THE HERALD

JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1894.

About Paying Debts.

UNDER the above caption might be considered several matters apparently of minor importance, which, however, if more carefully attended to than is perhaps generally the case, would tend to render the relations of buyer and seller, debtor and creditor, much more agreeable and satisfactory. There are, no doubt, some who will say that it is not our business to preach to them as to the manner in which they should conduct their business. Well, we have not the slightest notion of preaching to them on this subject, we only intend to write; although we are free to confess that we have sometimes thought a little preaching on the matter by some one would not be altogether out of place.

In a legitimately conducted business there does not seem to be any good reason why the relations between buyer and seller, debtor and creditor, should be anything but agreeable, or why one should view the other with any suspicion. Possibly, the cases of this kind are rare, yet, from time to time, circumstantial evidence would seem to prove that such conditions exist. This can better be shown by enumerating a few facts which, we feel sure, have come under the observation and within the experience of everyone who has been any length of time in business. In these considerations no account is taken of those who seem to regard themselves under no moral obligation to pay their debts. That there are such, admits of little doubt; but anything we might say would have no effect on them; so we leave them out of the indictment.

What we say here does not refer to newspapers alone, although no business perhaps suffers more in this respect; but has reference to dealings in nearly every line. Want of thought, we imagine, is responsible for much of the dissatisfaction experienced between debtor and creditor.

The most serious impediment in the way of satisfactory business is the lack of prompt payment. A large number of those who contract bills, great or small, seem to think that any time will do to pay; that the creditor can get along very well without this particular amount. But if several hundred are of the same opinion, it means a very considerable sum to the creditor. Does it ever enter into the minds of those people that the man who has supplied them with the goods has to pay for the same; has to pay rent, wages, and numerous other incidental expenses, for which he has to depend on those to whom he sells? When a reasonable time has elapsed—very often, indeed, an unreasonable time—the creditor sends his bill, and is not unfrequently told that he may be very thankful if he gets his money by coming for it. Well, it is not unlikely that nearly every one who receives money due him, even when he goes for it, is thankful; but is the debtor, generally speaking, justified in putting the creditor to the trouble and expense of going for what is due him. A man's time is worth money, and he cannot travel very far or very long without incurring more or less expense; meantime his business at home is neglected; so that by the time he gets his money, if he does get it, he will have very little of it to bring home.

Perhaps a few illustrations will bring this phase of the question more properly before the mind of the average reader. Among the experiences of the writer in these matters was one where a debtor was furnished with a statement of his account, overdue for a considerable length of time. The amount was only a very few dollars. He received a letter by return mail stating that if he wanted his money he might come for it, or words to that effect. Now, by what motive could this man have been actuated? It could not have been that of economy, for he invested in a three cent stamp for the purpose of telling the creditor his candid opinion regarding the transaction. Neither did he show good business tact, for the same letter which conveyed his declaration of principles, might just as well have contained the money due. In this way he could have discharged his obligation without extra expense to himself, and satisfaction to the creditor, and at the same time he might have enclosed quite a lengthy document setting forth his opinion of the editor. His place was somewhat difficult of access, and had the creditor acted on his advice, he would likely be in debt by the time he returned home.

Another case is recalled in which the creditor having gone to collect a bill, so as to afford every convenience to the debtor, was told the father was not at home, although he was seen at the house a few minutes previously. See for what evil that man makes himself responsible by such conduct. He tells his children to lie, and by his example teaches them deception in their tender years. In other cases stamped envelopes were sent out so as to save every possible trouble to the debtors. Some of these were carefully preserved and forwarded perhaps six months afterwards, containing—not the amount due—but a birth, marriage, or death notice, or something else that was expected to be published free of charge. Anyone will readily understand the desire such persons have for the success of the creditor's business. Notwithstanding these facts, those persons who are afforded every reasonable opportunity of paying their just debts, if any pressure were brought to bear on them in a legal way, would, in the coolest manner possible, tell you they had never been asked to pay, and would regard themselves as very harshly treated.

These are a few of the facts gleaned from the every day experience of those in business, and we commend them to the serious consideration of our readers.

