THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1894.

The present is a time for new resolutions. May they all be kept.

The next contest calculated to "raise the wind" and the dander of our politicians will be the civic elections, to be held a few weeks hence.

The scrutiny demanded by the government candidate for assemblyman in the Third District of King's County did not pan out to the satisfaction of that gentleman. Much as the government would like to see Mr. Shaw without a seat upon the floor of the Legislature, they have this time been denied the pleasure—gerrymander, disfranchisement and scrutiny to the contrary notwithstanding. On Saturday he was declared elected over Capt. Malcolm Macdonald by a majority of 5 votes, Shaw's total being 511 to Macdonald's 506. But one vote was struck off Shaw's total, and two from that of Macdonald as a result of the scrutiny. Mr. Shaw's fearlessness and incisiveness in debate is a bitter pill for the government forces, and one they would rather not enumerate among their articles of deglutition. But take it again they must for some time at least.

The spectacle of over eight hundred thousand bread-winners in enforced idleness in the United States is not a pleasant one. Dependent upon this number of workers for the daily necessaries of life are over two million of souls. The possibility of a few destitute ones among ourselves gives rise to serious thought; but what is the impression compared with the appalling one which the magnitude of the above figures create! The destitution is most marked in the states on the Atlantic seaboard. Everywhere the distress is unprecedented, and but for the energetic actions of the churches, philanthropic associations and individuals, the situation would become a menace. In New York alone there are 100,000 idle persons. Of this number 20,000 are dependent upon charity for food, fire and the bare necessities of life. Fortunately the charity of the city is adequate, the only difficulty being to make it efficient in distributing it where it will do most good.

The numerous accidents and several deaths that have occurred during the recent football season in the United States, received considerable attention from the press. From one end of the country to the other the cry for reform was heard. Even in England, where the game is played with far greater freedom from accident than on this side of the water, the press was also compelled to denounce the abuses of the sport and suggest methods whereby it might be indulged in without loss to life or serious injury. These comments led to the compilation of statistics, when it was ascertained that in both countries, in two years alone, twenty-five young men had been killed, and hundreds maimed for life, while engaged in the pastime. Among the many comments which came under our notice, the following from the Ave Maria was the most pertinent:

"If it were announced that a round score of lives had been lost within two years in Mexico as a result of the national game, our newspapers would be filled with denunciation of such an abominable pastime. How often the 'benighted' Mexicans have been denounced for their devotion to this sport! But in bull-fights it is the bull that gets killed, and it is over the bull that so many are ready to shed crocodile tears. Football, as it is played at present, is hardly better even than prize-fighting—it is, in fact, prize-fighting with hands and heads and feet."

Happily these references to the brutality of the game were not applicable to Canada. Seldom, if ever, has death occurred, or serious accident been received on account of the Canadian method of play. Here those who chase the sphere do not find it necessary to pad their nickerbockers and jerseys and ensconce their proboscis in a mask. The lighter their covering the better are they able to play, and the less likely to receive injury.

The disordered condition of trade in the United States and its consequent evils upon millions of the inhabitants of that country does not come home to us Canadians with that force it otherwise would, on account of the quiet prosperity we ourselves enjoy. The commercial history of the past few months has been one of failure; but so far throughout the pannicky epoch Canada has singularly withstood the ravages of the storm. That she will continue to be uninjured by the fury of the financial waves is expected and earnestly hoped. The story which her trade returns for the past year tells is one which cannot give rise to mournful meditations. The year has been one of prosperity, the expansion of trade surpassing that of years hitherto considered prosperous in a marked degree. New avenues of trade have been opened up, and still newer ones are being sought with good results. And all this notwithstanding the well that McKinley's binder was to prove our doom. The good results of the year, and the serenity with which the Dominion has ploughed the waves of depression reflects credit upon those who preside at the helm of state. To their foresight and judgment, and the great confidence the people repose in them, may be ascribed Canada's onward march of progress in the very face of Failure. We may naturally look for a continuance of the same while her destinies are guided by those who trust to their own resources and look not across the border for a panacea of her woes. Daily engaged drafting a measure, having for its object the reform of the tariff, so that the burdens of the taxpayer will weigh less heavily upon him, are the Ministers of Trade and Commerce and Finance, and their assistants. When completed, submitted to Parliament and finally adopted, it will be found to give fresh impetus to the trade of the country. Despite the fact that the present Government so ably manages affairs, there are some who maintain that we should take our cue from Washington, and fashion our movements after all orders that may emanate from that quarter. To do so at the present juncture would not seem to be a very judicious move. A country which is just now at its wits ends to provide ways and means for its own security is not the one best calculated to advise others.

Mayoralty Elections.

