# THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1892

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Hon Mr. Chapleau becomes Lieut Governor of Quebec in place of Hon Mr. Angers, who enters the Federal Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture.

The total internal revenue collected in the United States during the last fiscal year was $153 857 544. The cost of collection was $4 315 046.

France is just now in the midst o one of its periodical political crises. Some time ago the Government resigned and since then several members have been called upon to form a Ministry; but each one has failed in the task. Meanwhile excitement on the Panama Canal question increases and new revelations are made from day to day.

Occasionally says the Empire, American papers, in dealing with Canadian affairs, embody a few lines of sense in a issue of inaccuracies. But the Syracuse Standard hits the nail on the head when it refers to Sir John Macdonald as "one of the ablest men that have been produced in North America," and states that "Americans have had some occasion to watch Sir John Thompson and have learned to respect his ability."

The United States has spent one hundred and sixty-two millions during the present year on pensions, and for the coming year one hundred and eighty millions will be required. Secretary Foster admits that before long the list will cover fully two hundred and fifty millions. What monarchy of effete Europe could support such an army of pensioners? There were three hundred and eleven thousand pensions granted during the last year, and there are more than three hundred thousand cases now on the docket to be heard from.—Ottawa Citizen.

The Examiner of Thursday last contains a despatch from Dorchester, N. B., giving an account of the execution of the unfortunate criminal "Buck," which certainly contains extraordinary information relative to the religious exercises performed in the prison. After stating that the prisoner awoke at 7 o'clock and ate a hearty breakfast, it says: "At 7 30 Father Cormier said several masses in the condemned man's cell, and Holy Communion was administered." It is assuredly astounding to learn that "Father Cormier said several masses" on the same morning, as well as to discover, as must be inferred from the despatch, that the condemned man had Communion administered to him after eating "a hearty breakfast." The Examiner ought to know better than to publish a despatch containing so many inaccuracies.

Two years ago there was a set of cranks predicting that because the United States had adopted the McKinley tariff Canada would have to accept commercial union. Canada did nothing of the kind. Now the same set is trying to show that because the majority in the United States has resolved to repeal the McKinley tariff, Canada will have to disarrange its commerce by revolutionizing its tariff. They make quiet people tired.— Montreal Gazette. What is more, they are even making the grits themselves very tired. The average grit intellect is not very acute, but it is keen enough to see the absurdity of the ordinary grit editorial of to-day. Hence the paralysis of gritism.—Halifax Herald.

A thoughtful American writer in discussing the political situation in that country sums the matter up thus:—Like the Federal party during the administration of Washington and John Adams, and like the Democratic party from the election of Jefferson to the victory of the anti-slavery movement, the Republican party was from the first election of Abraham Lincoln to our days what might be called a leading party of the period, because it embodied in itself, as the Federal and the Democratic parties had done in their times, the prevailing thought and aspiration of the popular mind. This the Republican party has ceased to do, and therefore it has ceased to be the leading party of the period. It has yielded that place to the new democracy, as represented by Mr. Cleveland, which, reinforced as it is by the matured reform sentiment as well as by the young intelligence of the country, is now to be regarded as being charged with the work of the time. The Republican party sinks down to the level of a mere opposition, to live mainly on the faults committed by the party in power. It will occupy a place in our politics very similar to that which was filled by the Whig party from the first election of General Jackson to the year 1852.

Official news comes from Ottawa that the following changes are about taking place, if they are not already effected, in the department of railways and canals: Mr. Trudeau, deputy minister, will retire, and will be succeeded by Mr. Schreiber, who will assume the combined duties of deputy minister and chief engineer of railways and canals. Mr. Pottinger will be promoted to the position of general manager of Government railways, with headquarters at Moncton. This announcement will, no doubt, give general satisfaction. It has long been felt that the management of the Intercolonial should be from Moncton, and there can be very little doubt that this change will be of advantage to the patrons of the road. Mr. Pottinger has an intimate knowledge of the varied interests of the Maritime Provinces, and is possessed of extensive information, as well as having much experience in railway matters, which eminently qualify him for the duties of his position. So far as the Island Railway is concerned, it cannot but be of advantage to have the general manager at Moncton instead of at Ottawa. It certainly will involve much less delay, when any changes are to be made, to have the orders come from Moncton than from Ottawa.

