THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1889.

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

OUR Agent, Mr. O'Brien, will, within the next few days, call upon our friends at Goose River, Big Marsh, St. Margaret's, Bear River, Clear Springs and vicinities. He will next visit our subscribers at Mount Stewart, French Village, Pisquid, Scotchfort and neighboring districts.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

As will be seen by reference to our telegraphic column, it is rumored that Hon. W. W. Sullivan has been appointed Chief Justice of this Province. Until more definite information is received nothing, of course, can be said, regarding the matter. We wish to refer, however, to an article on the Chief Justiceship, which appeared in the editorial column of the *Patriot* last evening, and which exhibits, in the most palpable manner, the cloven foot of injustice and prejudice.

After some remarks, as to whom he would wish to see appointed to the office, the writer says he would not like to see Mr. Sullivan elevated to the position of Chief Justice. That is probably the truest statement that has appeared in the *Patriot*, for many a day. He says Mr. Sullivan is not qualified for the position. But why is he not qualified? Has he not had a long experience at the Bar of this Province; has he not conducted some of the most important cases, that ever came before our Courts in such a masterly manner, as to receive the congratulations of even his opponents; has he not been a success in his profession? Does he not, above all members of the Bar of Prince Edward Island, possess the qualifications which the *Patriot* writer, in the article in question, deems essential in anyone, who should receive the appointment, viz. that he "is unconnected by blood or other close ties with the present Judges of our Supreme Court, and has fewer relatives at the Bar than almost any lawyer we can name." The editor of the *Patriot* must, therefore, have some other reason for objecting to the appointment of Mr. Sullivan. Would he be so kind as to let the public know what it is? As to the assertion that Mr. Sullivan went to Ottawa yesterday, "to press his claim," we have to say that he did not leave here for Ottawa, yesterday morning.

But who is it that sets himself up as an authority regarding the appointment of Judges? The editor of the *Patriot*? The man who has been an utter failure in his every public capacity. Whose only service, of which we have any record, is his having absorbed, in a few years, upwards of Seventy thousand dollars of the people's money. The man whom the Grits themselves considered such a drag upon them, at the last Dominion Election, that the party manipulators sent him off on a wild-goose chase to the banks of the Saskatchewan, to meet with what has always been his fate; failure. Surely the members of the Dominion Cabinet will be guided, in making appointments, by the advice of such a man.

Since writing the above we have been shown a telegram from Ottawa announcing the appointment of Hon Mr. Sullivan to the Chief Justiceship. This effectually disposes of the *Patriot's* assertion that he went "to press his claim" at Ottawa. His claims did not require pressing, as the appointment was made before he left home. We take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Sullivan on his appointment to his high and honorable position.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS.

THE General Elections, held in the Colony of Newfoundland, during last week, resulted in the defeat of the Thorburn Government, which had been in power for the past three years by Sir William Whiteway and his followers. The majority of the Whiteway party is large, and every member of Sir Robert Thorburn's Cabinet was defeated.

The main question upon which the Elections turned appears to have been the bait act. This act had been secured, with much difficulty, by the Thorburn Government; it prevented the sale of bait to the French fishermen, who, on account of being heavily subsidized by the French Government, were able to compete with the Newfoundland fishermen on unequal terms in the foreign markets. This French bounty system appears to have been driving the Newfoundlanders from the fishing waters. The late Government had also, it appears, brought to account the railway company for neglecting to fulfill its engagements, and this, it is said, was made to do duty against them.

The opponents of the Government persuaded the coast fishermen, interested in the sale of bait, that they had been injured by the passage of the bait act; while the railway people, it is said, were ready to contribute money and influence, to be used against the Government, as a kind of retaliation.

In addition to all this, it was alleged that French fishing establishments on St. Pierre had interested themselves in a substantial manner in the defeat of the Administration. Another factor that likely militated, not a little, against Sir Robert Thorburn and his followers was that the Government was supposed to represent the mercantile opinion of St. John's. This fact exposed it to merciless denunciation in the outlying districts, where the extensive commercial corporations are not extremely popular. These are some of the causes that led to the defeat of the Thorburn Administration.

A LETTER from Mr. Bender, now in London, was published in the Press of Montreal on the 6th inst., giving particulars of the proposed new railway and bridge scheme at Quebec. Capitalists have subscribed the necessary funds to survey and locate the line and obtain a charter. If satisfactory a company will then be formed to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec, acquire the charter of Charlevois railway and continue the line to Belle Isle.

THE LATE THOMAS MACKINLAY.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Thomas McKinlay, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Public Lands, which occurred at his residence in this city on Sunday last, after an illness of a few weeks.

