THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1890.

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.

THE STRAITS TUNNEL.

WE understand that Mr. Palmer, C E., of England, consulting engineer under Sir Douglass Fox—an eminent authority—visited Capes Traverse and Tormentine, a few days ago, and went over the route of the proposed Tunnel, in company with Mr. Francis Bain. Having examined the situation as thoroughly as possible, he expressed himself as most favorable to the proposal. After discussing the physical difficulties in the way, Mr. Palmer arrived at the conclusion that the conditions for the construction of a tunnel between the Capes were about as favorable as nature could provide. He feels confident that the tunnel could be provided at a moderate cost.

A FINANCIAL PANIC.

DURING last week there was a great amount of excitement among the leading financial institutions of the world; and for several days there was a panic among speculators and stock brokers. The cry for gold seemed for a time to render imminent a terrible crash. Possibly a great deal of the danger was more apparent than real. However this may be, the serious consequences at one time anticipated have been averted, and matters seem to be gradually coming to their normal condition.

The trouble seems to have commenced at the Bank of England, in London. Extensive demands for gold were made on the bank from South Africa, South America and Egypt, where England's monetary interests are largely centered. The bank put up the rate of discount to about six per cent. and still was unable to meet all the demands made on it.

The excitement, of course, soon spread to the principal banking institutions in Europe and the United States, and the speculators in Berlin, Paris and New York quickly created a panic in the money markets. A few banks in New York and other places were obliged to succumb and several individual speculators were ruined. A few deaths, and, at least, one suicide, were among the results.

It was soon discovered that the Bank of France, Paris, held the key to the situation. Within its vaults it had £48,000,000 in gold. The Bank of England had £19,228,567, and the Bank of Germany had £23,961,338. The United States Treasury had, at the same time, $204,111,645. None of these institutions could spare any gold except the Bank of France. It was not known whether or not the Parisians would advance to their fellow bankers in London sufficient gold to bridge over the difficulty and thus, for several days matters were in suspense. Finally it was learned that the Bank of France had advanced the Bank of England the sum of £3,000,000 at three per cent for three months. This seems to have put an end to the trouble.

CONDEMNED BY THEIR FRIENDS.

A COMMITTEE of the United States Senate has been taking evidence, in different parts of the country, on the relations of that country with Canada. The evidence taken bears largely on the question of the fisheries, not only on the eastern coast, but especially with regard to the Behring Sea seal fisheries. By means of this testimony our neighbors hoped to strengthen the untenableness of the position they had taken on the Behring Sea question.

Not having much confidence of success in the ridiculous pretention put forward by them as to Behring Sea being a closed sea, they supplemented it by claiming that the only remaining fur seals have their birthplace within the United States; that they are diminishing, and in danger of extermination if killed at sea. On these grounds they pretend to find a justification for United States cruisers engaging in their preservation, and even going so far as to treat piratically the vessels of other powers on the high seas. They hoped that the evidence taken before the Senate committee would strengthen these contentions; but the unbiased testimony thus collected has had the very opposite effect from that hoped for. The evidence, admitting the hollowness of their claims on these particulars, is of the greatest importance, and, no doubt, extracts from it will be perused with interest by our readers. Regarding the claim to the proprietorship of Behring Sea, as a closed sea, the Chamber of Commerce at Port Townsend, Washington, made the following representation to the committee:

"We do not believe that the lease of the Pribyloff islands and adjacent waters, ever was meant or intended to mean the whole waters of Behring Sea, but that the limit of one marine league from the shore is the recognised limit, outside of which the waters are known to the civilized world as the high seas; where our citizens should be encouraged to pursue their avocations of fishing and hunting." Strong, in answer to the question, "In the language of sealing men does the present north Pacific include Behring Sea?" Capt Joshua Brown, of Tacoma, replied, "No, sir; they call it here the whole Pacific Ocean to the Arctic." The idea of a closed sea off Alaska is scouted by all conversant with the subject.

