THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1893

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Pierre Leclerc, Conservative, was declared elected to the Commons by acclamation, in the county of Terrebonne, Quebec, on the 10th. inst., owing to the alleged informality in the nomination paper of Bohennir the Opposition candidate. The election was to fill the vacancy caused by Hon Mr. Chapleau's appointment to the Lieut. Governorship of Quebec.

Matters political in France are far from settled yet, as a matter of fact they hardly ever are settled there. In consequence of disturbing and unsavory elements in M. Ribot's Cabinet, he was ordered by President Carnot to reconstruct the same. He therefore resigned and was immediately charged by the President with the task of forming a new ministry. This he did, and with two or three exceptions took in his former colleagues The new ministry was sustained in the chamber of deputies by a good majority. So far good, but there are now indications of dissatisfaction, because the ministry had not been sufficiently purged of the objectionable elements. What extraordinary characters those French politicians be!

The Catholic Weekly Review and the Irish Canadian, both of Toronto, have been merged into a new paper called the Catholic Register. The first number of this publication has come to hand. It is a handsome 16 page paper, four columns to the page The editor in chief is Rev. J. R. Teefy, B. A. Superior of St. Michael's College, who has the assistance of other able writers. It contains a letter of recommendation from His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, who says the Catholic Register will have for its mission the vindication of Catholic rights—religious, educational and civil, as well as to defend the Church against the falsehoods and calamities of which she is too frequently the object. While thoroughly loyal to the form of Government under which we live and devoted to the welfare of the country it is to be independent of political parties, We wish the Catholic Register every success.

The Boston Herald, thus refers to the death, at the time of the recent Boston fire, of a Transcript reporter: "There is now no doubt as to the death of 'Jeo' Barker. The body of the missing Transcript reporter was Thursday night found under the debris at the ruins of the big Federal street fire, which he was assigned to cover on Tuesday morning, but from the scene of which he never returned. Away in the rear, under the ruins of the old storehouse, the workmen found him, wrapped in his big ulster, on the lapel of which was pinned the reporter's circular fire badge, which procured for him admission beyond the fire limits. Grasped in his hand was a pencil, but his notes could not be found. He probably had them in his hand at the time he fell, but the water probably washed them away. He was lying face downward on the pavement, and on top of him was piled the ruins of the storehouse which had been crushed by the falling walls on the day of the fire."

By virtue of a proclamation, published in an extra of the Royal Gazette, the Legislature of Nova Scotia meets to-morrow. The date of meeting is much earlier than usual, and the proclamation intimates that, should the special business for which the Legislature is convened, be quickly disposed of, an adjournment may take place till the usual time of meeting. The special business referred to is said to be the ratification of a deal by means of which all the coal mines of Cape Breton, and perhaps Nova Scotia, are to be handed over to a combine, the principal members of which live in different parts of the United States. It is said they are prepared to invest seventeen million dollars in the undertaking. What effect such a deal would have on the coal trade of Nova Scotia it is very difficult to conjecture, and would largely depend on the conditions entered into with the Government. When the matter comes before the Legislature for discussion the public will have a better opportunity of judging.

It is gratifying to observe that one leading member of the old liberal party of Canada sees the errors of his friends. Hon. David Mills, speaking the other day, took occasion to remark that the people of Canada "have not so far departed from the path of rectitude as to put their honor in the market." "You see," he added, "that the people of the United States have pronounced in favor of tariff reform. They cannot carry out their schemes without approaching the ground which we occupy. Does not every Canadian see that every speech made and every article written in the direction of annexation or independence is an invitation to our neighbors to delay the reforms which are contemplated with a hope that we may be impelled to move along revolutionary paths!" Mr. Mills, who is a professor of international law, offers another observation for the benefit of the Washington friends of Professor Goldwin Smith. He says that "it is not the practice among nations for those who are entrusted with the responsibilities of government to engage in public discussions of [illegible] This ongoing among nations for persons either in or out of authority to discuss schemes for the dismemberment of their own state. The adoption of the scheme of unrestricted reciprocity by a Canadian party has introduced some new customs on both sides of the line. But unrestricted reciprocity has, we believe, been abandoned. Mr. Mills and some of his comrades are getting back to their old grounds, and perhaps they will get the whole party once more in line. When they do, the present Government will have less reason to despise its opponents than it has now—[St. John Sun.]

