

succumb. Her powers of endurance were certainly wonderful. She was an English woman, strong, robust, good sized, and about 36 years of age. Notwithstanding this terrible experience it did not deter her from trying the sea again, as on her arrival at Liverpool she again shipped as stewardess on a voyage around Cape Horn. Afterwards she married the carpenter of the ship and finally settled in Digby, N. S., where she now resides.

Our voyage to Liverpool was a very pleasant one. Every kindness was shown us and we had plenty of time to recuperate, and on our arrival it would have been difficult to recognize us as the three forlorn looking beings who two months before had been hauled on board in the Straits of Magellan. The *Tropic* belonged to the White Star Co., and the owners in the most generous spirit gave me a first-class cabin passage in one of their steamers from Liverpool to New York free of charge.

Capt. Parsells, for whom I shall ever retain the most affectionate regard for his kindness to me and my companions, still commands one of the company's steamers running between Liverpool and New York.

A remarkable incident in connection with our rescue was, as told by Capt. Parsells, that on this voyage he took a course through certain islands that he had never taken before, or was not customary for vessels to take. Had he not the fate of the *Barque J. W. Ellwell* and her crew would never have been known. Truly, there is a Providence which guides and directs all things.

### PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Jamieson moved a resolution favoring prohibition. Mr. Girouard moved an amendment in favor of exempting ale, beer and light wines from the operation of the Scott Act. Mr. Cargill moved an amendment to the amendment proposing the repeal of the Scott Act. A lengthy debate ensued, which continued till midnight, when, on a suggestion by Sir John A. Macdonald, it was adjourned till Monday.

Thursday being a statutory holiday parliament did not meet.

On the reassembling of the House on Friday, Mr. Amyot introduced a bill to protect laborers employed on board of vessels.

Mr. Patterson presented a petition from the Six Nation Indians, asking that the franchise act be repealed so far as they are concerned.

Hon. Mr. Thompson moved a resolution providing a salary of \$4,000 for an additional judge of the superior court of Quebec.

The House went into committee on the bill to create a new department of Trade and Commerce, which, after some discussion, passed. The bill providing for the appointment of an exchequer court judge, at a salary of \$6,000 per year, also passed through committee, as was also one to remove doubts as to the right of deputy returning officers and poll clerks to vote at elections.

On Saturday the bills that passed in committee on the previous day received their third readings and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then went into committee on bills and passed the bill to amend the Dominion land act.

In committee of supply a long and at times acrimonious debate took place regarding the public works estimates.

On Monday the debate in *re* the liquor question was resumed and consumed the entire day. At last the House divided on Mr. Cargill's amendment to repeal the Scott Act, which was rejected by a vote of 37 to 145. Mr. Girouard's amendment, permitting the sale of wine and beer in Scott Act counties, was thrown out on a vote of 48 to 136. Mr. Sproul then moved an amendment proposing that in the event of a prohibitory law being passed it should be accompanied by a reasonable measure of compensation to those engaged in the liquor traffic. In sub-amendment Mr. Fisher moved in effect that it would be time enough to consider the question of compensation when a prohibition measure is introduced. Mr. Fisher's motion was carried by a vote of 91 to 88. The vote was then taken on the main motion proposed by Mr. Jamieson in favor of total prohibition, with Fisher's amendment added thereto, and it was rejected by a vote of 70 for and 112 against.

Mr. Skinner's bill respecting the New Brunswick railway was passed.

The supplementary estimates were brought down on Tuesday. Those of 1888 amount to \$1,957,020, of which \$383,946 is chargeable to capital, and \$1,573,074 to income. Those for the current year amount to \$3,213,639. The above amounts include \$150,000 to provide additional railway terminal facilities at Halifax, and \$24,000 to light the I. C. R. express trains with electricity. The details of other proposed expenditures in this Province are as follows, and as will be seen, are very liberal:—

■ Annapolis post office, \$4,800; Sydney quarantine station, 1,050; Pictou customs house, 2,350; Pictou marine hospital, 1,850; Halifax Dominion buildings, 1,500; for harbors and rivers there is a refund to the Nova Scotia government for expenditure in connection with wharves and piers, 71,513; Bayfield wharf repairs and renewals, 8,500; Little Narrows, 1,500; Willow Cove, 5,000; Western Head, 5,000; Comeauville, 5,000; Tata-magouche wharf on each side, 600; Pictou Island, 2,500; May Duct Cove, 300; West Bay Port, 5,000; Big Pond, 2,000; Salmon River, 1,500; Clifton, 1,500; Meteghan, 3,000; Spencer's Island wharf, 5,000; Eatonsville wharf, 2,000; Lower Horton, 3,000; Mabou, 2,000; Trout Cove, 2,000; Land telegraph line between North Sydney and Meat Cove, 3,000; for steam communication between Canso, Arichat, Guysboro, Port Hood and Mabou, 5,000; steam communication between Halifax and Newfoundland, 2,000; repairs to hull and engines of the steamer Northern Light, 20,000; printing Rand's Micmac dictionary, 1,000; in the supplementary estimates of the present year C. C. Chipman has 1,000 for special services in connection with the Colonial exhibition, and Halifax cotton siding, to pay claim, 3,517; Parrsboro pier, 925.