TORONTO, Jan. 1.—The mayoralty election is over, and the Globe Grit candidate has been hurried out of sight. The contest has been a very bitter one, and Mayor Fleming thought he had a walk over until Warring Kennedy, the well-known business man, entered the field. The Empire warmly championed Kennedy, while the Globe, Mowat government and every Grit politician in Toronto took off their coats for Fleming. There was keen excitement all day, which was increased ten fold before the result became known. Kennedy polled 12,157, and Fleming 8,189, the former's majority being 3,968.

Later.—Further and more complete returns have greatly increased Kennedy's majority, which is now announced as 5,140.

The plebiscite vote in Toronto was: For, 10,879; Against, 8,879.

Between three and four thousand of the electors who went to the polls did not take the trouble to vote on prohibition.

OTTAWA, Jan. 1.—This has been one of the busiest days in Ottawa's municipal history, the exciting contest for the mayoralty resulting in the election of ex-Alderman Cox over ex-Aldermen Stroud and Cunningham.

Prohibition carried in this city by 800 majority. A large number of ladies voted.

BROCKVILLE, Jan. 1.—After a straight party fight John Cuthbert has defeated Mayor Derbyshire by a good majority.

KINGSTON, Jan. 1.—The mayoralty election went on party lines. Dr. Herald, president of the Sir John Macdonald club, being elected mayor.

Boston's Methods.

TO PROVIDE WORK AND FOOD FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

BOSTON, December 30.—Each day the plans of the citizens's relief committee are beginning to assume more definite shape, and to-morrow will see a practical beginning. Superintendent of Streets Carter has awarded ten contracts for the laying of sewers, each of which will give employment to twenty men. According to the plan of the committee the 200 men called for by these contracts will be doubled by having two sets of men, each working three days in the week and receiving $1.50 per day. Four hundred men went to work to-day.

The men who work on the streets will probably be given six days on and six days off, and the pay will be $1.50 a day. As a week of work will alternate with a week of idleness the pay will average only $4.50 a week. This plan is the beginning of a work that will be carried on on an elaborate scale, and which it is believed will insure to every citizen of Boston a living during the winter months. As many as a dozen organizations have the matter in hand and all will operate on similar lines.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the unemployed by Kidder, Peabody & Company now amount to $23,000. A new charity was instituted to-day in the rooms of the Union Rescue mission, which furnishes meals at the nominal price of five cents. It is supported by business men and seems to be a success.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 29.—Admiral DaGama, commander of the insurgent fleet in the absence of De Mello, made a formal demand today upon the representatives of the foreign powers at the capital, asking the representatives of the powers to recognize the insurgents as belligerents. The diplomatic corps having previously come to an understanding on the subject refused to accede to the request.

In an interview Admiral DaGama says that if the insurgent movement be successful the question of restoring the monarchy or of continuing a republic will be submitted to the electors for a final decision. Admiral DaGama, however, is an open supporter of the monarchial institutions and will, if is generally believed, show no consideration for the republic if his cause finally succeeds.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—The Montreal customs receipts for the year 1893 were $7,038,403, or an increase of $226,340 over 1892. The inland revenue returns for the past six months were $1,264,961, an increase of $29,000 over the same period last year.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 31.—Joe Hanaski, a Russian, outwitted a gang of green goods men here today. When they put his money in a tin trunk he grabbed the trunk and ran, falling into the hands of a policeman, who also arrested the leader of the gang. The trunk was found to contain nearly $9,000.

News in Brief.

During the celebration of midnight mass in the Holy Churches at Bezlers, France, a dynamite bomb was exploded There were a number of people in the building at the time, and the explosion caused a panic.

The Mahoning Rolling Mill Co., of Branville, Pa., has gone into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are $324,000 and the assets $332,000. The rolling mill employed eight hundred hands, all of which were discharged.

Paul Schwartz, proprietor of the American metallurgical works, died of pneumonia last week, at Phoenixville, Pa. He was the only living holder of a chemical secret for making cheap high grade steel and the secret dies with him

In reply to queries as to Britain's naval preponderance in the Mediterranean and steps to insure the same, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, in the commons, replied that it would injure the public service if the plans of the admiralty were revealed.

Reports of depredations committed by tramps continue to come in from all parts of the state of Kansas. Tramps are crowding into the larger towns of the state where they say they will have the protection of the police under the Governments order.

The old Ford's theatre building at Washington, the collapse of which caused the death of twenty-one clerks and serious injuries to many more, and which has since been patched up again by the government, is now officially pronounced unsafe for occupancy as a government office.

The general cash balance in the United States treasury last week stood at $90,589,737, the lowest point ever reached. The currency stringency was extreme, only $7,979,780 being in stock The customs and revenue receipts are not increasing and a short term loan of $50,000,000 is mooted.

William Walter McWhirrell, a general crook with a provincial reputation, has been arrested on a charge of murdering James Williams and wife, Eliza, in Toronto township, Dec. 14. The murder was one of the most brutal ever committed in this part of the country, and so far nothing has been learned as to its object.