The Canadian High Commissioner at London has cabled Hon. Mr. Bowell. Ottawa, stating that the Spanish Government have ordered the Governor of Cuba to admit Canadian and Newfoundland codfish duty free.

A few of our school teachers have received elementary diplomas in Tonic Sol-Fa singing from the Summer School of Science, which lately held its annual session here. This system is said to be more easily acquired and consequently better suited to children. It is commonly used in the other Provinces, as well as elsewhere.

The London Economist estimates the wheat crop of all the countries of Europe, except Austria and Russia to be better than last year; that in Europe and North America combined there will be no falling off from the production of 1893, and that, considering the "remnant of the great accumulation of the last three years still to be cleared off, there is nothing at present to indicate any substantial improvement in the price of wheat."

Whatever may be the real cause of the war between China and Japan; whichever party may be in the right or in the wrong, neither side seems disposed to give any quarter to the other. The Japanese, although so much the weaker of the two in point of numbers, manifests a determination to fight to the bitter end, and scarcely a day passes but we read of natives of Japan, who have been living in the United States, leaving for home so as to enlist in the army and fight against the Chinese.

There are not many who know that exposure to the moonlight in the tropics is dangerous. The other day the barque Nettie Langdon was brought into a Flordia port by a coast pilot who found the vessel at sea with the captain blind and no one able to navigate her. The craft was bound from Falmouth, Jamaica, to Philadelphia, and Captain Bray, to escape the heat below, slept upon the deck in the moonlight. In consequence he was stricken with blindness, his head swelling to a great size. Jamaica is in about 18 degrees north and the case is remarkable because such effects of the moon are rarely heard of so far from the equator.—Empire.

We have received a little book, one of the text books of the Summer School of Science, which has the following title: "Children's Hymnal of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, for use in Sabbath Schools, with accompanying tunes Sol-Fa." We were under the impression that the Summer School of Science was not Presbyrerian, nor of any other denomination, that it was devoted to practical instruction in Natural Science For doing this it claims and receives subsidies from the Provincial Governments. Many have attended the school assuming that it is strictly, as it professes to be, undenominational; but the use of the book referred to would indicate that it is not.

The grits who had such fun over a clerical error or two in the Canadian tariff resolutions as first submitted to the house, will not be found cracking a single joke over the thirty and one errors discovered in the new Yankee tariff bill. It is true that several articles are on the dutiable list and also on the free list; it is also true that the same article is liable to different rates of duty under different sections; but the grit admirers of Yankee productions, even Yankee failures, will be quite ready to explain that in a long bill, dealing with a multiplicity of separate items, divided into classes and sub-classes, with doubtful or obscure distinctions, it must be difficult, indeed very difficult, in fact quite impossible that it should be all put together without some errors, or conflicts between words, sections or sub-sections! Why, certainly! But nothing short of perfection and infallibility would satisfy these same grits in the case of the Canadian minister of finance.—Halifax Herald.

It appears that Mayor Cox, of Ottawa, recently submitted a proposal to tax bachelors, for the benefit of the civic exchequer. The Ottawa Citizen, commenting on the matter, points out that it is but the survival of an old idea, and goes on to show that Colbert, the famous minister of Louis XIV entertained somewhat similar views of the wisdom of discriminating against celibacy. The difference between the Mayor and the minister being that the latter went much further than the former seems inclined to go. In legislating for Canada he wrote: "Those who may seem to have absolutely renounced marriage should be made to bear additional burdens and be excluded from all honors; it would be well even to add some marks of infamy." As our contemporary remarks, when Colbert got after the Canadian bachelors, he took his gun with him, All young men were ordered to marry within a fortnight after ships bringing brides arrived from France. Moreover, the Intendant Talon, issued an order forbidding unmarried men to hunt, fish, trade with the Indians, or go into the woods under any pretence. The last proviso, the Citizen justly remarks, was the most cruel of all. What could be more natural, it says, than for the unfortunate men to desire to make for the woods. Continuing, the Citizen says that imperial policy, in providing for the welfare of Quebec, was not satisfied with merely frowning upon unmarried men. It did more; it rewarded those who begot large families. In this respect the Provincial Government of today follows the same lines. By an act entitled "An Act to confer a privilege upon fathers of families who have twelve children living, the Province grants to each such fortunate man one hundred acres of rich agricultural land," and during the past four years there have been almost eighteen hundred successful applicants for this reward, requiring 180,000 acres of land. Many families far exceed the minimum. The Hon. G. Ouimet, Superintendent of education, is the twenty-sixth child of the same father and mother. And, according to the Quebec Chronicle. there is a letter on record in the Crown Lands Department from a Mr. Paul Belanger, of River du Loup, who fought against the rebels in 1837-38, and who says that desiring to serve his country alike in peace and in war, he has given her as many children as he killed enemies of his country. He, therefore, stops to enquire whether proportionate rewards will be given to those who, like himself, have 36 children, in the shape of three such lots of land as are accorded those having twelve children only. Otherwise he thinks that a full measure of justice and encouragement will not have been awarded.

