

Gold Hunter AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1891.

How to Make Money.

In this country there are various sources, besides digging among the gold ore, to make money. We believe that our people have not fully availed of the grand possibilities before them. It is true we have a changeable climate, and a few drawbacks, but we have not a most productive soil? Will not the soil in North Quebec, as to its fruiting ground and root raising properties, compare favorably with any other part of Nova Scotia? Cannot our farmers raise abundant quantities of apples? Is there a farmer in North Quebec who, with a little care, and painstaking, cannot raise annually from fifty to one hundred barrels of saleable apples? Which would mean this year from \$1.50 to \$2.50 cash per barrel. A ready market for good apples is practically unlimited. We believe also that our soil, if properly cultivated, would produce an excellent yield of onions. Imported onions command about \$9 per barrel. They are now selling at retail for seven cents per lb. In Nova Scotia some few have gone into the onion business on a limited scale, and testify that money can be made in this line.

Suppose some of our readers take hold of the idea and commence planting onions on an extended scale. Onions only require a short season in which to grow and ripen, so that within a few months you will be enabled to receive cash returns, with profits for the time or labor expended. We might also speak of plumb raising, and the preventing and effectual cure of "black-knot," but we reserve this and other ideas along this line for future articles. We intend sparing no pains in posting ourselves and our readers as to the best and most profitable methods of fruit and root raising. There is money in the business, and as to markets, we believe that with our present railway accommodation at New Germany, together with our gold mines, we can find a lucrative market for all that we can raise, and we fully expect that within a few years fruit, potatoes, hay, lumber, etc., will be carried from our doors by rail.

In the meantime our farmers commence in down-right earnest to improve their orchards. Now is a good time to scrape off the moss, and to cut off the dead limbs, and superfluous shoots from the apple trees. When the limbs are too thick and numerous they injure the tree, and drink up too much of the sap and nourishment, and thus injure the fruit. Above all, do not neglect to mulch and manure the roots of the trees. Also commence to plant out young orchards. Keep your trees growing and thrifty. And every year, without exception, providing no spring frosts injure the blossoms, you can count upon an abundant yield of fruit.

Taking the Census of Canada.

On Monday, the 4th April, the work of census enumerators throughout the Dominion will commence, under the direction of fourteen chief officers, of whom J. P. L. Parsons, Esq., Halifax, has been appointed commissioner for Nova Scotia. The chief officers will divide the work among commissioners, one for each of the Dominion electoral districts, and acting under the commissioners will be the enumerators. All of these officers are under oath, and the results of their research will place before the public most comprehensive, interesting and reliable statistics, not only of population, but of resources of all kinds, real estate values, and in fact all information necessary for showing intelligently the condition of the country from every standpoint. The eight schedules to be filled out by the enumerators contain a total of over one hundred and sixty questions—a very simple and yet comprehensive list. Although there are so many questions to be answered, the work will be comparatively easy when undertaken by enumerators who understand it.

The Italian Government Protest.

Rome, March 15, 1891.—The Italian government has instructed Baron de Fava, the Italian minister at Washington, to present a vehement protest to the United States government against the action of the mob in New Orleans yesterday, and the United States government has promised to make an investigation. Baron de Fava, in a despatch to the United States minister, the Marquis di Rudini, the Italian premier and foreign minister, states that he has protested against the inaction of the local officials in New Orleans, and that Mr. Blane, the American secretary of state, expressed his horror at the acts of the New Orleans mob, promising that he would immediately take the orders of the president in the matter, and that the decision will be communicated to the Italian government. The *Reforma* denounces the lynching as an outrage, and says it is a disgrace to the United States that such acts are possible within its borders.

One of the chief causes of public indignation in connection with the Mafia trial at New Orleans has been the indignation against the dependence on bribery to procure the release of the accused. It has been ascertained that \$75,000 or \$100,000 was contributed by Italians over the country to be used as a corruption fund. Thousands of dollars, it was said, came from Chicago, New York and other cities where the Italians are congregated in large numbers. It is certain that the poor Italian laborers in New Orleans were taxed \$2 apiece as a contribution to the fund, and that there was no lack of money in the treasury of the society.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21.—

Detective O'Malley, of New Orleans is at the hotel in this city, registered under an assumed name, and is said to be waiting for the opportunity to return to New Orleans, next Wednesday or Thursday, and expose the workings of the Mafia, concerning which he claims he has information possessed by no other man. He declines to say anything about the bringing of the jury, except that he thinks they were bribed. He said that six of the Italians killed were guilty of complicity in the Hennessy murder.

Newfoundland Question, One of Delicacy and Danger.