Armour institute, at Thirty-third street and Armour Avenue, Chicago, has been threatened with destruction by a dynamite crank, and it is said also that the lives of Philip D. Armour, founder of the institute, and Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, its president and pastor of Plymouth Church, have been placed in jeopardy by the same individual.

It having been reported that a British colony was to be founded at Tanaris, in the Gulf of Lyons, the Paris Eigaro makes a strong protest against the formation of a British colony there. It bases its objection principally on the fact that the colony could easily become the centre of a system of espionage on the French Mediterranean defences.

M. Pierlot, the mayor of Loivra, France, had a narrow escape from being blown up, an infernal machine which was placed upon his bed. He was thrown out of his bed and the window was shattered, but the cartridge was evidently faulty and to this fact the mayor undoubtedly owes his life. It is not known whether the outrage was the attack of an anarchist or the attempt of some private individual to get vengeance.

The sworn returns of the last imperial general election show an acknowledged campaign expenditure averaging $4,000 for each candidate in England, $3,700 for each candidate in Scotland and $1,250 for each Irish candidate. The dearest English election cost the successful candidate $9,500. These are acknowledged expenses. It is said that the direct and indirect cost of an English election to the candidate is often above $25,000.

A. R. Sutton, of Chicago, said to be a practical civil engineer, and claiming to represent a great number of capitalists in Chicago and New York, is in Washington, and heads an enterprise looking to the ultimate establishing of a ship canal between the Great Lakes and the Hudson River, connecting with the latter at either Troy or Albany, N. Y The proposition is in connection with the proposed private improvement of the Welland and St. Lawrence routes.

Two daring attempts at train robbery are reported from Forest Lawn, on the Mobile and Ohio Road, and from Burbank, California, on the Southern Pacific. In the former case eight robbers boarded the engine and express car. The messenger refused to "open up," and the robbers becoming alarmed made off. In the latter case the express car was detached, pulled ahead, blown open with dynamite, but the safes could not be blown open, and the two robbers made off.

A large Newfoundland dog, weighing over 100 pounds, in resenting a kick from 14 year old James Collins, in Covington, Ohio, literally chewed him to pieces. The dog jumped on the lad knocking him down and tore one of his ears off. A crowd of 1,000 people were attracted by the boy's screams, but not one of them had courage to interfere. A policeman finally succeeded in lassoing and afterwards shooting the dog, but before this was accomplished the boy's body had been terribly torn and lacerated. He will die.

Sampson Getholtz, a Slippery Rock, Pa., townships farmer, thought to surprise his family by sliding down the old fashioned chimney and impersonating Santa Claus. He made the passage all right till he reached the centre of the chimney, where he stuck fast. Getholtz yelled for aid. Members of the family did not recognize his smothered voice and ran from the house terror-stricken. Neighbors were summoned and after much difficulty Getholtz made himself known. The chimney was torn down level with the roof, a rope was lowered and by the united efforts of three men Getholtz was pulled out.

A pamphlet, written by Col. de Polignac has been made public in Paris and attracts considerable attention. The writer proposes that France should ally herself with the Moors, in order to extend her influence in Northern Africa If the alliance should be established France could compel the Moors to live in peace with the Spaniish. Then, says the writer, an alliance could be formed between France and Spain. France would thus become the mistress of the Western Mediterranean, while Spain would be able to place sufficient artillery in a position to render Gibraltar untenable by the British.

The London Times says that the repairs to the Resolution, the British war vessel recently caught in a hurricane in the Bay of Biscay will cost £15,000. The Times says that while the gale was at its height the mess-room and cabin of the ship were knee deep with water. The Resolution labored and strained heavily, and it was feared that she would capsize. Her boats were smashed her doors broken and the rivets loosened. Then the vessel began to leak badly. Several of her crew were injured. Captain Hall remained at his post throughout the storm. The steam pumps were kept busy. The Resolution with her heavy armament showed fine steering qualities.

Information has been received at the department of marine and fisheries that three awards have been granted to the department at the World's Fair, the juries presiding the dominion government's fishery exhibit in the building. Mr. Collins, chief of the department of fish and fisheries at the Chicago exhibition, writing to Mr. Larke, Canadian commissioner, at the close of their official intercourse, expresses his hearty appreciation of the part taken by Canada in making the fisheries department at the late exposition. He says: "In no other direction, perhaps, has Canada occasion for greater pride than in connection with the representations made of her fishing interests at Chicago."

France is to send 20,000 troops to Madagascar.

The Manchester ship canal was opened Monday for general traffic.

A scouting party under the command of Captain Wilson which had been in pursuit of King Lobengula, was surrounded by Matabeles and not a single man man of the British forces escaped with his life.

To avoid the payment of ten cents fare Bob Tegue, a coal miner, swung around the end of a Cincinnati & Muskingham Valley passenger car to hide from the conductor. He was knocked off by a bridge and killed.

