THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1893

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The famous falls of Montmorenci near Quebec and all the surrounding property, belonging to the Hall estate, has been sold to the Quebec and Levis Electric Light company, the price paid being $230,000.

The Canadian Pacific railway reports gross earnings of $2,888,457 in November, the operating expenses being $1,065,812. For the eleven months, January 1st to Nov. 30th, the gross earnings have been $19,515,223 and the operating expenses $11,915,661. The net profits in November this year were $1,002,644, and in the eleven months $7,599,561, a gain of $472,098, so far this year.

On Saturday last Hon. L. O. Taillon, Premier of Quebec, was elected by acclamation in Chambly. Notwithstanding the efforts of Mercier and his friends no one was found with sufficient temerity to sacrifice himself in opposing the Premier. North Hastings carried by an increased majority, and Chambly by acclamation, are not very strong indications of the advance of the "wave of Liberalism."

Some Liberal papers are expressing fears that the Conservative Government will steal their party's policy. Conservatives have their moments of weakness it is true, and some of them—the real bad ones—might steal—a march or something of that kind. But there they draw the line. Joining a political suicide club is out of the question. The liberal policy can be left out o' nights with absolute safety.—[Montreal Gazette]

The great Chicago Auditorium building is found to be sinking with the ground. Chicago is built on a thin crust of earth overlying a mass of semi-fluid clay which local geologists have long feared would not be able to stand the pressure of the high buildings the windy citizens delight to heap upon it. If the Auditorium sets the way, visitors to the big fair may be able to stand on the sidewalk and look down the chimney of a twenty-six story building.

It now appears that there was an American committee of the Panama Canal company, of which Richard W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, was chairman at a salary of $25,000 per annum. This committee was formed for the purpose of placating all American opposition to the Panama Canal enterprise. The records made public at Paris show that no less than $2,400,000 was expended by this committee in the United States. It would be interesting to learn who received the money.

President Harrison's latest official act is the calling for information from the Government departments respecting the traffic operations of the Canadian Pacific railway. Mr. Harrison has directed more hostile direction to Canada than was found necessary by any of his predecessors for a long time. Indeed, Canada seems to give him as much trouble almost as King Charles' head did to the geniel Mr. Dick, of Copperfieldan memory. And it has to be added, with about as much cause in fact.—[Montreal Gazette.]

Philadelphia has a city hall which was designed to cost $5,000,000, and was meant to be finished in five years, but which has been sixteen years under construction, and has cost $16,000,000, and is expected to cost $16,000,000 more before it is completed. It is a Republican ring that rules Philadelphia, and though it cuts no figure in the press compared with Tammany, it seems to be fully as able as the much abused Democratic society ever was in the work of mis-spending the public money.—[Exchange.]

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times, referring to the recent seizures of Canadian vessels by the Russians in the Behring Sea, says: "There is strong ground to suspect collusion between Russia and America (i. e. the United States) in this affair. Russia cannot and presumably does not intend to claim exclusive rights in the waters where these vessels were captured." It is not surprising, in view of the Yankee hostility to Great Britain, that the Washington government should court the support of Russia, the natural enemy of all free British political institutions.—*Exchange.*

Rev. Dr. Douglas is out in the Montreal Witness with another bitter attack on Sir John Thompson. This is the third time that the reverend doctor has sought to vilify the minister of justice, with the result that Sir John's position in the country has been greatly strengthened. In this province such assaults have little or no effect for the simple reason that Sir John's life and character are well-known. Indeed so flagrant are Dr. Douglas' misrepresentations of the facts that his friends may be charitable as to believe that he is the unconscious victim of some disordered body vendor who has been engaged for his purpose.—[Halifax Mail.

The trade returns of Canada for the first five months show that a good number of the kind which we expected and greatly enjoyed, were duty free.