Bradstreets of Nov. 26th, discussing the problem presented by the maturity of the loans of the U. S. government to the Central and Union Pacific railways, gives the following facts and figures:—

"According to the report of the railroad commissioner the subsidy bonds issued in aid of construction to the roads were as follows in amount: To the Union Pacific $33,139,512 and to the Central Pacific $27,855,680. There has been paid by the United States in interest on these bonds to December 31, 1891, in excess of payments made by the companies in reimbursement: For the Union Pacific $20,360,946, for the Central Pacific $27,234,432; total amount due the United States December 31, 1891, from the Union Pacific $55,500,458, from the Central Pacific $55,089,112. The subsidy bonds begin to fall due January 16, 1895, and the last are due January 1, 1899. The average date of maturity is about July 1, 1897. First mortgage bonds have also been issued on these roads, which constitute a lien prior to that of the United States, amounting on the Union Pacific to $33,762,000, and on the Central Pacific to $27,853,000. The first mortgage bonds mature at practically the same dates as the subsidy bonds."

These two lines, therefore, which together constitute but one Pacific railway, have received aid to date from the federal government of the United States to the amount of $110,600,000,—in addition to whatever aid they may have received in land grants, or in subsidies from states, territories and municipalities. And the same government gave a land grant of 47,000,000 acres in aid of the Northern Pacific railway. Yet the New York Sun, and other tailtwisting organs across the line, are all the time abusing Canada for giving $71,000,000 to aid the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, and abusing that railway for being the recipient of such aid. It is quite obvious therefore, that there are people in the United States who do not like the flattery involved in copying their example.—Exchange.

Yesterdays Ottawa advices inform us that the new Administration has been announced, and is as follows: Sir John Thompson, Premier and Minister of Justice; Hon. McKenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and commerce; Hon. George E Foster, Minister of Finance; Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works; Hon. John Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. John Costigan, Secretary of State; Hon. A. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture; Sir A. P. Caron, Postmaster General; Hon. Charles H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia and Defense; Hon. W. B. Ives, President of the Council; Hon. Thomas M Daly, Minister of the Interior; J. J. Curran, Q. C., Solicitor-General; Clarke Wallace and J F. Wood comptrollers of Customs and Inland Revenue; Sir John Abbott, Hon. Frank Smith and Hon John Carling without portfolio. It will be seen that some changes have taken place; some new offices have been created and some new men have been taken into the Government. These new offices are in accordance with the acts passed in 1887, providing for their creation. The Ministerships of Customs and Inland Revenue will cease to exist, and these departments will be looked after by undersecretaries or comptrollers, who will be under the Supervision of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, or the Minister of Finance. The Solicitor Generalship is also a new office. The Solicitor-General will assist the Minister of Justice in Council work and perform other work of a kindred nature assigned to him. The Solicitor General and the comptrollers will be members of the Administration but will not have seats in the Cabinet. Their salaries will also be less than those of the Cabinet Ministers. The Ministers' salaries are $7,000 a year; but that of the Comptrollers will be $5,000. They will, however, have to present themselves to their constituents for re-election. This is in accordance with the usage of the Imperial Parliament, where several members of the Administration are without Cabinet rank and receive smaller salaries than those of the inner circle. The result will be to reduce the number of cabinet ministers by one Hon. Mr. Angers the new Minister of Agriculture is not unknown to the people of Canada. He has just retired from the Lieut. Governorship of Quebec, and it will be remembered that it was he who dismissed Mr. Mercier from the Premiership of that Province for malfeasance in office. J J Curran Q C. the new Solicitor General is the eloquent representative of Montreal centre who carried his election last time by over 1,200 majority. Mr. Curran has visited this City. Clarke Wallace and J. F. Wood both come from Ontario. Mr. Wallace represents West York. He is the Grand Master of the Orangemen of British North America. J. F. Wood represents the city of Brockville. Hon. W. B. Ives comes from Sherbrooke, P. Q., and will represent the Eastern Townships of Quebec in the Federal Cabinet. It will thus be seen that Sir John Thompson has as far as possible taken into his Cabinet representatives of every element in Parliament, and has formed what must be a strong Government.

During the debate on the budget in the German Reichstag, Saturday, Herr Von Koskowo, a member of the Polish party, said that he would not define the position of the Poles with regard to the army bill, but he would say that they did not want any war with Russia. Chancellor von Caprivi said the bill was calculated to check the socialist agitation and that he corresponded with the Russian motto "Suum Cuique." He himself, he added had brought about the withdrawal of the proposal to tax tobacco. Herr Bebel, socialist, on the contrary, made a bitter attack upon the government, which he stigmatized in rather strong choice language. The budget then passed the first reading.

