THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1889.

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

PROVINCIAL PREMIERS.

AS WILL be seen elsewhere in this day's HERALD, Chief Justice Sullivan entered upon the duties of his office on Wednesday last. Hon. William Wilfrid Sullivan was born at New London, in December, 1843. He was educated at the Central Academy and at St. Dunstan's College. On August 13, 1872, he was married at Charlottetown to Alice Maud Mary, third daughter of John Fenton Newbery, Esq., (B.A., of Oxford University) formerly of London, England, and of Siena, Italy. He was called to the Bar of Prince Edward Island, in Trinity Term, 1867, and created a Q.C. by the Government of Prince Edward Island in June, 1876, and by the Dominion Government in May, 1879. He was one of the Counsel for the Provincial Government, in the interests of the tenants, before the Land Commissioners' Court, under "The Land Purchase Act, 1875."

He was a member of the Executive Council from April to June, 1872, when he resigned; was re-appointed with the office of Solicitor General, on the formation of the Pope Administration, in April, 1873. He resigned his seat in the Executive Council, upon the resignation of the Conservative Government, in September, 1876, and was unanimously elected Leader of the Opposition at the meeting of the Assembly in March, 1877. On the resignation of the Davies Administration, on March 6th, 1879, Mr. Sullivan was invited by the Lieutenant Governor to form an Administration. He formed a Government, which was sworn in on the 11th of the same month; he was elected Leader by the unanimous vote of his party in both branches of the Legislature, and was appointed Attorney General and President of the Executive Council.

At the General Election, which was held on the 9th of April, 1879, his Government was sustained by a majority of 26 to 4. His Government was again sustained at the General Elections of 1882, and 1886, and he held the office of Premier and Attorney General from his first appointment, in 1879, till November the 20th, 1889, when he resigned to accept the office of Chief Justice of his native Province. He was first returned to the Legislature for the 1st district of King's County in April, 1872; and in April, 1873, was returned for the 2nd district of King's, which he continued to represent till his appointment to the Chief Justiceship.

In this connection a few words regarding our Provincial Premiers and their respective terms of office, for the last thirty years, may not be uninteresting to our readers. On April 9, 1859, Hon. Edward Palmer, late Chief Justice became President of the Executive Council, and held office for three years and eleven months. Hon. John Hamilton Grey came into office as Leader of the Government on March the 2nd, 1863, and remained in power for one year and ten months. He was succeeded on January 9, 1865, by Hon. James Colledge Pope, whose Government remained in office for two years and two months. The next Premier was Hon. George Coles, who assumed the reins of Government on March 14, 1867, and remained in office for one year and five months. On April 1st, 1868, Hon. Joseph Hensley became Premier, holding office for nine months. Hon. Robert Poore Haythorne formed a Government on June 29, 1869, and remained in power for one year and two months. On September 10th, 1870, Hon. James Colledge Pope again came into power, and this time his Government lasted one year and seven months. He was succeeded on April 2nd, 1872, by Robert Poore Haythorne, who entered upon his second term of office, which lasted one short year. On April 18, 1873, Mr. Pope came into power for the third time, but his Government only lasted five months. On September the 27th of the same year, Hon. Lemuel Cambridge Owen became Premier, and his Government remained in office for three years. Hon. L. H. Davies formed a Government on September, 1876, which continued in power for two years and six months. Hon. Mr. Sullivan became Premier on March 11, 1879, and remained such till he resigned to take the office of Chief Justice on November 20th, 1889, having held office for ten years and eight months, being beyond comparison, as will be readily seen, the longest term of office, of any Island Premier.

It is a curious fact that he goes from the Premiership to the Chief Justiceship, to succeed in the latter office the Premier of thirty years ago, and whose term of office, next to his own, was the longest, during the thirty years.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

In another column will be found a summary of President Harrison's first message to the Congress of the United States. The message of the chief executive of the Republic, differs from the speech with which the Governor General opens the Parliament of Canada; in as much as it does not give any certain indication of the lines upon which the more important legislation of the Session will proceed. Without doubt the view which the Administration takes of public questions and foreign relations, as indicated in the message, as well as the measures recommended, are of much interest; yet the distance between a Presidential recommendation and a law is so great that, generally speaking, the list of enactments of a lengthened session of congress bears but little resemblance to the topics touched upon in the President's message.

The important questions referred to in the message, so far at least as the United States is concerned, are the tariff and the surplus, and the Republican press had pretty well prepared the public mind for the President's suggestions on these matters. For several years past the surplus has been a bone of contention between the two political parties. The Democrats took advantage of it to promote their free trade principles by representing the taxation as unduly burdensome; the Republicans, at the same time, feared the menace the big surplus gave to their protective policy. In the national contest last year both parties pledged themselves to reduce the surplus; the Democrats by a reduction of taxation, and the Republicans, by adjustments in the tariff, which would not, in any way, jeopardize its protective features.