Mr. McKinlay was born at Austruther, in the county of Fyfe, Scotland, in 1832; so that, at the time of his death, he was only fifty-seven years old. He came to this Island in 1861, and settled at St. Eleanor's, where he married a daughter of Mr. Thomas Hunt, of that place. He afterwards moved to Summerside and engaged in the drug business. In 1876 he was appointed to the position of draughtsman in the Land Office, where he had been employed ever since. About a year ago, on the death of Mr Strong, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner.

He was a painstaking, courteous and obliging official, and a man of quiet and unobtrusive habits. We tender our sympathy to his bereaved widow and family.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE surplus of the Dominion revenue over expenditure for the four months ended November 1st aggregates $4,300,000, being considerably more than $1,000,000 better than the statement for the same period last year.

AN Ottawa despatch of the 8th says: Mr. Bertram gives notice of application for the incorporation of the Moncton and Prince Edward railway and ferry company to construct a railway from Buctouch to Richibucto Cape, and operate a railway ferry between there and Cape Wolf.

A MEETING of sixty republican members of the Paris chamber of deputies on the 7th inst, decided to convoke a plenary reunion of the republican majority to appoint officers of the party. The speakers pronounced against the formation of groups. Boulangist members will be excluded from the reunion.

ON the 5th inst., State elections were held in a number of States of the neighboring Republic, and the returns show that Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio went Republican; while New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia returned Democratic majorities. In Mississippi the Democratic ticket was unopposed.

MOLLOY, member of parliament, in a speech at Sheffield, England, on the 6th inst., said the Parnellites had in their possession documentary evidence proving the conspiracy against the Irish. The publication of this evidence would cause a sensation greater than that resulting from the commission revelations. He said they intended to expose the plot immediately after the opening of parliament.

THE steamer City of Sydney, from Japan which arrived at San Francisco on the 7th inst., brought news to October 18. Count Okuma, minister of foreign affairs for Japan, was returning from a cabinet meeting when Kurishima Tsaneki, aged 30 years, politically envious of the Count, threw a bomb at his rival. The bomb exploded at the Count's feet inflicting deep wounds on his right leg and slight wounds on his right hand and face. The would-be assassin drew a short sword and killed himself by cutting his throat. The count's leg was amputated above the knee.

THE Paris Republique Francaise, of the 7th inst., says England cannot be surprised that no one in Egypt consented to fete the Prince of Wales as though he was on a triumphal quasi royal tour. France and other powers which have not ceased to regard Egypt as a Turkish dependency in no way bound to Great Britain by the protectorate vassalage, still demand the evacuation of the country by the English. The Cairo Incident says that Europe is not disposed to allow the Egyptain question to sink into oblivion. France will lose no opportunity to remind England of her solemn enquirement in regard to Egypt.

AN order was recently adopted by the Government at Ottawa calling attention to the act requiring seamen shipping with foreign vessels in Canadian ports to do so before the shipping master of the port. Representations subsequently made from Washington urged the repeal of the rule on the grounds that such seamen were, by American regulations, bound to ship before the American consul, who exacted a fee, and that the Canadian rule would force seamen to pay a second fee to the shipping master. In view of the apparent hardship, and the fact that the American statute, similar to ours is held in suspense, so far as Canadian vessels are concerned, the minister of marine has recalled the recent order.

A LONDON despatch of the 7th inst., says: The General Steam Navigation Co., has sent a circular to its customers stating that owing to the lightermen's strike the company has arranged to load at Harwick. At a meeting of master lightmen to-day several speakers expressed displeasure because Cardinal Manning and Sidney Buxton sided with the men without inquiring into the character of their demands. Even Lord Brassey's award it was said would enable men to earn £5 4s weekly, the highest artisan wages in the country. Cardinal Manning, Buxton and the lord mayor sent a joint letter to the masters declaring the principle of one job to constitute a night's work accepted by the masters, and that the matter was not referred to Lord Brassey's arbitration. They advise the masters to surrender.

A LATE New York despatch says the steamer Farraday arrived off Coney Island prepared to lay the first shore end of the new Western Union cable between that place and Canso, N. S. She will first lay the shore end, and will then steam back to the end of the cable, which has been buoyed about 40 miles south of Fire Island, and make the splice there, which will complete the first of the two cables to be laid. She will then return to Coney Island and lay the second shore end, from which she will pay out the second cable, probably completing it in about 10 days. These cables will give the Western Union Telegraph Company direct cable connection between New York city and Great Britain, and will make its service absolutely free from interruptions incident to the winter storms on the land lines in Nova Scotia.