## THE MISSION.

The mission, by the Jesuit Fathers, Doherty and O'Bryan, which commenced in the Cathedral on Sunday, the 20th. ult., was brought to a close on Sunday evening last. It was most successful, the church was thronged with worshippers at the different services, and from early morning till late at night people aproached the tribunal of penance. As already announced, upwards of two thousands women approached the Sacraments, during the first week of the mission, and last week more than eighteen hundred men did likewise, making over four thousand persons in all, who went to confession and received Holy Communion, in the two weeks. The Fathers are most earnest, forcible and logical preachers. Father Doherty is regarded as about the ablest theologian in the whole Jesuit Order.

The closing exercises on Sunday evening were for the closing of the men's mission. The church was crowded to the doors, many Protestants being in attendance. His Lordship the Bishop occupied his throne. The sermon was preached by Father Doherty. His text was from XXVIII. chapter of the Gospel according to St. Mathew. "Go ye and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, etc., The sermon was a most able, logical and scholarly exposition of the Catholic rule of faith.

The rev. preacher pointed out how our Lord came on earth for the redemption of mankind, and having accomplished this work ascended into Heaven. Before He went, however, He entrusted to a body of men, whom He Himself had trained, the duty of carrying on His work of teaching and baptizing. These men were the Apostles who had learned the words of Salvation from the lips of our Divine Lord. After the ascension the Apostles awaited in prayer, the coming of the Holy Ghost, who, our Lord told them, would bring to their minds whatsoever He had taught them. Then they went forth to preach the Gospel to all nations. The Church took the place of our Lord, and the Apostles divided the known world between them. In a short time, to use their own words, their sound had gone forth to the ends of the earth. The organization of the Church was perfected; her constitution was settled, signs and wonders followed the preaching of the Apostles wherever they went. Miracles confirmed the Divinity of their mission, and one by one they laid down their lives for the faith which they professed and the doctrine which they taught. As a result of St. Peter's first sermon, five thousand were converted to the faith.

The preacher here impressed upon his hearers the fact that the Apostles were the contemporaries of Christ; they had received from His Divine lips the command to go and preach, teach and baptize. This teaching body was organized, constituted and equipped for its work. The Holy Spirit had decended from Heaven upon the members of this body and brought to their minds whatsoever the Divine Master had taught them. Was there any other plan, or any new way of carrying on the work which our Lord established; was there any command to go to the Bible for the necessary truths of Salvation? No, or if there was, no record of such has ever been discovered. No part of the Bible, as contained in the New Testament, was written for at least, seven years after the coming of the Holy Spirit. From that time forward portions of the New Testament were written. The different Evangelists, at different times and in different places, wrote each one a brief account of the life of our Lord. Then different Apostles and Deciples wrote their Epistles to the different churches and to individual Christians in various parts of the world. These Epistles, always supposed the knowledge of the truth necessary to salvation in those to whom they were addressed, and referred to matters of descipline and frequently to questions of a personal and individual nature. Thus bit by bit the New Testament was written and it took sixty years to finish it. Three hundred years afterwards, the different portions were gathered together and the Council of Carthage pronounced upon it; declaring what parts were authentic and genuine. This decision of the council was confirmed by the centre of Unity the Vicar of Christ, the Roman Pontiff.

From all this it was as plain and indisputable as possible, said the rev. preacher, that the Church was first, and that the Bible was in the Church. She determined what should constitute the Bible; she preserved that Bible and presented it to her children. But the Bible did not constitute the sole rule of faith. Faith came by hearing, and in order that anyone hear he must be preached to; and no one can preach unless he be sent. Everyone to whom these claims were fairly presented was bound to belong to the true church. Morally he was not free in the matter. Faith is the foundation of all religion. There were thousands upon thousands of Christians who could neither read nor write. Would it be a reasonable doctrine that would condemn these because they could not go to the Bible and find out what was necessary for salvation? Yet such is the necessary consequence of adopting the Bible as the sole rule of faith.