The President recommends the reduction of the surplus, which last year amounted to $57,470,129, and this year is estimated at $43,678,880, by abolishing the internal revenue taxation on tobacco, amounting to $32,000,000, and the taxation on alcohol used in the arts and manufactures, which produces $5,500,000. These two items would reduce the surplus by upwards of $37,000,000, the rest he is disposed to employ in expenditures for harbor and coast defences, and in subsidies to steamships engaged in foreign trade.

This, in a few words, is the Republican policy: maintain protection, extend foreign commerce by subsidies, spend the surplus in public works, and give relief to the tobacco growers, whose industry is certainly of considerable importance. This policy may be severely criticised; but it is the policy which elected Mr. Harrison and gave his party control of the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

Many other important matters are referred to in the message. The announcement that a new extradition treaty has recently been negotiated between the United States and Great Britain will be of interest to Canadians. It was doubtless this fact that caused the Imperial Government to advise the withholding of the proclamation putting into operation the Weldon act passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, and providing for the return to the United States, of criminals who seek shelter in Canada. Should the United States Senate refuse to sanction these negotiations, the Weldon act will, no doubt, be at once proclaimed.

The portion of the message of most interest to us is that which has reference to the questions at issue between this country and the United States. The President's language on these topics is of a very general nature. Speaking of the relations of the United States with other nations, he says "no obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions, upon satisfactory and honorable terms," and coming to the fishery question itself he remarks:—

"The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance or in course of amicable adjustment. On the part of the Government of Canada, an effort has been apparent to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible. It is trusted that the attainments of our just rights under existing treaties and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries will not be long deferred."

It would be interesting to know what the chief magistrate of the United States regards as just rights; for this is the whole question in dispute. If he considers it the "just right" of United States fishermen to enter the harbors and bays of Canada, for the purchase of bait, ice, seines, etc., for the transshipment of catch and the shipping of crews, it is to be feared the controversy is as far from an end as ever, as no treaty confers such privileges upon our neighbors.

The fact that President Harrison hopes, as he indicates in his message, that the question of the fisheries is to be settled by concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries, does not leave any very strong reason for believing that an early and satisfactory adjustment will be reached.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE revenue of the Dominion for the five months just ended was seventeen million dollars, an increase of nearly two millions over the same period last year. The expenditure was twelve and a half millions, showing a slight decrease compared with last year. The surplus to date is four and a half millions.

THE New York Times says that English capital to the extent of $100,000,000 is about to be invested in this country in a single enterprise. It will be what is known as a financing company. Its principal object is to provide credit for new American railway property by a system of insurance, mortgages and guarantees, furnishing all necessary support for new railway enterprises.

ON the day of the opening of the United States Congress, Secretary Windom transmitted the estimates for the fiscal year 1889-90, which amount to $341,428,977,70, distributed as follows: Legislative, $6,429,583; Executive, $152,644; State Department, $1,981,435; Treasury Department, $127,030,989; War Department, $47,052,073: Navy Department, $26,440,159; Interior Department, $117,054,420; Post Office Department, $9,119,131; Department of Agriculture, $1,208,430; Department of Justice, $4,800,700: Labour, $158,310 The estimates are $17,961,489 in excess of those for the current year.

JOHN MORLEY, M. P., speaking at Glasgow recently described Balfour as a mettlesome steed, but said mettle was dangerous in a blind horse. The reception of the proposition for the endowment of the Catholic university in which everything may be taught except Catholicism, showed the Protestant minority would only consent that Balfour should play the policeman and not the statesman. With regard to land purchase, the scheme must defeat the pretended purpose and become the stronghold of separatist ideas, for separatist sentiments are more likely to crystalize around a debt of £50,000,000 to buy out landlords than around a home rule parliament.

FOLLOWING are some of the London Press comments on President Harrison's message: The Morning Post says: "If President Harrison carries out in practice the peaceful and progressive principles indicated in his message the whole world will be gainers thereby."

The News says: "President Harrison's proposals for the reduction of the surplus can be only palliative measures. It warns English authors and publishers not to except too much from the copyright agitation. It egards the reference to the fisheries as the most satisfying part of the message."

The Telegraph is doubtful whether any important practical result can flow from the Pan-American project, and considers it will be interesting to watch the reception of the educational proposal.