On Monday, the 9th. inst. Mr. Cleveland was elected president of the United States. This may be news to some people who were led to believe that he was elected last November. But the fact remains that the men elected on November 10th were some 444 gentlemen called "electors," whose names nobody knows or cares anything about. These 444 gentlemen met in the capitals of the respective states they were elected to represent on Monday, and cast their ballots for president and vice-president. The result for president was as follows:

Cleveland	277
Harrison	145
Weaver	2

So that Mr. Cleveland has a clear majority of 110 in the electoral college. But in the country he has no majority at all, lacking nearly a million of half the votes! The popular vote is given as follows:—

Cleveland	5,554,685
Harrison	5,172,343
Weaver	1,040,800
Bidwell	272,314
Fish	27,153
Scattering	

In 1888 the popular vote stood:

Cleveland	5,540,329
Harrison	5,439,853
Streeter	146,938
Fisk	249,506
Scattering	4,409

Yet in 1888 Mr. Harrison, whose electors had 100,000 less votes than Mr. Cleveland's, got 233 votes in the electoral college while Mr. Cleveland only got 168. Which goes to show that in the United States it is one thing to get a majority of the votes and quite another to get elected.—Halifax Herald.

The Minister of Finance appears to have startled the nerves of the Grit editors by revealing a few secrets of the Trade and Navigation returns for 1892, which have not yet been made public, but which, if the said editors speak truly, ought to reveal a very woful picture of dwindling trade and commercial depression. The few facts adduced by Mr. Foster do not bear this out. Last year, it seems, Canada sent abroad $22,000,000 worth of agricultural products, compared with $12,000,000 worth in 1868. The exports of animal products in 1892 were valued at $28,500,000 against only $6,500,000 in 1868. Then in cheese last year Canada did an export business of $11,500,000, a tremendous expansion since the days when we were dependent on the American market. The export of appels equalled $1,500,000 last year, another great advance, mostly across the seas, although the continentalists a few years ago were telling us that the real demand for Canadian appels came from our neighbors. But not even the hardest facts convince our friends of the Opposition. They are wedded to an idol, the most exacting in its demands upon its devotees, and, though in all the great avenues of trade, commerce and finance the results are dead against their reasoning, nothing will move them to confess error. No doubt here and there can be found a line of products that would have thrived better for the United States market; here and there an industry languishes in spite of what has been done to help it along. But, taken as a whole, and that is the only fair test, there has been good and solid progress. Why not acknowledge it? Because the spirit of Cartwright broods over the party and binds them to a silly infatuation.—Toronto Empire.

Federal Ministers Heard From

THE political demonstration in the Auditorium, Toronto, on Friday evening last, in favor of the Ministers from Ottawa, is described as the most significant and enthusiastic public meeting held in that city since the memorable occasion on which the late Sir John McDonald made his last appearance there, accompanied by Sir Charles Tupper. The meeting was under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Association. Seven thousand tickets had been issued and by half-past seven o'clock every inch of room in the building was taken and thousands were unable to obtain admittance. The Ministers present were Sir John Thompson, Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. Messrs. Tupper, Bowell, Smith, Angers, Haggart, Patterson, Ives, Daly, Curran and Wood.

Premier Thompson was the first to address the assembled multitude. He said he had no new policy to unfold, although it had been intimated in some quarters that he would have a new story to tell them. The Government intended to adhere to the same policy as it stood by for the last fifteen years, the policy of building up Canada and making of it a great nation. Speaking of the exodus, he said it was to be regretted; but it had always existed. It existed under the Liberal Government, and that Government had done nothing to redress it. The late Sir John McDonald had taken steps to check this exodus. He had inaugurated a policy of building up home industries, of opening up the Northwest and developing Canada's mining interests.

