# THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1891.

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.

## GENERAL DOMINION ELECTION

As will be seen by reference to our news column, the Dominion Parliament has been dissolved and writs have been issued for a general election Thursday, the 26th inst., will be nomination day, and the election will be held on Thursday, March 5th. The duty, therefore, devolves upon the electors of this Province, in common with the people of the rest of the Dominion, of selecting fit and proper men to represent them in the Federal Parliament.

The great general question, which will be made the issue between the parties throughout the Dominion, will, doubtless, be the question of trade between Canada and the United States. The Opposition, through their leader, have committed themselves to "Unrestricted Reciprocity." Now, "Unrestricted Reciprocity," according to the showing of the Grits themselves, would necessarily involve direct taxation; discrimination against the trade of Great Britain and other portions of the Empire, and, judging by the declarations of Erastus Wiman and other United States politicians, would eventually lead to annexation to the Republic to the south of us That is not a consummation that any loyal Canadian desires.

On the other hand, the party led by Sir John Macdonald, the party of progress, the party that has devoted itself to the development of Canada's resources, the party that always holds Canada first, discountenance unrestricted reciprocity; but ask the electors to ratify proposals having for their object a fair and reasonable reciprocity of trade with the United States. They ask the electors to ratify proposals that tend to adjust whatever differences may exist between the two countries, without interfering with the trade relations between Canada and the other portions of the Empire.

This is the great national question upon which the election will likely be fought. So far as this Province is concerned, however, there is a question of vital importance, which must not be lost sight of, and which every candidate asking for the suffrages of the people will be expected to advocate, and to advocate strenuously, vigorously and persistently. That is the question of the tunnel.

The practicability of the scheme is now beyond doubt, and, thanks to the energetic manner in which Premier Macleod and Hon. D. Ferguson have pushed the question at Ottawa, the Dominion Government have taken practical steps towards its advancement What we want now is men who will vigorously and persistently advocate it in Parliament. We do not want representatives who will throw cold water on the scheme, or who will give it even a half hearted support. We want men who are in earnest

It is from the party led by Sir John Macdonald we must look for the carrying out of this project. The leaders of the Opposition have more than once said, that they considered they had done very well by Prince Edward Island. It is quite evident then that we need expect nothing from that party, even should they be returned to power Now, the indications are that Sir John and his party will again sweep the country. Our case then reduces itself to this: From Sir John's party only need we hope for the tunnel; but in order to get it we must ask for it; we must agitate for it; and in order that our advocacy may be successful the advocates must be in sympathy with Sir John and his Government. If then the electors of Prince Edward Island be true to themselves, true to their own interests, they will send to Ottawa, not six Grits, but six supporters of Sir John Macdonald.

## BEFORE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

In the Sayward case, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Attorney-General, who represents the Government of that country, has been heard. He opposed the application made by Mr. Choate, on two grounds. In the first place, he said the court of Alaska, before which the case was tried, is a territorial rather than a district court, and that in consequence, an appeal cannot lie from it to the Supreme Court of the United States. This is a mere technical objection, and can scarcely have much weight.

The other objection, upon which the Attorney-General laid the greatest stress, is that the controversy over Behring Sea is political in its character, and should not be made a subject of adjudication before the Supreme Court. This latter objection is doubtless the one on which the Government of the United States hoped to obtain a decision in its favor.

The attitude of the authorities at Washington may be said to be as follows: They are opposed to the Supreme Court of their own country passing judgment on their extraordinary proceedings and pretensions in Behring Sea. According to them, the Secretary of State should be allowed to keep the matter out of the court by refusing to take steps to have it settled in any other way.

On the other hand, the owners of the condemned vessel are advised and believe that the judgment of the court which condemned her had no United States law to sustain it. Believing this to be the case, no other course was open to them, than to ask the highest court in the United States to declare whether or not the judgment of the court which deprived them of their property was in conformity with the laws of the United States. This seems a most reasonable proceeding; but the Attorney-General of the United States comes before the court and opposes the case. The decision of the court will be awaited with much interest. [Since writing the above, news has reached here, as will be seen in our telegraphic column, that the Chief Justice announced that the court had decided in favor of the Canadian contention. Will the Patriot continue to say that the Canadian Government made a "serious mistake" in carrying the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.]

## DOMINION PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

THE Dominion Public Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1890, came to hand some time ago. The total consolidated fund revenue for the year was $39,879,925.41, and the expenditure $35,994,031.47 leaving a surplus on the year's transactions of $3,885,893.94.