The new tactics adopted for the U. S. army contemplate the giving of commands by whistles under certain circumstances, instead of by word of mouth. Consequently infantry officers have received an intimation from the acting chief of ordinance that they are expected to provide themselves with whistles at their own cost.

Senator Tasse, one of Canada's commissioners to the World's Fair, was banquetted at Montreal the other night. The Senator gave an official list of Canadian awards, viz, 2,721; agriculture, 1,006; horticulture 65; live stock, 1,175; fisheries, 24; mining and mines, 71; machinery, 23; transportation, 30; manufactures, 124; art, 5; liberal arts, 188.

An interesting religious ceremony took place at the Caughnawaga Indian reserve on Christmas day. Mrs. John Ouonkwatkowa (Big Medicine), who bears in English the name of Dora, being received into the Catholic Church This is the first protestant ever converted on the reserve. Mrs. Dorris a white woman from the United States and is married to one of the braves.

The Havoc, the new torpedo destroyer of the British naval force, can steam as fast as a railway train, and can turn with such rapidity in her own length that she would cut a good figure in a marine waltz. There are to be a dozen such vessels, the fastest steamers in the world, and they are expected to do smart service on occasion. They could catch anything afloat, or as rapidly retreat. The next war will not have semi a round sum into a cow's grave.

I am writing for such readers as want help to support their families, and I say that money invested in a good all-round cow will give more profit for her cost than the same sum invested in any other way. The practical man does not wish to invest a large sum, for he does not expect to be a fancy breeder. He does not wish to buy a pedigree unless he also gets a cow that has intrinsic merit; nor a cow whose family has been specialized to yield a very large quantity of very poor milk; nor one that has been bred to give milk rich in one quality to the neglect of others, as well as to quantity. As he expects to convert his male calves, barren and old cows into beef, he would be glad for his cattle to be good beef stock, but not so good that a cow with a calf two months old would fatten herself instead of increasing her milk when her feed was increased. He does not expect to get one cow that has all the best qualities of all other cows. He simply expects to get a good cow with a good average of all those qualities for which cattle were made. He does not care what may be the color of her coat, for he knows that has no more to do with her dairy products than has the color of any other cow. He does not care in what book her pedigree may be recorded, for he expects to feed her on something more substantial than genealogy.

As much as specialists may argue against the phrase, there is such an animal as a "general purpose cow," and when the practical man finds her, he will buy her and carry her home, and she will be to him a pearl of great price.

Milch cows want plenty to eat and water twice every day; after, the cow wants rest; that is better for the cow and for the milk and butter. The cow should not be salted periodically, once or twice a week, and I would not recommend mixing salt with the food, as you are likely to put in more than is needed. The better way is to put the salt where the cow can get it when she wants it. Regularity with the cow in every department of the dairy is necessary. Let no dogs run after the cow, or otherwise abuse, excite and ill-treat her. Such a course will invariably result in loss in butter-fat. The dogs make many cows lame, and plenty of cows lose their calves with the dogs. Treat her kindly and she will repay you with interest.

Cleanliness is an important factor in the dairy. There is nothing so susceptible to odors as milk. Have everything in the barns extra clean; that is just as good as good feeding. It is a good plan to tie the cow's tail while in stable to a hook fastened overhead in such a way that when she lies down the brush is held up from the dirt, but when standing, the tail is in its natural position. Let your most faithful man attend to the feeding. Brush and card the cows daily—sickness is often avoided in this way. Kindness to animals costs nothing, and they appreciate and pay for good treatment.

A. H. JANSSEN,
in Country Gentleman.

The Gazette does not hesitate to avow its firm belief in the doctrine of protection—protection of all the live stock on the farm from the cold, chilling rains, fierce winds and driving snow storms of the winter. This is a sort of protection without which no farmer can prosper—a protection that will add immensely to the value of his oats and hay and corn and everything that he produces on the farm. And now, at the first breath of winter, is the time when this universal principle of protection should be put in force. Protection from storms and exposure cold is the thrifty stockman's way of saving and making money. It is absence means "bad luck," scarcity of feed and poor prices for what is left when warm weather comes again.

American farms harbor altogether too many "scrubs." In a land that produces such a surplus of foodstuffs at such small cost, and where pure-bred sires are now obtainable at nominal cost, such a state of affairs is fairly beyond comprehension. It is literally a disgrace to American agriculture that in this land of plenty, of respects all kinds of fodder and fattening foods, there should be such an enormous percentage of distinctly inferior farm animals. Every good farmer has it within his power to replace all ill shaped, thriftless beasts by well-formed, early-maturing stock, and yet tens of thousands of them are annually contributing nothing but "scrubs" to the great mass of low-priced, unsalable farm stock with which our country is cursed, and by which our markets are constantly flooded.