Sir Hibbett Tupper returned to Ottawa from Washington on Wednesday last. It is understood that the sum of $425,000 has been offered by the United States government to be voted at the next session of congress in payment of damages found against the United States by the Paris tribunal last year, on account of the seizure of Canadian sealing vessels in open waters of Behring Sea. If, however, the government of Great Britain prefer to go on with the assessment which it was originally understood would be the method employed for the determination of these damages, then the claims will still be open and the offer dropped; so that, practically, unless the plan of assessment damages goes on, the sum of $425,000 will be voted by Congress next December, in full settlement of the claims of the Canadian sealers. In the meantime the offer is understood to be made without prejudice to the finding of an assessment, should the latter method of arriving at the amount be resorted to. Congress is still in session, or was, at least, when the above award was agreed upon, and it appears to have been the desire of the Secretary of State to have the money voted at once. With a view to this he interviewed several senators, desiring them to remain long enough to attend to it; but these gentlemen, although they thought nothing of spending six months wrangling over the tariff question, could not see their way to comply with the Secretaries desire. This circumstance leads the Halifax Herald to remark as follows:—It would appear that, though the amounts to be paid by the United States under the Behring Sea award, for capture and other interference with Canadian sealing vessels, has been agreed upon by the high contracting parties, yet the United States congress, in both its branches, refuses to carry out the terms of the award, by neglecting and refusing to provide the money to pay the damages awarded and agreed upon. We all recollect the awful storm that was raised by the United States papers and politicians when they thought that the British government were rather slow in carrying out the terms of the award by providing a patroling fleet. Then. without reason, the eagle screamed in a complete frenzy; but now, when a number of Canadians who have been greviously wronged, are waiting for the money awarded them, the congressmen want to go home and rest from their wonderful labors. They can't stop even long enough to pay their debts. Such conduct as this at Washington is not creditable to a great nation. If the United States were half as punctillious about crrrying out this award, as they demanded Great Britain should be, they would have found a method of paying these damages before next December.

Liberal Conservative Resolutions.

Resolved, That we desire to place on record our unabated confidence in the administration of Sir John Thompson.

That the national policy having in an eminent degree developed the industrial resources in Canada so as to place many of the industries which are encouraged under it in a position to meet a reasonable amount of foreign competition, we rejoice to find that the government have shown their independence of combines and their solicitude for the interests of the consumers by the important modifications of the tariff made during the late session of parliament.

That the reduction of duty on articles mainly or entirely used by farmers, and the wise and paternal policy of the government in furnishing capital and skill for the promotion of the dairy interests of the Province calls for our hearty thanks and merits the support of the farming classes of Prince Edward Island, irrespective of former party associations.

That we deplore the great mistake which has been repeatedly made by the electorate of this Province in placing P E Island in a position of hostility to the majorities in all the other provinces and we sincerely trust that after the next election the Island will be represented by men who will act in harmony with the government in urging the just rights of the Province in the matters of Public works and winter communication.

That in view of the comparative prosperity of Canada during the last year, and our immunity from the great financial depression which has proved so disastrous in the United States, we desire to record our thankfulness that a majority of our people were sufficiently wise to reject the dangerous schemes of commercial union and unrestricted reciprocity, which the party led by Mr. Laurier, at the instigation of persons in in the United States, advised the people to accept.