LONDON, March 21.—It is extremely improbable that the young Kaiser Wilhelm will make a speech upon the Newfoundland fishery dispute, but it may be stated without fear or contradiction that he is watching its progress with the keenest interest. Englishmen are only just beginning to realize the value of the continental kings and statesmen have long believed that the question is one of the greatest delicacy and danger, and may require an Anglo-French war before it can be straightened out. People here are amazed at the practically unprecedented spectacle of the British government seeking to coerce a self-governing colony, and can scarcely believe that France having a large fishery interest in Newfoundland, is so ready to support the alternative of such coercion is war sooner or later with a great European power. It is certain that the less-evil will be accepted, and the Newfoundlanders, if they are not otherwise, are destined to a rude awakening. It would suit the triple alliance very well for France to cripple herself for a generation as a result of war, successful or unsuccessful, with England, but Englishmen have no stomach for such a fight. Among the politicians the opinion is general that, if necessary, Newfoundland must be coerced into respecting the treaty rights of France. The cabinet met today to discuss the matter and after a sitting lasting over two hours decided, it is understood, to grant a delay of a fortnight before proceeding further with a coercion bill. France having a large fishery interest, is not expected to object to the delay. Newfoundland, beyond doubt, is being used as a mere pawn for the European chess board. France for instance, would cheerfully surrender her rights in Newfoundland if England would agree to withdraw from Egypt, or perhaps if she would simply guarantee to preserve strict neutrality in the next European war.

Arbitrator of Fight.

LONDON, March 25.—In his reply yesterday to the deputation of merchants engaged in trade with Newfoundland, W. H. Smith said he repudiated any desire on the part of the government to coerce the people of Newfoundland. The British government, he said, was bound by treaty, and when the other party held views so strongly as France did, there was no alternative to arbitration. The resources of the Newfoundlanders thought the terms of arbitration were injurious to their interests, the government was prepared to hear their views in the matter. The imperial government was not prepared to insist on its will, but to ensure the performance of treaty obligations, if the local legislature would not do so. The government did not intend to treat the people of Newfoundland as a conquered territory, while the treaty remained unratified, must be respected by all the queen's subjects wherever they might be.

Italy Demands Satisfaction.

LONDON, March 25.—The *Times* says the Italian government without discussing the status of the New Orleans prisoners, maintains that they are inhumanely treated while in prison and declares that while proclaimed innocent they were not so defended. Therefore Italy will formally demand the punishment of the mob leaders and the delivery for the families of the men slain.

DETROIT, Mich., March 20.—

Grip epidemic in this city is estimated at 14,500 cases during the past month. The Republic of Mexico, it is stated, will make a novel display at the World's Fair. It will consist of an artificial hill, covered with terraced soil, surmounted by a facsimile of the Castle of Chapultepec, and it will show the progress of Mexico from the time of the Aztecs to the present. The hill will be a feature of the exhibits at the base of the hill.

At a recent Wilmington (Mass.)

town meeting Miss Sabra Carter, a wealthy and eccentric woman, made a proposition to the town \$100,000, the income to be devoted to the painting of houses which may need it from year to year provided that applicant for paint does not own a dog and belongs to some temperance organization. A committee was appointed to consider the matter.

LONDON, March 22.—

It is almost conceded that her majesty will turn to Canada and visit the Dominion in the summer. Her visit will be a very important one, and will be a great boon to the Dominion. Her visit will be a very important one, and will be a great boon to the Dominion.

TURIN, March 20.—

The remains of the late Prince Napoleon arrived here today and was met at the depot by a guard of honor and conveyed to the church of La Superga, and there deposited in the royal crypt. The will of the dead prince designates Prince Louis Napoleon, one of his sons, as head of the Imperial house of Bonaparte.

Canadian cheese takes the first

and second prizes at the exhibition. The first prize was taken by the cheese of Ducker, Hodge & Co., Montreal, and L. C. Archibald, Antigonish. This speaks volumes for our Canadian product, competing as it does against the numerous exhibits representing the immense cheese industry of the United States.

DIGBY, March 24.—

The schooner Yarmouth Packet, 76 tons registered Shaw master, from St. John for Yarmouth with a general cargo, including a dog, was lost on the coast of Digby Neck, near Sandy Cove. At low tide the vessel is high and dry on the rocks. The damage is supposed to not be serious. A striking praying woman sank to rise no more with their terrified offspring clung to their breasts. Children clung to their parents so desperately as in several cases to cause the

Over 500 Lives Lost.

AWFUL DETAILS OF THE DISASTER AT GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, March 18, 5 p. m.—Not until now has it been possible to give a full and authentic account of the sinking of the Utopia, failing light making it difficult last night to see from the shore what was going on at the scene of the disaster and the terrible gale making it almost impossible to communicate with the vessels until a late hour today. Early last evening the Utopia was steaming into the bay in the direction of the anchorage. When abreast of the ironclad Anson the Utopia staggered as though unable to make headway against the terrible current. Suddenly the strong gale combined with the current swept the ill-fated vessel across the bows of the Anson and in a moment he was pierced and cut by the side of the ironclad. The Utopia, after pulling clear of the ironclad, drifted about before wind and sea. The rapid inrush of water through the rent in her side caused her to settle down in five minutes from the time of the first impact.