Continuing this line of argument he showed that, during the last ten years the number of operatives in Canada increased 112,000. The capital invested in Canada increased $190,000,000 in the last ten years, and the amount of wages paid increased $41,000,000 in the same decade. The policy the Government intended to pursue for the future was the national policy they had followed in the past, not a mere tariff arrangement, but a policy which would unite and knit the people together while they progressed in the future as they had in the past. (Applause.) To make Canada a united nationality in itself (applause)—they needed this more than ever before, because pressure was being brought to bear against them from across the border.

Referring to the question of tariff reform, he said "his Government intended to take up tariff reform at the coming session, and they would continue in the work of tariff reform if the condition of the country seemed to require it. They had more than a year ago begun tariff reform when they made changes relating to sugar duties. The Liberals talked of having free trade, as they had it in England, and at the same time talked of reciprocity with the States. They could not have free trade and reciprocity with the States at the same time and any one who tried to make them believe they could in Canada have free trade and McKinleyism at the same time was like one who might tell them they could at once ride two horses going in different directions. He emphasized the statement that the present Government intended to adhere to the policy under which Canada had been built up in the last fifteen years."

In reference to the Manitoba School question he said "he had nothing to conceal in respect to this question. The Government in this matter would stand strictly by what the constitution of Canada provides. The Governor General in council and the Government had been asked to interfere with the system of education in Manitoba as was passed a year ago The right of the Government to interfere, to say nothing of the policy in the matter would be discussed by both sides in about ten days and that discussion would be open and before the whole public All would be able to judge for themselves The whole matter rested on constitutional grounds, and there lies, he said, no secret design to interfere with the rights of any Province. (Prolonged applause.) The Government would not interfere with the rights and powers of any Province, but they would carry out any duty imposed upon them by the constitution no matter how painful it might be for themselves or others They intended to be guided enirely by the constitution as expounded by the highest authorities that could be obtained to expound it, and they would be guided by no private opinion. (Applause.) The matter will be argued so that all may judge of the case for themselves and they would eventually be satisfied that the Government in any action they might take had been guided in their duty by the law, and not by any religious inclination. (Applause.) They would not ask him to say more, because he would be prejudging the case. (Prolonged applause.)

Hon. Mr. Bowell, Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. Mr. Smith and Hon. Mr. Tupper followed, and made able speeches These were followed by Hon. Mr. Haggart, who in the course of his speech said "he had pleasure in announcing that there would no longer be deficits on the Intercolonial railway. The end of the present year would show a deficit of only $7,000 instead of a deficit of over $500,000, as they had but a short time ago, and he hoped the railway would soon be self-supporting. At present the freight rates were as low as those of any other Canadian railway. He hoped by the next time he spoke on the public platform to be able to announce that the Government had completed arrangements for as fast a line of steamships from the old world to the maritime provinces as crossed the Atlantic to draw immigrants to Canada and make as fast time as any steamships that cross the Atlantic." (Applause). Hon. Messrs. Patterson, Daly, Angers and other ministers spoke, and the meeting broke up at midnight.

The Toronto Empire of Saturday, alluding to the meeting and particulary to Sir John Thompson's speech says: "Of Sir John Thompson and what he would say the highest expectations had been formed beforehand, and he more than met them all. The fervent exhibition of admiration and respect by the vast and delighted audience, was in no small measure drawn forth by the power and skill with which he unfolded his policy, the gratifying and acceptable nature of the policy itself, and the stately dignity of his bearing. It goes to every part of Canada to-day; will be read with interest by the people of the neighboring republic; it will be flashed under the ocean to the mother land, that the new government's policy is based, in the first place upon unfaltering loyalty to our connection with the British empire, and that the principle of sustaining and developing the great natural industries of the Dominion is to be unflinchingly adhered to. Sir John Thompson has delighted his party. He has spoken words that will never be forgotten by his fellow-countrymen. And he has established a hold upon the intelligence and loyalty of Ontario that we make bold to think can never be shaken."

Boys, make money and secure elegant and useful prizes by working a few hours after school and on Saturday's, for the Toronto Times. Boys, if you want a first-class watch, Printing Press, Air Gun, Magic Lantern or any other article that can be procured in Toronto you can secure it without cost by writing us. We want boys to work for the greatest family newspaper in Canada. Send your name and address for our prize offer to-day. Address Times Publishing Co., "Greenshades," Box 2626, Toronto P.O. Times Building, Toronto, Ont.