The revenue was derived from the following sources:

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| Customs | $23,968,953.60 |
| Excise | 7,618,118.13 |
| | $31,586,071.73 |
| Post Office | 2,337,388.95 |
| Public Works | 233,703 79 |
| Railways | 3,566,406.93 |
| Interest on Investments | 1,082,271.56 |
| Superannation Fund | 61,513 05 |
| Dominion Lands | 250,141,00 |
| Miscellaneous | 772,428.70 |
| | $39,879,925.41 |

Following are the principal items of expenditure:

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| Interest on Public Debt | $9,656,841 16 |
| Charges on Management | 186,336.97 |
| Sinking Fund | 1,887,237.20 |
| Civil Government | 1,308,846.95 |
| Administration of Justice | 709,784.10 |
| Legislation | 932,187.30 |
| Penitentiaries | 349,839 40 |
| Superannuation | 241,761.66 |
| Militia | 1,287,013.59 |
| Mounted Police | 753,093 50 |
| Public Works | 1,972,501.18 |
| Railways and Canals | 214,189.97 |
| Fisheries | 328,893 66 |
| Subsidies to Provinces | 3,904,922 12 |
| Indians | 1,107,824,31 |
| Collection of Revenue | 9,182,941,10 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,969,814.28 |
| | $35,994,031.47 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue 1889-90 | $39,879,925.41 |
| Expenditure 1889-90 | 25,994,031.47 |
| Surplus | $ 3,885,893.94 |

During the year $4,048,385,88 were expended on capital account, and $1,678,195.72 were paid as subsidies to railways. The net debt of the Dominion, on the 30th June, was $237,533,211,77.

Owing to the decrease in the rate of interest paid for the Savings Banks' deposits and the redemption of 6 per cent. interest bearing bonds, the rate of interest paid on the gross debt during the year averaged $3,37 per cent. against $3.52 during the year ended 30th June, 1889. The net rate of interest paid on the debt fell from $3.07 to 2.99.

## THE ISSUE AT THE NEXT ELECTION

MR. LAURIER has declared that unrestricted reciprocity is the one issue on which the next Dominion election must be run. Well, let it be so. But then let us hear no more against high duties or unrestricted reciprocity means the adoption of the United States duties, which are half as high again as ours. Let us hear no more against protection from the party which is trying to introduce into Canada the extreme protection policy of the United States. There must be an end to attacks on our cotton and woolen duties by the advocates of fifty per cent higher duties on all sorts of clothing. We must have no more talk against high duties on iron and steel goods. The Canadian iron duties are hardly two-thirds as high as those which would prevail here after our tariff was conformed to that of the United States. Let issue be made squarely, with no dodging or evasion. Our opponents cannot be protectionists and free traders at the same time.

In his recent Boston address Mr. Wiman, the framer of Mr. Laurier's platform, explained its character. Here are his words: "Hence a provision for revenue would require that goods brought from abroad would have to continue to be taxed, and taxed in the same proportion as the United States taxes foreign goods, else Canada would be a back door for smugglers. Now, this taxation on foreign goods means that the wares produced in Great Britain and imported into Canada would have to bear a heavy rate of taxation, while those admitted from the United States would come in free from that exaction. Hence a discrimination would exist in one part of the empire of Great Britain against the goods of another part of that empire, meantime the manufactures of a foreign country would be admitted free."

What Mr. Wiman says is manifestly true. It would be absolutely impossible to clear away the custom houses on the border without assimilating the duties. Sir Richard Cartwright will not pretend that different rates of duties for the two countries would be possible. If for instance, Canada had a thirty per cent. duty on silk goods and the United States fifty per cent., every yard of silk for the United States would come into Canada and be carried across the line free, or as Mr. Wiman puts it, "Canada would be a back door sor smugglers,"—*St. John Sun.*

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

"OPPOSITION papers are fond of describing the Government at Ottawa as at sixes and sevens. Six and seven is thirteen, which is an unlucky number for the Opposition to have to do with', *Montreal Gazette.*

A very amusing incident occurred at a sitting of one of the Division Courts in East Algoma lately, which goes to show how firmly the Mowat officials are imbued with the importance of their position, and the idea that they are to think of nothing but Mowat elections and Ontario. The bailiff in closing the court gave out the following: "*Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!* The ——— Division Court for Algoma is now closed until after the *next general election* for Ontario. God save the Queen!"

A list of the railway accidents, involving loss of life or injury to passengers which occurred in 1889, is published by the railway age. The total of such accidents is 61, the number killed 256, and injured 539. Fifteen of the accidents resulted through disobedience or misunderstanding of orders, so that only three-fourths of the entire number could be classed as unforeseen and unavoidable. This is rather a serious reflection upon the management of railways in America.

SOME interesting statistics concerning the Hebrew people appear in the new census of the United States. The number of children born to each mother is 4.66. The death rate is smaller and the physical average above the other classes. Cripples and imbeciles are almost unknown. One-half the females live to 65 and one-half the males to 70. Very few deaths have been recorded from consumption, scrofula and tubercular affections. The race is large y represented in the learned professions and mercantile pursuits.