HON. SENATOR HOWLAN'S LECTURE AT EMERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The people of Emerald and vicinity enjoyed on Friday evening last a rare treat in the lecture of the Hon. George W. Howlan, which took place, as announced, in the Hall of the Benevolent Irish Society of that place. Peter Duffy, Esq., occupied the chair. The subject of the discourse was "Ourselves," and it was listened to with rapt attention throughout by a large, intelligent and well behaved audience. In dealing with the subject, "Ourselves," the Senator first spoke of us as subjects of this great Confederation, how proud we should be of this—the happy home we have made for ourselves during the last half century. He spoke of the resources of the Dominion already developed and compared them with those of the United States and other countries, as well as the noble heritage in the shape of 250,000,000 acres of the richest of land, with unequalled resources of every kind—its rivers teeming with fish and its surface rich in minerals, which we are leaving to the next generation. He dwelt at some length on the network of railways which covered our country from the East to the West; of our waters, both salt and fresh, filled with the choicest fish, while the large rivers of the United States abound instead in crocodiles and other reptiles. He referred to the National debt and its comparative insignificance, and proved that it was incurred, not like that of the neighboring Republic, in a fratricidal war, but in opening up and developing the country building railways, canals, and other public works, and how easily it could, in a few years, be entirely wiped off. He pointed out the relative savings of the different classes of the people, and instead of being, as is sometimes represented, an impoverished country, it was one of the most prosperous on the face of the globe, existing under the ensign of a Nation, the most liberal, powerful and glorious in the world, with resources of every kind and with a growth of population without precedent in the history of any country.

He then came to "Ourselves" as the people of P. E. I., than which there was not a more fertile or favored spot in the whole Dominion. He spoke of the times, when the people of this Province, himself among the number, had to struggle for freedom against the oppression of landlordism; he traced the struggle and showed the exertions of himself and his colleagues in Parliament to do away with the abuse. He dwelt upon the state of the country before the building of the railway, the opposition to its accomplishment, and the manifold benefits derived there from. He showed that, through these movements of progress the people of our Island Province were fast becoming one of the most intelligent, well educated, prosperous and contented peoples in the civilized world, and all that was now wanting for the completion of their happiness and prosperity was an easy mode of communication with the outside world.

The way of carrying on our trade at present used was not at all adequate to the acquirements of the ever increasing traffic, and the best and only way to meet this was by forming a means of transit by the shortest possible route, and as by far the shortest and most suitable crossing was between Capes Traverse and Tormentine, a distance of only 6 and a half miles. Some means should be adopted of forming a connection between these two points. The plan he proposed was to build a Subway or Tunnel across the Strait. To this he said that, like all other things of importance, there would be, at first, violent opposition. There were very many Tunnels built, such as Mount St. Gothard 9½ miles in length, Mount Cenis 6½, through the Alps, and many others which the Senator cited.

He had consulted eminent engineers as to the feasibility of one across the Straits. He had himself seen soundings taken of the Straits and had thought it was not impossible and could be constructed at a net at all unreasonable cost. He pointed out the many advantages which would accrue from the accomplishment of this. The journey to Montreal and other trade centres would be greatly shortened, mails could be carried more quickly and the price of our produce would be greatly enhanced. While our potatoes were sold on an average, at twenty-seven cents per bushel the other Provinces realized double that price, whereas if we had this more convenient way of shipping at all seasons of the year we should have twenty cents more per bushel for potatoes and five cents more for oats, making a difference of three dollars for every man, woman and child in the Province, or $17.50 per family. It would also have a tendency to create and encourage new manufactures, an industry which the people of this Island, though well fitted for it, lack.

He was determined, he said, to fight for the carrying through of this scheme till it was proven to him by competent men to be impracticable and impossible; then, and not till then would he give it up. The lecture was delivered in the Senator's usual excellent style and was flavored by his witty sallies and amusing anecdotes. It was also of more than usual importance on account of the exhaustive compilation of facts and statistics as to the state of Canada, which it contained, and the Senator should allow it to be published for the benefit of the public generally. We are glad to see the Veteran looking so hearthy and vigorous, and hope he may be long spared to stand up for his country in the good cause, as he has always done, and think that if the people of P. E. I. could be brought to see their own interests, they would always send to represent them at Ottawa such energetic whole-souled men as the Senator, and if so, the terms of Confederation would be forthcoming ere this.

A vote of thanks was moved by J. H. Haslam, Esq., and seconded by Mr. G. R. McMahon, and was unanimously tendered him by the enthusiastic audience.—COM.