He pointed out how signs and wonders and miracles such as those of the Apostolic days existed at all times in the Church. These never fail whenever necessary in the wisdom of God, for the accomplishment of some great work or for convincing unbelievers of the divine mission of some of His servants. The career of St. Fancis Xavier, of the Society of Jesus, and Apostle of the Indies, was a striking example of this. He baptized upwards of twelve hundred thousand persons with his own hand; spoke in divers tongues, so that, as on the day of Pentecost, men of different tribes and nations understood him, each in his own language. Not only this, he raised more than eighty persons from the dead, and performed numerous other miracles.

The preacher here repeated that a reasonable presentation of the claims of the Church was enough to convince anyone that he should come within her fold. In this matter each one was left to his Maker. He related how a member of the Jesuit order, one day walking in the garden attached to his college in South America, was transported, he knew not how, to the side of a brook in the wilderness, where he found an aged Indian. The old man told him he had done his best to find out the true faith. The Father found him properly disposed to receive baptism, and he at once administered the Sacrament. No sooner had he been baptized than he died, and the priest found himself back in the garden whence he had been taken.

The Catholic doctrine of the rule of faith was that the Church determined what was to be believed; she approves what is correct and rejects what is spurious. She determined the authenticity and genuineness of the books of the Bible. St. Augustine, one of the greatest minds the world has seen, declared he would not believe the Gospel, unless on the authority of the Church. The Bible was written in different languages; none of the manuscripts of the Scriptures were extant. How then could each individual be able to prove that he had the true Bible, or the true meaning of its contents? Then there were those who considered the Bible was not fit to be read; that it was full of fables. It must therefore be evident that the result of private judgement could be nothing else than confusion. There was going on just now in the Presbyterian body, a trial which showed the result of private interpretation of the Bible. A Mr. Briggs was undergoing trial as to whether or not he should be retained in good standing among Presbyterians, although he had denied the inspiration of the Scriptures.

The Church, said the preacher, tells her children, as no other authority can do, this is the genuine edition of the bible, this is the truth necessary to salvation. Outside of her fold is to be found heresy. Millions of Bibles have been scattered by the different sects, in all parts of the world; but even according to their own showing, the number of conversions resulting from them was very small. Geologists, judging from the fossil remains discovered in the bowels of the earth, jumped at the conclusion that the book of Genesis was wrong, and that man was not created in the time there specified. In answer to this, the rev. preacher pointed out that the days mentioned in Genesis might be twenty-four hours, or they might be long spaces of time. The Church had not yet pronounced on this, and Catholics were free to adopt either theory. He would wish, however, to remind his hearers of the admonition of St. Peter to the Christians of his day. He cautioned them to exercise great care in reading the Epistles of St. Paul, as they contained somethings difficult to understand, which the unlearned might wrest to their destruction.

He next referred to the question of reviving the confession of faith, so much talked of in the different Protestant Synods, and pointed out its ridiculousness God did not intend that people should go and look for truth in a book. He had established an infallible authority to determine what was to be believed Luther was the first to adopt the principle of private judgement; but the result was that in his lifetime, some half-dozen others sprang up, claiming the same right that he arrogated to himself, and all taking different meanings out of the same passages. From that day till our own time these divergencies have gone on, till now there are upwards of two hundred and fifty different Protestant denominations. This was the result of sending all to a book for their rule of faith. On the other hand, turn to the Catholic Church, there you find two hundred and fifty millions, professing all things alike, under the central, living teaching authority, the Vicar of Christ, and successor of St. Peter. Without faith it is impossible to please God; but we must be sure we have the true faith. We must know before we can do; but faith of itself was not sufficient. It must be enlivened by works.

The moment a wrong doctrine was broached by any member of the Catholic Church, that moment action was taken. If he was a lay man he was brought before his immediate ecclesiastical superiors; if a priest he was tried by his bishop, and if a bishop his case was submitted to Rome. If the offender repented and retracted he was pardoned, if not he was immediately cut off; excommunicated. No matter what country you visited, whenever you entered a Catholic Church, the doctrine preached was the same as you heard in your own country; the Sacraments, and the Sacrifice were the same. These were all preserved pure and intact by the grace of God. In order to oblige people to believe an infallible authority should exist. Time did not permit to go into this question in detail; but the necessity for an infallible teaching authority must be evident to all. This was guaranteed to the Church of Christ, the unerring truth. The living Church is the rule of faith; viz the true Church of Christ. It was then our duty to pray that all might be enlightened and brought within the true fold where they would find peace for their souls, and be prepared to enjoy an eternity of happiness in the life to come.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the preacher imparted the Papal Benediction, and the services were brought to a close by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Thus was happily concluded one of the most successful missions ever given in this city. From here the Fathers go to give a mission at Spring Hill, N. S, after that they give two other missions in Nova Scotia, finishing about Christmas, when they return to Montreal.