A week ago United States journalists were commiserating the unfortunate freezing Europeans and Britishers. They have their hands full now with the work of accounting for the scattered plumage of the mighty American Eagle, which the blizzard of Sunday morning distributed over all creation. Truly, we live in a happy and favored land here, where we only grumble because we cannot get our winters as cold as we want them. It will come to this that we must sell our snowshoes to the second-hand dealers in London, Paris New York and Venice.—*Exchange.*

To express the most obvious form of embarrassment it is common to say that a man felt as if he had been presented with a white elephant. Yet that is what the Grit organs would call a restrictionist idea, confined to a continent without an appreciation of elephants. An elephant is a very acceptable present in some cases. The Queen is sending a splendid Indian elephant, richly caparisoned and mounted with a costly houdah, to the Emperor of Morocco. The animal was conveyed to Gibraltar from Calcutta, and then sent to the court of the Morocco sovereign, and the gift will not likely do anything to retard the diplomatic negotiations now being carried on between the court of St. James and Muley Hassan.

AN exporter of eggs to the mother country has been discovered who made one shipment which was not quite up to his expectations, through fogs and exceptional bad weather delaying the voyage to double the usual time. On this very slender peg the enemies of British connection and of trade with the mother country are hanging the contention that Great Britain is not a good market for our eggs, in spite of the general experience to the contrary. The history of our cheese and live stock exports to the United Kingdom shows that a good business can be built up by men who are more enterprising and resolute than such paltry croakers.—*Empire.*

IN an interview the other day, Sir John Macdonald, referring to Blaine's story about the McKinley Bill, said: "I wish to reiterate that McKinley's friends made every effort to prevent any concession in favor of Canada. I state that I have it from the mouths of those who were in communication with Mr. McKinley on the matter. Personally I have nothing to do with McKinley. The McKinley Bill was discussed, printed and passed before the Foster tariff was completed; and Sir Richard Cartwright, in every speech, and all the Opposition press, are dwelling upon it to this day. It was a singular circumstance, quite a happy coincidence in connection with McKinley's denial that his bill was retaliatory, that Canada is mostly hit. What other country does the increased duty on hay hit? What other country does the additional duties on eggs hit? It is the same with other items of the tariff. The only country hit is Canada. I think the position I have taken is fully borne out by the facts."

THAT distant fields look greener than they are is well exemplified by the experience of many persons, some of them Canadian, who have gone in recent years to California expecting to find a sort of El Dorado. A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, writing from there, says: "The man who has the means of making any kind of a living in Canada, had better stay there, and even the man out of work is better off there than here, as in all the cities and towns of southern California hundreds and thousands are out of employment, and house rent and all sorts of provisions are very much higher than in Canada." Fortunately the climate does nor freeze to death those who are suffering from extreme poverty, but the miseries of the situation must be great when the correspondent continues: "Many who held good positions in the eastern states and Canada, and who came out here in the boom hoping to acquire riches speedily, finding themselves penniless, are willing to accept any—even the meanest—kind of employment to save themselves from actual want." Evidently California is a good place for the emigrant to stay away from.

## A SPEEDY REUNION.

Justin McCarthy in a speech at Manchester last Wednesday said he did not desire to underrate the magnitude of the trouble that had befallen Ireland, but it need not concern the English people. It would pass away and, though there might still be recriminations among the Irish members, he did not believe in the lasting nature of any quarrel that had not root in some real and genuine principle. Mr. McCarty said they must be patient and helpful, work as if nothing had happened and support the National League to the utmost of their power. He still had hopes of a speedy re-union. If they failed to reach an agreement the Irish people had better seek another parliamentary party, but Home Rule was safe with Gladstone and the English democracy.

A meeting of Mr. Sexton's supporters was held in Belfast on the same day. The proceedings were characterized by extreme disorder. Mr. Sexton was not present. Many Healyite members of parliament were in attendance. Parnellite opponents of the Sexton crowd were forcibly driven from the platform, some of them falling down over a dozen steps. The speakers were continually interrupted with hisses and shouts of dissent. A vote of confidence in Mr. Sexton was adopted by a large majority.

Parnell was to speak at Ennis on Sunday last.

## FARMERS' CLUBS.

*To the Editor of the Herald:*

DEAR SIR,—I notice the Farmers of De Grey Marsh school district are about organizing a Farmer's club. I believe this is a step in the right direction. Why not Cardigan, Montague and Grand River organize local clubs; delegates to meet at some central place to dislocate the syndicate that are annually sacrificing the poor farmers' produce, no consideration taken what markets can afford to pay? Too late to remedy the evil next autumn after our merchants hold their annual review and pledge themselves to a figure not forgetting to leave a good margin for the McKinley Bill and other liabilities.