THE CRONIN CASE.

The Cronin murder trial, now going on in Chicago, is, without any doubt, one of the most extraordinary cases that has been tried in the United States, and is likely to be one of the longest. From day to day a large amount of testimony is submitted, bearing heavily against the prisoners. Their apparent connection with the dreadful deed appears from their identification by several witnesses.

On the 6th., Ex-Capt. Wing of the Lakeview police told the jury of the finding of the key of the trunk under the bloodstained dresser in the parlor of the Carlson cottage, by Officer Larch. This was one of the most important bits of testimony offered during the trial, as it is a direct connection between the trunk, Dr. Cronin's body and the cottage, of which Martin Burke was the tenant. He said the key was partly covered with paint of a yellowish tinge, and that, when he tried it, it exactly fitted the lock of the trunk. He described the condition of the interior of the cottage, corroborating the Carlsons in every particular, and finally described how a good deal of the blood-soaked flooring and wainscotting had been removed for the purpose of exhibiting it to medical experts. Officer Heath, who was one of the party that went to Winnipeg for Burke, was present in the cottage when Larch found the key of the trunk, and he identified it by a mark which he made on the handle at the time.

For some time the sewer at the intersection of Evanstown avenue and Buena avenue had been flush and running over. On the 8th. the sewer cleaners removed the cover from a manhole and prodded among the rubbish beneath the water. Two valises were unearthed—one of leather, the other only remnants of a paper one. In the leather valise was found Dr. Cronin's prescription book, with several prescriptions bearing his signature. The paper one dropped to pieces, and from it rolled a mass of tattered clothing that bore evidence of having been cut in strips with a sharp knife. The only intact garment was a vest, which was in the centre, and encircled the doctor's case of surgical instruments. The surgical case and prescription book bore the doctor's name. Every article of outward clothing was recognized by Mrs. Conklin and a dozen other friends, as the property of the murdered doctor. All these things were found only one block from the spot where the bloody trunk was discovered. The paper valise is supposed to have been the one purchased by S. B. Simmonds from A. H. Revell & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A SHOCKING REVELATION.

The prevalence of typhoid fever in Quebec has unearthed a story which, if true, ought to send the guilty person down among the criminals. In eighteen out of twenty-seven families supplied by a milkman this dreadful disease broke out, and nearly every possible source of trouble was examined for an explanation, without finding one, till the medical men thought of analyzing the milk. The milk itself was found good, but the vessels, in which it was delivered, were washed with water taken from a well full of poisonous gases. This well was known to be in a bad state. Furthermore, the son of the milk vendor had died of typhoid fever in the house from which the milk was sent out. It may be said that proper inspection ought to prevent this sort of thing. So it might, but common humanity ought also to prevent dealers in one of the necessaries of life from spreading disease among their fellow-creatures. There are scores of unhealthy conditions, which the closest inspection might unwittingly overlook, and where the conscience of the citizen must be trusted. Where wilful neglect of the most ordinary precautions is clearly brought home to any offender of this description, he ought to be made an example of for the benefit of the whole community. But let us hope that there is another version to the Quebec story.—*Empire.*

SALISBURY AT GUILD HALL.

At a meeting in Guild Hall, London, on Saturday last, Lord Salisbury delivered an address in which he congratulated the country upon the splendid expansion of its trade. Disputes between labor and capital, he said, were regretful, and he warned the labor agitators that they undertook a grave responsibility. He was glad to be able to affirm that Ireland was progressing and that prosperity was increasing in that country and disorder vanishing. There was every prospect of a permanent settlement of the burning questions between the two countries. No members of the Government indulged in wild theories of Home Rule, but they were ready with a practical policy which would satisfy that country. Referring to Egypt, Lord Salisbury said that the policy of the Government remained unchanged, and would enable that country to protect herself against all attacks, which at present she was unable to do without British assistance. The difficulties in Europe, he declared, appeared to be tending toward a peaceful solution. Speaking of labor matters, Lord Salisbury said employers and everybody having to do with trade disputes should remember that caution was necessary, as any imprudence might jeopardize great interests. Lord Salisbury declared that it was the wildest legend that the Government had the faintest intention to alter the Irish policy. He said England was not behind the other nations in generous rivalry to promote the civilization of Africa. The anti-slavery congress at Brussels would form an epoch marking the great progress of European opinion on that subject.

GENERAL NEWS.