Mr. E. L. Beard, an experienced Iowa dairyman, gives some pointers about cows which may be summarized as follows: Set about keeping a record of the weight of milk given each day by every cow and the amount of butter-fat it contains. This will help rid the herd of those cows which are eating up the profits earned by the good ones. Either buy a tester, or club with one or two neighbors and buy one. If you cannot do either take samples to the creamery men to be tested. Every cow should give from 275 to 300 lbs. of butter a year, and should be milked from ten to eleven months. Now you have the herd at a profitable standard; keep it there by a strong, generous diet. In these days of drouth keep plenty of bright timothy and clover—the more clover the better—before them, and give them liberal feeds of equal parts of wheat bran and ground oats three times a day, with a bucket of water at noon, and keep them unshelmed or tied up until after night's milking, milking lightly every day, then turn out for the night into well-watered pastures, in which heal fifteen to twenty stalks and ears per cow of green field corn-fodder cut fresh every evening.

Mr. Josiah D. Smith says that thinking dairymen are already convinced that it is only a question of a very little time when all milk will be handled on the butter-fat basis, and the wise dairyman is he who by breeding, selecting and feeding obtains a herd that tests high. The simple and unerring tests of determining the butter-fats in milk is the crowning achievement in establishing dairying upon a firmer basis than it has hitherto known.

ECONOMY OF CUT FEED.—The cutting of the feed will easily make a saving of one-fourth of the feed, not only for the reason that none of it is wasted, but also that more of it is digested. The hay is cut by a machine provided for the purpose, and wetted with water, and the ground grain is then mixed with it by a shovel. The feed is only moistened sufficiently to cause the feed to adhere to it, and it is advisable to give half an ounce of salt with each feed. The regular supply of salt is very desirable, as it is a great aid to digestion, and is far better given this way than by occasional excessive quantities. Salt is indispensable for digestion to all animals.

A Grave Charge.

A case of importance was commenced before J. T. Mellish, Esq., J. P. in this city on Saturday. It appears that on the 8th of December John McNevin and John Gillespie were at the residence of Dr. Murchison in Bonshaw. A political discussion ensued and the parties waxed so warm over the questions at issue that finally they came to blows. Mrs. Murchison the doctor's wife came to her husbands rescue and in the melee was knocked down and kicked and sustained serious injuries. As soon as possible afterwards Dr. Murchison laid information before Mr. Mellish charging that McNevin assaulted Mrs. Murchison. Mr Mellish issued a summons ordering McNevin to appear before him on Saturday to answer to the charge.

When the case came up for hearing, L. H. Davies, Esq., Q. C. announced that he came to represent Dr. Murchison. W. S. Stewart, Esq., appeared for McNevin. Before any evidence was taken Mr. Davies informed the court that owing to the serious nature of the injuries received by Mrs. Murchison she was in a very precarious condition and her husband was unable to leave her bedside. He would offer evidence as to the sick woman's condition and then ask the court to remand McNevin to jail for a week to see whether or not the lady would recover.

Mr. Stewart made objection to Mr. Davies suggestions and the two argued law points as lawyers only know how. Finally the evidence was proceeded with. The first to testify was Neil McPhail, of Argyle Shore brother of Mrs. Murchison. He said: I know nothing personally of the assault. I saw my sister this morning, and was with her yesterday and the night before. She is at her husband's house. Her husband is attending her, assisted by Dr. Robertson. She is in a very low condition, and I do not think she will live till night. She not able to move at all. Her body is bruised, and she has a black eye. Her husband cannot leave her, as she is liable to die at any moment.

To Mr. Stewart—Mrs. Murchison was sick this spring, and some years ago. She was a delicate woman. The doctor says she is not dying of consumption.

John Granger McPhail, another brother of Mrs. Murchison, was next examined. He said Mrs. Murchison is about thirty years of age. She has been married about three years, and has been living at Bonshaw a couple of years. I last saw her in bed this morning. I could not hear her speak without bending over her she was so low. I think she is liable to drop off at any moment. She had a black eye and some marks on her arm. I saw these marks a couple of days after the assault. She was up about the house then. She said she had bruises on her body. She took to bed a couple of days after election day, and never left it since.

To Mr. Stewart—I saw her the Sunday night after the assault. It was at night and she was in bed. She was about the house for several days after the alleged assault.