CARDINAL MANNING was one of the speakers at a recent meeting of the Imperial Federation League in London under the presidency of the Lord Mayor Supporting a motion in favor of establishing a branch of the League in London, His Eminence said there was at one time held a doctrine in certain quarters that the sooner the colonies separated themselves from the Mother Country the better for both. He rejoiced to know both from Lord Rosebery, who had just spoken, and from Lord Carnarvon, who sat behind him, representing both political parties, that in the last few years a more vigorous, a wiser, and at the same time a more useful body of men had arisen, restoring to British policy that which belonged to their forefathers, and that which had been ripened in their time—he meant the resolution that the expansion of England should never go back. The maxim of the Roman Empire, said His Eminence, was, "Rome never recedes," and England, too, he hoped, would never recede, but hold that which she had gained by indissoluble bonds. His duty, he said, was to call upon the citizens of London to support the branch of the Imperial Federation League which had been established in their midst. His Eminence continued at length, arguing in favor of imperial unity.

IN the United States Senate on the 5th inst. Senator Hale introduced a bill providing that articles of merchandize grown and manufactured in the United States and transported through any foreign country in bond for the purpose of reaching the United States, or for shipment to any foreign country, may enter the United States free of duty. Articles of merchandize manufactured in the United States and passing through Canada may also pass again through the United States in bond free of duty, provided such articles are intended for use in Canada and not destined for foreign ports. Such articles, if transported across Canada and intended for foreign shipment, cannot enter the United States free of duty, except for transportation to a United States port for shipment abroad. Articles of merchandize grown or manufactured in any foreign country, if transported to Canada and then to the United States, are subject to duty on entering the United States. The bill also provides that such articles as are transported across the ocean and landed at a seaport of the United States and pass through Canada in bond for the United States as the final port of destination, having paid duty at the seaport of the United States where bonded, are not subject to duty upon again entering the United States for final destination.

LAND OFFICE COMMISSION.

The Commission appointed by the Government to investigate the Land Office affair commenced their work as stated last week, on Monday, the 2nd inst., in the Assembly room of the Colonial Building. The investigation has continued from day to day since then, and it is still going on. A number of witnesses were examined and a large amount of evidence taken. Our space will not permit us to give even such a summary of the voluminous evidence as would do anything like justice to the witnesses. We can, therefore, only give a review of the evidence.

Hon. D. Ferguson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, was the first witness called. He explained the duties of the Land Commissioner, his assistant and all the clerks in the office. Robert A. Strong was Assistant Commissioner from July, 1876, till his death, November, 1888. The duties of the Assistant Commissioner were to act as accountant and cashier. Acting in that capacity, Mr. Strong took charge of all the cash that came into the office and deposited it from time to time in the Bank.

In November, 1888, shortly after Mr. Strong's death, Mr. Ferguson, in examining the account of the Sheriff of Prince County, found it showed a balance due the Land Office of $193.38, under precepts issued. He wrote the Sheriff about this and asked him to remit the balance due. Annexed to the Sheriff's reply to Mr. Ferguson's letter was a statement which showed that the amount alleged to be due the Land Office had been paid by cheque to Robert A. Strong in the March previous. Mr. Stavert, of the Summerside Bank was then communicated with, and it was found that a cheque corresponding to the one in question had been presented at that Bank and paid on the 1st or 2nd of June previously. Pursuing his inquiries further the Commissioner found that Mr. Strong had made a deposit in the Merchant's Bank of Prince Edward Island on the 31st May, 1888, of $1,469.99, the items of which deposit contained the cheque in question, although it did not appear to the credit of any person in any of the books in the Land Office. The cash book being produced showed that the sum of $1,466 should have been deposited without the cheque; consequently, the sum of $193.28 had been abstracted from the cash.

Investigation showed that the Sheriff of Queen's County had paid Mr. Strong $127, which was credited in the township ledger but not in the cash book. In the meantime Mr. McKinlay, who had been collecting in the country, returned to the city and informed the Commissioner he met a man who claimed to have paid a sum of money to Mr. Strong. This money was found credited in the township ledger but not in the cash book. A copy of the receipt obtained by the man in question was sent to the Land office, it was signed by Robert A Strong, and was in writing instead of the regular printed form. Continuing his evidence, Mr. Ferguson enumerated a large number o cases in which money had been paid, and not entered in the cash book, and some instances where the whole amount paid was credited in the ledger and only a portion of it entered on the counterfoil of the receipt and in the cash book.

William McLean, Cashier of Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island being examined identified copies of bank deposit tickets shown.

Mr. F. W. Hyndman, who had been Provincial Auditor, under the Davies Government, testified as to his manner of auditing the Land Office books.

Chester B. McNeill testified concerning a payment he made to the Land Office, on behalf of Patrick Cunningham of Alberton, on the 16th June, 1888. The payment was by cheque drawn by Sullivan and McNeill, for the sum of $123.40. He produced the cheque in court, having received it back from the bank in the usual way.

R. F. DeBlois, Provincial Auditor, gave evidence as to the manner in which he audited the books of the Land Office. He followed the system of audit pursued by his predecessor in office, Mr. F. J. Conroy. He had, on several occasions, noticed erasures on the counterfoils of receipts; but Mr. Strong, on being asked, always gave him what he considered a satisfactory explanation.