OUR PROVINCE AS A CHEESE AND BUTTER PRODUCER.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, who has visited our Province several times, and delivered most interesting and instructive lectures on dairying and other agricultural subjects, and who is especially well and favorably known in connection with the establishment of the cheese factories, now springing up in different sections of the Island, has lately been saying good words about us, in the old country. In fact the Professor never loses an opportunity of making known to his hearers, the producing capabilities of the Garden of the Gulf. The Grocer's Gazette reports him as speaking recently as follows, before the Home and Foreign Produce Exchange, London:

Proceeding to deal more particularly with Canada itself, the speaker first referred to Prince Edward Island, which had 2,000 square miles of land. London had got practically nothing from the Island in the past, but there was a shipment of cheese coming that should bring 57s in the market this week. It was as fine an any cheese he had ever shipped from Toronto, the cheese from which Province were like the finest Scotch cheddars, but with more butter in them. (Laughter.) Farmers there had now commenced to grow Indian corn as fodder. They used to laugh at him when he advised them to do this, and tell him it would not grow. He said: "I will give you a little bag—just enough to plant a quarter of an acre, for nothing—at the Government expense." Now to get something for nothing always tickled a man. (Laughter.) Last year he again visited the district, and there were 2,000 acres of the corn growing, which would feed as cheap as hay at 15s a ton. The year before only ten acres were grown. A great quantity of cheese was being sent out of the Island already. It would be worth the while of some London dealers to get an agent out there to buy produce on the spot. That little Island was capable of keeping fifty large co-operative factories going in the manufacture of cheese and butter. They would find in Prince Edward Island the grandest of mountain (!) scenery, joined to a very productive soil and climate.

He is also reported as giving expression to the following, before the Liverpool Produce Exchange:

Professor Robertson then proceeded to deal with the food producing resources of Canada by provinces. Prince Edward Island had, he said, a size of about 2,000 square miles, and its population was comparatively dense for Canada, although it reached only 34·5 persons per square mile. It was now beginning an export trade with Great Britain in cheese and eggs, and this would doubtless be followed in a few years by butter and bacon. It was a most beautiful and fertile province, and bore the well deserved title of the Garden of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There was a very small percentage of waste or unreclaimable land in it The Dominion Government had established an experimental Dairy Station at New Perth, and the first produce from that station was expected at Liverpool during the present week. The Island was capable of supporting at least fifty large co-operative cheese and butter factories, the product from which would ultimately find its way into this market. The comparatively cool climate in summer gave the farmers very exceptional advantages in manufacturing the finest quality of both.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the genial Professor has a high appreciation of the food producing capabilities of our Province. And who knows better than he what our soil and climate are best adapted for? He has visited the Island several times, and has arrived at his conclusions by submitting the result of his observations to scientific investigations. These encouraging words of Professor Robertson should stimulate our farmers in the work of establishing cheese factories wherever possible.

Caught Him Like a Muskrat.

A GROCER INVENTS A BURGLAR TRAP WHICH WORKS LIKE A CHARM.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The most unique capture of a burglar ever made in St. Louis was effected this morning before daylight in the grocery store of B. Tegethoff at 700 O'Fallon street. Tegethoff has four stores in St. Louis, and has been the victim of a number of burglaries. He invented a thief trap. Albert Williams, who has served two terms for burglary and was recently released from prison, is to-night in jail with one leg nearly ruined from the hold which the thief trap's teeth got on it. His yells of pain while in the trap brought policemen to the store. They could not release him, and he had to remain in the trap until the inventor was brought from his home a mile away. In the floor is a movable trap door which is protected during the day, but left so that a trifling weight will force it open during the night. When stepped upon this falls through into the cellar, releasing a heavy moveable bar, much after the style of the cutter bar of a mowing machine, bristling with spikes, to which is attached by means of wire ropes and pulleys several large stones, weighing about sixty five pounds. Facing this is a stationary bar, also spiked, and it is between these two formidable rows of teeth that Williams' leg was held These are placed between two joists in the ceiling of the cellar, and when they are in position they are held open by the trap door. As the trap door falls the weights pull the moveable bar forward with great force, in such a manner that the object disturbing the trap door cannot fail to be caught. The bars to which this is attached are notched, and as they move forward are locked upon the other side of the joist. In addition to holding the burglar's leg, the trap as it falls pulls down a small board which supports a brick, which is in turn attached to the trigger of a pistol in the store above, and is pointed so that when discharged it shoots straight across the hole in which the victim's leg is held. Last night the cartridge in this pistol missed fire, or burglar Williams would have been shot dead. Williams said of his experience:

The floor gave way, and I began slipping into the cellar, but was caught like a flash by two iron bars with sharp teeth, which stabbed right into my leg to the bone. The bars held my leg near the knee, and I could not escape. The pain was terrible, and it seemed as if I was held there all night. The more I moved the worse the trap lacerated my leg and increased the pain.

There was a 44-calibre gun set so that it pointed directly toward my head and body. It did not go off. If it had I would have been blown to pieces.

Supreme Court.

JAN. 11.

In re application for mandamus against William C. White, Esq., Registrar of Deeds, to compel him to register a certain deed from Mary Stewart. Mr. Stewart moves for mandamus; the Attorney-General contra The court refuse to grant the mandamus.

William Miller vs. William Reid. Confessed for $3 250 41. Stewart for plaintiff; Wyatt for defendant.

William Darling and another vs. William Reid Confessed for $110 05. D. C. McLeod for plaintiff; Wyatt for defendant.

Henry Wadman, of Crapaud, and Oliver Rattenbury, of Charlottetown, barrister-at-law, were appointed commissioners for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court.

In re application of J. G. Eckstadt to reduce levy marked on an execution in a suit wherein Augustus Heimans was plaintiff and said Eckstadt was defendant, Mr. W. S. Stewart on order nisi and affidavit of defendant, and no cause being shown, the court referred the matter to the Prothonotary to compute the amount due, if anything. Leave granted to the applicant to apply to the Court for further order Costs reserved.

Jas. Eden vs. John Connolly and another—Mr. F. Peters for plaintiff on affidavit of Jas. Eden moved for a order to the Collector of Customs at Charlottetown to deliver to the plaintiff's attorney extracts from the invoices of goods imported by defendants and to give a statement of goods now in bond belonging to or imported by defendants. Court granted an order.

Jas. Tuplin vs. Ronald McDonald—Confessed for $78.50. N. McLeod, Q. C., for plaintiff; H. C. Macdonald for defendant.

Neil McQuarrie vs. Wm. B. Bowness—Confessed for $43 40. N. McLeod, Q. C., for plaintiff; H. C. Macdonald for defendant.

Herbert Harris vs. Jas. St. C. Moore—Confessed for $84 42. Morson for plaintiff; P. L. Hazzard for defendant.

Jas Beales vs John Moore Coles, an absent debtor—Judgment for $68 84. F. L. Hazzard for plaintiff.

Geo. H. Toombs vs. Daniel McLean, an absent debtor—Judgment for $57 71. Rattenbury for plaintiff.

Chas. Frost and another vs. John Hagan, an absent debtor—Judgment for $37.72. N. McLeod, Q. C., for plaintiff.

John McLean and another vs. Alex. P. Stewart, an absent debtor—Judgment for $106.04. N. McLeod, Q. C., for plaintiff.

Peter Halloran vs. Joseph O'Brien, an absent debtor—Judgment for $312.13. Rattenbury for plaintiff.

Herbert Harris vs. Stephen E. Gallant—Judgment for plaintiff for $67.19. Morson for plaintiff; H. C. McDonald and Attorney-General for defendant.

The Grand Jury found true bills against John McKinnon for arson and larceny, Daniel O'Connell for larceny, Wm. Elsworth for housebreaking and larceny, Alex. C. Shaw for perjury, Christina Munroe for infanticide and Fred Shaw for larceny. In Shaw's case the trial will not be held this term as the prisoner is an inmate of Falconwood Asylum. No bill was found in the case of Henry Crossman for larceny.