000,000, of which $114,000,000 represented exports and $117,000,000 imports. This total trade has never been equalled. Before 1892 the largest foreign trade of the Dominion was in 1883, when it reached $221,000,000; but in that year the value of imports exceeded the value of exports by $25,000,000. Our exports last year were far greater in value than in any other former year. In 1892 the total reached $102,000,000. Neither before nor since that time has it been so much as $100,000,000 until last year, when it reached $114,000,000.

The New York Sun makes another most frantic appeal to the people of the United States to assist the grit party in Canada to obtain control of the Canadian parliament. "How can we help our friends in Canada," it asks. In answer to its own question it suggests that the C. P. R. should be crippled by congressional action. It says: "Well may the Canadian liberals question the sincerity of our expressions of sympathy and of our promise of co-operation while we continue to furnish the sinews of war to the worst enemy of continental union." And in the hope of exciting its readers to action the Sun adds: "The demand for political association with the United States must ultimately come, as a matter of diplomatic form, from the parliament at Ottawa; and our friends in Canada have a right to demand that we shall aid them to remove the most formidable obstacle to their obtaining control of that assembly."

In our columns to day will be found an account of the most disastrous fire that has occurred in this city for a long time—since the introduction of the waterworks How the fire originated will probably always remain a mistery. Mr. Nortons loss is pretty well covered by insurance; but Mr. McDonald is a very heavy loser. Indeed the business, which twenty years of tact, perseverance and attention had built up, was wiped out in one hour. He has the sympathy of the community in his hour of trial, and we feel sure that, with his well-known industry and integrity, he will soon come to the front again Mr. McDonald has been a public spirited citizen, always willing to do his share towards helping along any project for the public good. For these reasons, as well as on on account of the great loss he has sustained, there is no doubt that he will receive a generous patronage in his boot and shoe store, which was not destroyed, as well as in his other business, when he starts again.

On Friday last an election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the elevation of Hon. Mr. Bowell to the Senate, took place in North Hastings, Ont. As this was the first election in Ontario since Sir John Thompson became Premier, much interest wat felt in the contest. The result was the return of Mr. Carscallen, Conservative by a majority of 240 votes over Van Kleck, Grit. In 1891 Hon. Mr. Bowell carried the riding by a majority of 206 votes. It will therefore be seen that instead of losing ground in this constituency the Conservatives have gained. The last census shows that North Hastings has a population of 22,000, of wnom not more than 3,000 are Catholics. Strong efforts were made to create prejudice against the Government because Sir. John Thompson is a Catholic. The election of the Conservative, with such a majority, in the face of such conduct, speaks well for the good sense of the electors, and shows they are willing to judge a man by his acts, rather than by his *creed.*

CONFEDERATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE Newfoundland papers received by last mail refer to the confederation question as if it were not likely to be made an issue in the near future. The Telegram, the organ of the government, says: "Sir William Whiteway has obtained all the information he needed with respect to confederation and the various matters discussed at the conference. Whether it be the intention of the government to take a plebiscite on the question, leave it for an issue at the general election, or exclude it from their programme altogether, certain it is that no difficulty now exists in ascertaining the terms Canada is prepared to offer." And in another editorial the same journal says: The present government will do nothing without consulting the electorate, and this assurance we give on the authority of the premier and his lieutenants. "Should it be decided to submit the question to the people next spring, it will go before them in the shape of a plebiscite, and they will have the greatest freedom in rendering their verdict." These utterances alone would apparently indicate that the Newfoundland government is likely to submit the question to a plebiscite, but they were made in the Telegram of the 15th and 16th ult.; and in more recent issues, while making no definite statement to that effect, the Telegram treats the whole question as a dead issue. Since the government of Newfoundland is in a position to ascertain Canada's terms, if they have not already been known, it will be for "The Keatonian Office" to take the initiative in any further negotiations.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

