The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

—IS ISSUED—

EVERY WEDNESDAY

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

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ADVERTISING AT MODERATE RATES.

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All Correspondence should be addressed to the HERALD Printing Company, or to

JAMES McISAAC, Manager,
Charlottetown.

Calendar for February, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 7th day, 4h. 45.8m, p. m., S. E.
Full Moon, 15th day, 8h, 4 6m, p. m. N. E.
Third Quarter, 22nd day, 7h, 42.7m, p m, SW.

D of M	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h.m.	h. m.	morn	after'n	after'n
1	Fri	7 28	4 59	8 19	6 26	11 50
2	Sat	27	5 1	8 50	7 48	morn
3	Sun	26	3	9 17	8 57	0 24
4	Mon	24	4	9 41	10 3	1 4
5	Tues	23	6	10 5	11 7	1 41
6	Wed	21	7	10 28	morn	2 21
7	Thur	19	8	10 52	0 11	3 15
8	Fri	18	9	11 21	1 12	4 2
9	Sat	17	11	11 58	2 14	5 7
10	Sun	15	12	aft 38	3 15	6 21
11	Mon	13	13	1 18	4 12	7 27
12	Tues	11	15	2 6	5 6	8 24
13	Wed	9	16	3 5	5 58	9 11
14	Thur	8	18	4 9	6 38	9 54
15	Fri	6	19	5 16	7 16	10 32
16	Sat	5	21	6 26	7 48	11 8
17	Sun	3	22	7 36	8 16	11 46
18	Mon	2	24	8 47	8 43	aft 20
19	Tues	1	26	9 59	9 9	0 57
20	Wed	0 59	27	11 12	9 35	1 37
21	Thur	57	28	morn	10 3	2 23
22	Fri	56	30	0 26	10 36	3 19
23	Sat	54	31	1 46	11 20	4 49
24	Sun	53	33	2 58	11 59	6 7
25	Mon	51	34	3 53	aft 58	7 30
26	Tues	49	36	4 49	1 56	8 33
27	Wed	47	37	5 39	3 4	9 21
28	Thur	6 44	5 38	6 15	4 15	10 12

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Net Assets, 1888, - - $20,071,960.79

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past twenty-two years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent.
Corner Queen and Water Streets,
Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1888. } 1y

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All of the latest patterns, and very cheap, suitable for

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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repairing punctually attended to.
A large assortment of Xmas and New Year's Cards, all of the very latest styles, and cheaper than can be bought in the city.

G. G. JURY,
North Side Queen Square, opposite P. O.
Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1888—3m

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Barrister-at-Law,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

OFFICE, CAMERON BLOCK
(Head of Stairway),

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

☞ Collections carefully attended to. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest.

Nov. 21, 1888—1y

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building
Great George Street, Charlottetown.

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Jan. 17, 1884

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Agent for the Company.

Jan. 2 1885.

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CHEAP AT

PERKINS & STERNS.

Before you buy just come in and see our

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

CHEAP MILLINERY, CHEAP JACKETS.

A big display of Wool Goods,
A big display of Cotton Goods,
A big display of Linen Goods,
A big display of Silk Goods,

Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs & Mats.

Large Stock of Fancy Goods and Toys.

Cloths, Tweeds and Gents' Furnishings. Carpet Warp in all colors.

PERKINS & STERNS.

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MARK WRIGHT & CO'S

Furniture Factory.

If you doubt it, call and see. You will then understand why it is that we sell many lines of our own manufacture

VERY MUCH CHEAPER

Than anyone in the trade.

We are prepared for a rush in repairing and re-upholstering spring, and will give all our patrons quick despatch and good value.

We invite inspection of our immense stock in Show Rooms.

Mark Wright & Co

Charlottetown, March 28, 1888.

THE OTTAWA LAND MATTER.

EXPERT TESTIMONY, AND WHAT IT PROVES.