James Curtis, Sheriff of Queen's County and Charles R. Smallwood gave evidence regarding money paid into the Land Office by them. Arthur Newbery, Assistant Provincial Secretary and Treasurer testified to having assisted Mr. McKinlay in making a comparison of cash book and township ledgers of the Land Office, to see if there were any amounts in the ledgers that were not entered in the cash book.

Joseph A. McDonald, Clerk in the Land Office, identified several entries in the township ledgers, to which his attention was called as being in the handwriting of Mr. Strong.

Messrs. John Ball and M. McLeod of the firm of Palmer & McLeod gave evidence as to moneys which they had paid into the Office. Mr. Ball identified the entries in the ledgers of the amounts he had paid, as being in the handwriting of Mr. Strong.

Francis M. Longworth, a clerk in the Land Office was the next witness, He identified Mr. Strong's handwriting in several entries in the ledgers, and testified as to alterations which he discovered on the counterfoils of receipts, when he and Mr. McDonald compared the receipt books with the cash book last winter.

F. S. Moore, Teller of the Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island identified Mr. Strong's handwriting on deposit tickets of different dates. Mr. Longworth's evidence was then resumed. This brought the investigation up to Friday afternoon.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The annual election of officers of the Charlottetown Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society took place on Sunday last. The officers for the ensuing year are: Spiritual Director, Rev. J. C. McLean; President, Professor Caven, re-elected; Vice-President, Patrick McCarey; Treasurer, Hon. A. A. McDonald, re-elected; Assistant Treasurer, Francis Curran, re-elected; Secretary, A. E. McEachen, re-elected; Assistant Secretary, Frank Murphy, re-elected; Wardrobe Keeper, B. McRory, re-elected. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the tenth annual meeting of the Conference was held in the Cathedral. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were submitted. These showed that the receipts of the Society for the year had been a little over $393, all of which, except a balance of about $2.50, had been expended on the deserving poor of the city, in small cash appropriations and in the purchase of provisions, fuel and clothing. Upwards of sixty-eight tons of coal were purchased during the year and distributed among the poor people under the patronage of the Society.

The principal sources of revenue during the past year were: the interest on $2,000, bequeathed to the Society by the late Owen Connolly; collection taken up in the Cathedral; collections by the Cathedral poor boxes and private collections and donations from members and others.

In addition to the Conference the ladies of the congregation have a Society called the St. Vincent de Paul Sewing Circle. The members of this Society meet each week in the Notre Dame Convent and devote themselves to the procuring and making up of clothing for the poor. Their report showed that during the last year they collected about $150 and expended a little more than that amount in the purchase of material for clothing. The Societies are under obligations for acts of generosity to His Lordship the Bishop; Philip Coyle, Esq., who has given a house to the Conference where several families are lodged; Thomas Handrahan, Esq., as well as the late Owen Connolly, and the late John McEachen, and others.

This brief outline gives but a faint idea of the good work done by these Societies among the poor of our city. Those who have to spare of this world's goods could not do better than donate a little to the St. Vincent de Paul Society. They may have every assurance that it will be properly expended and that they will be rewarded a hundred fold.

DREADFUL ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Empire on the 4th inst., furnishes the following: A farmer from the vicinity of Lachute, county of Argenteuil, relates the particulars of a desperate encounter which a settler's wife named Leblanc has just had with a large bear. Mr. Leblanc had left the house, and his wife went into the back yard to hang out clothes, leaving a 6-months-old baby in the house in charge of another child between 8 and 9 years of age. Suddenly the latter came running to his mother and cried, "There is a big dog in the house; come quick or he will eat the baby." At the same time a small dog which had been left inside began to bark at a fearful rate and Mrs. Leblanc all at once suspected what was the matter, as bruin had been prowling about the neighborhood for some time previously, and she immediately seized a small axe and made towards the house. Getting to the kitchen, she saw an enormous bear smelling around the cradle, but hearing the woman approach the animal arose on his hind legs, and while he attempted to destroy the baby, she slashed and cut right and left with the hatchet, which was the only weapon at her disposal. In the melee the cradle was overturned, and as the infant fell directly in the rear of the bear, it was seized by the elder child, who had followed his mother into the room, and the little one was immediately carried upstairs out of harm's way. Mrs. Leblanc now felt that her strength was giving out, and that if help did not soon arrive she should be forced to succumb. Bruin, with one terrible blow, sent the axe flying out of the terrified woman's hand, and was about following it up with what would probably have proved a fatal blow when Mrs. Leblanc fainted and fell to the ground. The enraged animal's paw was placed on the prostrate woman's breast, when two heavy bulldogs, followed by their master, rushed into the house, attracted by the screams of the mother and children. The dogs by themselves were too many for bruin, but a ball from the husband's rifle put an end to the vicious animal, and when his body was examined as many as fifteen gashes were found that had been inflicted by the heroic mother in her courageous and successful attempt to save her child. The brave lady is doing well.