THE Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, have just been published. They show that Mr. Foster's expectation of a small surplus for the year, despite the large remission of taxation involved in free sugar, has been well borne out, and that the surplus for 1892 is $155,977, a very neat and successful balancing of the revenue and expenditure. The total expenditure was $36,765,894 against $36,943,657 the previous year, an exceedingly small increase, and less by over two millions than the expenditures of five years ago (1887). The expenditures for 1893 will be even less. The net debt now stands at $241,131,434, of which the annual burden paid in interest is $9,763,978. The annual burden in 1879, the last fiscal year of the Cartwright regime, was $7,194,734, so that for an annual extra charge of $2,500,000 the Conservative Administrations have built the Canadian Pacific Railway, established fast steamships on the Pacific, assisted greatly in railway development all over the Dominion, constructed many useful and magnificent public buildings, and deepened the canal system. The net rate of interest paid in 1892 was 2.93 against 3.67 paid during the last Cartwright year, and thus as time goes on and conversions of the debt are effected at lower rates the annual burden will diminish It is satisfactory to observe that while the chartered banks are attracting greater sums of the public deposits every year, the total amount on deposit in the savings banks of the Dominion at Ottawa in 1892 was $39,529,547, an increase of over a hundred thousand dollars in the year. The circulation of Dominion notes in 1892 was $17,282,698, an increase of over $1,000,000 since 1891, indicative of expanding commerce, and larger accrued profits on the circulation to the country. Mr. Courtney adds that the circulation by November 30 had further gone up to $18,045,577. The event of the financial year was the issue of a new loan of £2,250,000 to meet redemption of debt and withdrawals from the savings banks, and which resulted, as we all remember, in a triumphant vindication of Canada's credit in the money markets at a time when other colonies of the Empire were not able to borrow at all on any terms. The minimum price for the loan, which bears 3 per cent. interest, was fixed at 91. The rate realized was £92 0s. 10 1-2d., and tenders were received for over three times the amount required. There could hardly be a better indication of Canada's healthy financial condition than this. Our finances, besides, are being well handled, and there is every reason for Canadians to feel the same confidence in the present Administration and its policy, as has been evinced by the jealous and suspicious money lenders abroad.—[Empire.]

General Miles and his Scare.

The discovery made by General Miles of the United States army that Canada has three armed cruisers on the lakes, and that their presence is a declaration of war, has been followed by a number of "scare" articles. The New York Sun is reliably informed from Washington that the three vessels, the Constance, the Petrel and the Curlew, are all at present on the lakes. As a matter of fact, one of these little fishery cruisers is not yet completed, another is down here on the Atlantic coast, while the third is probably in winter quarters on the lakes. It seems somewhat remarkable that an officer of the United States army would have no more sense of responsibility and no better idea of discipline than to discuss international matters as General Miles does. The Chicago Times, which is printed at a lake port, is not much impressed with the indictment against Canada. General Miles had observed "we could better afford to let a foreign nation hold the mouth of the Mississippi than of the St. Lawrence." On this text the Times observes:

"At no time since the formation of the republic, save during the war of 1812, has the St. Lawrence been denied to American navigation. No gunboats were necessary to open the way. We have been at peace with our British neighbor and an excellent treaty has subsisted since 1817 limiting each power as to the maintenance of war vessels on the lakes. The result has been profound peace. There has been no menance from either side. The expense of maintaining an increasing number of useless war vessels has been avoided. During the entire period since 1817 Canada has feared no American aggression from the great lakes, and America has feared no aggression from the same source by Great Britain. But during that time the navigation of the Mississippi was closed for a period—not by the guns of a hostile fleet bearing the flag of a foreign nation, but by the madness of a part of our own people."

Regarding another utterance of General Miles, the Times says:

"With that facility for making foolish speeches which characterizes a superfluous major general of the army in command of a superfluous department, with headquarters at Chicago, Miles has been quoted as saying: "If Canada has armed three vessels for service on the lakes as described by officers of the revenue marine service at Washington it amounts to a declaration of war." If among mankind there had subsisted for the last seventy years such utmost the evidence of treaty obligations as has been shown during all that period by the United States and by Great Britain with reference to the treaty of 1817, there would be no need of navies or army officers. Even as it is the army would be better without an officer who is talking about substantial violations of war when the evidence of a violation of war are not to be analyzed by one, but by his superiors.