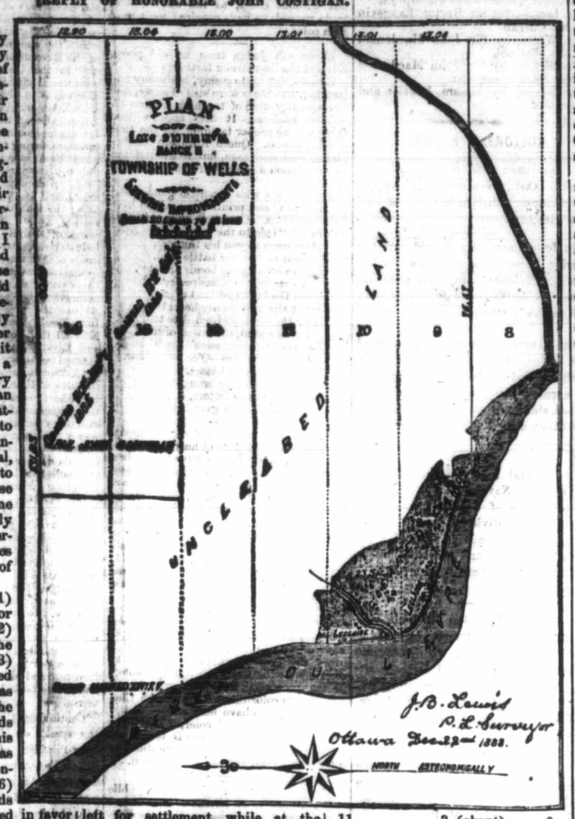
REPLY OF HONORABLE JOHN COSTIGAN.

Editor Charlottetown Herald:

DEAR SIR,—For many weeks I have borne silently the malignant attacks of various Opposition newspapers, inspired in their statements by a succession of slanders published in the Ottawa *Free Press*, in connection with alleged wrongdoing upon my part and that of my colleague, Sir Adolphe Caron, in the purchase of certain lands in the County of Ottawa. I could have rested satisfied with the verdict of those who know me; I could have felt safe in the regard and confidence of my friends; but as a Minister of the Crown I deemed it not only prudent, but a duty I owed to the country at large, to direct such an investigation into the matter as would enable me to place expert testimony, instead of mere casual denial, before those who desired to know the truth, and whose respect is dearer to me than any advantage likely to accrue from the ownership of two hundred acres of land in the Township of Wells.

It has been alleged (1) that I dispossessed a poor settler of his estate; (2) that I was assisted by the Minister of Militia; (3) that I wilfully perpetrated this act; (4) that it was with the conniyance of the Minister of Crown Lands for Quebec; (5) that this settler's application was overlooked and pigeonholed at my dictation; (6) that the Crown Lands Agent at Thurso reported in favor of the settler; (7) that an eviction took place, and the settler's family was dispossessed of twenty-four years' hard struggle at clearing the forest; (8) that Mr. Collins, at that time an Inspector in the Crown Lands Department, unduly favored me when reporting upon the lots. These are the charges, surrounded by a score of mean and ungenerous insinuations and inuendoes, directed against all and singular who happen to cross the path of these clippers of reputation and organized gang of systematic scandal-mongers.

Now, sir, what are the facts? I propose to answer these charges in the order in which they have been made. My investigation—hampered in my efforts, to some extent, by delay in sending documents from Quebec—I am able to lay a plan of the lands in question before the public, and the report as well, of a competent, trustworthy and disinterested expert upon the apocryphal claims to possession, set up by the alleged original pioneer—Leclaire.