Yours truly,
FARMER.

Cardigan, Feby. 1st, 1891.

A large audience filled the Market Hall, at Summerside, on Thursday night last, to hear Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald's lecture on Daniel O'Connell. The life, times and labors of "The Liberator" were portrayed in a masterly manner by the rev. lecturer; and the press describes it as one of the best lectures heard in Summerside for a long time.

## OLD COUNTRY NEWS

### ENGLAND

The Registrar-General's Department has issued its report for 1889. It states that the population of England and Wales in the middle of the year was 29,015,613—an increase since 1881 of nearly four million souls. There was a preponderance of women over men to the extent of 776,000.

The emigration returns for 1890 show that the number of passengers who left the United Kingdom during the year for places out of Europe, was as follows: English, 140,943; Scottish, 20,785; Irish, 57,401. Total of British origin, 218,229; foreigners, 94,560; nationality not distinguished, 3,356. Grand total, 316,145, as compared with 342,641 in the year 1889.

In the course of an address delivered at Salford recently, on the benefits to England of the Channel Tunnel, Sir Edwin Watkin, M. P declared that it would bring untold advantages to the people of England as well as to foreign nations, for it would at once connect the 16,000 miles of railway in England, Scotland and Wales with 116,000 miles of railway on the continent of Europe, and ultimately with the railways of India. France was their best customer, save India and the United States, and it was to their interest to make communication with her as easy as possible.

The Newcastle Chronicle learns from a correspondent that a very interesting discovery of old manuscripts relating to the period of the Armada has been made in Cornwall. On an old chest being opened, which had been kept in the possession of an old Cornish family, an interesting collection of documents was found, but unfortunately most of them were so much damaged as to be illegible. Among those that were legible were letters and despatches of the Armada time, relating to the defence of the coast, from Sir Francis Godolphin and others, addressed to a Captain Nance, an ancestor of the lady who has made the discovery.

A painful scene was recently witnessed at the Brighton Quarter Sessions. Two women, named O'Connell and Brown, pleaded guilty to robberies at tradesmen's shops. O'Connell was said to be the daughter of a gentleman living at Brighton, and owning considerable property, and Brown was described as a married woman. Her husband was brought into Court from the Hospital, in order, as the prisoner's counsel said, that he might see his wife once more before he died. The doctors had told him he could not live more than three months. The prisoners were both sentenced to six months imprisonment. The women in the dock cried bitterly, and the husband cried out to his wife, "Never mind, darling! we shall meet in heaven."

Two cases of astounding credulity were before the Ivy Bridge (Devonshire) Magistrates lately. A gipsy named Beatrice Small, who described herself "as a poor single woman, with six little children," was charged with obtaining money and goods from John Masters, farmer, Aveton Gifford, and Mrs. Mortimer, of the same place, by means of false pretences. By promising Masters that he would get a fortune, the prisoner obtained from him two fowls, a bag of potatoes, and £2, 2s 6d in money, he having actually to borrow part of the money before he could let her have it. The accused inquired minutely into his age, date and place of birth, and gave him a small bag of salt, which he was to wear, and keep it a great secret, as it was "a very particular and difficult business." The man actually wore the bag for a day, and then, finding that the woman had left the neighborhood, he placed the matter in the hands of the police. From Mrs. Mortimer, whom the prisoner promised a house and £240, she obtained three fowls and half a sovereign.

### IRELAND.

The Central News is enabled to state that the exact amount of National League money now in the hands of the Messrs. Munroe, the Paris bankers, is £8400.

On one of the large lakes in County Donegal no fewer than 84 wild swans—evidently driven from other parts of Europe by the hard weather—have lately taken up their winter quarters In no man's memory have so many swans been seen in this locality before

A further illustration of the progress of Belfast was afforded last Thursday by the Chairman of the Water Board, who, in his annual address, mentioned that fifty years ago the daily supply of water amounted to one million gallons—at present it is eight millions; fifty years ago the annual revenue was £3000—it is now £40,000.

The first vessel specially built for the Manchester Ship Canal trade has been launched at Belfast by Messrs. McIlwaine & M'Coll. The new vessel, which has been named the "Manchester," is the pioneer steamer of a direct service which is about to be established between Belfast and Manchester, with Liverpool as a port of call. She is built of steel, and is 180 feet long, but only 14 feet deep

Mullett, Delaney, Mooney, and O'Brien, "Invincibles" released from Downpatrick on January 6 in an interview stated they were visited by Mr. Shannon, solicitor, on behalf of the London Times, who endeavored to get from them information respecting their connection with Patrick Egan and other members, but that they declined to give any. They stated that Fitzharris, who was known as "Skin the Goat," is keeping up his spirits in gaol by composing comic songs

At a meeting of the Clonakilty Guardians applications were made by several able-bodied men for outdoor relief. It was stated that large numbers of people along the sea-coast were in a state of starvation. The board, not being empowered to grant out-door relief in such cases, ordered their relieving officers to go amongst the people and relieve their destitution. A resolution was also adopted calling the attention of the Government to the condition of things, and strongly urging the immediate commencement of relief works.