Says a Halifax despatch of the 8th inst: A dismasted wreck was seen drifting past Port Maitland, Yarmouth Co. Part of the wreckage washed ashore, including cabin, furniture, trunks and boxes. One of the latter was addressed W. R. Chapman, Dorchester, and a piece of the vessel's name, a board with the word "Annie" on it. It is supposed the vessel struck on Trinity Ledge, during Thursday's stiff breeze and was abandoned.

In Montreal on the 8th inst., the Protestant Committee of Council of Public Instruction passed a resolution accepting the $60,000 granted in connection with the Jesuit money, on condition that the promised legislation be completed restoring the wiped out Education Fund. The whole amount if accepted will be $64,000 and $4000 interest. The Revs. Dr. Cook and Dr. Wier protested against the acceptance in any shape, but the vote stood eleven to two.

The Halifax Herald of the 11th inst, says that a large quantity of mackerel is said to be in the North West Arm and there were several persons in that vicinity all night waiting for the storm to abate so that they could get their seines set. It was rumored that a large stop had been made at Portuguese Cove, but the wind was blowing such a gale at the time that the fish escaped. Men who have lived for a number of years on the shore say that the storm would likely drive the mackerel away from the coast and that the fishermen need not look for any more big catches.

A correspondent at Isaac's Harbor, Guysboro, writes as follows to the Halifax Herald: "Lewis Barnaby, W and J. Langley, were out partridge hunting recently, and while in the act of following a bird and firing, Barnaby missed and instead shot W. Langley; the latter only lived fifteen minutes.—While several little children were engaged in their childish sports they, unknown to their parents, built a fire. A strong breeze was blowing at the time, and the flames caught the clothes of Nora Lee, aged 8 years, daughter of H. H. Griffin. Before help reached her the clothes were burned from her back, and upon her stomach and the small of the back the flesh was burned to a crisp. She lingered in intense agony for ten hours and died."

A London despatch of the 11th. says: Particulars reached here from Crook Haven of the burning and total loss of the steamer Queensmore with a general cargo. Cargo caught fire while the vessel was at sea, and during the thick fog struck on the rocks beneath Three Castles Head, near Crook Haven. The captain and crew had barely time to make their escape when the steamer went down. The men were unable to save anything and landed at Crook Haven last evening with only what they wore. The Queensmore had a crew of 75 hands and had 898 head of cattle on board; all the men were saved. The Queensmore was built this year at Belfast. She was a fine screw steel steamer of 1,285 tons. The cargo was valued at $500,000.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., dated the 8th inst., says: H. M. S. Amphion, with the govern-general and party left Victoria yesterday morning for New Westminster. A dense fog prevailed, and when about 25 miles from Victoria, the vessel struck a rock and commenced to make water rapidly. The pumps were set going and the ship put back to Esquimalt at full speed, arriving at 8 p.m. The admiral ordered the ship to be docked and the dry dock was prepared. The ship was kept afloat by listing and entered the dock about midnight. The amount of injuries is not yet known. The vice regal party came ashore and are now at the Driard hotel.

Referring to the above, an Ottawa despatch of the same date says: Private advices from Victoria show that the published report of the accident to the steamer conveying the vice regal party was greatly exaggerated. No one was alarmed and no danger was imminent. His excellency will reach Ottawa in about ten days.

A curious case of poisoning occured in Toronto Sunday the 3rd inst., by which Mr. Robert Fleming, his wife and three daughters were brought very near to death's door. The family resides at 7 Carleton avenue and on Sunday morning made porridge, which was the only thing they ate. They noticed something wrong about their meal, but felt no injurious effects for three hours after, when all five were seized with violent cramps, vomiting and purging. None of them were able to go for a doctor and they could obtain no assistance until a young man happened to call and immediately went for Dr. J. E. White. It was several hours before the doctor could leave his patients and though out of danger they were very weak after their painful illness. Poison is supposed to have got into the milk, though how or where is hard to ascertain as the same milk was delivered to dozens of others, none of whome have complained. The milk and oatmeal will be analysed by the public analysts.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

WE are indebted to Mr. E. P. Roche of San Francisco, for late California papers.

FIVE men were killed in St. Paul, Minn., on Friday night last, by the fall of an electric wire in the street.

A FIRE in Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th inst., destroyed property to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars.

THE Steamer Carroll took one thousand barrels of fresh mackerel from Halifax, for the Boston market, on Saturday last.

W. RICHARDSON, a wealthy retired leather merchant, dropped dead at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Friday morning last.

IT is reported that, owing to the order of the German Government prohibiting the importation of cattle, there is such a scarcity of beef and mutton that horse flesh is largely consumed.