BLUE JACKETS TO THE RESCUE.

The Anson's boats were lowered immediately as they were also boats from the other vessels of the British fleet and the Swedish man-of-war Greya and the cable ship Amoy. The ironclads turned their powerful electric search lights on the scene and pulled clear of the wreck. On the shore the lines spread thickly, an enormous crowd gathered on the parade and great excitement prevailed. Little could be seen, however, save the looming hulls of the search lights falling upon the foam crests of the waves and illuminating the driving spirit. The shrieks of the Utopia's passengers and crew could be plainly heard from the shore. The sea was so heavy that the boats of the rescuers could not with safety approach the wreck, so they were compelled to lie to leeward, where they picked up the people as they were swept from the decks.

TERRIBLE STRUGGLES FOR LIFE.

As the Utopia's bows settled a terrible scene was witnessed from the boats. Those still on board the sinking steamer made a sudden mad dash for the forerigging struggling for their lives and vainly seeking places of refuge. Twenty minutes later the foremast was submerged in a huge number of persons gathered there had not dared to leave overboard with the hope of being rescued by the boats and those who had failed in their efforts to ascend the rigging were carried away by the waves. The rescuers, blind by the wind and rain, saw nothing but a confused struggling mass of human beings entangled with wreckage. A steam pinnace rescued all those who had taken refuge in the main rigging, but the last one was not taken off until 11 o'clock at night. They were so exhausted that they could do nothing for themselves. The blue jackets closed into the shrouds and passed the helples people to the rescuers in the boats. Both the British and the Swedish sailors did plucky and vigorous work. While a steam pinnace belonging to the British frigate *Albatross* was engaged in the work of rescue her screw fouled and she became helpless and drifted on the rocks. In trying to save themselves two of the sailors aboard the pinnace were drowned. The remainder were rescued.

HUNDREDS OF BODIES UNDER WATER.

Divers who have examined the wreck of the Utopia report that there are hundreds of bodies in the storage and between decks. During the day the bodies of 28 men and one woman were recovered here while at various other points along the coast the bodies of six men and 15 women were washed ashore. One of the dead women had her arms firmly locked around the corpse of her child. The remains were taken to a cemetery in the Spanish lines, where an inquest was held. The authorities here have provided ambulances, provisions, bedding and clothing for the survivors of the catastrophe, and the inhabitants are assisting to their utmost in the work of mitigating the distress of the poor people. A private fund has also been started for the shipwrecked passengers. Two other salmon passengers besides Signor Colborn were saved. Strong pickets are stationed along the break-water to recover oiler bodies that may be washed ashore.

SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF DYNAMITE

explosive was found on Friday morning last while in the process of being towed. The little building where it was and the ship railway dredge were blown to pieces, and the shock was felt for miles. Damage to dock considerable. None of the workmen had gone to their work so there was no loss of life.

At a meeting of the committee

appointed at a recent meeting of provincials in Boston to collect contributions for Springfield, N. S., sufferers it was announced that \$3,000 had been collected. It was voted to issue an appeal to all Canadians and British born residents in Boston and vicinity, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

DISCAGED CATTLE WERE RECENTLY

found among a cargo landed at a British port from Canada. An investigation showed that infected animals from Scotland had been intentionally allowed to mingle with the Canadian cattle. An investigation is demanded.

Cal. Jordan, of Kentville, says he

is willing to meet Bart. Coram of Hamilton, Ont., who recently issued a challenge to fight any welter weight in the Dominion.—*Herald.* Last Saturday were shown by Mr. T. E. Smith, a genuine Nova Scotia orange grown in the hot-houses of Messrs. Smith & Givan, Church St. The orange was of medium size and of a richer color. The bush off which the fruit was taken blossomed early last spring. Mr. Smith also left with us a bunch of May-flowers and we think we can justly claim the "first of the season" in this respect.—*New Star.*

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At Greatly Reduced Prices. I have also for Sale the Best Sewing Machines and Organs in the Dominion. Best Machine Oil, by large and small quantity.

All Work warranted First Class in every respect. My Motto—Cheaper than the Cheapest, and Better than the Best. R. S. OWEN, Merchant Tailor, etc.

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HAVING purchased the Store formerly occupied by Mr. L. C. Swain near door to Miss Smith's Store, I am now prepared to furnish the public with a Full Line of

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Of the Latest Styles and Quality. Also, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Trunks & Valises,

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We shall give a Special Discount on all our Goods sold in Northern Queens, in order to cover Extra Expenses in getting their Freight, Etc. To save Money always write for our Prices before you buy anywhere. April 26, 1890. I. N. MACK & CO., Liverpool, N. S.

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Everything kept in Stock that is required for the Horse and Stable.

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