Dr. H. W. Robertson, of Crapaud, was the next witness. He said: I know Dr. and Mrs. Murchison. I have been their attendanceon Mrs. Murchison lately. I was called to see her, I think, this day fortnight. She was reclining on an easy chair, and was suffering very much. She was almost in convulsions from inflammation. She told me of the assault. I examined her. There was a bruise on her left side, in the region of the bowels It had turned black and I judged the inflammation she was suffering from was caused by the injury she had received. She was suffering from peritonitis and also from some internal injury of the bowels. The evacuations from the bowels were almost entirely of blood and clots of blood. I also found her left eye disfigured and discolored from a blow she had received. On the right of the back just below the shoulder blade, there was a bruise which I judged to be caused by some external force or blow. It might be caused by a kick or a tramp or a blow of a stick. There was also a bruise on one arm, I think the left. The whole of the bowel region was distended and very tender to the touch. The bruises I saw were evidently inflicted some days before. I judged her to be in a serious condition, and doubted if she would live till morning I saw her next on Sunday afternoon, and also on Tuesday afternoon. I found her a little easier on both occasions, but did not consider her condition more favorable. I saw her this morning—she was in a kind of half comatose condition. She had a very restless night, and I thought she was in a dying condition Her husband cannot leave the room at all. I consider it is from the effects of the injuries received that she is now suffering and to all appearance dying.

Mr. Davies said this was all the evidence he would offer them. As the woman was in a dying condition he suggested to the Magistrate that McNevin be remanded to jail for a week. Strong objection was made to this suggestion by Mr. Stewart but after considerable argument His Honor adjourned the hearing of the case till next Saturday and remanded McNevin to jail. McNevin was afterwards released on bail.

Mrs. Murchison died New Years Day. An inquest is being held.

Canada's Foreign Trade.

LAST YEAR WAS THE GREATEST IN OUR HISTORY.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—The trade returns for the last year are of a most encouraging character, and show a considerable increase over 1892, although that was the banner period in our commercial history. The aggregate trade for 1893 was valued at $247,693,018 as compared with $241,269,443 in 1892. The previous highest year was 1883, when the total was $220,339,623.

Our exports for 1893 were valued at $118,619,750 as compared with $113,963,375 in 1892, an increase of $4,656,375. This is the greatest year for exports Canada has ever had.

The total imports were valued at $128,071,268 as compared with $127,406,068 in 1892. The imports for home consumption reached a total of $121,705,030, as contrasted with $116,978,943, and the duty collected during the past twelve months amounted to $21,161,711, against $20,860,581 in 1892.

Turning to export by countries, Great Britain took, last year, Canadian products to the value of $64,080,493, a fractional decrease as compared with the previous year, but nearly $16,000,000 ahead of 1891.

To the United States Canada sent $39,844,716 worth of goods, as compared with $38,948,027 in 1892.

With France, Germany, Holland and other European countries our trade was about normal.

The exports to Newfoundland show a big jump from $1,759,714 in 1892 to $2,594,633 in 1893

Trade to British West Indies has increased by $100,000. But there is a falling off with the Spanish and French West India Islands—in the former due largely to reciprocity treaties with the United States.

Our imports from Great Britain increased in 1893 from $41,348,436 to $48,148,413, but decreased from the United States. In 1893 the value of of imports from the latter country was $52,221,976, as contrasted with $53,137,572 in 1892.

Importations from Germany decreased $1,500,000, and increased with France $400,000.

Experience is valuable chiefly because of its curative qualities.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

The General Purpose Cow.

Some men are deterred from buying fine cattle because they want the finest or none. They see the finest (or at least those having the highest reputation) selling for a great deal of money; therefore they wait a while longer. It is not every man who should buy a higbpriced cow with a long pedigree and a big milk and butter record, even though he has money and wishes to invest in this way. It is only those who have the time, skill, patience and taste to attend to these costly pets who should buy them. The man who is full of other work should only buy the cow that is useful for all the things for which a cow is made, and buy her at a moderate price.

I am not depreciating those phenomenal yields where cows, through much skill of herdsman and long training, have been made to milk 100 lbs. per day, or those whose milk per day has made four or more pounds of butter. It is interesting from a scientific standpoint, showing the possibility of the cow—I will not say extreme possibility, for we cannot fix a limit to the quantity of milk and butter a cow can be made to yield. I say in some degree, for it must not be supposed that if a cow is pushed to an abnormal yield of dairy product, her heifer calf can also be pushed there. In the natural yield there is more hereditary quality.

I would say that a practical man who has other things to attend to beside cows would wish a cow, or even a herd, that would yield in the flush of flow about six gallons of good milk, from which could be made 1½ lb. of butter per day. This would taper down to two gallons, six or seven weeks before calving, from which time it is cost to dry the cow and give her a little rest. This is best for the calf, and makes the cow give more and richer milk after calving than she would without the rest. This good average cow that I am writing about, with good average attention, would yield 10,000 lbs. of milk per year, and though this looks small when compared with three times that quantity, still the practical man would rather have the smaller milker at the smaller price. There is much less danger of milk fever, spotted udder and garget. This cow will pay for her food, and in a very reasonable time will pay her cost; but if she dies before she does it, her owner will not have sent a round sum into a cow's grave.