### SCOTLAND

Official figures published as to the attendance at the University of Edinburgh show that during the past year the total number of matriculated students was 3503, as against 3602 in 1889, 3160 in 1880, and 1768 in 1870. O this this total, 940 were enrolled in the Faculty of Arts, 116 in the Faculty of Divinity, 468 in the Faculty of Law, and 1979 in the Faculty of Medicine.

The directors of the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have awarded the Society's silver medal to Geo. Low, a miner of Tranent Haddingtonshire, in recognition of his having at great risk descended a disused coalpit at Tranent in order to rescue a retriever dog, which is supposed to have been thrown down the pit by some ill-disposed person.

Mr. Haldane, M. P., in a political speech at Garvald, East Lothian, alluding to the Scotch railway dispute, said he regarded the strike as a political indication of the very first magnitude. It showed the progress of Democratic institutions, and marked the recognition by the public of the fact that the time had come when labor must have its status vindicated against capital.

A somewhat serious epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in Edinburgh. Cases are occurring daily, and those in the hospital, it is said, represent only a portion of the total number affected, many not having been removed from their own houses. The authorities have been unsuccessfully engaged trying to ascertain the cause of the outbreak. It seems that all the dairies in the affected districts, as well as the farms in the west, sending milk to the city, have been visited, but nothing to account for the epidemic has been found.

A firm of granite merchants in Aberdeen have just completed a beautiful monument, to be erected in Bermuda "in memory of the non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment who died of enteric fever and from other causes while stationed at Bermuda during the years 1887-89-90." The monument, which is of granite from the Dyce Quarries, stands sixteen feet high, and has an imposing appearance There are three bases. The lowest, which is four feet square, is of an axed granite, and the others are polished. Above these is the pedestal with a handsomely-moulded cornice, and set off by a finely-polished pillar at each of the four corners. On the front slab is the inscription already quoted, and on the other sides are the names of the soldiers including one quartermaster, three sergeants, and twenty-six privates. An octagonal obelisk rests on the die. It is surmounted by a carved finial, and, like the other parts of the monument, is polished. The stone is of particularly fine character, and it has been beautifully worked and finished.

## HE PADDLED FOR HIS LIFE.

The rock bound and storm-swept coast of Maine has witnessed many a a hard-fought battle between the sturdy mariners and the elements, in which the latter in the majority of cases conquered, but occasionally there is an exception positively thrilling in its nature.

Such a one was the sucessful battle for life of Henry Enfield, a German sailor, who has been stoping at Millbridge while waiting to ship. Enfield is a young, sturdy fellow.

He left his boarding-house early in the morning for the shore, saying that he was going down among the islands duck hunting and his return need not be expected until nightfall. The only boat available was a sculling float, with a single oar, but he took it, and, with a favorable wind, was soon two or three miles away from the mainland and at the hunting grounds.

He met with fair success, shooting birds until the middle of the afternoon, when his fowling piece, a double barrelled gun, with both barrels heavily loaded, burst as he discharged it, slightly injuring him. He was, of course much excited, and in moving about in the boat accidentally lost his oar overboard, and before he discovered the loss it was far beyond his reach. With his gun stock he tried to paddle the boat to the lost oar constantly drifting from him, he abandoned the scheme and began to plan a method of escape.

The situation was extremely perilous and trying A fresh and very cold wind blew off shore, which, with the tide, was fast carrying the adventurous sailor and his float seaward He saw that he was lost unless he reached one of the islands. Striping off the heavy jacket that he wore, and sitting far forward, he began paddling with all his might, alternately using his hands and the musket stock Half an hour showed but little progress, and it was then that he saw a small fishing vessel a few miles away standing towards the east,

If it would only come nearer.

He picked up his jacket and waved it frantically at the little sloop Then he shouted himself hoarse but could get no response and gradually the vessel drew away from him until it finally disappeared from view His only hope of aid disappeared with it, for he knew he could expect none from the town. He therefore recommenced with desperate strength to paddle his float towards the shore. He seemed to gain only an inch at a time, but he pluckily continued through the afternoon. Though his strength was waning, he seldom stopped for rest on account of the cold, extreme exertion being needed to keep warm. It grew colder all the time, but the wind was subsiding and better progress could be made by paddling, and as twilight came on he saw that an island was not far distant.

His strength was almost gone At dark the float almost touched the shore. But even here he could not move for his hands and feet were frozen.