During the summer of 1883—one year before Leclaire put in any claim—after exploring and prospecting at great expense, I decided to apply for lot 14, in the 2nd range of the Township of Wells; and at my solicitation Sir Adolphe Caron advanced the money, becoming joint owner of the land. During the ensuing year, months after my application, G. Stewart and J. McCabe came to Ottawa to find out whether or not the statement was true that I had applied for the lot in question. Stewart had already applied to Cameron, the agent at Thurso, who stated it was vacant. I showed McCabe my memoranda book, from which the application had been taken, especially marking lot 14. McCabe appeared satisfied, expressing himself as convinced there was no good going to Quebec now. Stewart then visited Sir James Grant, offering that gentleman an interest in the lot if it could be secured. Sir James telegraphed (11th of August, 1884), asking if the land could be purchased. Mr. Lynch, the Crown Land Commissioner, replied that the lot had "already been applied for by the Hon. A. P. Caron." This then was on the 11th of August. Mr. Stewart returned to Buckingham, and singular but significant is the fact that after meeting Leclaire with Mr. Cameron at High Rock, Mr. Cameron proceeded to report, upon the 1st September, 1884, that Leclaire had performed settlement duties! Cameron's first report was on the 1st of August, 1884, and Leclaire's visit to him was months after my application was in the hands of the Crown Lands Commissioner! I received a letter from Mr. Lynch stating that in view of Cameron's report he could not give us the lot, as Mr. Leclaire's right as a settler should not be ignored, and added that he did not suppose we wished to deprive a settler of any rights he might have. I very readily assented to the principle, but claimed it did not apply in this case, as Leclaire had no shadow of a claim to lot 14, and that Cameron's report was wilfully false and misleading. Mr. Collins, an officer of the Crown Lands Department, being at the time on the Ottawa, was instructed to examine lot 14, with a view to see how far Mr. Cameron's report was founded on facts. The result of the examination showed that Leclaire had never made any improvements on 14, or even 13.

In the meantime I had made further explorations, and found good indications on lot 14, and as it might be inconvenient to get access to 14 if anyone hostile to us owned 13, I applied for 13 also. Now 14 and 13 were long lots, containing considerably over 100 acres, and after the dispute had been settled in our favor—after the fact having been established that Leclaire never had any claim to 14 or 13—I asked the Commissioner of Crown Lands if he would not extend a base line which divided the long lots above 14, so that the front of 14 and 13 could be left for settlement, while at the same time I would save payment for an increased acreage, which—as we desired mineral property—would be superfluous. My desire to economize caused the division, not any design to get clear of Leclaire's claims. He has none now, and had none then. That our applications were in months before Cameron reported is established by a letter in the Crown Lands Department—quoted in the *Free Press* and other Opposition newspapers—written by Sir A. P. Caron to Mr. Lynch, in which he said (under date of Sept. 3rd, 1884), "A little over a year ago, July or August, 1883, Mr. Costigan went up and selected it, after having been put to considerable expense and labor." And yet Stewart and Leclaire only became cognizant of this after Stewart had visited Ottawa in 1885, and urged Sir James Grant to apply for the lot! I visited Leclaire's several times between 1883 and 1884; he never claimed the land; never objected to its exploration; never complained that he had been wronged; never stated that anything belonging to him had been injured, broken or taken away. He was the essence of contentment until Mr. G. Stewart failed to get what he wanted—and then followed a wail about evictions, settlers' wrongs, mineral dispossession and departmental outrages.

I now publish in connection with this statement a carefully prepared diagram showing the position of the lots in question, the location of Leclaire's legal possessions, and the whereabouts of the land he desired to own, because Mr. G. Stewart wanted it. This shows in a nutshell the true position of matters, and I think will suffice to give explicit disproof to the assertion that an old settler had been deprived of his earnings and rights because I wanted them! I might add that after lots 13 and 14 had been deeded to us, I assumed Sir A. Caron's portion and repaid his advance deposits. There is another point worthy of notice, namely, that the deed of lot 14 has been in my possession since February 9th, 1885—nearly four years, and not until within three months ago, has a syllable been published or an affidavit made, or a complaint entered by the parties claiming to be aggrieved. A vindictive political design, and not a worthy or honorable motive dictated the entire agitation. I am not, however, content that my bald statement should go abroad, and, therefore, publish the authenticated diagram, to which is also appended the professional and expert report of Mr. J. B. Lewis, a gentleman of irreproachable character, who has for many weeks been engaged making surveys of the property in question and in locating the precise position of various lots under the original survey.

I now append the report of Mr. J. B. Lewis, in which he not only deals with the question of survey, but proves to a demonstration that Mr. Cameron, of Thurso, either through error or design, reported settlement duties performed, according to the Act, which were not even commenced!

Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

SIR,—According to your instructions of 14th November last I have made a survey of lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 2nd range, Township of Wells, in order to ascertain the nature and extent of the improvements thereon. As I could find no posts at the front of said 2nd range (the east bank of the River du Lièvre) I drew my lines from the posts planted at the rear of said range. I have since ascertained from the Crown Lands Department that there are no posts planted at the front of said 2nd range. I find the improvements on the above mentioned lots as follows:

Lot.	Acres cleared.	Houses.
9	19	1
10	23½	1
11	3 (about)	0
12	0	0
13	0	0
	45½	2

The clearance on lot 11 is for the most part quite recent. The house on lot 9 is that of J. B. Leclaire, sen., and the house on lot 10 is that of J. B. Leclaire, jun.

I have now before me copies of two reports made by Mr. J. A. Cameron, Crown Lands Agent at Thurso, the first dated "Thurso, 1st August, 1884," and the second dated "Thurso, 1st September 1884" and missioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

The reports dated 1st August, 1884, is a claim of J. B. Leclaire, sen., for himself and son, advanced by Mr. Cameron, who states that he knows J. B. Leclaire, sen., to have considerable improvements on several lots on the bank of the du Lievre north of its junction with the River du Sourd.

It appears that the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, on receipt of Mr. Cameron's first report, dated 1st August, 1884, replied, under date 13th August, 1884, instructing Mr. Cameron "to make an inspection of lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, 2nd range, Wells, and also lots 8 and 9 same range, and report nature of improvements on said lots, by whom made and claimed," etc.

Mr. Cameron makes a very full (of errors) report regarding lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, *but for some reason* does not mention lots 8 and 9, except in quoting his instructions.

Beginning with lot 14, Mr. Cameron finds it "occupied as pasture land and cropped for 24 years by J. B. Leclaire, sen., between two and three acres cleared," etc.

Mr. Cameron reports that he made his inspection 27th of August, 1884. I spent seven days in the same vicinity in November, 1888, and find no clearance whatever on lot 14.

On lot 13, 2nd range, Wells, Mr. Cameron reports 15 acres cleared, and partly cropped and fenced by J. B. Leclaire, sen., and occupied for 24 years, also the walls of a house erected by J. B. Leclaire, jun., who is 26 years of age, married, and lives with his father.

Lot 13 has no clearance, no land ever cropped, as far as I can find, and has no house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire's, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron then reports as follows: "J. B. Leclaire informed me that he gave all his claims to his son for lots 13 and 14, 2nd range, Wells, and that the two lots would make a fair lot for farming purposes."

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 12 as follows: "Lot 12, 2nd range, Wells, 15 acres cleared and under crop; occupied 24 years; stable sided timber, covered with shingles, 26x28; barn covered with shingles; house sided timber, covered with shingles, 26x28," etc.

Lot 12, 2nd range, Wells, has no clearance, and no house, barn and stable erected thereon. There is a house on lot 9 occupied by J. B. Leclaire, sen., which would answer Mr. Cameron's description of the reported house on lot 14. I have mentioned above that Mr. Cameron was instructed to report on lots 8 and 9, but did not mention them in the body of his report. If Mr. Cameron had reported the clearance and houses actually existing on lots 8 and 9 and 10, he would not have had 32 or 33 acres to spread over lots 12, 13 and 14, nor would he have transported the Leclaire houses nearly half a mile north of their true position.

"I have now before me a copy of the Ottawa Daily *Free Press* of October 20th, 1888, which, on page 4, contains what purports to be a copy of Leclaire's deposition, wherein he states (under oath) that he has been residing on lots 13 and 14, Township of Wells, for twenty-eight years; that in 1884 he was in peaceable possession of these two lots, and has for twenty-four years cleared and continuously cultivated them," etc.

As far as I can ascertain J. B. Leclaire, sen., has lived in the same house as he at present occupies, for the last 24 years, that is, on lot 9, not on lots 13 and 14, as he states. Regarding his clearing and cultivating continuously, I am informed that he has made very little clearance on lots 9 and 10 since he purchased the improvements of one Gabriel Foubert, nearly thirty years ago.