MISS ALICE O'BRIEN, having just returned from New York, wishes to notify her Customers and the public in general, that she has taken rooms on the corner of Prince and Dorchester streets. Ladies wishing to learn my Perfect system of dress cutting, French bias, latest styles taught with system and draping. We invite the Ladies of Charlottetown and those who come to our city to call. We have commodious rooms and can accommodate Fifty pupils and as many more visitors. Parlor Millinery attended at shortest notice.—d.

GENERAL NEWS.

Archbishop Corrigan denounces as a canard the story printed on saturday morning last, to the effect that a gigantic Catholic bank and trust company is going to be started in this city with a capital of $100,000,000, under the special benediction of the Pope.

The large seven story flouring mill in the city of Lockport, N. Y., owned by Laxton & Thompson, Troy, was burned on Sunday last with 35,000 bushels of wheat, and about 7,000 barrels of flour. The canal bridge adjacent to the mill is also ruined. The total loss is estimated at $250,000 and the insurance, it is believed, exceeds $100,000.

It is expected that by Christmas the rails on the Northern Pacific Railway will be laid into Brandon, Manitoba.

A bill has been filed by the Hudson Bay Co. against James Ross, Donald Manna, H. S. Holland and the Imperial B. K. to restrain them from dealing with three hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars worth of the bonds or the Company on the ground that they were obtained by fraud.

The Christmas Star was launched on the 4th, and created a tremendous furore. At an early hour the Star office was besieged by dealers. There were at one time over seven hundred booksellers and dealers waiting for supplies. When the delivery was suspended at 4 p. m. the sales aggregated 34,168, by far the largest opening day on record, running 10,000 copies ahead of last year's opening day.

The steamer Plover, Jackman, Philadelphia, of and for St. John's, Nfld., encountered a violent south-east gale with high seas the night of the 6th inst., about 100 miles south south-west of Monkauk, Va. While running in trough of the sea her cargo shifted and the ship was thrown on her beam ends, but succeeded in reaching Vineyard Haven, Mass. on the 8th. The captain and crew were exhausted and the steamer is leaking.

A Company to be known as "The Canadian Dried Meat Co., Limited," has been formed in England, with the object of acquiring concession by the corporation of Three Rivers, Que., of one hundred acres of freehold land, subject to the erection thereupon of abbatoirs and other buildings at a minimum cost of £20,000, which land, with all buildings thereon, are to be free from all taxation for a period of 99 years, so long as the works are in operation, to purchase live stock and to kill and dress the same for shipment and otherwise.

The session of the Liberal Federation at Manchester, England was continued on the 4th inst. A resolution was adopted to demand urgency at the coming session of parliament for a bill embodying the one man vote. Principal resolutions were also adopted favoring the shortening of the duration of Parliament, this reduction of the period of residence enabling a man to vote to three months, compulsory powers to acquire allotments, abolition of the duties on tea, coffee and cocoa, a direct popular vote on the liquor traffic, and the disestablishment of the Church of England.

A despatch of the 5th, from Zanzibar to London announces that Emin Pasha met with probably a fatal accident Being near-sighted, he walked out of a window by mistake and fell on his head, fracturing his skull. He now lies at Bagamoyo in a critical condition. All doctors except Stanley's physician declare Emin's injuries fatal. Stanley's physician is hopeful of saving Emin's life, but says, under the most favorable circumstances, the patient cannot be moved for at least ten days. A later despatch from Zanzibar says Emin misjudged the height of the balcony parapet, overbalanced himself and fell a distance of twenty feet. When found his right eye was closed and blood issuing from his ears. His body was terribly bruised.

A special despatch of the 8th, to the St. Louis Republic from St. Paul, Minn., says. "Chas. S. Ostrom was, until last Friday night, cashier and book-keeper of the Minneapolis department of the St. Paul Pioneer Press. He was suspected of having started the fire which burned the Minneapolis Tribune building on the night of November 30th, in which seven men lost their lives. He was charged on Friday night with having stolen $2,200, funds belonging to the Pioneer Press, and was placed under arrest. He admitted his guilt and did all he could to help his employers straighten out the books. A rumor soon got around that Ostrom fired the Tribune building to hide evidence of his guilt. He was interviewed in jail but stoutly denied his guilt in that direction."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TORONTO, Dec. 9.—William Mackintosh was fined $50 and costs at the police court this morning for throwing stones at Archbishop Walsh's carriage.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The "Nove Vremeys" states that an Englishman was arrested at Sebastopol while engaged in making sketches of the batteries and forts at that place. Compromising documents were found in his possession.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—A body was found in the ruins of the Amos Building, last night, and identified to be David Buckley, of Engine Company No. 3, his name being found on some of his underclothing that adhered to his body.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 9.—Another day has been consumed in an endeavor to secure a jury in the Macdonald case. Out of the additional panel of one hundred jurymen summoned, thirty-seven failed to respond, and the Judge announced that he would find every absentee. The panel was exhausted at six o'clock this evening, and eleven jurymen had been sworn. The Judge ordered the Sheriff to summon twenty more men for tomorrow morning.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—Sir John Macdonald is much better and is likely to be about this week.