THOSE desirous of purchasing Pianos, organs or sewing machines, where they can get the best value for their money, should go to Miller Brothers. Their advertisement will be found in this day's HERALD.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN was released from bail of $25,000, at Chicago, on Saturday last, in which he had been held pending the action of the Grand Jury, for alleged complicity in the Cronin case. The State did not contest the motion.

A LIMERICK despatch of the 10th. says Bishop O'Dwyer, of that diocese has issued a pastoral forbidding his clergy to grant absolution to any person guilty of boycotting or pursuing the Plan of Campaign. The Bishop retains to himself alone the right to absolve such persons.

REPORTS from Souris say that large hauls of codfish are caught along the adjacent coast, these days. The fish are said to be numerous, large and of excellent quality. Squid are also reported very plentiful. This, doubtless, accounts for the presence of the codfish.

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU'S forty-ninth birthday was celebrated with great *eclat*, in Montreal, on Thursday evening last. A dinner given by the St. James Club was largely attended by a number of the Secretary of State's personal friends, including Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice.

THE steamer Worcester, Capt Nickerson, with the usual general cargo and the following passengers, arrived here on Saturday evening: Lewis B. Hunt, Frank Trainor, Marjorie McLean, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Livingstone, W. J. Johnson, G. T. Saunders, and C. B. Ladd. This will be the Worcester's last trip this season.

WE deeply regret to learn of the death of Mr. Patrick McQuaid, formerly of this city, which took place at Toronto, on Monday afternoon last, as will be seen by reference to our obituary column. Mr. McQuaid was for many years on the Examiner staff. We tender our sympathy to his parents and friends in their bereavement.

MESSRS. MILLER BROS., of this city, music dealers, have recently supplied the Convents of Notre Dame and St. Joseph, of this place, with three very fine tone Heintzman Pianos. The above class of Pianos are used very extensively throughout the Dominion, being noted for their superior tone and good lasting qualities. In some institutions they have been in constant use for about twenty years, and still giving the best of satisfaction.

THE Agriculturist contains an account of the loss, by fire, a few nights ago, of the barn of Mr. John Gillis, Clermont. The barn contained all his crop, farming implements, etc. It is not known how the fire started, but is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. As the barn was situated about a mile from Mr. Gillis' house, he did not know of the burning until the forenoon of the following day; although the blaze was noticed by some of the neighbors about twelve oclock. Loss about $1,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—It is stated that at to-day's meeting of the Dominion Cabinet Premier Sullivan of P. E. Island was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that Province.

Regulations have been issued in reference to the application for and distribution of salmon fry from the various hatcheries throughout Canada.

A private telegram from Regina states that the Legislative Assembly today voted non-confidence in the new Advisory Council.

QUEBEC, Nov. 11.—Operations on a large scale to develop the petroleum resources of Gaspe are to be commenced by American capitalists.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—Sir Adolphe Caron's speech here was a great hit. After thanking the citizens for their hospitality, he said: "Let me state that we in Quebec are as proud of your development, your success as we are in the great prosperity of Montreal. We are only one people whether we speak French or English. We have only one Queen and one flag, and to the citizens of Toronto I say that I never knew better defenders of my Queen and flag than in the old city of Quebec. As long as a heart beats within me, I tell you it will be in unison with the people of Ontario, to make of our Canada one country."

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.—The 1,200 delegates to the first Catholic Congress of the Catholic laymen of the United States was called to order shortly before noon to-day by Hon. W. J. Onahan, of Chicago. Archbishop Ireland briefly invoked the Divine blessing. Onahan then introduced ex-Governor Carroll as temporary chairman. The mention of the name of Pope Leo was received with a tumult of enthusiasm. Onahan's suggestion that he hoped in the not far distant future to see an international congress of lay Catholics, also met with hearty approbation. Ex-Gov. Carroll spoke briefly. A cablegram from Rome was read bestowing the Pope's blessing on the members of the congress. Daniel Dougherty, of New York, then delivered the opening address.

At Baltimore, on Sunday morning last, was commenced the triple celebration of the 100th anniversary of the appointment of the first American Catholic bishop, the inauguration of the first congress of Catholic laymen held in the United States, and the dedication of the new national university for Catholics. Fully 10,000 strangers are in Baltimore to witness the promised spectacles. Archbishop Williams, of Boston, celebrated high mass at the cathedral. The first oration of the centenary was delivered by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, from Ecclesiasticus L., 1, 2, 7, 14. He closed with a prayer for the continued success of the church in the new century. The benediction was given and the procession of clergy moved out to the cardinal's residence, where the ranks were broken. The church dignitaries dined at St Mary's seminary in the afternoon, and in the evening Archbishop Heiss, of Milwaukee, celebrated vespers in the cathedral. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul preached the sermon.