That while ever ready and anxious to agree to free trade relations with the United States on a reciprocal basis, the recent action of the so-called free trade party in the United States in adopting a highly protective tariff and abrogating existing reciprocity treaties, more than ever convince us that it is the duty of all patriotic Canadians to support tariff measures with a main eye to the interests of Canada and the British Empire.

Mine Disasters.

Two men were killed and eleven injured by an explosion of gas in the Golberton colliery near Ashland Pa., on Friday afternoon. The killed are:—Frank McCormack, fire boss, aged 45; lived at Shenandoah, leaves a wife and five children; Lewis Ball, driver, aged 19, lived with his parents at Shenandoah. The explosion was primarily caused by a fall of coal, which became dislodged by the mining operations. This released an immense volume of gas and at the same time forced it along the gangways to a distance of about one thousand yards, stifling and choking the miners as it swept along. Finally it reached a gang of miners, who were working with naked lamps and instantly ignited. An explosion, which shook the earth and was heard by the people in their homes, followed. Flames and smoke burst from the mouth of the pit, and inside and out, there were scenes of frantic terror. The imprisoned and burning miners forgot their pain in the agony of terror, and their wives and children rushed to the scene, shrieking with fear and despair. On the same afternoon, a terrible gas explosion occurred in Breast 62 on the sixth level of the Franklin mine at Franklin, near Seattle Washington. Sixty-two miners were imprisoned and thirty-seven were killed. The fire was soon extinguished and the work of taking out the bodies began. All were recovered.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

A picnic which was held at Wood Islands on Wednesday last ended in a very sad way. It appears that in the evening a number of the picnickers were continuing the fun by having a party. Some of the younger members were particularly jolly, and three or four of them started out to visit a friend's house some distance away. As ill luck, however, would have it, they called in at the home of Mr. James McNeill, a man about 75 years of age, who is said to be rather short-tempered. The party, it is said, proceeded to take charge of the house, when the old man ordered them out. They went into the yard and began skylarking there. Their fun was suddenly ended, however, when McNeill appeared at a window and discharged a shot gun at the young men. The charge, consisting of sparables, struck one of them, Mr. Wm. McMillan, in the stomach, causing a shocking wound as the victim was only about six yards away from the gun. The injured young man was taken by his comrades to a house near by and a doctor sent for, who pronounced the case a very serious one. McMillan was then taken to his home, where he lingered until ten o'clock this morning, when his death occurred. Drs. McLaren and Barnes attended him. A great deal of sympathy is expressed for the young man's parents. He was a son of James McMillan, Esq., of Wood Islands, and only 25 years old. McNeill has been arrested and his preliminary trial commences in this city today.

In reviewing its own article on the Ottawa Intercolonial conference, the London Times says: "Canada's keenness for a Pacific cable is remarkable because she already has direct and virtually unassailable telegraphic communication with Great Britain. The Canadians in this are working for one of the noblest ideas they could entertain, namely, the uniting of the empire, its security and prosperity. As regards the steamship scheme, the difficulty is with the Australian colonies which do not yet display such devotion to the idea as is shown by Canada for the cable scheme. Nevertheless there is abundant sympathy which doubtless will develop into active concurrence." It is expected that the earl of Jersey's report will be in favor of subsidies for Atlantic and Pacific steamers. The idea of an imperial service entirely independent of the outside world promises such solid advantages that no minor objections ought to be listened to for a moment. On the contrary, it would be sound policy and good finance to incur some expense in order to establish it, even although the prospect of its becoming self-supporting were somewhat remote. The stimulus to imperial commerce would be immense and indirectly bring imperial advantages far more valuable than any that can be appraised in a statistical abstract.

For sudden colds, take Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam. It cures.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A correspondent of the St. John's Nfld., Evening Telegram sends the following to that paper: A very sad accident occurred at St. Carl's recently. Mr. William Curnew's house, with three small children in it, was entirely consumed by fire. Mr. Curnew is an old man, over seventy years of age. A family by the name of Ross was living in the house with him, and it was the children of this family who were burned.

Governor Hoard said in Halifax, the other day that he was charmed with the Maritime Provinces—with their soil, climate, resources, products and people. He says their adaptation for dairying and fruit culture are unexcelled in any part of the world; their cheese products cannot be surpassed in the old world or the new; and as a summer resort, they are superior to any other section on this side of the Atlantic.