It is understood the fish hatchery at Dunk River, P. E. I., is to be re-built and put in readiness for operation next year.

The United States Consuls throughout Canada have been instructed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington to furnish them with a monthly report on the Canadian crops in their districts.

LISBON, Dec. 10.—Dom Pedro visited the Polytechnic Schools. In conversation with his Brazilian adherents here, Dom Pedro expressed many doubts as to whether the new Govrnment will contribute to the prosperity of the country, although he had himself told several prominent persons they would continue to serve the country. Still he had not expected there would be so many deserters from the standard of the monarchy. He declined to refer to his abdication as a possibility.

REMARKABLE LUCK.—The "Manufacturers'" Life and Accident Insurance, have been in *remarkable luck* in the Maritime Provinces, in having insured a larger number in both Life and Accident departments, and have now to report *the first* death claim, One Thousand Dollars, for over two years, which was paid promptly to the heirs of the late Lanchlan G. Campbell, Customs Officer, Baddeck, Cape Breton. All claims are paid by the "Manufacturers'" *immediately* on Proof of Death. A cheque for the above claim was written the same day on which the Proof papers were received at Toronto. Prince Edward Island Agents: Donald McKenzie, A. S. Urquhart, Charlottetown; S. B. McCallum, Head St. Peter's Bay; George R. McMahon, Emerald Junction; George W. West, Centreville; Aubin E. Arsenault, Miscouche; W. T. Hunt, Summerside. Manager, Maritime Provinces: J. B. Paton, Halifax, N. S.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Go to Stanley Bros. for bargains in dry and fancy goods. See their advertisement.

THE Gibson cotton mills near Fredericton, N. B. are crowded with orders for work.

THERE are about a dozen schooners at Souris, four of them loading with produce for foreign markets.

A GIRL at Meadville, Penn., has a peculiar craving for matches, which she nibbles with as much gusto as if they were caramels.

THE barkentine Reema, belonging to Peake Bros & Co., is fifty days out from Liverpool, and no word of her has yet been heard.

"DEFENCE OF THE JESUITS" by the Rev. W. Flanery, for sale by R. F. Madigan, Upper Queen St. Price ten cents, or sent post paid on receipt of price.

FOUR sheep, belonging to a farmer named Morgan, at Millstream, King's County, N. B., were killed, and eleven more were mangled by a dog a few days ago.

GEORGE P. GANSTER, a mechanic of Reading, Penn., has invented a clock arrangement for street lamps which turns off the light when the moon is up and starts them on again as the luminary disappears.

NOMINATION takes place to-day in Stanstead, P. Q., for the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the acceptance by Hon. Mr. Colby, of a seat in the Cabinet. It is probable Mr. Colby will be re-elected by acclamation.

ENGLISH capitalists have bought 260,000 acres of coal and timber land near Middlesborough, Ky., and will, it is stated, establish one of the largest coal, iron and steel enterprises in America. The price is said to have been $1,500,000.

FATHER LYNCH, of Harbor Grace, who is here collecting for the Cathedral of that place, has visited the city proper and Southport, and, we are pleased to announce, received about six hundred dollars. He is now collecting in the other country portions of the parish.

MR. RANDALL, the ablest Democrat in the House of Representatives, will not be present at the opening of Congress, and it is doubtful if his health will be such that he will take his seat at all. The disease from which he is suffering is said to be cancer.

ABOUT sixty per cent of the shoe and leather houses of Lynn, Mass., were burned out, by the recent fire. The number of shoe firms burned out was over eighty, while fifteen sold-leather cutters and about sixty dealers in tops, stiffenings and other shoe findings were also burned out.

THE steamer St. Lawrence brought the mails from Point du Chene direct to Charlottetown on Saturday last instead of to Summerside. Henceforth, until the ice makes, the mails will be received and sent via Pictou. The Princess crossed on Monday, and she and the St. Lawrence will run every alternate day.

A YOUNG man, named Murdoch McIntosh, was drowned at Neil's harbor, near Ingonish, C. B., on Saturday morning last, by the upsetting of a boat in a squall while returning from the fishing grounds. The skipper of the boat, Thomas Day, being able to swim was rescued by Ambrose Dowling, who happened to be boating in at the same time. McIntosh belonged to Bay St. Lawrence.