## Fattening of Swine and Steers

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Nov. 21st, 1892.

Dear Sir,—I am so deeply impressed with the importance of the advantages which would accrue to the farming interests of Canada, from a more extensive and general feeding of the coarse grains to live stock on the farms on which they are grown, that I desire to call your attention to the subject matter of two Bulletins which have been issued recently from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and of which I enclose copies.

The first of these Bulletins deals with experiments in the feeding of swine, and shows how the ordinary cereals, which can be produced successfully in this country, can be fed to swine with profit. By the consumption on the farms of coarse grains, the elements of fertility, which are so essential to the growth of good crops, are left on the farms in the form of manure. The permanent success of agriculture in this country must depend on the maintenance of the fertility of the soil. A continuous and general selling of grains, tends to deplete the soil of the strength and substances which it requires for the bearing of large crops of good quality. Our climate and the adaptation of our soil for producing feed for swine and cattle, give us exceptional advantages in the excellent health which is enjoyed by the domestic animals on our farms, and by their freedom from disease of a serious nature. The attention of the merchants in Europe, who buy large quantities of food for the millions of people in the industrial centres there, has been directed to Canada as a country from which the animal products are of a particularly excellent quality. Among the cheese importations into the British markets ours has now the highest reputation. Our creamery butter is fast gaining a good hold on the market, and when larger quantities of it are made during the winter months and shipped when the risk of injury from transportation is reduced to a minimum it bids fair to win a place which will be held by Canadian cheese.

The superior excellence of the swine products which are sent from Canada is shown by the current market reports in Great Britain; and yet though Canadian bacon and hams will bring in that market from one to two cents per pound more than those from the United States during the last three years the United States have, on an average, exported to the United Kingdom 444 million pounds while Canada has not sent more than 6 million pounds. Again while the United States have, during the same period, sent about 20 million pounds of pork every year, to the United Kingdom, Canada has only sent about 7,000 lbs In lard also the United States send over 100 million pounds annually, while Canada does not send more than some 67,000 pounds. It is within the easy reach of our farmers to capture a much larger share of this market, with direct advantage to their pockets, as well as to the fertility of their fields, through the feeding of swine on barley wheat or other grains which may have been slightly damaged, in exceptional circumstances, by frost or unfavorable weather. Farmers would thus find a profitable outlet for what have hitherto been unsaleable products at remunerative prices. The experiments which have been tried at the Dominion Experimental Farms show that from 44 to 73 cents per bushel, may be realized for frozen wheat when fed to swine, when they bring five cents per pound live weight.

To meet the requirements of the foreign markets, it seems desirable that the farmers should sell their swine alive, in order that they may be slaughtered, dressed and cured in such a uniform manner as to meet the preferences of those foreign customers who are willing and able to pay the highest prices per pound for the products.

I desire also to call attention to the information which has been presented to the farmers in the pages of Bulletin No. 16, giving results from experiments in the feeding of steers. The economy of growing fodder corn for ensilage or for feeding as cured fodder corn, is clearly set forth by the experiments which have been made and reported on. In our competition with the producers of foods in other countries, our ultimate success must arise from our farmers adopting those methods which will enable them to produce at the lowest possible cost, in order that they may have a margin of profit for themselves, no matter in what market they meet competitors. It appears that a large number of farmers in Canada, feed excessive quantities of meal and concentrated food to steers which are being fattened. This is unquestionably a most wasteful practice. By adopting the methods which are recommended in the bulletin for the fattening of cattle, it may become more profitable for our farmers to finish until fit for the butcher, all the beef cattle which they have to sell.

I feel confident that when the attention of the farmers is directed to these matters, they will derive great benefit from the adoption of the best methods of feed ng both of these classes of stock. It would be to the advantage of everyone interested in the welfare of Canada, to encourage and assist the farmers to produce what they have to sell in the most economical way, and to make it of the very best quality. They would thus obtain larger profits, as well as a most desirable and valuable preference in the market to which Canadian products are finally sent.

You will confer a favor upon my self and also upon the agricultural community in which your paper circulates, if you will be good enough to call attention to these two Bulletins, and advise your readers that copies can be had, postage free, on application to the Director of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
John Carling.