An impression is prevalent in England that parliament voted a subsidy for a direct line of steamers between Montreal and the ports of Antwerp and Havre. The minister of trade and commerce recently received a cablegram from the high commissioner enquiring the amount of the subsidy. Bowell replied that no subsidy had been voted or promised to the Belgian-Columbia line so called.

The St. John Telegraph says: Mayor Robertson has received a circular letter from the board of trade of Vancouver, B. C., representing that the Fraser Valley floods has caused immediate demands for relief to $10,000; that the harvest was a failure, and that demands would greatly increase towards winter, and probably $25,000 to $30,000 would be required to afford relief. An appeal is therefore made to the Dominion generally.

Ottawa advices of the 23rd say: Hon. Mr. Patterson, minister of militia, leaves for the Maritime Provinces in a few days on official business. He will visit the camp at Levis, and make a careful inspection of the citadel walls with a view of ordering extensive repairs under the appropriation voted by parliament last session. Mr. Patterson will then proceed to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to inspect the different military properties owned by the Dominion.

September 11 has been fixed for the first by-election in the Burgeo and La Poile districts Newfoundland to replace the unseated and disqualified Whitewayite member J. Murray. H. Y. Mott, who was defeated by Murray at the general elections on November 6, 1893, by 100 majority, will probably contest the seat in the interest of the Goodridge government. Mr. Emerson, a cousin of the unseated and disqualified speaker, G. H. Emerson, is named as the Greenite candidate.

Robert Tucker, father of Herbert Tucker, who was assassinated near Lexington Ky., some time ago, assisted by Scott Van Meter, a well-known farmer, a few days ago captured Andy Martin, a negro, 65 years old, and at the point of a pistol tried to make him tell about the murder of young Tucker. The negro knew nothing of the murder and could tell nothing. The men took him to an orchard near town, dug a grave, pinioned his arms and legs, and buried him for nearly twenty minutes. They told him they would kill him if he told on them. The negro is in a bad condition. The men were arrested.

The Colonial Secretary has forwarded to the governor general of Canada, under date August 8th, copies of Her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality on the occasion of war between China and Japan, together with the copy of the letter from the foreign office embodying the rules which Her Majesty has directed to be observed on the same occasion. Lord Ripon says: I have to request that you will cause both documents to be immediately published throughout the colony under your government and that you will not fail to conform to Her Majesty's commands. The documents appear in extenso in the Canada Gazette.

A telegram was received at Washington, on Friday last stating that it had been reported in Tokyo, on reliable authority, that the finding of the Naval Court of inquiry, which was held at Shanghai to investigate the facts of the sinking of the British steamer Kow-Shung when acting as a transport for Chinese troops to Corea, by the Japanese cruiser Naniua-Kan, is favorable to Japan. It was also reported that the British admiral had officially stated to his Government that he considers the sinking of the Kow-Shung under the circumstances as equivalent to the sinking of a Chinese vessel, and that he had consequently advised the British Government to make no claim.

Hugh Sweeney, a resident of Cape Forchu, Yarmouth, N. S., died on Friday the 17th, aged 108. He was in his usual health on Thursday, and was desirous of assisting his sons in their occupation of drying fish. Mr. Sweeney was a native of the parish of Conway, county of Donegal, Ireland, and was born in the year 1786. He came out to St John in 1837, in the ship Leslie Galt, subsequently moved to Weymouth, and shortly afterwards to Yarmouth, where he has since resided. His wife died a few years ago. He had a family of ten children, six of whom are still living. Deceased has three sons residing on adjoining farms at Cape Forchu, among whom he has had his home for many years.

While M. Paul Lea was returning to Moncton on Wednesday evening from St. John a gentleman on the train asked him if he was acquainted around here, and if he knew a man in Moncton by the name of Paul Lea. Mr. Lea replied he did, and after some further remarks told him he was the man. After considerable conversation the gentleman informed him he was his uncle, and was also a Mr. Lea. But on further conversation it was discovered that the gentlemen were brothers who had not met for forty years. Mr. Joseph Lea resides near Brantford, Ont., and had not visited the lower provinces since leaving his home in Prince Edward Island some forty years ago.—Moncton Times.