Local and Special News.

WEALTH CANNOT BUY IT.—Health is not purchasable. The saddened, soured dyspeptic, or the bilious billionaire suffer, despite their wealth. Burdock Blood Bitters is a rational remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, scrofula, debility, etc., and every complaint arising from indigestion or bad blood.

Very often the only difference between something unfortunate and something funny lies in whether it happens to you or somebody else.

FOUND AT LAST.—For many years I suffered from croup, but at last found a remedy for it in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, so that I am now free from croup entirely, and recommended Yellow Oil to all others who suffer from the same disease. Maggie McLeod, Severn Bridge, Ont.

Late hours tell on a man, but he doesn't seem to care as long as they don't tell his wife.

IRRITABLE PEOPLE.—People are often irritable by reason of some exasperating skin disease which destroys comfort and good humor. Salt rheum, nettle rash, eryspielas, pimples, scald head, etc., are of this nature, they arise from bad blood, and can be cured by using Burdock Blood Bitters according to directions.

The highest grade of imprudence—to wait in an umbrella shop for a shower to pass over.

HINTS FOR WINTER.—When attacked by a cough or cold, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, croup or Influenza, the successful experience of thousands of families who have used it regularly for all such troubles during many years, suggests the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam—the old reliable household favorite.

The waiter girl is different from a poet. She is not born; she is made to order.

A CORRUPT SYSTEM.—Bad blood may corrupt the entire system and cause scrofulous sores, swellings, ulcers, salt rheum, eryspiclas, sore eyes and skin diseases, such as shingles, tetter, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood and cleanses, tones and strengthens the entire system.

He—Does not the sea always make you sad, Miss Peachblow? She—No, only sick.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.—Over 30 years ago there was placed upon the market a remedy designed to relieve pain and capable of either external or internal use. From the first it has proved wonderful success, and hundreds testify that Hagyard's Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, sore throat, sprains, croup, cuts, bruises and all pains and aches.

NOTICE.

Owing to a mistake of our bottle manufacturers, their works shut down for the summer without a sufficient quantity of our special bottles on hand to keep us going, so we were compelled to substitute a square bottle without MINARD'S LINIMENT blown in the glass, for our full trade on P. E. I., and part of N. S. The label and wrapper are the same as heretofore and each bottle has a white strip around it explaining reason for the change.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

The Inland Revenue Department has recently issued a bulletin of about thirty pages, which is devoted exclusively to the subject of baking powder, and which shows that the majority of the goods in the market are adulterated and unfit for use. Prof. A. McGill, who has had charge of this important work for the Government, says that "Imperial baking powder is an excellent powder." a word to the sensible housekeeper should be sufficient.

Have you ever tried Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder? Do so; it is the purest and best, always reliable.

Paterfamilias—"Clara, I see that the front gate is down this morning." Clara—"Yes, papa, you know love levels all things.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

First Doctor—"I hear you treated my neighbor for typhus fever. Was it a bad case?" Second Doctor—"Very bad, the man never paid his bill."

Mrs. Charles Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

"Can women be carpenters?" is discussed in the "Women's Journal." We do not know, but they can undoubtedly be joiners.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

The Williams' Piano and the convents—Nearly every convent and ladies' school in Canada, from Red River to Newfoundland, use and recommend the R. S. Williams & Son Pianos. Sole agents for N. S. & P. E. I.—J. F. Wills & Co., lower Queen St., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

To Shoemakers—350 pairs Boot Tops, Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Shoe Findings, everything requisite for Shoemakers craft, at the lowest possible prices, at the Dominion Boot & Shoe Store.

J. R. Macdonald, Queen Street, is giving the best bargains in Charlottetown in Overcoats, Reefers and Suits. The tremendous Stock he has on hand enables his Customers to have the best Selection at the Cheapest prices.

Really Wonderful—The pretty dress material for 10c, 12c, and 14 cents a yard sold at J. R. Macdonald's. 4i

MARKETS.

BOSTON PRICES, NOV. 9.

POTATOES—Receipts have fallen off a good deal, but there was a large accumulation of ordinary stock on hand which has been cleaning up slowly. Northern Burbanks and White Stars steady. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E Island Rose and white stock in moderate demand. Chenangoes in fair demand at 50c. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Hebrons 60c, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Rose 55c and 58c, P. E Island Hebrons 60c, P. E. Island Stars and Burbanks 55c, P. E. Island Silver Dollars 55c, P. E. Island Chenangoes 50c, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Rose and Hebrons per barrel $1.50 and $1.75.