The Boston Herald is another journal which refuses to go into hysterics. It says that "General Miles has had the reputation of an able and sagacious man when in his own sphere." Adding: "It is to be hoped that he will not risk this, by continuing to make ridiculous errors of such inadequate affairs as a few revenue cutters that are being built in Canada for the great lakes."

DISASTROUS FIRE.

J. H. Macdonald's and R. R. Norton & Co's Stocks go up in Smoke.

Loss About $95,000; Insurance $42,000.

At 6 o'clock Friday morning the fire brigade was called out to suppress one of the most disastrous fires that has occurred in Charlottetown for several years. The blaze originated in the dry goods establishment of J. B. Macdonald on Queen St. It was discovered shortly before six by some workmen who were on their way to the wharf to cut the ice from around the tug T. A. Stewart. The alarm was sounded shortly afterwards, and the firemen were quickly on the scene.

The fire mus have been burning sometims before being discovered, for when first seen the whole interior of the first floor of the building was enveloped in flames, which had even burst through the show windows and were licking up an empty goods box and the electric light poles at the edge of the platform. The flames spread rapidly to the second and third floors—as quickly reducing everything before them to ashes—until the roof was reached. Finally its supports succumbed to the fiend's upward flight, and it fell in.

When the flames reached the second floor of Mr. Macnonald's establishment, they spread with rapidity to the adjoining hardware establishment of R. R. Norton & Co., through the dividing walls of plaster and laths, and began their devastating career. The first floor of the building was saved from the inroads o' the flames owing to the dividing wall being of brick. By this means opportunity was offered to save considerable stock on this floor. Willing hands were quickly at work and the stock was soon removed to a place of safety. Goods to the value of $3,500 were thus saved. The goods on the other two floors were quickly at the mercy of the flames and either burned or destroyed. The roof of the building followed in the wake of that of Macdonald's.

The firemen worked energetically to stay the flames, but were greatly hampered from the fact of being only able to direct the streams of water through the windows of the burning buildings. The dense smoke from the burning dry goods was another inconvenience. It was 9 o'clock before the men had the flames completely under control, and three hours more had expired ere the brigade was called off from the scene. The fire proved a very stubborn one with which to contend. When the roofs became heated, and before toppling in, the slates on them flew in all directions. The sparks too assumed a wide latitude, twice igniting houses nearby. The roof of Miss M. A. Carroll's residence was ignited by one of the flying embers, but spent itself without doing any damage. The roof of Mr. A. E. McEachen's store also caught, and the services of the firemen were called into requisition to extinguish it. No damage was however done.

Mr. Macdonald's establishment was completely gutted and only the brick walls of the building are left standing. The immense stock in the building was entirely destroyed, not a dollar's worth being saved.

Norton & Co's establishment was entirely gutted from the second floor upwards. The first floor was protected from the flames by the brick wall dividing it from Macdonald's. It was however pretty well soaked with water.

The dry goods establishment of Patton Bros., adjoining J. B. Macdonald's had a close call. The smoke managed to gain ingress to the upper floors, and the goods thereon stored were slightly damaged. Their loss on this account is covered by insurance in one of the companies represented by E. R. Brow.

Mr. Macdonald himself owned the building in which he did business. He valued his premises at about $10,000. It was insured for $5,000 in the Alliance Co., represented by F. H. Arnaud.

The building in which Norton & Co. carried on their hardware business was owned by the Connolly Estate. Its value is placed at about $12,000. It was insured for $2,500 in the North British and Mercantile Co., represented by F. W. Hyndman, and $2,500 in the Royal, represented by John Macleachern.

The building was one of the oldest in the city, and was built and formerly owned by the late Hon. Daniel Brennan. Mr. Brennan carried on his business in the portion occupied by Norton & Co., and his residence was in the portion lately occupied by J. B. Macdonald.