His faint cries were, however, heard and two men came to the rescue. He was on Mitchell's island and was saved.

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE HUGH LORD MACDONALD.

On Thursday last, all that was mortal of the late Hugh Lord McDonald, Commissioner of Public Works were laid to rest in the cemetery attached to All Saints Church, Cardigan Bridge. The funeral was, beyond the possibility of doubt, the largest ever witnessed in King's County, and but few larger have taken place in the Province.

A special train left Charlottetown for Cardigan about seven o'clock, local time, on Thursday morning. Among those who took advantage of this opportunity to pay their last token of respect to the lamented dead were: Hons. G. W. Bentley, D. Ferguson, and A. A. McDonald, J. A. Matheson, M. P. P., Messrs. J. J. Davies, W. S. Stewart, Otto R. Crabbe, Charles E. Robertson, Moses McDonald, Charles Lyons, A. Hermans, P. P. Gillis and others. Sleighs conveyed the passengers from the station to the residence of the deceased. Besides those from Charlottetown, and the people of the neighborhood, large numbers were present from Souris, Grand River, Georgetown, Montague, and all parts of the country. It is estimated that there were in the vicinity of two hundred and fifty sleighs in the procession, besides a number of people on foot. Some idea of the length of the cortege may be gained from the fact that the hearse had reached the church some considerable time before the last sleigh left the house, the distance being about a mile.

The church was filled to its utmost capacity. The altar and pillars were suitably draped. Arriving at the church, the coffin was received at the door, with the appropriate prayers by the pastor, Rev. S. T. Phelan, it was then conveyed to the catafalque, and the solemn Requiem mass was commenced. His Lordship, Bishop McDonald, former pastor of All Saints was the celebrant. He was assisted by Rev. D. F. McDonald, of Souris, as deacon; Rev. M. J. McMillan of St. Teresa's, as subdeacon, and Rev. P. A. McEimoel of this city, as master of ceremonies. The other priests present besides the pastor, already mentioned, were Revds. William Phelan, Montague Bridge, E. Walker, D. D., Rollo Bay, R. J. Gillis, St. Peters, and J. C. McMillan, D. D., Grand River. Rev. Dr. McMillan presided at the organ, and the choir was augmented by representatives of the choirs of Charlottetown, Souris, St. Peters and Georgetown, and the solemn music was rendered in excellent style.

At the conclusion of mass, His Lordship, the Bishop, arrayed in cope and mitre, approached the altar railing, and briefly but impressively, addressed the congregation. He spoke warmly of the many good qualities of the deceased, and referred to the interest he took in whatever concerned the church. His Lordship then pronounced the absolution, and the remains of the lamented dead were borne to the cemetery and laid to rest in their kindred dust. Eternal rest give unto him O Lord and may perpetual light shine upon him.

## THE WEEK'S DIARY.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is dead.

Charles Bradlaugh, M. P., the noted free thinker died Friday.

The Scotch railway strike has collapsed after entailing disastrous results upon the workmen.

According to the new city directory just published a population of 225,000 is claimed for Toronto.

A storm, causing immense destruction to property and the loss of 100 lives, is reported from Massowah on the Red Sea.

A sleigh in which were three men went over the river bank at Bellefontain, Ont., on Friday, killing two of the men and seriously injuring the third.

The cure of two cases of tuberculosis have been effected at Paris, by the injection into the thighs of each patient, of fifteen grains of goat's blood

A terrible explosion took place at the nitro-glycerine works near Montreal on Friday. The building was totally destroyed and one man blown into fragments. Carelessness of a workman was the cause.

Mrs. John Thompson, granddaughter of the poet Burns died in Glasgow last week. Her husband is a spirit merchant. Her maiden name was Jean Armour, she being the daughter of Elizabeth, the daughter of Burns.

The Australian Colonies have asked the Home Government to accord them the privilege possessed by Canada, of negotiating commercial treaties with foreign countries, under the sanction of the Foreign Office. The outcome of the request is awaited with interest.

Hon. Mr. Windom, Secretary of the United States Treasury, dropped dead at the Board of Trade dinner at New York on Thursday evening. He had just replied to the toast in his honor when the tragic scene occurred. Heart disease was declared the cause.

The physicians and oculists of Findlay, O are greatly puzzled over the case of Jennie Sutten, who cries glassy tears. For the past month pieces of broken glass have been coming from her right eye; and it is estimated that over 100 pieces have been taken from the eye since the case first attracted attention.

The following chief census officers have been appointed: N. B.—Edward Bears; N. S.—Jonathan Parsons; P. E. I.—Edward Hunt, of Summerside; Que.—W. E. Jones, P. E LeBlanc, John Delisle and J. H. Charleston; Ont.—A. Broder, A. F. Campbell, P. Macras and S. Stephenson; Manitoba—Col. G. A Sarg on; N. W. T.—B. H. Richardson.

