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THURSDAY, JULY 30.

We stated at the time of Sir John A. McDonald's death that he died poor. This was so far correct that it cannot even now be said that he died wealthy.

Many Protestants have argued eloquently that the existence of so many rival denominations is an evil, resulting in great waste of energy and losses in other directions.

The President of Mount Allison College, N. B., was appointed Superintendent of Education for that province some weeks ago.

In his biography of John Boyle O'Reilly, Mr. Roche says:
The presidential campaign of 1888 had disgraced O'Reilly with practical politics.

I shall cease all political connections tomorrow; never again shall I excite myself over an election. My experience of the past four years, and the past four months particularly, has cured me.

THE DYNAMO.
Mr. Editor.—In your issue of July 16th replying to a "School Boy," in reference to a dynamo you make some statements that are so much at variance with what I have always understood, I should like very much to ascertain whether you or I am right.

You say "the coils do not touch any visible thing, but there is a real though invisible something which tends to stop the motion." Are the coils not on an axis on which they revolve? don't they touch the axis? and is not the friction of the axis that the engine has to overcome?

Again, you say "the stronger the magnet the greater the power required to keep the coils moving." There might be something in this if the coils were of steel or iron, but being of copper there can be no such effect.

Mr. Namu will probably not be very much surprised to learn that he is wrong. He is one of many that have wrong notions about the dynamo. It is true of course that part of the power of the engine is used in overcoming the friction of the axis, but that part is less than one tenth of the power required to drive the dynamo.

another electro-magnet. If a strong current is brought through the circuit from some other source and sent through the dynamo, the armature revolves with considerable speed and the machine is then called an "electro-motor," which is much used in running street cars. The motor is simply a dynamo through which a current is sent from another dynamo or from batteries.

[CASKET SERIES.]
INVERNESS COUNTY.
NO. XV.
Port Hood—Part III.

Correction.—Simon Fraser was drowned in 1824 and not 1817 as I said in my last article. He left not two but three sons, namely, Hugh (who was drowned), Robert and Alexander; and two daughters, to-wit, Della who married Robert Bell, and Katie who was married to Isaac Smith.

"I have a fond remembrance of the people who lived in Port Hood in those days. They were good and hospitable, ever ready to help one another. Mr. Watts, the first of the name in Port Hood, was then the magistrate of the place. His daughter married Dennis Murphy, whose two daughters afterwards married James and John Doyle of Mabou. In my time there was a man living on the outer island. They called him Old James. I never heard any other name for him.

Speaking of the beach—a Beach-a-lan—which formerly connected the island with the mainland, and protected the harbor from what is now ruin (the shifting sand), the same old lady says: "Eighty-five years ago it formed a bridge from Smith's Island to Port Hood which I remember of often crossing on foot, and seeing the foundation of the large haystacks which the old people used to build on the beach. I was in Port Hood the night the beach was submerged which happened about the middle of April between the years 1818 and 1820."

Concerning the first pastoral visitation of a Catholic Bishop to Port Hood, the same venerable authority thus speaks: "The first Bishop that I remember of ever seeing came here in a vessel in 1812, accompanied by two French priests from Quebec. He came to confirm the children of the place of whom I was one. I shall always remember that day, more particularly as there was a marriage—the first I ever saw. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop in the afternoon at Mr. Hayes' place. The couple belonged to Canso (Strait of Canso). The groom was Donald McDonald (Red Allan Son), and the bride was Sarah McDonald (grand aunt of Donald Gillis, Barrister). I can never forget her, as she was really a handsome woman. This was one of her happy days, but as befalls very many of us, a dark day came upon her later, when her two beautiful daughters were brought home to her coil in death. They left their home at the Strait to attend a friend's wedding, and a blinding snowstorm rose in which they lost their way and were smothered and frozen to death. Their bodies were found and brought home next morning."

is one of the best established facts in the modern history of Port Hood. He lives a bit out of town but you cannot conveniently go to town, without meeting this mediaeval type of what he himself is proud to call "the ball Whitties of Tremor."

With the Whitties came also old John Moran of S. W. Mabou, and John, Charles and Dan Connors. Some of Mr. Moran's descendants still live at the S. W. and Charles Connors left a family somewhere to the rear of Port Hood. John and Dan, Connors moved from here to Antigonish, whether they remained there or not I am not able to say.

About the same time, i. e. between 1818 and 1820 John McDonnell came to Port Hood and started business where the public wharf now is. He was not long here when he was made Sheriff of Inverness, or more correctly, one of the deputy sheriffs of Cape Breton. This was then the third Western division of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Cape Breton.