Mr. Macdonald valued his stock at $45,000, which was insured as follows: Eastern represented by F. W. Hyndman, $5,000; London and Lancashire, represented by John Macleachern, $2,500; Royal, $4,000 and United, $2,500, both represented by John Macleachern.

R. R. Norton & Co's stock was estimated at $35,000, and was insured as follows: Queen, represented by Jas DesBrisay, $7,000; Union, represented by F. W. Hyndman, $3,000; United, $5,000; Royal, $3000.

How the fire originated is a mystery. Mr. Macdonald's establishment was heated by hot air, but there was no fire in the furnace when the store was closed Thursday night. The theory that an explosion of gas caused the blaze is entertained by many. Several persons passed in the vicinity of the store between 5 and 6 o'clock, and saw no signs of fire. The watchman on the block says he went off duty at 5 40, and at that time everything seemed all right.

The dry goods in Macdonald's establishment continued smouldering until Monday night. Saturday afternoon the blaze from them was so strong that it was considered opportune to have a deleguation from the fire brigade drench them. It remained however for Monday's rain to give them the quietus. Saturday Mr. Macdonald managed to get his safe opened, and luckily found its contents uninjured. The paint of the woodwork was just slightly blistered from the heat.

Messrs. C. E. L. Jarvis and F. R. Butcher, insurance adjusters, arrived here Saturday evening from St. John, to adjust the damage done Norton & Co's and Patton Bros' stocks. Mr. Butcher is adjustator for the insurance companies; Mr. W. D. McKay, of this city, arbitrator for the insured and Mr. David Rogers, of Summerside referee.

Fatal Dynamite Explosion.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Dec. 28—At eight o'clock this morning a box of dynamite exploded in a shaft sunk for the new East River tunnel near the Junction of the Jackson and Vernon avenues in this city. The explosion set fire to a four story brick building adjoining and shattered every pane of glass in the buildings for blocks around. A score or more of persons were injured by falling timbers, glass, etc. The explosion was so terrific that nearly every building on Jackson avenue, from fifth street to Bordon avenue, was badly damaged. The structures include the post office and Sylvester & Co's factory. Fire immediately started in the debris.

Three persons were killed outright by the explosion—Mary Graden, Mrs. Recor and Henry O'Brien, all of 27 Jackson avenue.

Among the injured are two men who worked in a factory across the street from the scene of the explosion, and four persons living at 29 Jackson avenue. All these were hurt by broken glass and the falling walls. Patrick McEntee, the foreman, employed on the tunnel was badly injured. One of the workmen says that two barrels of dynamite were taken from the storehouse on the meadows to a lot on Fourth street, where the tunnel shaft is situated, and the men were thawing it out when the explosion occurred. The tenements, 21 to 29 Jackson avenue were shattered, with the stores and offices below the post office.

As a mishap dash to centre as to break machinery, occurred at Gananoque, Ont., last week.

The Dynamite Bomb in Dublin.

At 11 o'clock on the night of the 26th ult. an explosion occurred outside of the detective office in Exchange court, Dublin. Detective Synott, who was passing at the time was killed. The scene of the explosion is near the City hall and not far from Dublin Castle. The detective office, known as the division of police headquarters, is at 3 and 4 Exchange court, just off Dame street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. The explosion occurred immediately beneath the window of the room of the chief of the detective department. Detective Synott had just been discharged from an hospital where he had been confined with a severe illness, and was to have resumed his duties that day. His right leg was blown off, and he was killed on the spot. The authorities are making a rigid investigation. The general opinion is that the bomb, or infernal machine, was placed by a person having a personal spite against the detective force.

Detective Synott, when found, lay prostrate, his face and arm mangled and his skull shattered, and severely wounded on the chest. He was taken to the Jervis street hospital, where his injured limbs were amputated. He lay unconscious for about twenty minutes and then died. The walls of the detective office were cracked by the force of the explosion, and all of the windows and window frames were broken. At the spot where the infernal machine exploded the flagging of the court yard was torn up for several feet and a great hole was excavated in the earth. Apparently Synnott had kicked or otherwise moved the machine away from the wall of the buildings, and this very much lessened the damage to the structure. In the interior all the rooms are strewn with broken plaster and splinters of glass.