As there has been some mention made in a letter published in the Ottawa Daily *Free Press* of Leclaire, sen., having made a clearing around an old shanty, commonly known as Kennedy's shanty, and as this letter has evidently been written with the intention of confirming Leclaire's claim to lots 13 and 14, I may mention that this old shanty was not situate on lots 13 and 14, being north of a lake which lies beyond the north boundary of lot 14, and is most probably situate on lot 17.

For convenience I will tabulate the contents of Mr. Cameron's report regarding the improvements on lots 12, 13 and 14, and below will give the actual condition of the said lots:

Mr. Cameron reports on

Lot.	Acres cleared.	Buildings.
12	15	3
13	15	1
14	2 or 3	0
Total	32 or 33	4

I find on

Lot.	Acres cleared.	Buildings.
12	0	0
13	0	0
14	0	0
Total	0	0

When I state that there is no clearance on the above lots, I mean none except that made by the lumbermen, wood-cutters, road-makers, and by fire. There is a house on lot 14, near the rear of 2nd range, and about one and a half miles east of the River du Lievre, but this was not built for more than two years after Mr. Cameron made his report.

In conclusion, I must state, Mr. Cameron's report, and Mr. J. B. Leclaire's, sen., deposition to the contrary notwithstanding, that there are no improvements whatever on lots 13 and 14, 2nd range, Township Wells, and no sign of there ever having been any.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. B. LEWIS,
P.L.Surv'y'r.

Richmond, Jan. 3rd, 1889.

Now, sir, what becomes of Mr. Cameron's report? What should be thought of it? What motive imputed to it? Of Mr. G. Stewart but one opinion can possibly prevail, namely, that disappointed in not securing what he thought a prize, he has not scrupled to state what is utterly void of truth. For instance, in the *Free Press* of October 26th, he said: "In the summer of 1884 we came to Ottawa, where McCabe met the Hon. Mr. Costigan, and mentioned my discovery to him and he immediately telegraphed with Sir A. Caron to secure the lot." I have shown that one year before that we applied for the land, as will be found by telegrams republished in the *Free Press* of October 20th. Stewart further says that he did not know Leclaire owned the land when he was applying for it! This is proof, then, that Leclaire did not own it, for Stewart had been his neighbor for fourteen years, and was conversant with the ownership of every lot in the neighborhood. He *did* discover Leclaire's claim, however, after Sir James Grant had received the Quebec telegram. Stewart stated to the reporter that he "never negotiated with Leclaire for the purchase of his interests." How comes it, then, that the records in Hull show that deeds were executed by Leclaire (with right of redemption), to George Stewart, of lot 11, in 2nd range of Wells, and lots 11, 12 and 13, 1st range, same township, for an advance of $220 at 8 per cent. Besides this a dozen other lots are deeded the same way; and perhaps this George Stewart will say who directs him in the discovery of needy settlers, and how many acres of land he has secured by this process? The truth is—the land grabbing and dragging of interest out of poor farmers owe their origin to the very man who has, for personal reasons, attempted to damn my reputation.

Mr. Lewis has made a subsequent report, which, drawn from official sources, is simply unanswerable, and of itself disposes of the malicious allegation that either I or Sir A. P. Caron, individually or collectively, wronged Leclaire in purchasing land which belonged to the Province and not to him. The following is the document:

OTTAWA, Jan. 19th, 1889.

Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, Ottawa:

SIR,—Since I handed you plans and reports of my survey and examination of lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 2nd range, Township of Wells, made in accordance with your instructions of 14th November last, I have received a certified copy of the plan of the said township, as surveyed by Richard G. Burton, P. L. S., in 1853, and am happy to inform you that it agrees in every respect with my plans and reports, showing that the clearance at that date (since which time, as far as I can ascertain, Leclaire has not made more than five acres of clearance), did not extend beyond lot 10.