The annual general meeting of the Nova Scotia steel and forge company was held at New Glasgow on Wednesday last when the usual dividend of eight per cent. was declared and the board of directors were elected. A resolution was passed authorizing the directors to arrange a basis of amalgamation with the New Glasgow iron, coal and railway company, and report to a special meeting at a later date. The iron and railway company have had their annual meeting, when a similar resolution was passed looking forward to amalgamation. These two companies employ from 850 to 900 men and if the amalgamation is consummated, it will probably result in the erection of additional steel plant, the using of more Ferrona pig iron and increasing the number of men to over 1,000, making one of the largest, if not the largest, manufacturing establishments in Canada. Within a radius of ten miles there is a population here of over 20,000 people, and the wages paid out monthly is upwards of $100,000. There is no place in Canada with a brighter future before it than the East River.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

In fulfillment of its pledge that the valuable Columbian relics now in the custody of the state department Washinton, shall be returned to the vatican on a ship of the navy, the department has decided that the Machias shall perform this service. The Machias is at the New York navy yard, where she has been many months undergoing the operation of being cut in two and lengthened, to correct instability. She is nearing completion, and will go into commission September 15, under command of Capt. Houston, and it is expected will sail about October 1st. She was chosen because she will be the first vessel available for the service, and as she is going to China by way of the Mediterranean and Suez Canal, she will not be diverted from her course.

The hero of a story as remarkable as the wildest effort of fiction arrived in Montreal last Friday morning. He is Hugh Annadale, of Baltimore, Md., and the tale that he tells is an amazing history of a case of mistaken identity of which he was the innocent victim. Annadale was arrested in February last on the charge of embezzlement from a bank in Newcastle, England, The American authorities granted his extradition and he was taken across the Atlantic tried and acquitted. He claims that he was arrested in mistake for a man named Arnott the real embezzler. Annadale was in the hospital in Baltimore at the same time as Arnott, and the story is that the latter assumed his name on being discharged thus putting the police on a false track. Arnott is said to have been killed in a railway accident and Annadale, owing to the former assuming his name, was arrested as the embezzler and handed over to the British authorities.

Perilous Adventure of Two Children.

On Friday evening the 16th inst, two children, Willie aged 17, and Fannie aged 15, children of Dr Charles Weeks, of Rose Blanche, Nfld. resolved to get away from home. The boy, who could easily go by himself was so attached to his sister, he determined they should sink or swim together. He accordingly fixed up a fisherman's boat, got a little bread and some water, and about 8 o'clock on Friday evening set off. The coast at Rose Blanche is very dangerous and the night being very dark and foggy, fears were entertained that they had perished on the reefs; but they got out into the Gulf, where they were tossed about for three days and three nights. Meantime tugs had searched in vain for them. On Thursday last the barque Laura, Captain Kehoe, arrived at North Sydney, C. B., from Harbor Grace, with the missing children on board. The Laura having been driven out of her course by a contrary wind, was coming back, when at dusk on Monday night Captain Kehoe noticed a black speck some five miles distant, which proved later to be the missing boat. On coming nearer Capt. Kehoe seeing no signals and noticing no person on board decided not to bother further with it But later they took the boat in tow only to release it a few minutes after. When the boy, aroused from his place of slumber, a little cuddie, caught the attention of the vessel and immediate steps were taken to recover the boat and take the well nigh exhausted children on board. The captain, who then took his bearings, says he was sixty miles S S W of Rose Blanche, with the wind breezing up and increasing to a perfect gale, the ship being placed under close reefed sails. Capt. Kehoe says his finding the missing children at that time was nothing less than miraculous, as no boat could have lived in the raging sea a few hours later. The children had no water since Saturday and the little bread on board the skiff was saturated with salt water. The boy was much weaker than his sister, the former fainting after the excitement of seeing friendly faces which temporally buoyed him up, had passed off Although wet and hungry, they were not discouraged and believed they would reach Nova Scotia, or help would come from some quarter. They had no thought or fear of death. It appears the mother of the children died some years ago and the father married again. The step mother is reported to be unkind to them and even the father is said to have threatened to send the boy away from home. The latter was deeply attached to his sister and determined she should share his fate. They have relatives in Halifav, and their desire was to reach them. The place where they live is almost inaccessible otherwise than by water, hence the means they took of escape.