The discussion of the items of these large estimates must occupy much

time, and it seems impossible that Parliament can be prorogued this week, as it was hoped that it would be. In case it is not, a recess will doubtless be taken for perhaps a week, to enable members to visit their homes during the Jubilee week.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### ALL SORTS FROM PORT HOOD.

I again take my quill in my No. 83 to jot you a few notes relative to the goings on in this part of the world. We are at last thawed out, having said good-bye to our friend the ice over three weeks ago. By the disinterested way in which that ice stood by us to the last, one might imagine it was our warmest friend.

I am informed on good authority that the season is by no means backward; in some parts indeed it is somewhat in advance of the average. We have had no lack of rain, and although the weather has not been altogether as warm as might have been desired, the grass has obtained a splendid start, and gives promise, barring drought and similar miscarriages of Providence, of a good, honest crop. The fishermen complain of the late arrival of the spring chickens—no, herring—and of the small size individually of the lobster catch, but expect on the whole that the crop will not be far below the average. We are entertaining most sanguine hopes that ere many weeks we will see the first sod turned of the Inverness and Richmond railway. There is no doubt in the mind of anyone but that Port Hood will soon push forward to occupy the place among the first rank of county capitals to which she is justly entitled.

I hope you will forbear to "church-bell" me if I venture to refer in a word or two to the session of the supreme court, which has just been held here. We have been honored by the distinction of being the first country town officially visited by the new judge, the Honorable Mr. Justice Townsend. On the first day of the term, previous to the commencement of business, Mr. S. Macdonnell, Q. C., in a few well chosen and appropriate words, on behalf of the grand jury representing the inhabitants and the bar of the County of Inverness, welcomed his lordship to our county, congratulating him on his elevation to the position of high distinction which he now holds, and expressing a hope that he might long be spared to adorn by his talents and learning the office in which he could reckon so many distinguished predecessors. His lordship in his reply paid a most feeling and complimentary tribute to the memory of the late lamented Mr. Justice Rigby, the vacancy created by whose death he had been appointed to fill, and referred in terms of pleasure to the impression he had received of our county on the occasion of his first and only previous visit, which impression he felt sure would be confirmed.

The business of the term was of a most interesting character for laymen as well as for professionals, the time being equally divided between criminal and civil cases. Five indictments were tried, on four of which the prisoners were found guilty: one for common assault, one on two charges of indecent assault, and one for uttering a forged will; the same individual was indicted for perjury, but the charge could not be substantiated. The sentences varied from 6 months to 10 years. On the last day of the term Alexander McDonald, the prisoner found guilty at the last term here of the murder of John McLellan, was brought up for sentence. It will be remembered that, on the verdict in this case being returned, a motion in arrest of judgment was made by the prisoner's counsel, on the ground that the verdict was invalidated by an irregularity in the proceedings, in consequence of which a case was reserved for the court in banco. The verdict was subsequently affirmed, but sentence was deferred until the ensuing term. The duty of passing sentence of death upon a fellow-creature cannot be a very pleasant duty for any Judge; imagine how trying it must have been for a Judge on his first circuit! The court room was packed with spectators, attracted thither by the fascination of beholding a scene whose impressiveness and awfulness transcended any they had ever beheld. The countenances of the spectators were expressive of awestruck interest combined with sorrowful pity, and the prisoner's "God Almighty knows I did not do it intentionally," and the judge's "And may God have mercy on your soul!" were uttered amid a deathly silence. The pity for the unfortunate man is prompted by the fact that the deed was committed while under the influence of liquor, and under a strong provocation. The day fixed for the execution is the 19th of July next.

The only civil cases tried were the historical *McLean vs. Paint, et al.* and *Cameron vs. McDonald*. In the former, an action of trespass, the verdict was returned against one and in favor of two of the defendants. The latter case was an action for alleged slander uttered against a physician; in the result the jury disagreed. Though clear as to the utterance of the words, they were divided in opinion as to whether they were intended to refer to the plaintiff. The cause, which created a vast deal of interest, (the parties being of high standing in the community), will have to be tried again next term.

Judging by the remarks I have overheard, both from professionals and others, the new judge has created a most favorable impression, and our only regret is that such a long time must elapse before we see him again.

MORE ANON.

### COMMERCIAL.

Trade has been fairly active and of steady volume in nearly all departments, and the general tone has been full of hope and confidence.

The growing crops in all parts of this province are reported to be promising exceedingly well, and a large yield of roots, fruits and cereals is expected.