My examination shows J. B. Leclaire, senior's house to be on lot 9, and his son's house on lot 10, and no clearance on lot 11, except that which has been made recently, amounting to about three acres. On lots 12, 13 and 14 there is no clearance whatever, except around the house at the rear, built within the last three years, and that made by lumbermen and parties cutting wood. I may mention that the western boundary of the rear 100 acres, as shown on plan, is a continuation of the line between the 2nd and 3rd ranges, of the Township of Wells, which line in the original survey did not extend beyond the southerly boundary of lot 15.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. B. LEWIS,
P.L.Survy'r.

What then becomes of the assertion that Leclaire was evicted? What remains of the base falsehood that Mr. Collins reported according to my suggestion? What tangible proof exists that the Commissioner of Crown Lands unduly favored anyone? What appearance has the affidavit of Leclaire? What color is applicable to the report of Mr. Cameron? What words strong enough to denounce the dastardly charges made by the Ottawa *Free Press* and other organs quite as degraded and quite as dishonest?

Success of Catholic Missions.

The reviews and the newspapers have lately been discussing what Canon Taylor calls "The Great Missionary Failure"—the failure of Protestant missions. Hardly a word has been said throughout the controversy of the work done by Catholic missions—work, the success of which stands out in striking contrast to the inefficiency of their rivals. We fear that even Catholics hardly realize the rapid and steady progress of the Church in heathen lands in our own day. One often hears people speak as if missionary success were a thing of the past, something that one reads of only in the lives of St. Francis Xavier, St. Peter Claver, and other great missionaries centuries ago. How far from the truth is this view of the subject will be apparent from the statistics of one Catholic missionary body in a single year.

We have just received the report for 1888 of the missions served by the Fathers of the Societe des Missions Etrangeres. The statistics are already a year old, but, as the reports have to be collected from scattered missionaries in far-off lands, they are the most recent that are available. The society was founded in 1663, but its missions were almost entirely destroyed at the period of the French Revolution, and one may say that most of its missions, as they exist at present, are the result of work done in the last sixty years. These missions are all situated in India, China and the dioceses in Southeastern Asia serves three missions of Burmah, the Malay Peninsula. Siam, Cambodia, the greater prrt of Tonkin, Cochin China, five of the provinces of China, and all Manchuria, Corea and Japan. There are thirty bishops in charge of these extensive missions, with 731 missionaries and 420 native priests. In 1887 the most successful mission was that of Eastern Tonkin, where 3,269 pagans were baptized in the twelve months; the progress was slowest in Northern Burmah, where there were only eighty-nine conversions; but it must be remembered that Burmah was kept in a very disturbed state all the year by the fighting with the dacoits. Grouping together the missions of the chief countries, we find that the baptisms of pagans in the three Indian missions were 2,042; in the five missions of Tonkin and Cochin China, 5,447; in the seven Chinese missions, 6,102; in the missions of Japan, 2,718; and in the Burmese missions, 1,681. Besides these there were 583 conversions in Corea, 402 in Manchuria, 51 in the little mission on the Chinese border of Tibet, 335 in Cambodia, 1,123 in Siam, and 1,396 in the Malay Peninsula. In all there were 21,943 baptisms of pagans, besides 171,691 baptisms of dying pagan children, while the Christian population under the care of the missionaries amounted at the end of the year to 891,911, and there were 50,000 children in the mission schools, and 1,563 native seminarists preparing to receive the priesthood and labor for the conversion of their fellow-countrymen. Results like these are all the more valuable, because pagans are not admitted to baptism in the Catholic missions until after a long course of trial, instruction and training as catechumens. Conversions are therefore real, and not merely nominal. We have, indeed, the best reason to believe that the missions of the Far East have passed through the first difficult stage of slow beginnings, and are now entering upon a period of rapid progress. The growth of the native priesthood is itself a certain pledge of success.

We believe that if Catholics realized these facts more fully they would be more ready to generously help their missions in heathen lands. Even in spiritual matters it is true that nothing succeeds like success, and the idea that successful missionary work is a thing of the past has undoubtedly done much to chill the zeal of our people for those very enterprises whose results are a standing testimony to the Divine origin of the Church, which now, as in the Apostolic age, is the teacher of all nations.—*A. Hilliard Attebicge in London Catholic Household.*

MAGAZINES.

Music and Periodicals

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March 21, 1888—1y