JAN. 12.

Wm. Horriel vs. Benjamin Dockendorff—Action for wages, &c. Verdict for defendant. Mr. Good for plaintiff; McLeod and Morson for defendants.

Louis H. Davies and another vs. William Acorn, an absent debtor—Action for professional fees. Verdict for plaintiffs.

Daniel W. Robb and another vs. Donald A Campbell—Action on promissory note. Judgment for plaintiff. L. H. Davies, Q. C., for plaintiffs, F. Peters for defendants.

Fennell and another vs. Burns—An interpleader arising out of disputed claims under the Garnishee Act and Mechanics Lien Act against the owner of building indebted to the contractor who in turn was indebted to some hardware firms and others for materials supplied. The question under consideration was whether a creditor under a garnishee order served upon the owner had a prior claim upon the unpaid contract money to an unregistered mechanic's lien. Mr. Davies Q. C, and Mr. Peters argued in support of claim under Garnishee Act; Mr. Morson for mechanic's lien. Court took time to consider.

Jan. 13.

The Queen on the prosecution of Daniel Miller vs. John McKinnon. Indictment for arson. Jury returned a verdict of "guilty." Attorney-General for Crown; W. S. Stewart for prisoner.

The Grand Jury was discharged today. Before their discharge they submitted the following report:

The Grand Jury for the County of Queen's County, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Canada, beg leave to report as follows: That they have visited the Hospital for the Insane, Poor House and Jail and found all these institutions clean, well-managed and the inmates made as comfortable as the nature of the circumstances will permit.

We are of the opinion that in two of the sleeping rooms of the Hospital for the Insane there is overcrowding. One of the rooms, which was only 13x25 feet, had nine beds, and another room, 13x23 feet, had eight beds. We inspected all the wards, sleeping rooms, kitchen and all other parts of the building; also, the stores and provisions, and found everything clean and the stores of good quality. The supervisor, Mr. and Mrs Macdonald, and all the attendants are capable and deligent in the discharge of their duties.

The Poor House is as well kept and comfortable as the nature of the building will permit. The building requires to be renovated and additions made to it. There are two inmates in the Poor House—a woman named Kate Dermody and a man named Michael McInnis—whom we think should be removed to the Hospital for the Insane, as they are at times a cause of fear and annoyance to the other inmates. The jail is clean and well managed.

Respectfully submitted for self and fellows.

JOHN BALL, foreman.

Grand Jury Room, Jan. 13, 1893.

Jan. 14.

Christian Monroe, indicted for infanticide, was arraigned this morning and pleaded guilty to concealment of birth.

The Queen vs. Daniel O'Connell. Indicted for larceny. After a few minutes deliberation the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." "Attorney General for Crown; Oliver Rattenbury for prisoner.

The Court has been engaged since Monday in hearing the libel suit of Dr. C. L. Strickland vs W. A. Brennan, proprietor of the Summerside Agriculturist. The suit arose over an article which appeared in that paper, on October 29th last, in which Dr. Strickland was termed a "fakir" on account of not starting his horse "Elmo" in the stallion race at Georgetown. L. H Davies Q. C. and W. S. Stewart appear for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General and W. A. O. Morson for the defendant. The case will likely terminate to-day. Great interest is manifested in the suit.

The Shaw perjury case has been postponed till next term, in order to obtain more witnesses.

LETTER OF THANKS.

To Mr. Wm. McPhail

I desire to thank all connected with the management of the Hospital for Insane for the care and maintenance of my late brother Joseph during the three years he was in your charge, and also for the very respectable manner in which you handed over his remains for burial. My hope is that you may long continue to discharge the onerous duty of looking after those poor ones, who from various causes have been bereft of their reason.

Very sincerely yours
ANGUS MCLELLAN.

Narrows Creek, Jan 12th 1893.
(Examiner please copy.)

A Vessel 120 Years Old.