Orwell Cove Notes.

Levi Ings is re-appointed wharfinger for the year. John J. Macdonald is keeping the building in order. John D. Macdonald light-house and buoy manager. David Cook assistant wharfinger. John S. McPherson, house painter and hauler. Daniel McPherson fisherman. M. Stephens merchant, postmaster and customs. Charles Nicholson, blacksmith.

Orwell is one of the finest settlements in the Province if not in the Dominion.

Rev. Dr. Doyle of Vernon River paid us a kind visit a few days ago, he looks well and hearty.

The HERALD is eagerly sought for here every Thursday at noon.

Good weather for harvesting.

PARIS GREEN.

August 27, 1894.

THIS Province has now a morning mail in addition to that of the evening. The C. P. R. mail arriving at Sackville every evening from east to west is conveyed by a special train on the N. B. and P. E. I. Ry. to Cape Tormentine, thence by Mr. Strang's steamer "Alemeda" to Cape Traverse. Next morning it arrives in Charlottetown by the regular train. at 9.40 standard, just 9 hours earlier than formerly, and at Summerside at 8.15, The mail is also despatched from here at 2.50 p m, and from Summerside at 4.05 p m to Cape Traverse. thence by the Alemeda to Cape Tormentine. From there a special train connects with the night express east and west. The arrangements came into effect on Monday. Other mails will be received as formerly from Pictou and Point du Chene.

HOUSES were shaken and window panes rattled in this city, by the severe rain and thunder storm on Sunday morning. The eastern telephone lines were unworkable on Monday as a result of the storm. The dwelling house of Mr Oswald Gordon, at Roseneath, was struck by lightning during the storm and was badly shattered. Both chimneys were broken and the saddle-board and several beams broken. No person was hurt. A barn belonging to James T Belyea, of Queen's Co, N B, was stauck by lightning. The barn took fire and was entirely destroyed. The flames spread to another barn near by and it was also destroyed, besides the two barns, Mr Belyea lost 40 tons of hay, a horse and colt and four head of cattle. The cattle were not in the barn, but were near by. Mr Belyea's house was saved, although at one time it was in great danger.

Aor's Sarsaparilla contains Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and vegetable blood purifiers.

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That is what we offer you this Fall in Ladies Mantles, Jackets and Capes.

We Talk Low Prices,
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A COUPON APPEARS IN ALL ISSUES OF THIS PAPER.

Cut out this coupon and forward, together with 10 cents to the Art Department of this paper, and you will receive one part of CANADA, as per number in upper right-hand corner, by mail, post-paid, or bring the coupon and 10 cents to this office and receive Portfolio.

Name_____

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N. B.—Remember, only one Coupon required for each part.

GRAND BAZAAR

The CONGREGATION OF ST. DUNSTAN'S, Charlottetown intend holding a GRAND DIOCESAN BAZAAR in aid of their proposed

NEW CATHEDRAL,

—IN—

Hillsborough Skating Rink,

(Fitzroy Street,)

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24th, NEXT,

And Lasting Several Days.

There will be a profusion of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, which will be disposed of at reasonable prices.

There will also be DINNER, TEA and REFRESHMENT TABLES, where visitors can procure everything in these lines at moderate rates.

This will be the grandest affair of its kind ever held in the Province.

Parties visiting the Provincial Exhibition should improve the opportunity by taking in the Bazaar.

A FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENT will be given each evening. Admission, 10 cents.

By order of Committee.

A. J. QUIRK,

Charlottetown, Aug. 29, 1894.—4i SECRETARY.

During the Harvesting Month Jas. Paton & Co. are Cutting Down

THEIR ALREADY LOW PRICES ON CLOTHING, CARPETS & GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Thousands of Yards of Grey Cottons, at 3 cents. Thousands of Yards of Fleecy Cottons, at 6½ cents. Print Cottons at 3 cents, 4 cents and 5 cents per yard. Ginghams at 4c and up, Men's Suits at $2.75, Boys Suits at [illegible] cents