A horrible tale of a pack of wolves devouring a camp of Indians on Lake Winnipeg is reported. One Indian cudgelled and killed twenty wolves, while another climbed a tree with his gun and killed 20 more. A great panic prevails among the Indians in that quarter, who attribute the maddened hunger of the wolves to the scarcity of deer.

Attorney General Miller has opposed the Canadian application to file the petition in the Behring Sea matter. He contended that the Supreme Court of the United States has no jurisdiction in Alaska, which is a territory and not a State, and that writs of prohibition cannot be granted. Further, he maintained that the question is diplomatic, not judicial.

A horrible explosion of fire damp took place at the Frick Coke Co's mine, Youngwood, Pa. last week, by which 200 miners lost their lives. The scenes enacted after the dismembered bodies of the miners were recognized is described as the saddest in the history of Pennsylvania mining horrors. A great number of the dead miners were married men with large families, which makes the disaster all the more severely felt.

Secretary Blaine, in reply to a letter from Congressman Baker of New York, stated on Thursday that there is no chance for reciprocity with Canada on the line of natural products. The United States will not think for a moment of reciprocal relations with Canada on the basis of the Treaty of 1854. No proposition to that end would be declared, be entertained by the Government of the U. S.

Henry Garfield who was serving a four years term, from Oct. 13, 1889, in the state prison at Charlestown, Mass., escaped from that institution early on Thursday morning. He was employed in the picture frame shop, and with tools from this department cut through the brick work of his cell into the attic of the building, and thence crawled through the ventilator to the roof. He had torn up blankets and made a rope with which he successfully descended from the roof to the yard. He entered the storehouse via the transom, dressed himself in clothes intended for a prisoner to be discharged that day, took a section of the rope with a hook on one end and with it scaled the outer wall making good his escape. A very natural looking dummy was found in his bed later on.

## SIR JOHN'S SPEECH.

At the dinner of the Albany club of Toronto on the 27 ult. Sir John Macdonald remarked: "The fight of our opponents at the rumor of a dissolution is amusing, for although they have been valiantly proclaiming that they wanted an opportunity to appeal to the people they begin to abuse the governor general and call upon him to refuse a dissolution. Then when there is a prospect that parliament will last five years they grow valiant again and call for an appeal to the people, but return to their abuse of the governor general when rumors of an election again become current. They have as many aliases for their policy as a thief has excuses for his wrong doing. It has been commercial union, unrestricted reciprocity, and latterly tariff reform; but there is another name by which it must be known and that is annexation, which is treason. But we are prepared for them. Their organs have declared that the policy of the grits is free trade. They are going to sweep away the custom houses along the line and at the same time surround us with the McKinley tariff. That is not your policy, gentlemen; that is not the policy of the government. The grits are so afraid now that Sir Richard is going up and down the country saying: We are going to steal their thunder. But thunder from such quarters would not be worth stealing, and we will have none of it. The policy we introduced in 1878 we are going to stand by. Look how it has built up the country. Look at Toronto, Montreal and other towns throughout the country. While we are going to stand by our national policy it is a fact that every measure of reciprocal trade we have got from our neighbors has been got by the conservatives. The treaty of 1854 was got by a conservative government. The treaty of Washington in 1870 was negotiated by myself as Canadian commissioner, and when the treaty of 1888 was made Sir Charles Tupper, who had long been my colleague, was specially appointed a commissioner. So you see that every treaty extending trade with our neighbors has been got by the conservatives, and by the governments of which I was a member.'

Continuing, Sir John said he believed there was room for extending our trade on fair basis, and that there were articles in which Canada could enlarge its trade without in any way infringing on the national policy. He had occasion to know that many of the obnoxious features of the McKinley tariff were the result of the advice of traitors in Canada. The politicians on the other side of the line had been told to "put on all the screws you can on Canada, and you will drive her into annexation." He had the word of men of probity on the other side that such advice had been tendered. Sir John in concluding said: "We have all this to fight and we will fight it."

WE direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Liberal-Conservative Convention to be held in Georgetown on the 10th inst.

R. D. C. Positive Cure.


# B

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF

# WHITE GOODS

—WILL BEGIN—

## Monday Morning, Feb. 2.

We have been fortunate in securing several very attractive lots of EMBROIDERIES, FLOUNCINGS, etc., especially for this occasion. In nearly every line of Goods mentioned below we show unusual values.

BEER BROS.

SWISS EMBROIDERIES,
INSERTIONS and FLOUNCINGS,
AMERICAN TUCKINGS,
LAWN EMBROIDERIES,
VANDYKE EMBROIDERIES,
VICTORIA and BISHOP'S LAWN,
CROSSBAR MUSLINS and PIQUES,
American and Canadian SHIRTINGS,
LONSDALE and NAINSOOK,
COLORED EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN and COTTON EDGINGS,
FEATHER STITCH TRIMMINGS,
FLOSSETTE MARKING COTTON,
FRONTING LINEN, etc., etc.