The dedicatory sermon in English at the blessing of Miscouche Church tomorrow, will be delivered by Rev B. B. Macdonald, of Rustico, Rev. Dr. Doyle being unable to attend.

A good audience attended the League of the Cross Concert, in St. Patrick's Hall, last night. An interesting programme was presented, which was much enjoyed.

J. Hazen Haslam, Esq., delivered a most interesting lecture at Emerald, Monday evening last, on "Western Canada." The lecture was illustrated with many beautiful views of Scenery along the line of the C. P. R. A report of the lecture which reached us too late for this issue will appear next week.

## THE WEEK'S DIARY.

A petition against the return to parliament of Michael Davitt has been presented to court by the Parnellites.

Native insurgents of Samoa have attacked English residents. A warship has been ordered to the scene.

The Russian government has assigned $3,000,000 to be expended in supplies for the peasants in the famine stricken provinces.

Nearly 1200 settlers arrived in Manitoba and the Northwest during last month, making a total for the eleven months of this year of over 35,000.

Henry Landstager, of Springfield, O., aged 40, gave himself up at police headquarters, Friday, declaring that he was a murderer of five persons, all of whom he had poisoned.

The Montreal dry goods firm of Mackay Bros. is now being wound up. They have been doing business since 1846, and was considered one of the leading houses in that line in Canada.

Meyer Greenburg, a 10-year-old New York boy, expired in a dentist's chair, Thursday, while having a tooth pulled After the tooth was drawn the young lad bled to death.

Lizzie Borden, has been indicted on two counts—that of murdering her father and step-mother. There is a second indictment which is kept secret as the party indicted is not in custody.

The trial by court martial of the persons concerned in the cholera riots in Saratoff, Russia, last July, has ended. Twenty-three prisoners were sentenced to be hanged, and fifty-six to be imprisoned in Siberia.

The steamer which arrived at San Francisco, from China and Japan, Sunday, brings a report of an act of horrible barbarism by the Chinese bandits who have smoked to death 80 women and children in caves near Guang Hugen.

Twelve barges, containing 192,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat, consigned to W. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, arrived Friday. This makes about one million and a half bushels received by that gentleman of the present year's crop.

It is now stated that the meeting of the Behring Sea Arbitrators in February will simply be an informal one, an adjournment being had until May or June Sir John Thompson, therefore will not go over till after the session of parliament.

Saturday a deputation of London unemployed waited upon Postmaster General Arnold Morley to urge an increase in the post office staff by abolishing overtime and other similar measures. Mr. Morley promised to do his utmost to see that trades unions wages be paid and to curtail overtime.

The giant whaleback steamer, Christopher Columbus, which will be the largest vessel carrying passengers between Chicago and the World's fair ground next summer, will be launched at West Superior, Wis., on Saturday next She will be about 4,000 tons burthen and capable of carrying 5000 persons.

Senator Chandler, chairman of the U. S. Senate immigration committee believes that Congress will pass a bill this winter shutting off immigration for one year. He has himself prepared a measure to prohibit immigration, except from North and South America, for one year from March, 1893.

A new organization has found its way from Michigan into western Ontario. It is called the Protestant Protective Association, the members of which are bound by a solemn obligation to do all in their power to keep Roman Catholics out of public offices. In a few weeks time nine lodges have been formed in the city of London, with a total membership of 1,700.

W H. Love of St. John has entered for exhibition at the World's Fair a collection of buttons from British officers clothing. They number 584, are all different, and are artistically arranged on a shield. It has taken him nine years to make the collection, necessitating correspondence in all parts of the world.

The gold mining boom appears to be again springing up in the Chaudiere region of Beauce, P. Q. About a month or six weeks ago $130,000 was paid by some Americans for a small block of land on the Gilbert, and now it is said that a wealthy New York syndicate has invested a very heavy sum in purchases in the same district.

Jay Gould, the great figure in the history of Wall Street, died at his home in New York, Friday afternoon, of pulmonary consumption. Gould was born at Roxbury, N. Y., in 1835. He started out in life a poor boy at the age of 16, and died worth about $100,000,000. He amassed his wealth almost altogether by stock manipulation.

Mrs. Mena Berger, while cleaning her husband's saloon at Chicago, Thursday morning was suddenly confronted by three masked burglars. Similar apparitions have been numerous recently, and the gritty woman, who had thought out beforehand what to do in such a case, quickly pulled out a revolver and commenced shooting. One of the trio was wounded; but all escaped.