A man named Kevane was arrested at Nenagh, County Tipperary, charged with being connected with the explosion. Kevane is a stranger, and had in his possession a discharge paper bearing the name of a steamer plying between Montreal and Glasgow, dated July last. He admitted having been in Dublin. After a searching investigation the story he told was found to be true in every particular and he was released.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Cork held last week a resolution was adopted condemning the Dublin outrages and expressing the hope that the "authors of so terrible an offence against the Irish cause may be speedily brought to punishment."

Detective Synnott's funeral was one of the largest held in Dublin for many years. The entire route of the procession was lined with respectful crowds of people, who bowed their heads as the body of the murdered detective passed them. The funeral was a very imposing one, and the behavior and conversation of the crowd showed that the dastardly crime through which the detective lost his life was universally deplored. There are no new developments in the case and to judge from the present outlook the cowardly author of the outrage will go unpunished.

Sporting Notes.

W. R. Allen, owner of Kremlin, 2,07¾, says that his horse will be prepared next season to meet any trotting stallion on earth.

Mr. A. C. Bell of New Glasgow, N. S., intends sending his stallion Israel, 2.27¼, and a few of that horse's colts, to the kite track at Independence, Ia.

D. H. Blanchard of Boston has hung up a $10,000 purse open to all trotting stallions eligible to the 2.12 class for a race to take place at Mystic Park on Sept. 13th next The purse will be divided: $5 000 to first, $2,500 to second, $1,500 to third, $1,000 to fourth.

A letter has been received from Australia, which states that James Stansbury, champion oarsman of the world, Thomas Sullivan, champion of New Zealand, and Peter Kemp, will come to America in 1893 if there is to be an international single scull regatta at the world's fair Chicago, and the purses will guarantee them. Stansbury will not row for the championship of the world in an open regatta, but he will be prepared to row any man in England or America, for a suitable stake, for the title.

Bowerman Brothers, owners of Wilton, 2.19¼, sire of Moquette, 2.10; Silicon, 2.15¼ as a two-year-old; Sea Girl, 2.18¼, and a dozen other fast ones, were offered $50,000 in cash for their horse the other day. They refused the offer, and said they would not accept twice the amount for him, as they considered him the fastest stallion in the world. Being good-naturedly chaffed about the statement, the Bowermans announced that they would trot Wilton next season against Stamboul, 2,07¼; Kremlin, 2 07¾; Arion, 2.10¼; Nelson, 2.10, and any stallions that their owners might care to enter in such a race, for $5,000 a corner, the winner to take the entire sweepstakes. Messrs Bowerman say they are anxious to have such a contest, which will be a sensible way of deciding the stallion championship, instead of exhibiting horses in trials against time.

J. Howard Lewis, Jr., whose stock farm is located near Media, has decided to go to England with two of the best of the steeplechasers in his stable, with the object of winning the Grand National steeplechase, to be run at the Liverpool course the latter part of March. The race is the great steeplechase event of the year in England, and is worth $6,000 to the winner. The race is one of four miles and a run over a rough course, with many high jumps, but Mr. Lewis believes he has a horse that can win it. He is backed in his opinion by a wealthy sporting gentleman, a great admirer of Mr. Lewis as a jockey and trainer, and who offers to pay all the expenses of the trip in the event of his not being successful. If he can make the weight which his horse will have to carry Mr. Lewis will be in the race himself in the horse with which he declares to win.

