be said of all the other ports. What has been said of the commerce of New England can be also said of its manufacturing interests. There was a time when New England was the manufacturing centre of the United States, but its former prestige has left it. Its iron mills have been swept out of existence; its glass factories, furniture, shoe and cotton industries are rapidly disappearing. As an example, in South Boston was established the first glass factories and the first iron foundries in New England. They are all closed now. A few years ago there were employed in Alger's foundry, the Bay State and the Norway Iron Works upwards of three thousand men. All are closed now, except the South Boston foundry, the successor of Alger's, which keeps a few men employed in making guns for the government. Cotton mills are being established in the South; iron foundries in Pennsylvania and Alabama; glass, furniture and shoe factories in the West, and New York has secured all our commerce."

Continuing, the *Transcript* quotes from the speech of Mr. M. W. Holmes, first Vice-President of the New England Furniture Exchange, delivered at the annual dinner of that association a few weeks ago. During the course of this address Mr. Holmes declared that the New England representatives in Congress were "not faithful to the trust reposed in them." He added: "They have seen iron foundries, glass works, furniture factories and other manufactories, that had in the past given constant employment to thousands of men, abandoned, because of the unprofitable character of the business."

Commenting on this address the *Transcript* says: "The address of Mr. Holmes struck the key-note of an agitation which is bound to make itself felt in an aggressive manner, the basis of which will be annexation to Canada, for a revival of New England industries, in opposition to the past tendency, to tamely submit to their transfer to other states with which they are not geographically allied. That Boston is not only the business centre of the New England States—or at least of five of them, leaving Connecticut out—but also of the Dominion of Canada, situated to the north and west of the boundary line between New England and Canada, is one of the facts which needs no argument to demonstrate; it is not only the business centre of this vast territory, but the financial centre as well. The restrictions of trade with Quebec and the lower provinces operate greatly against the fullest development of Boston and New England interests. With annexation of New England to Canada, taking the Connecticut River, the Green Mountains and Lake Champlain for the western boundary line, Boston and New England would soon double their present business. But not only would New England have this vast territory, of which Boston is the commercial centre, but it would have the markets of the world in which to compete for business. With the iron and coal mines of Nova Scotia situated at its very door to draw from, its iron foundries would commence business again. It would control the fisheries, which in 1887 were valued at $20,000,000. It would be the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, connected by steamer from Vancouver with China and Japan. New England need not be ashamed to return to her ancient allegiance and belong to an empire which embraces a fifth of the habitable globe, and to know that the Dominion forms nearly a half of the whole; an empire five times as large as that which was under Darius, four times the size of ancient Rome, sixteen times greater than France, forty times greater than United Germany, three times larger than the United States—Australia alone as large as the States. Canada is 600,000 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska, and 18,000 square miles larger with it; an empire with 9,000,000 square miles, with a population of 310,000,000. Within twenty years the revenue of Canada or consolidated fund has immensely increased; her shipping in tonnage has more than doubled, Canada standing fifth on the list of nations, having more vessels than France, Spain, Italy or Russia; and the assets of her banks, the value of her imports and the extent of her exports, tell the story of her marvellous progress; while instead of 2,000 miles of railroad, as in 1867, she now has 14,000, a greater length of mileage than any other part of the empire, except the United Kingdom and India."

From all this it will be seen that the truth is flashing itself upon some of our Yankee friends that Canada is destined to be *the* country of North America, and that the sooner their lot is cast in with it the better.

NORTH SIDE NOTES.

We were somewhat surprised to hear that some of our neighbors had done the extraordinary feat of catching some codfish last week; but afterwards learned that it was only when the story got to town that it was so "fishy." No doubt we are having extra fine weather. Would it be that our winter this year has wandered away somewhere else and left us the weather of some other clime. We were told last week that Mr. William Mellick, of Elmira, cut and put into safe quarters from the coming storms of winter some barley (one half acre) which was neglected last fall on account of the bad weather. When we first heard the story we were disinclined to believe it; but since we believe it is true.