I am writing for such readers as want help to support their families, and I say that money invested in a good all-round cow will give more profit for her cost than the same sum invested in any other way. The practical man does not wish to invest a large sum, for he does not expect to be a fancy breeder. He does not wish to buy a pedigree unless he also gets a cow that has intrinsic merit; nor a cow whose family has been specialized to yield a very large quantity of very poor milk; nor one that has been bred to give milk rich in one quality to the neglect of others, as well as to quantity. As he expects to convert his male calves, barren and old cows into beef, he would be glad for his cattle to be good beef stock, but not so good that a cow with a calf two months old would fatten herself instead of increasing her milk when her feed was increased. He does not expect to get one cow that has all the best qualities of all other cows. He simply expects to get a good cow with a good average of all those qualities for which cattle were made. He does not care what may be the color of her coat, for he knows that has no more to do with her dairy products than has the color of any other cow. He does not care in what book her pedigree may be recorded, for he expects to feed her on something more substantial than genealogy.

As much as specialists may argue against the phrase, there is such an animal as a "general purpose cow," and when the practical man finds her, he will buy her and carry her home, and she will be to him a pearl of great price.

Milch cows want plenty to eat and water twice every day; after, the cow wants rest; that is better for the cow and for the milk and butter. The cow should not be salted periodically, once or twice a week, and I would not recommend mixing salt with the food, as you are likely to put in more than is needed. The better way is to put the salt where the cow can get it when she wants it. Regularity with the cow in every department of the dairy is necessary. Let no dogs run after the cow, or otherwise abuse, excite and ill-treat her. Such a course will invariably result in loss in butter-fat. The dogs make many cows lame, and plenty of cows lose their calves with the dogs. Treat her kindly and she will repay you with interest.

Cleanliness is an important factor in the dairy. There is nothing so susceptible to odors as milk. Have everything in the barns extra clean; that is just as good as good feeding. It is a good plan to tie the cow's tail while in stable to a hook fastened overhead in such a way that when she lies down the brush is held up from the dirt, but when standing, the tail is in its natural position. Let your most faithful man attend to the feeding. Brush and card the cows daily—sickness is often avoided in this way. Kindness to animals costs nothing, and they appreciate and pay for good treatment.

A. H. JANSSEN,
in Country Gentleman.

Handsome Parochial Residence

Messrs. Schurman, Clark & Co., of this town, says the Summerside Journal, have just completed and handed over to Rev. A. E. Burke, for occupation, the beautiful new parochial house with which the Sacred Heart parish, Alberton, have rounded off their splendidly appointed ecclesiastical institutions. This house is, it is admitted by all who have seen it, one of the most beautifully designed and conveniently fitted houses in the province. It is certainly unique as to design, closely resembling the princely mansions which are the pride of Summit Hill, St. Paul, Minn., where Father Burke gained many of the ideas which Mr. Geo. Baker, architect, of Summerside, has happily worked out. The main building is 28x40 feet, two stories high, with hip roof, dormer windows and gables. A commodious kitchen 17x24 feet is attached. Round the front and southern sides of the main house runs an artistic verandah. At the main entance a handsome porticos, with wide approaches, intersects this. A stately tower, studded with large bay windows, stands sentinel on the south-eastern corner, running up to the roof and terminating in a shapely spire, crowned with an artistic prince's feather. This tower on the third story, is fitted with five windows and commands one of the most comprehensive and beautiful views to be seen anywhere. Projected in the southern piazza is a large gem conservatory. Exteriorally the house is a gem of the first water, and of the interior even more can be said. The vestibule, large reception hall, grand wide stairs, library and splendid dining room are finished in hardwood—oak, cherry and whitewood,—the library having magnificent mantles with bevelled mirrors and elaborately worked frame top of like material. The floors are laid in oak, hard pine, beech and maple, in designs which evince the best taste. The library is also fitted with bookcases built in the walls, expressly to suit the other finish, and it is as pretty and rich a room as can be found in the province. Through its octagon windows we look out upon the blue waters of the gulf, while a glass door, which opens into the conservatory, gives an glimpses of the pleasant green foliage and blossoms of potted plants. The glass of the upper hall windows and of the vestibule doors is in different tints of the cathedral make, and through it the light is admirably reflected on the rich wood work of the stairs and wainscot. The parlor has renovated mantel and trimmings. The dining room, in which Father Burke will be able to entertain his friends in grand style, so large and rich is it, a waiting room and a system of pantries, complete the ground floor of the main house. Four splendid bed rooms and a bath room open into a large square hall on the second story. These more good bed rooms, a robe room and the tower room, above mentioned, complete the attic accommodation. The kitchen has a large pantry, scullery, etc., on the ground floor, and two rooms for servants above. Underneath the entire building is a cellar seven feet deep. The house is heated by hot water. Mr. Geo. Baker was the architect, Messrs. Schurman, Clark & Co. the contractors, and Mr. Geo. Guard, of Alberton, the builder. The work is the admiration of all who see it, and proves Mr. Guard to be a master workman. Mr. B. E. Soley, of Summerside, was the painter, and his part of the work has also been splendidly done. As it stands, this beautiful house cost upwards of $3,500, and is considered wonderfully cheap at that figure. We wish Father Burke many happy years to enjoy it and dispense its hospitalities.