EGGS—Choice fresh gathered goods continue in light supply and are meeting with a ready sale at full quotations. Held stock plenty and generally dull at 18c and 20c with some extra well kept lots bringing a cent or two more and some interior selling down to 15c. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firsts 23c and 24c, P. E. Island firsts 23c.

FISH—Stocks of codfish are still running light and the market has a firm tone. Box herring remain about the same with fair sales at low prices. Barrel herring quiet and unchanged. Demand for mackerel has fallen off and under the prospect of free arrivals of foreign fish, there has been a marked decline in prices. Cod, dry shores, large, $4.50 to $5. Cod, dry shores, medium, $4.25. Hake $2.25. Haddock $2.50. Pollock, small, $2 to $2.25. Herring, Bay shore, gibbed, $3.50. Herring, pickled, Bay shore, split, $3.50. Herring, pickled, round shore, $3.75 to $3. Mackerel, extra, per barrel, $24. Mackerel, No. 1, $22. Mackerel, No. 2, $19 to $20. Mackerel, No. 3, large trim, $15. Mackerel, No 3, plain, $16.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES, NOV. 12.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.04 to $0.06
Beef (small) per lb	0.05 to 0.07
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to 0.06
Pork (small)	0.08 to 0.10
Ham, per lb	0.14 to 0.15
Fowls, per pair	0.20 to 0.25
Butter (fresh)	0.22 to 0.23
Butter (tub)	0.17 to 0.18
Oats (black) per bushel	0.32 to 0.35
Eggs, per doz	0.18 to 0.20
Potatoes, per bushel	0.18 to 0.20
Ducks, per pair	0.40 to 0.50
Mutton (carcass)	0.05 to 0.06
Veal (carcass)	0.05 to 0.06
Lard	0.12 to 0.15
Flour, per cwt	2.40 to 2.50
Oatmeal, (Black Oats) per cwt	2.50 to 0.00
Oatmeal, (White Oats) per cwt	2.75 to 0.00
Hides	0.35 to 0.40
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.05 to 0.06
Sheep pelts	0.50 to 0.55
Lamb skins	0.50 to 0.55
Cabbage, per head	0.03 to 0.05
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.35 to 0.38
Straw, per load	1.50 to 2.00
Apples per peck	0.13 to 0.15
Geese, per pair	0.90 to 0.00
Turnips, per bush	0.14 to 0.00
Carrots, per doz	0.06 to 0.00
Parsnips, per doz	0.06 to 0.05
Beets, per doz	0.06 to 0.00

BIRD.

At Toronto, on the 11th inst., of Typhoid fever, Patrick McQuaid, aged 28 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At his residence, Euston Street, Nov 10th, Thomas MacKinlay, Esq., in his 57th year.

At her residence, Morell, on Tuesday, 29th October, Mary Ann Hughes, relict of the late Matthew Hughes, in the 86th year of her age. Her untimely death has brought a deep gloom to her sorrowing and bereaved family, who will cherish her memory in kind remembrance in the years to come. On Thursday, the funeral cortege, which was a large one, proceeded from her late residence to St. Joseph's church, where a solemn requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Monsignor Macdonald, thence to the cemetery, where the deceased was laid to rest. May her soul rest in peace.

MORTGAGE SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE PROPERTY
—SITUATE AT—
Millview, in Queen's County

TO be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Supreme Court House, in Charlottetown, all that tract, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lots or Townships Numbers Forty-nine and Fifty, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the western boundary line of land at present in possession of Walter Grant and running westwardly along the north side of the Georgetown Road forty-three chains or to land formerly in possession of the late John R. Bourke: thence north along the eastern boundary line of the land formerly in possession of the said John R. Bourke one hundred chains, or to land in possession of James McGee; thence eastwardly forty-three chains or to the western boundary line of Walter Grant's land; thence south along said boundary line to the place of beginning and being part of Lot or Township Number Forty-nine, in Queen's County, together with another piece or parcel of land on Lot or Township Number Fifty on the south side of the Georgetown Road bounded on the east side by land in possession of Edward Grant on the rear by land in possession of Donald McEachern and the said Edward Grant and running along the mill-dam or stream to the north corner of the fixed dam and on the west side by a road or lane leading from the Georgetown Road to the said dam, containing in all Five hundred acres of land, a little more or less, as described in an Indenture dated the first day of January, A. D. 1871, and made between John Roache Bourke, of Millview, Lot or Township Number Forty-nine, in Prince Edward Island, and Isabella Bourke