The representatives of the conflicting orders of the commercial telegraphers of North America and the commercial telegraphers of the United States met at New York, Saturday, and agreed in the interest of both associations to be merged in the order of the Commercial Telegraphers of North America, to be recognized as the only organization of commercial telegraphers on this continent.

Reports from all points in the state of Dakota indicate that the grain brockade is growing serious. There are at least 2,500,000 bushels of grain in elevators, and in many places warehouses, vacant stores and even residences are filled. The railways do not seem able to cope with the blockade and the railway commission fear that for the next three weeks with good weather the blockade will grow worse.

Two tribes of Indians in the western portion of Vancouver Island are engaged in warfare, as a result of a supply of whisky of which they have in some way become possessed. The lighthouse keeper at that point is shut, with his daughter in the lighthouse in a state of siege. They have telegraphed for a man-of-war to be sent to quell the fighting, and the revenue cutter Quadra, with fifty policemen, have been despatched to the scene of the trouble.

The Canada Meat Packing Co., of Montreal, has been awarded the contract from the French army office for fifteen thousand cases of canned corned beef The firm in question tendered in competition with Armour and other big American firms. The samples of the Canadian product were so much superior to the American goods that the French authorities have stipulated no price, allowing the order to be filled at the current wholesale price.

A great meeting of Berlin's unemployed was held in the Friedrichshain quarter Saturday afternoon. The police had taken great precautions to preserve order, as a similar meeting proceeded last winter's riots. A number of speakers used incendiary language and were warned by the police. As no heed was paid to the warning the assemblage was ordered to parade. At present then formed in procession and marched back to the city. At the Konigs there a slight disturbance arose, which was quickly suppressed.

Says an Ottawa despatch: Dreadful stories of the fearful ravages of diphtheria come from back districts of this section In some townships every school in the district is closed and people are so terribly afraid of the contagion that they bar their doors against all comers. The disease has spread to the lumber shanties and lumbermen are fleeing, thus scattering the epidemic in all directions. So many people are dying that time is not allowed to provide them with coffins, and they are hurriedly wrapped in the blankets in which they died and interred in scooped out graves without any religious services. The health department has several efficient officers on the scene of the outbreak, but the origin and quick spread of the disease is a mystery to us these experts.

## Personal

Obelisks and Lobsonbers have been renominated.

Hon. C. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, arrived at Halifax, Sunday and left immediately for Ottawa

Dominion librarian DeCelles is writing a History of the United States. It will be published in the French language.

O. M. Melanson, of Shediac, N. B., x-M. P. P. for Westmorland county, was in the city Sunday, and left for home the following morning.

Sir John Thompson is to be tendered a banquet or popular demonstration by the Junior Conservative and Sir John Macdonald clubs, of Montreal.

Wm. Watson, poet, who wrote the best obituary poem on Lord Tennyson has been offered £200 for royal bounty, leaving the question of pension in abeyance.

Colonel Tisdale challenges any anti-vaccinationist to contest the riding of South Norfolk. The doughty colonel says he is a sign and opposite any continental union man that dares stand against him.

Dr. Wekerle, Hungary's new prime minister, is a German, and was formerly a farm bailiff. It is said to be the first time that a man who was neither a Magyar nor an aristocrat reached so high a post in the service of that country.

The health of Justin McCarthy has so improved that he has abandoned his intention of going to the South of France. He will remain in England, and meet his colleagues in Parliament. He will retain the chairmanship of the McCarthyite section of the Irish party.

Gen. Sir George Stewart White has been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in India. The appointment was secured by the Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the Colonies, against the wishes of the Duke of Cambridge's set, who made a desperate fight to obtain the appointment for an officer in the home service. Gen. White, who succeeds Gen. Lord Roberts, has the reputation of being the ablest officer in the Indian army.

## Sporting Notes.

At Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday last, Kremlin attempted to lower the record but failed. His fastest mile was in 2 09.

Among the changes to be submitted in the playing rules of the Ontario Rugby Football Union, at the annual meeting, is one to reduce the number of players from fifteen to twelve.

An Indianapolis despatch says: A sensational colt, called McGinty (2.13), endowed with the same blood as Nancy Hanks was sold yesterday for $4,000. A year ago McGinty was bought for $125 from Andrew McGinty, a farmer, who raised the animal.