IN the case of Macdonald, who has been arraigned in St. John, N. B., for the murder of Mrs. McRae, the Court, after spending the whole morning in endeavoring to secure a jury adjourned Saturday afternoon, with only one juryman, and he was discharged sooner than keep him locked up over Sunday. As the panel ran out, the sheriff was instructed to have a hundred men summoned for Monday morning.

THE Miramichi river was frozen over last week. The Australian barque Slavin, 463 tons, arrived at the mouth of the river on Monday of last week after being ten days in the Gulf. She sailed from Santos, Brazil, on September 5th, having been 71 days on the passage. The men were not clothed for cold weather and all suffered considerably. She came for a load of deals, but it was thought last week she would not be able to sail before May,

BY reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Ladies of the Convent de Notre Dame, Souris, intend having their annual Christmas Tree celebration on the evenings of the 18th and 19th inst. The people of Souris and vicinity may rest assured that a grand time is in store for them at this celebration. It will afford a rare chance for obtaining the choicest articles of fancy work. During the continuance of the celebration refreshments will be served, and the Souris brass band will descourse sweet music. What more could be desired to make matters enjoyable? Don't miss this rare opportunity.

WE have received from San Francisco a very neat card with the following inscription: Married, November twenty-eighth, 1889, Sacramento. Clara Murphy, Perkins. D. Joseph McDonald, San Francisco. This would indicate that our friend Mr. McDonald, has obeyed the injunction that it is not good for man to be alone. Mr. McDonald is a native of this Province, and was here on a visit during the past summer. He travels all over the United States in charge of the exhibition entitled "California on wheels," sent out by the California Board of Trade. We tender him our congratulations, and wish him and his partner every happiness through life.

OTTAWA advices of the 9th contain the following news items:—The total cattle shipments from Montreal this season aggregate 55,000 head, an increase of forty per cent. over last year and the largest season's shipment ever made. The increase in the shipment of sheep is also large.

Mr. McCarthy will move in the Supreme court to-morrow to quash Colter's appeal in the Haldimand election case.

The Premier was able to attend the council meeting to-day.

The grits have formally announced their inability to put a candidate in the field in Stanstead, and Colby will undoubtedly be elected by acclamation.

Marriage and Birth notices inserted at 50 cents each. Poetry accompanying Death notices will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

DIED.

At Souris West, on the 3rd inst., after a short illness, John Kickham, in the 42nd year of his age. Deceased was born at Fethard, county of Tipperary, Ireland, and came to Charlottetown in 1864. He was an industrious farmer, having first settled at North River, and afterwards came to Souris in 1876. He had a family of twelve sons, nine of whom are living. May his soul rest in peace.

EASTERN NOTES.

There has been formed in Souris a Literary and Debating Society for intellectual amusement and profit during the coming winter. Debates are to form the principal part of its work, but once a month it is intended to have read a paper on some subject by one of the members. They are to hold weekly meetings. Jas. J. Hughes, President; J. W. Mullally, Vice President; and H. P. Duchemin, Secretary-Treasurer

The Ladies of the Souris Convent intend holding their usual Christmas Tree and Bazaar on the 18th and 19th inst. A well supplied table will be provided as well as a large and varied stock of fancy articles to say nothing of the Concert to be given thereat, which alone would be worth going to hear.

John Kickham, an old and respected resident of Souris West died last week. He was always distinguished for his amiable disposition towards his own family and humanity in general, who saw only more clearly his good qualities when he had departed.

John Lawless of Little Pond met with a sad and fatal accident last week. As near as we can learn he was crossing the main road near Mr. Dwan's at Five Houses, when he was run into by a horse and waggon, which was driving along the road. The shaft striking him in the breast and the horse and wagon going over him.

Patrick Whelan of Red Point also came to an untimely end. While in the woods last Saturday he cut his foot, severing one of the small arteries. Hemorrhage was stopped but broke out again, from which he died Saturday evening.—Cor.

BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

LISBON, December 8.—The steamer Arto has arrived with advices from Rio Janeiro up to November 22. They confirm the statement that the revolution in Brazil was precipitated by an attempt of the Government to remove certain disaffected troops stationed at Rio Janeiro to the Provinces. The revolt was confined to the military and students. The populace remained passive. The only act of bloodshed was an attack upon Minister of Marine Ladario, who was shot in three places. He is recovering from the effects of his wounds. In Bahai and Pernambuco business proceeds as if notuing had happened. The Bank of Brazil has addressed a letter to the Chief Police, advising him that the guard for this bank is no longer requisite. A passage in Comte Deu's letter to the Provisional Government, in which he offered to serve, no matter what form of Government, has produced a painful impression among the monarchists in Rio Janeiro. Others defend his course on the ground that a military man could not do otherwise. The order of expulsion extends to Admiral Prince Augustus of Coburg, commander of a Brazilian iron-clad which is expected to reach European waters shortly. Dom Pedro's despatch, refusing subvention offered him by the Provisional Government and accepting only that which the laws allow, has gratified the imperialists.