A Liverpool letter to the Belfast News of Dec. 31st, says: The wreck is just reported of a vessel which, if not actually the oldest vessel afloat, is, or was, at any rate, a long way over being a centenarian. The vessel in the Jersey bark Elise, and was built as far back as 120 years ago. She appeared in the register long before steamships came into existence, and for some time ran between Plymouth and Halifax, Nova Scotia, as a packet ship. With the advance of a more modern vessel, and then the introduction of the steamship, the Elise had to fall out of the front rank, and subsequently was relegated to the timber trade. In this she remained a carrier for many years, and became a well-known vessel in the trade. From this she went into the fish-carrying between Newfoundland and the Straits, and then ended her career. The Elise, in ballast, was leaving the Brazilian coast for Gaspe, Canada, to load fish when she got ashore and became a wreck. This closed the existence of one of the most remarkable vessels ever built, and, doubtless, has covered the link which bound the marine architecture of 120 years ago with the present.

ONE PUSHED THE BUTTON.

THE ELEVATOR, MUCH TO HER DISCOMFITURE, INSISTED ON DOING THE REST.

There was one lady at the Great Northern who thought yesterday that she had seen her last Christmas. She pushed the button, as it were, and that instrument did the rest. She had been down to the new ladies' cafe, opened yesterday by Mr. Eden, on the main floor, eating her Christmas dinner, and had intended going to the matinee, but instead she was the star in an improvised matinee, which was enjoyed by all the stay-at-homes who didn't have the enjoyment scared out of them. Mr. Eden was one of these latter kind.

The lady, Mrs. Shawzee, left her gloves in her room. She got in the elevator and went up to her floor. When she reached this place she gave the elevator boy her key and told him to run around to her room and get them.

"But," said the boy, "I have strict orders not to leave the elevator."

"I'll take charge of it," said she, "and not leave it until you return." She didn't leave it until much later than she anticipated. The boy, anxious to accommodate the guest, left on his errand, and she idly toyed with the lever until the lever began to toy with her.

She moved the thing a little, and it having no effect, the woman's curiosity getting the better of her, she determined to see how far she could move it without moving the elevator. It was moved another notch, yet the elevator appeared to be waiting for the boy. Another; there was a slight shaking. It was getting exciting. Another. Yes, where was the other! Did you ever have the ground pulled out from under you when you were coming home at about 2 A. M.?

Did you ever try to sit down in a chair that was on the other side of the room, but which you thought was in your immediate vicinity? Can you imagine how Blake's comet will feel when it throws itself at the earth at the rate of 1,000,000 miles per diem, and the earth steps aside and deals it an upper-cut on the left jaw? If you can imagine all these things you can form some notion of the way Mrs. Shawzee felt when she touched the bottom of that hydraulic elevator again.

The bottom touched the ground floor while she was on her way down, and it then went back to meet her feet. She said something in a very loud tone of voice. It couldn't have been anything very bad, because she is a lady and one of the star boarders of the Great Northern.

When the elevator met her feet it continued on its way upward at an alarming rate of speed. Past the first, the sixth, and when the time it reached the fourteenth story—the building is sixteen stories high—she got hold of the lever again. No one knows, not even herself, what she was doing between the first and fourteenth stories. Of course when the elevator struck the floor the lever had sprung back to the place from which she had originally pulled it and bounded up as has been described.

She gave it the same old pull, and with a jerk more than a bronco bucking ever made, the thing left her feet again and went down with a bang. She said the same thing over again in a louder tone of voice, and the people could hear it repeatedly as she and the elevator went up again. This time the attendants on all the different floors had run to the elevator doors. When it reached the top it started down again, and when it reached the bottom it started up again.

As she passed each of the floors the attendants yelled at her to pull the other way. This kept her constantly reversing the lever, which kept the elevator going up a few flights, then down a few flights, each time with a jerk that almost broke the wires. Mr. Eden succeeded in opening the door on the main floor, and when it finally came down again jumped in at imminent risk and stopped its eccentric cavorting.

When Mrs Shawzee was brought out she fainted and Dr. Talman was called. She was taken to her room and confined there on account of her Christmas Day with nervous prostration.—Exchange.

Fourteen New Cardinals.