At Campbell's Cove some of the folks were haymaking.

Rev. D. J. Gillis has lately removed into the new parochial house, which is well finished and suitably laid off for use and comfort. It is heated by the hot water system, fitted up by Messrs. McKinnon & McLean.

The repairs to Campbell's Cove Breakwater have just been finished. This work is of much use to our people but badly supplies what our people want so much—a good harbor.

January 30, 1889.

It is said the *Stanley* made the run from Pictou to Georgetown in two hours on Saturday last.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE Supreme Court stands adjourned until to-day, when it will meet to pass sentence on the criminals convicted during the January term.

A LIVE butterfly was captured by Mrs. John Cullen at her residence, Lot 48, on Thursday last. Rather an unusual discovery in this Province on the last day of January.

MR. JOHN HERER HASLAM will deliver a lecture in the hall of the Emerald Branch of the Benevolent Irish Society, at Emerald, on Friday evening next, the 8th inst. Subject, "Success." After the lecture a musical entertainment will be given. A pleasant time is expected.

IN the enumeration of valuable gifts presented to Rev. Dr. Doyle on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee, the names of some of his *confreres*, who gave the magnificent Tea Set, were omitted. It was presented by Revds. D. M. McDonald, Tignish; D. F. McDonald, Souris; James Æ. McDonald, Kelly's Cross; D. J. G. McDonald, St. Margarets, and A. J. McDonald, Fort Augustus.

A VERY successful musical and literary entertainment was given under the auspices of the League of the Cross, in St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday evening, 30th ult. Mr. Harry McLeod presided at the piano, and played the overture and accompaniments. Mr. James J. Johnston's address on "The Influence of the Catholic Church on Literature" was highly creditable. It was well prepared and well delivered. Several choruses were well rendered by boys of St. Patrick's School. Miss Gertie McEachen gave a piano and vocal solo, which were received with great applause. Mr. Alfred McEachen's recitations were given in his usual good style. The performance was brought to a close by a laughable farce well rendered by members of the boys' branch of the League.

THE wife and family of Mr. James McLeod, of the firm of McLeod & McKenzie, were nearly suffocated by escaping gas, on Sunday morning last. During the night gas escaped from the hall stove, although it had been attended to as usual, by Mr. McLeod, before retiring. This gas filled the whole house, and when Mrs. McLeod awoke on Sunday morning, she felt she was almost suffocated. With the greatest difficulty she aroused herself sufficiently to call her husband, who, curiously enough, was nowise affected. Mr. McLeod suspected what was the matter, and on investigation found that every member of the family except himself had been affected; some of the younger children being insensible. He had Dr. Taylor called in as quickly as possible, who on his arrival attended to the sufferers. All have recovered from what might have been a most serious accident.

ELSEWHERE in to-day's issue of the HERALD appears an announcement which should be of interest to the Stockraisers of this Province—we refer to the club rates at which we offer the HERALD and *Breeders' Gazette*. By arrangement made with the publishers of that excellent journal—the best of its class on the continent—we are enabled to furnish the two papers for the regular subscription price of the *Gazette*—$3.00 per year. In the *Breeders' Gazette* breeders of all classes of farm stock, from the equine king to the barnyard fowl, will find something to interest and instruct them. The farmer or stockraiser who is anxious to keep abreast of the times must adopt, as far as circumstances may permit, the ways and methods, by the aid of which those who lead in the march of improvement have achieved success. In order to be successful nowadays in any occupation of life, it is necessary that our operations be guided by the hand of intelligence; and in no calling is this condition more needed than in that of the agriculturist. In this province stock-raising is only yet in its infancy; but every year new and improved blood is being introduced. Our farmers and stockraisers are becoming alive to the importance of improving the character of all classes of farm stock, and private enterprise is now accomplishing, in this direction, that which was formerly undertaken by the Local Government of the day. To the stockraiser who desires to profit by the experience of his fellows, we could not recommend a more valuable aid than the *Breeders' Gazette*, and no wide-awake, intelligent farmer could possibly invest $3.00 to better advantage than by subscribing for this journal in connection with the best Island Weekly—THE CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