Hagne and McCormick left Sunday night for Minneapolis, where they skate three races—one, three, and five miles. The events come off on the 20th, 24th, and 28th inst. Hagen and Fred Breen have also been matched for $1,000 a side. Three races, of one, three and five miles will be skated. They will take place at Minneapolis on a four lap track. The three-mile race will come first on Jan. 14th., the one-mile on the 16th., and the five-mile on the 18th.

A great many persons will laugh at the idea of a 170-pound man riding a 11½-pound bicycle over 10 miles of road without injuring even a spoke. Yet that is what Peter J. Berlo, the well-known crack, has done. For weeks he has been building the lightest safety bicycle that was ever constructed. By saving weight here and there he brought the weight down to 11½ pounds. Incredible though it may seem. The machine will be exhibited at the Philadelphia and World's Fair, and in the fall Berlo will use it for racing.

## From Bench To Peerage.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 30.—"Billy" Mole, carpenter, of this city left his work a month ago. He has been Sir William Mole, baronet of Molton manor, North Molton, Devonshire, Eng., for the past 20 years or more, and never knew it until last month. The new baronet was born in Pottsdam, N. Y. He went to Iowa, and a little later to Omaha, where he has been working at his trade ever since. He has been a saving man, and has laid enough away out of his wages to buy and stock a fruit farm a few miles out of the city. Sir William Mole, as it is right and proper he should be called, though he says he is too good an American to care anything for the title, last two sons. The elder, who by the laws of primogeniture, will inherit the entire estate, is Henry Harding Mole. The younger son is well known to all who use the post office. His name is Loyal Sampson Mole, and he is the chief of the distributing clerks. He has been in the government service for the last seven years and has worked himself up to a good position. Lady Mole is a pleasant appearing woman, and will be an ornament to the peerage.

## The New French Ministry.

Paris, Dec. 5.—President Carnot this evening asked M. Ribot, at present minister of foreign affairs to form a cabinet. Later M. Ribot informed President Carnot he had succeeded in forming a cabinet which is a reproduction of the Loubet cabinet except that M. Bourgeois, formerly minister of public instruction and arts will succeed M. Ricard as minister of justice and public worship. M. Dapuy, deputy from Haute Loire will be minister of public instruction, M. Sarrien, deputy from Saone Et Loire, will replace M. Roche as minister of commerce. Later reports are that Siegfried will be minister of commerce, and M. Loubet, minister of justice and public worship. The protectionist policy will be maintained.

## 25,000 Bushels in Two Days.

Boston, Dec. 1.—Thirty thousand bushels of potatoes have arrived at this port within the last two days from the provinces. The first shipment was received on Monday; five schooners laden with potatoes arrived. On each vessel was about 3,000 bushels, making a total of 15,000 in one day. Tuesday six more schooners came into port with a similar cargo, making the total importation in two days somewhere in the region of 33,000 bushels The largest amount received in the same time for at least four years.

Latest advices by steamer regarding the earth quake at San Salvador on the night of Oct. 19th, state that 5,000 inhabitants of Lamoon fled to the beach, while shock after shock struck the city and the older buildings were levelled into ruins. The stone cathedral was reduced to a formless heap, and some sixty other buildings were wrecked. One third of the Island of Conchaquita, in the Gulf of Fonseca, 7 miles from Lamoon was split off by the shock and suddenly sank out of sight. The crater of Conchequita volcano shows signs of eruption.

Capt. E. H. Virgil, who established the National Express, died at Troy, N. Y., Sunday morning. He was born at Egremont, Mass., in 1806 He established in 1841 the express route between Albany and Montreal and a few years later the route was extended to New York. Mr. Virgil became a member of Pullen, Virgil & Co., in 1850. Three years later a half interest in the firm was bought by other men and the National Express Co. organized. Business extended rapidly through New York and New England. Up to 1866 Capt. Virgil was general manager. The Captain was also one of the originators of the British and American Express Company which operated in Canada. It was afterwards succeeded by the Canadian Express Company. Capt. Virgil was one of the oldest expressmen in the service.


# SINGERS

Public speakers, actors, auctioneers, teachers, preachers, and all who are liable to over-tax and irritate the vocal organs, find in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a safe, certain, and speedy relief. It soothes the larynx, allays inflammation, strengthens the voice, and for whooping cough, croup, sore throat, and the sudden colds to which children are exposed, this preparation is without equal.

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Dec. 7, 1892—tf.

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