ROME, January 16.—The Pope created fourteen cardinals at the consistory to-day, the list not including any Americans. Archbishop Vaughan of Westminster, is elevated to the cardinalate; also Archbishop Logue, primate of Ireland. In all, six Italians, two French, two Prussian, one English, one Irish, one Hungarian and one Spanish. The Pope announced in addition that the creation of two cardinals was reserved.

Pere Andre, who defended successfully native during the Northwest rebellion, as Riel's spiritual advisor, is dead.

DECEMBER!

FOR LADIES.

Fur-lined cloaks
Fur Jackets,
Fur Capes,
Fur Muffs,
Cloth Jackets,
Mantles,
Ulsters.

FOR MEN.

Fur Coats,
Fur Caps,
Melissa Coats,
Overcoats,
Reefers,
Tweed Suits,
Worsted Suits.

Boys Clothing, all selling at very low prices at the London House

HARRIS & STEWART
LONDON HOUSE.

TEAPOT FREE!

With every 5 Pounds of our Tea bought at either 20, 24 or 28 Cents per pound, we will give, free of charge, ONE EARTHENWARE TEAPOT.

Our Tea has given excellent satisfaction lately, and it is too well known all over the country to require any puffing on our part.

CALL EARLY & GET A TEAPOT FREE

(This offer is good for one month from this date.)

BEER & GOFF,
April 8—1yr QUEEN & KING SQUARE STORES

SLEIGH ROBES!

We have about 50 large

GOAT ROBES,

bought about 20 per cent, under the regular price,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Everything in the Fur line: Ladies Muffs, Collars, Astrakan Jackets, Men's Fur Caps, Gloves etc. A big cut in prices on all these goods.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

HAWKER'S TOLU AND WILD CHERRY BALSAM.

A Positive and Most Valuable Remedy for the CURE of

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA

OR ANY FORM OF THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE.

If Afflicted, Try It. It Will Cure You.

Malcolm McLean, of Kensington, P.E.I., writes the following:

For five years I suffered from severe Chronic Bronchitis, for which the doctors gave me no relief. Friends advised a change of climate as my only hope. HAWKER'S BALSAM OF TOLU AND WILD CHERRY was recommended to me and I am happy to say that I was entirely cured before I had used two large bottles. I consider it to be truly a wonderful medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers.

For Sale by all Druggists and General Dealers.

PRICE 25 and 50cts. per BOTTLE.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE HAWKER MEDICINE CO. (LTD.)
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Blank books, bill heads and receipts

Burns in the best style, printed at the

Herald Office

The Charlottetown Hospital.

UNDER the management of the Sisters of Charity, visited daily by a staff of skilful physicians, supplied with all the conveniences for the treatment of special cases, private rooms at moderate charges for private patients. For admission and other particulars apply to the Lady Superior or to any member of the medical staff.

March 13, 1893.—tf

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, on THURSDAY, the NINETH day of February, A. D. 1893, next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-four in Queen's County, in the said Island, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing at a stake in the north bank of Winter River at the southeast corner of land in the possession of Isaac Doucette; thence north fifty-eight degrees west sixty-five chains or until it meets land now or formerly in possession of Elisha LePage; thence north thirty-two degrees east eighty chains and sixty-five links or until it meets land now or formerly in possession of W. Blatch; thence south fifty-eight degrees east along said Blatch's boundary to the shore of Winter River; thence following the course of the said river to the place of commencement, containing sixty-two acres of land, a little more or less.

Also all that other tract, piece or parcel of land in the said Township Twenty-four and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the northeast by land leased or formerly leased to Thomas McNeill on the northwest by land now or formerly in the occupation of Elisha LePage, on the southwest by land of the Roman Catholic Church, and on the southeast by Winter River, containing thirty-three acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the twenty-third day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five and made between Marcus Martin and Mary Martin, his wife, of the one part and Edward Bayfield, of the other part, and on account of non-payment of the principal and interest secured thereby.

Dated this 31st day of November, A. D. 1892.

EDWARD BAYFIELD,
Mortgagee.

Further particulars may be had at the office of Bayfield & Blanchard, Solicitors Charlottetown.
nov 29—6t

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien,

Office, Great George St.

Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, Nov. 6, 1892—1y