OTTAWA, Feb 2—The reversable policy of the Opposition is being constantly illustrated. Sir Richard's double shield, as shown in their action on the Riel execution and the allowance of the Jesuits bill, is now followed by a snarling protest from Senator Power against the haste with which the Government are bringing their measures at the beginning of the present session. One of the principle Grit grievances of past sessions has been that the Government were tardy in placing their measures before Parliament, and the Senator doubtless had a speech on the subject prepared for the present session, which has been rendered useless by the Government notices already on the order paper. His lament has occasioned much amusing comment. Sir George Baden Powell who arrived here yesterday, has gone to Vancouver. He denies the report that he visits America to study the fishery question. His tour is undertaken with the object of studying the working of the C. P. R. in winter. Sir George expressed himself a strong supporter of the trans-Pacific steamship service and feels confident that the Imperial Government will co-operate in carrying out the project. Deputations are here opposing the demand of Canadian manufacturers for an increase in the duties on imported woolens.

Lady McDonald will give an "At Home" in honor of Albani on Wednesday evening.

The state levee held last evening was very largely attended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—There is great joy here over Bismarck's Pacific reply to the American remonstrance anent the situation in Samoa. Count Arco Valley, under instructions from the Prince Chancellor, has sent the following to Secretary Bayard: "As a state of war was declared against Mataafa, the commander of the German squadron issued a proclamation by which the foreigners established in Samoa were subjected to martial law. International law would, to a certain extent, not prevent such a measure, but as Prince Bismarck is of opinion that our military authorities have gone too far in this instance the military commander has received a telegraphic order to withdraw the part of the proclamation concerning foreigners. In negotiating with Mataafa, our consuls at Samoa has asked that the administration of the Island of Samoa might be temporarily handed over to him, which demand, not being in conformity to our previous promise regarding the neutrality and independence of Samoa. Mr. Knapp has been ordered by telegraph to withdraw immediately his demand."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Consul-General Sewall's departure for Samoa has been delayed by orders from the State Department. It is generally believed he will not be allowed to return there in an official capacity.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—It is stated that Sir Julian Pauncefort Sermanen, Under-Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, has been appointed British Minister to the United States. Although the report is not officially confirmed it is credited at the Foreign Office. The appointment is creating agitation in British diplomatic circles as a departure from the rule of succession in appointments according to rank in the service. Sir Julian Pauncefort is a lawyer, not a diplomat, and was never attached to any embassy. He was appointed to his present post on account of his extensive knowledge of the legal bearings of treaties. Among officials he has a reputation for shrewdness.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The loss by the fire yesterday, which originated in the building of Root & Keating, wholesale leather dealers, in the heart of the business portion of the city, is estimated at nearly $2,000,000, upon which there is insurance probably of $740,000. Many business blocks were destroyed, as well as the Boezel House, a massive six story building, from which the guests barely escaped with scanty clothing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A riot occurred on First Avenue, near 30th Street, this afternoon, during which a number of persons were injured by bricks and stones, and Officer Brenan narrowly escaped a bullet fired from the roof of a tenement. The trouble began with an assault by the crowd upon some cars of the 34th Street branch of the Third Avenue line and 52nd Street line. The streets were finally cleared by a detachment of police under Inspectors Byrne and Steers.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—Police Inspector Martin was killed at Gwedore, County Donegal, this morning, while trying to arrest Father McFaddyen. A party of police under Martin surrounded Father McFaddyen's chapel during service, and when the priest appeared at the door they made a rush for him. The people came to the rescue, and Father McFaddyen escaped. He nearly reached the door of the house when Martin caught him, and at the same instant the Inspector was struck with a stone on the back of the head. He died soon afterwards. Father McFaddyen was subsequently arrested.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—The great Winter Carnival of 1889 was inaugurated to-day with great *eclat*. The Governor-General and Lady Stanley were in attendance.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—Principal Grant delivered an eloquent lecture to-night on "Canada, Australia and Great Britain." Referring incidentally to Canada's progress since Confederation, he said the only link required to bind all the provinces of Canada together was the Subway between P. E. Island and the Mainland.