There were three families which comprised the greater part of the modern history of Port Hood—the Lawrence family, the Smyth family and the Tremain family. A few words as to each of these families, and I am done.
George C. Lawrence, Senr., was born in the highlands of Scotland in 1797. He married Miss Helen Turnbull, and came to Port Hood in 1829. Mrs. Lawrence's brother, James Turnbull, was at that time a practicing Barrister residing in Arichat.

Some years after John McDonnell's arrival, his brother Angus came here. He raised a large family all of whom but one left the County of Inverness to try the fortune of life elsewhere. His eldest son still lives in an exceedingly intelligent, smart old lady. The memory of James McDonnell, the only one of this family who lived and died here, will ever be respected in this County. He was an honest and correct man in all respects.

Two men by the name of Blanchard, Edward and Hiram, came here in 1813, I think. Not many years afterwards Edward left the place and died in Truro. Hiram practised law here for quite a while, after which he set up in Halifax where his fine abilities soon brought him into the first ranks of provincial practitioners.

John Lewis Tremain was the son of Jonathan Tremain, a merchant of Halifax. He was a well educated man, having studied for several years in Laval College, Quebec. He entered business with Mr. Chandler of Arichat. While in business he married a Miss Dold, sister of the late Justice Dold of the Supreme Court.

Among the early male teachers was Christopher Bull, son of James Bull above mentioned. Another Irish gentleman by the name of Kicker, who is now dead, but whom I met in Halifax some years ago, taught for several terms in Port Hood. He was a fine intelligent man, and I have no doubt, a good teacher.

of an evening. To get there he had to cross a stream on a pole which filled the functions of a bridge pro tem. One evening the young lady went to work and groused the pole so that a bird could not step on it without slithering to its anatomy.

Mr. Watson came along deliberately, and in the twinkling of an eye, and in awful disregard of his Oxford prophecies, came bumping staidly-legged on the oily treacherous stick. He made a powerful effort to right himself in the which he flopped right over, his left leg forming a hook around the "bridge," his right leg acting as a sort of a spring-boom, while he clung on with his hands for merciful life. The outrage to the white pants was unmentioned, and every leave he would give would be profusely emphasize the disgrace.

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ship in 1851 with a view to enter politics, but he never entered the "desperate domain." He studied law with his son-in-law Charles Harrington of Arichat, was admitted an Attorney Dec. 4th, 1854, and practised until his death in the spring of 1872.

John Dunster Tremain was born at Halifax, in 1806, was the son of John Tremain of Halifax, and came to Port Hood after just getting married in 1831. He did business in Port Hood, not extensive but continuous, while he lived here.

I have gone to unceasing lengths with my story of Port Hood. My pen begins to remind me of the tongue of an amiable woman—the more it wags, the more it wants to wag.

Redeeked in flowers of fragrance sweet, I leave thee now, fresh meet to seek In beauty's wealth, and honor's pride, And nicker fortune's hidden tide: May all thy aims be wise and true, And all thy foes be faint and few; May Virtue's Sun, in brilliant mood, Give life and light to thee, Port Hood! Amen.

Correspondence.
HALIFAX, July 27, '91.
To the Editor of THE CASKET:

We have read with much amusement the letter in your last issue from Mr. Paton, manager of the Manufacturers' Life, and would be content to allow it to pass without notice but that our special agents are not permitted to ignore the new department of business and insurance. Mr. Peter's name cannot apply to the city, the name of him in the letter referred to, nor is it our intention to waste time over it, much less seek to interfere with Mr. Paton's self-imposed mission of protecting the people of Cape Breton from the machinations of his rivals.

The "personal receipts" referred to were dictated by ourselves and we are satisfied with them as sufficient for the purpose, (as really worded, the words following the name "for insurance" not being in the original) except for a clerical error in using the personal pronoun "my" instead of "his" or "her," but only a "Paton" could fail to see that it was only a clerical error, and it is amusing in the extreme to read of the awful attempt of Mr. Peters to induce the people of Cape Breton to contribute money towards the insurance of his life. This is quite a confidence trick, but rather "too thin" we are not proud of the device from that point of view.

The "Equitable Society" do not place binding receipts in the hands of agents anywhere and, therefore, as Mr. Paton is attacking the management of this great institution he will excuse us saying that we do not object.

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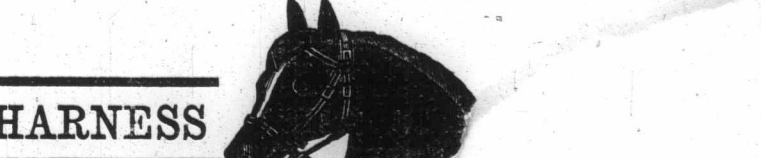
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