SHEETINGS, Twilled and Plain,
SHEETINGS, Grey and White,
SHEETINGS, English and Canadian,
PILLOW COTTONS, all widths,
PILLOW COTTONS, English & Canadian,
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS,
TOWELS, Linen and Cotton,
TOWELINGS, large variety,
LINEN TABLINGS, German,
" " Irish,
" " Grey and White,
LINEN NAPKINS & TRAY CLOTHS,
LINEN TABLE SCARFS, etc., etc.,
TOILET COVERS, TIDIES, etc., etc.

BEER BROS.

# B


## Telegraphic News.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—A special cable from London to the Globe says that the Merchant Shipping American Bill, though brought by Howett, is promoted by Plimsoll It differs materially from the last Bill, inasmuch as the provisions relating to bulk-heads and carriage of live cattle are omitted. The measure prohibits deck-loading with timber during the winter season.

ST JOHN, Feb. 2.—Weather reports this morning predict a terrific cold wave, the thermometer falling thirty degrees in Bay of Funday by Tuesday morning.

Richard Hunt chief Census Commissioner of P. E. Island, passed through St. John en route to Ottawa last night.

HALIFAX, Feb. 2.—The Customs officials here have made a big seizure including the Chandler Electric Light plant, for undervaluation. The total value of the seizures foots up to $18,000.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A terrific gale swept the Irish Sea on Saturday. A number of small craft foundered in Queenstown harbor. Details of the disasters have not yet been received.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Hon. Neil MacLeod, Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island, has been appointed Queen's Council.

ROME, Feb. 1.—There is a political crisis. Signor Crispi endeavored to impose the new taxes bill which was rejected by a large majority. He tendered his resignation but the king refused to accept it.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Another massacre of Spanish troops has occurred in the Caroline Islands. The natives attacked a garrison and killed 90 soldiers and civilians.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 2—War news from Chili is to the effect, that the insurgents are continually wining victories. President Balmaceda is offering to treat with the rebels.

OPORTO, Feb. 2—A revolution occured here yesterday, a portion of the garrison openly revolted. The object of the mutineers was to establish a Portuguese Republic and seizing town hall did so. A fearful fight occurred between rebels and royalists and continued till Sunday when the uprising was crushed and the ring leaders arrested.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3—Parliament has been dissolved, and the writs have been issued for a general election. Thursday, February 26th, will be nomination day, and polling will take place a week later, on the 5th March.

It is understood that the Dominion Government have, through her Majesty's Government, made certain proposals to the United States for reciprocal trade, and that it is desired these negotiations by a parliament fresh from the people,

It is understood, also, that Canada will send a delegation to Washington after the present Congress expires, in March, to discuss the subject, as the result of a friendly suggestion from the Dominion authorities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced that the Supreme Court had decided to grant the petition of the counsel representing Canada, for leave to fill application for a writ prohibiting the District Court of Alaska from proceeding to carry out its decree of forfeiture made in the case of the schooner Sayward, libelled for unlawfully taking seals within the waters of Behring Sea The rule requiring the Alaska court to come to Washington and show cause the writ of prohibition should not issue, is made returnable on the second Monday in April.

The decision of the Supreme Court is joyfully received at Ottawa.

THE memorial to be erected at St. John in remembrance of Fred Young, has been finally decided upon. It will consist of a handsome monument of granite and freestone, costing $2500, and will be placed in the old graveyard. It was selected from among 17 designs, John Rogerson was the designer.

THE Civic Elections on Wednesday last resulted in the return of Hon. T. H. Haviland as Mayor, Alex. McKinnon as Water Commissioner and F. H. Beer as Councillor for Ward Four. The votes polled were as follows:—For Mayor—Haviland 891; Tanton 468. For Councillor (Ward 4)—Beer, 227; McKay, 204. For Water Commissioner—McKinnon, 738; Davy, 620.

R. D. C. Is Guaranteed.

## LOCAL AND OTH

MONDAY—White Good
Don't fail to attend B
White Goods on Monday

THE steamer Stanley
Georgetown on the 11th
clean boilers.

THE Bazaar Co's store
entered by a rear win
night, and the contents
sisting of $11.50, taken.

AN apple tree 70 yea
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another.

A Liberal-Conservativ
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A SEMI-DEMENTED o
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H. F. MACDOUGALL a
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MONDAY night was
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A BALL and musical
be given at the Hotel D
day evening, for the
poor. A supper will al
Tickets for the occasio
gentleman, have been p

THERE is nothing mo
a well arranged table