LISBON, December 8.—Comte Deu to-day said the republicans of Brazil are few in number but they profited by immediate abolition of slavery, which measure estranged the landowners and merchants who hitherto were conservatives. Republicans pretend that the abolition of slavery was entirely due to them. Meanwhile the army became tyrannical and insolent, and the only means of checking it was to revive garde nationals, always a conservative body, the crown nominating its officers. The government resolved to create regiments in Rio Janeiro, whereupon Republicans spread report that the authorities intended to revive garde nationals generally and check and disarm regular army. The military decided to revolt under leadership of Gen. DeFonseca, a weak man easily managed. At beginning of uprising the troops only cried "Down with the Government!" "Viva La Libdad!" In the evening students cried, "Viva La Republicana." The soldiers joined in the cry. Regarding the prospect of the restoration of the Empire, Comte Deu said Brazil is too far from Europe. A man is wanted who could bring the army around to the empire. If the Emperor appeared on the streets when the rebellion broke out the crowd would have cheered him, but it was now too late.

THAT CHRISTMAS MONEY.

In the next few weeks people will talk Christmas more than all other subjects combined. And very many will count their pennies to see if they will go around. And some will realize for the countless things offered for sale. "That money talks." Yes, and many a poor tired clerk would wish that they could talk—back. To give unselfishly without thought of return is the true Christmas spirit; but how many times, oh human nature, will the thought occur this month "Now if I give so and so a Christmas present, wonder if I will get a return next year." The growing Christmas present custom comes hard among certain classes, who do not always have plenty of ready money; among farmers and people near towns, who keep poultry the egg supply is a great source of Christmas money, because prices are always very high at this season. If the old hens will only shell out the eggs now, thinks many a mother, I can soon get back all the money I take for Christmas. The surest way we have heard to get it back is this—E. A. Hubbard of Hatfield, Mass. says, "about one year ago I sent $5.00 for six cans of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay and in January my 28 hens laid 29 dozen eggs. I have sent $5.00 this year for six more cans and the Farm-Poultry monthly." Certainly that Christmas money came back in short order. Mrs. Warren Delano, Hampden, Me, said recently to the manufacturers of this wonderful Powder "I sent $6.00 for Farm-Poultry two years, and six large cans of Sheridan's Powder. It is the very thing needed. Last winter my hens did so poorly I almost lost heart, but this year 50 hens have cleared me $125.00. "All for a little courage and Sheridan's Powder, her hens paid her more than double the average usually allowed per hen so that her Christmas money returned manyfold. Husbands, a word to the wise is sufficient; Make your wives a Christmas present of six cans of Sheridan's Condition Powder and take no other. For 50 cents I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send two 25 cent packs; five packs for $1.00; or for $1.30, one large five pound can of Powder, postpaid; six cans for $5.00, express prepaid. The best poultry paper—Farm-Poultry one year, and a can of Powder for $1.50.

MARKETS.

BOSTON PRICES, DEC. 7.

POTATOES.—Receipts of all kinds except Chenangoes continue rather moderate and prices are ruling a little firmer than last week with a steady fair demand. Fancy Houlton Hebrons are bringing 75c. Burbanks, Stars, etc., are selling fairly at 55c and 60c. Chenangoes are in full supply and steady at 50c. P. E. Island Hebrons 65 to 68c. P. E. Island Roses 60c. P. E. Island Stars and Burbanks 55c to 58c. P. E. Island Silver Dollars 55c to 58c. P. E. Island Chenangoes 50c. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Roses and Hebrons per barrel $1.75 to $2.

EGGS.—The supply of choice fresh stock is running light and choice held goods are not so plenty as they have been. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firsts 24c to 25c. P. E. Island firsts 24c to 25c.

FISH.—This is the dull season of the year in the fish market, and trade is quiet. Codfish are in light supply and firm, with a tendency to still higher prices. Demand for barrel herring is unusually light, and no prospect of immediate improvement. Mackerel are dull, lower and weak at quotations. New Brunswick smelts in steady demand. Cod, dry shore, large, $4.50; dry shores, medium, $4.25 to $4.00. Hake $2.25. Haddock $2. Pollock, salt, $2 to $2.25. Herring, pickled, bay shore, $3.50. Herring, pickled, bay shore, spring, $3.75. Herring, pickled, round shore, $3.75. New Brunswick smelts, extra, per pound, 8c. New Brunswick smelts, common, per pound, 5c. Mackerel, extra, per barrel, $22. Mackerel No. 1 $18. Mackerel No. 2 $16. Mackerel No. 3 large rim $13. Mackerel No. 3 pl