At the colt stakes meeting at Halifax last September an appeal was made against the decision suspending Swift, the driver of Dexter, and protest was made against Dexter for trotting out of her class in the stakes last year. The track is a member of the National Trotting Association, and the appeals and protest were considered at the recent meeting of the Board of Review of the National Association at New York. The official report of the cases is as follows:

2256—The National Trotting Association vs. Fred H. Folsom, Brockton, Mass., and black mare Dot. Application for an order under rule 14, section 2. It appears from the evidence that defendant was suspended by the owners of the mare Dot not to start her out of her class, notwithstanding which he brought her from Canada, where she was owned, and entered and started her at Bridgewater and Marshfield, Mass., in the 2.30 classes, although she had previously acquired a record of 2 25¼ as a three-year-old This year she was protected in a four-year-old race at Halifax N. S., on account of her previous performances out of class. As there was no authoritative penalty against her the "protest is sustained," and it is

Ordered, That Defendant Folsom be expelled for trotting the horse out of her proper class.

2259—B. Pugsley, Amherst, N. S.; H. Swift, Quebec P. Q., vs. Halifax Riding Grounds, Halifax N. S. Appeal from decision of judges in the four-year-old class, performed September 7, 1892. Plaintiff H. Swift, the driver of Dexter in the four-year-old class, was suspended by the judges for one year, and the horse ruled out of the race for alleged foul driving, whereby a collision occured at the first turn in the first heat of the race. Plaintiff and affidavits of witnesses to sustain their appeal from the decisions. After due consideration of all the statements it is

Ordered, That the appeal be dismissed, and the decision of the judges sustained.

A London cable states that Messrs. Coates, Son & Co., are pressing their suit against the city of Montreal for breach of contract in placing the deposit of a million sterling in bonds in the hands of the Bank of Montreal instead of with Coates.

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if there is a time to show your customers your appreciation of their trade, CHRISTMAS IS THE SEASON. In order to do this we have put our elegant stock of Fancy Goods, in Plush and Leather, Perfumes, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Cigar Cases, etc., on our counters for the holiday season, and no reasonable offer will be refused.

REDDIN BROS.

Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1892.

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.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction on the premises at Grand Tracadie, on WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH day of JANUARY, 1893, 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 Thirty-five, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the north west angle of a farm of land lately sold and conveyed by John Small McDonald to his brother Donald McDonald; thence south thirty-five degrees and fifteen minutes west along the western line of the said farm a conveyed to the said Donald McDonald h aforesaid to Winter River; thence north westwardly along the same for such a distance as to make the land of a width of about six chains until it comes in a right line with the eastern boundary of a farm now in the occupation of James McDonald; thence north thirty-four degrees and forty-five minutes east along the said last mentioned boundary line to the north shore aforesaid, and from thence eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing by estimation eighty acres of land a little more or less, saving and excepting thereout five acres of land, a little more or less, and a right of way thereon, as the same is described in a deed of conveyance bearing date the ninth day of April, 1887, made between John Small McDonald and Mary, his wife, of the one part, and Nicholas Talley, of the other part, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said Island, in Liber twenty-six of folio five hundred and thirty-one.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the second day of October, A. D 1885, and made between John Small McDonald, of Grand Tracadie in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Mary, his wife, of the one part, and Frederick Peters and Arthur Peters, of Charlottetown in said County and Island, of the other part. The above sale is made with the consent of the widow of the mortgagor and at her express request.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Peters & Peters, Solicitors.

Dated this Thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1892.

FREDERICK PETERS,
ARTHUR PETERS,
Mortgagees.

Nov. 30, 1892.—5i

WANTED.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., will pay cash for round birch logs 8 feet long and from 10 to 18 inches in diameter, delivered at their factory.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

Georgetown, Dec. 14, 1892—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 south thirty-two degrees eight 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 an certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the twenty-third day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five and made between Maurice 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 21st day of November, A. D. 1892.

EDWARD BAYFIELD,
Mortgagee.

Further particulars may be had at the office of Bayfield & Blanchard, Barristers, Charlottetown.

nov 23—5i

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien

Office, Great George St.

Near Bank of New Scotia, Charlottetown,

Nov. 9, 1892—3m