The Commons had a brief session today, there being nothing on the order paper to call for lengthy discussion, and no other business of importance coming up.

Markets.

BOSTON PRICES, JAN. 31.

Potatoes—Houlton Hebrons, per bushel, 60c; Houlton Rose, per bushel, 60c; Aroostook Co., Hebrons, 55c to 55c; Aroostook County, Rose, 55c; Vermont Burbanks, 46c; Vermont Rose, 45c; Vermont Hebrons, 45c; New York Burbanks, 35c to 38c; New York Hebrons, 40c; New York Rose, 40c to 45c; New York Red Stock, 40c; P. E. Island Chenangoes 60c. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia white stock, per barrel, $1.37; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Rose and Hebrons, per barrel, $1.50 to $1.62.

Receipts past six days 22,500 bushels; previous six days 49,000 bushels. There has been a marked falling off in arrivals this week but there is still an abundant supply of most kinds. Demand continues generally slack. Fancy Houlton and other Aroostook county Rose and Hebrons are moving off fairly. Burbanks dull at 35c and 38c. Chenangoes pretty well sold up and firmly held, some lots above quotations.

EGGS—Near-by and Cape, per dozen, 18c. Eastern extras, per dozen, 17c. Eastern firsts, per dozen, 15c and 16c. Canadian fall, per dozen, 12c and 14c. Western firsts, per dozen, 15c and 16c. Limed, per dozen, 16c and 18c. Held and ice house seconds, nominal, 21 and 22c.

Receipts for the week 5 boxes, 20 tubs, 9,031 cases; last week 33 boxes, 322 brls., 6,577 cases.

The market is still on the downward course and the trade is as completely demoralized as it well can be. At times during the week there has been a more hopeful feeling with indications that the turn has been reached, but there has been no real improvement in the demand, and the accumulation at hand is steadily increasing. At the close the best fresh western are extremely hard to sell at 16c and very good marks have to be sold at 15c and 15½c. Eastern extras sell in a small way at about 17c. There is a large supply of held stock offering at irregular prices, from $1 to $2.50 and case. Limed quoted nominally at 16c and 18c.

Fish—Herring, pickled, Labrador, per brl, $6.50; per half brl, $3.75; shore, $5; cod, dry, shores, large, $5.50, cod, dry, shore, medium, $4.25; hake, new, $2.25; haddock, new, $2.50; cels, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, per lb, 8c; salmon, Labrador, No. 1, per brl, $19; salmon, Labrador, No. 2, per brl, $17; mackerel, extra, shore, per brl, $28; mackerel, No. 1 shore, a brl, $21, mackerel, No. 2, shore, per brl, $17, mackerel, No. 3, large, rimmed, $16, mackerel, No. 3, medium, $14. New Brunswick smelts, extra large, 7c to 8c per pound. Smelts (common) 4c to 5c. Cod, per brl, dry shores, large, $4.50 to 4.75; cod, dry shores, medium, $4. Hake, per brl, $2. Haddock, per brl, $3. Herring, pickled, Labrador, per brl, $5.75 to $6; large, fat, Scatari, Nova Scotia, $6.50; Bay shore gibbed, $3.50; Bay shore split, $3.75; round shore, $3.75 to $4; Eels, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, per box, 4c; smelts, New Brunswick, extra, per lb., 8c to 7c; smelts, common, 4c to 5c. Salmon, Labrador No. 1 per brl, $18; No. 2 per brl, $16. Mackerel, extra, shore, per brl., $28 to $28; No. 1, $23 to $25; No. 2, $18 to $20; No. 3 large rimmed, $20 to $21; No. 3 plain, $16 to $18.

The market is generally quiet and unchanged for dry and pickled fish. New Brunswick smelts in steady demand