LOVELAND, Col., Dec. 29.—An infernal machine was picked up in an alley by a little boy yesterday. It was a wooden box about four inches square, neatly wrapped and addressed to "The President, Executive Mannion, Washington." On the lid was written "Compliment of a Colorado miner." The box contained a chemical compound mixed with gunpowder, and a detonating cap so arranged that when the lid was removed it would explode.

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STANLEY BROS.

OVER THE WIRES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27—Hugo Lewey, banker, recently convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy was convicted today of further swindling and sentenced to five years penal servitude and six years privation of civil rights.

VAUDREUIL, Que., Dec 27—The petition against the return of Mr. Harwood, liberal M. P. for this county was thrown out today before judges Gill and Loranger, and the sitting member is thus confirmed in his seat.

QUEBEC, Dec. 27—Political circles are excited here over the action of Lussier, M. L. A. for Vercheres, who was sat upon the other day by Speaker LeBlanc for obstructing the business of the house. Lussier is most indignant at the leader of the opposition for not supporting him, and declares that in future he will support the Tailon government.

OTTAWA, Dec. 27—Hon. Messrs. Foster, Wood and Wallace are drafting the proposed new tariff measure. They are holding daily sessions. In order to give ample time for the consideration of details, it is probable that the meeting of parliament will not be as early as at first anticipated. The date has not yet been fixed but it is said tonight it will likely be Thursday, Feb. 15th.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Steel workers at Ponteyminster, Wales, struck a few days against the proposed reduction in wages. The owners of the works took steps to get Scotchmen to fill the places but when the Scotchmen arrived and attempted to go to work the strikers determined to stop them. The latter went to the works and attempted to eject the Scotchmen. The police were summoned to quell the fighting that resulted. The strikers finally dispersed, but not until many were injured.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—A petition is being drawn up here for presentation to Judge Desnoyers, asking for the release of the three young Frenchmen, Mercier, Pelland and Demartigny, who are accused of attempting to blow up with dynamite the Nelson monument. The petition is to circulated among the English speaking residents and states that the young men were only tools in the hands of men who are endeavoring to stir up racial and religious troubles and that on this account they should not be punished.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27—"Holding up" gambling houses in Chicago seems to have a fascination for desperate men who want to make money without taking the risk of play against the game. Three men entered the house of John Condon, No. 14 Quincy street, on December 19, and, after lining up the employes of the place against the wall, took $4,200 and left, after shutting up the unfortunate employes into a cold area, where they nearly froze to death. Two men entered the house at No. 20 Quincy street on Saturday last and "held up" the place for $2,200. Both roberies occurred in the morning.

THREE RIVERS, Que., Dec. 28—Burglars blew open the door and then the safe of the post office early this morning and secured $500 in cash and stamps, and a valuable lot of registered letters, among the latter being one with a big enclosure from the Banque du People to the Lower Laurentian railway.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28—A letter was received in this city yesterday from Andrew Carnegie in which he offers to give if the wealthy people of Pittsburg will contribute an equal sum, $5,000 each working day for two months to provide work for the unemployed of the city. This means a contribution of nearly $300,000 from Carnegie.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A deputation of unemployed workmen waited upon Mr. Gladstone today and asked that the government provide work for the unemployed by building light railways in London. Mr Gladstone said the government sympathised with the men and their families in distress but it would be difficult for the government to engage in work beyond its usual powers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Francis J. Dawes, the wealthy Chicago brewer, received word at New Orleans on Saturday that his child was dying here, and chartering an Illinois Central train, the tracks were cleared and Mr. Dawes and his wife were whirled over the 1,000 miles at the rate of a mile a minute. He paid about $1,000 for the trip and broke all records between New Orleans and Chicago making the run in twenty-five and a half hours.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—According to today's militia general orders the position of staff sergeant as a rank is abolished.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Prendergast jury returned to court at 2.28 p. m. with a verdict of guilty, and recomending that the prisoner be hanged.

MONTREAL, Dec 29—At a meeting of the directors of the C. P. R. held yesterday afternoon, a dividend of five per cent. per annum for the half year ending Dec. 31st was declared. This dividend is out of the actual earnings, the government guarantee having expired in August last.

ANY FOOL CAN CROW

But our competitors who undertook to give as good value as our firm are being compelled to "eat crow," as the saying goes. The fact is now thoroughly established that our establishment is headquarters for gentlemen's clothing. That is the verdict of the people who have tested the matter. It is not necessary for you to repeat their experience, but you can leave us orders and be s