The pretence of a United States monopoly of the fur seal is exploded with equal ease. In the report of the House Committee the evidence of Mr. Biggs, M. Dupuis and others bears ample testimony to the still enormous prevalence of fur seals at the Falkland Islands and elsewhere. As regards the North Pacific the testimony of Mr. Goodall, of San Francisco, Judge Swan, of Tacoma, Capt. Brown, of Sitka, Mr. Nixon, of Seattle, and many others, clearly proves the existence of fur seals in profusion from California to Alaska, including British Columbia waters, and far out on the North Pacific Ocean. Not only this; but the evidence of these gentlemen, and a lot of sailors whom they quote, establish, beyond the possibility of doubt, the fact that these seals have their birth-place in other places besides the Islands of Behring Sea, myriads of them having come from sea or from both shores of the ocean, Vancouver being specifically mentioned. Regarding the assumption that all these seals go to the Pribyloff Island, Judge Swan, who has made a study of this question, says: "It is as impossible for all the seals of the North Pacific to congregate on those islands as it is for all the flies of the country to congregate on one dead horse; it is simply impossible."

The report is filled with such evidence as this. Regarding the contention of the Washington authorities that there is a great waste by the killing at sea, one witness, having shown the groundlessness of this contention, adds: "I think they say so, and I know the Alaska Commercial Company will try to have you believe so; but all the evidence I have from the sealers is directly to the contrary."

One piece of testimony worthy of notice is that of Judge Swan, who made an official report of these facts to the Washington authorities. He says: "These reports of mine, though published by the government, seem for some reason to be *systematically kept out of sight* whenever information regarding seals and the fur seal fishing is desired by members of Congress."

There is one extract from the evidence collected in New England that should not be passed over. A Mr DeButts, a fish merchant and large owner of fishing vessels, gave evidence at Boston. This gentleman also represented the Boston Fish Bureau. The following is part of his sworn evidence before the Senate Committee:

"My captains, and captains of all other vessels going to the British waters to fish, will come into the custom house to make their returns for the voyage in the British ways, and when asked 'Have you yourself caught any fish there?' will reply, 'No.' When I take one of these captains to task and ask him simply, 'Captain, where did you catch your fish? Were they caught within the three-mile limit?' he winks. I know, and so does every vessel owner in this town and Gloucester and Portland know, that 99 per cent. of all the fish that come from the northern bays are stolen inside of the three mile limit, virtually belonging to Canada."

From these few extracts it can be seen that the testimony of their own witnesses before this Senate Committee is the strongest that could be adduced to show the hollowness of the pretences of the United States authorities on the question of fisheries.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WHEN the McKinley bill was passed the Grits said that meant the defeat of the Dominion Government. Now that the Democrats have put on record their protest against the McKinley bill, the Grits say that means disaster for Sir John's Government. Next!

WE understand that Mr. Palmer, C. E., while here last week was retained by the Local Government to examine the site of the proposed bridge across the Hillsborough River. He was furnished with measurements and soundings. He will likely furnish the Government with an estimate of costs.

MR. HUGH L McDONALD, Commissioner of Public Works, was on Wednesday last, elected by acclamation. We congratulate Mr. McDonald on this increased evidence of his popularity and of the confidence of his constituents, and we congratulate the Government on having such a popular and capable Commissioner of Public Works.

THERE is an enormous quantity of farm produce moving on the Island at present. At Summerside the wharves are laden with potatoes and other products, which accumulate much faster than two steamers, in addition to the vessels, can carry away. At the other shipping places in different parts of the Province there is extraordinary activity in the shipment of produce. All along the line of railway cars cannot be supplied in sufficient numbers to move the vast quantity of produce that is offered. The prices, too, are good. Potatoes range from 20 to 26 cents per bushel, and oats bring from 40 to 43 cents. These are better prices than were paid last year when there was no McKinley bill.

MR. LAURIER and Mr. Davies are reported to be about to make a political tour of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Davies made one famous speech in this Province, but he will never make another like it. This speech was delivered about the time that the Riel agitation was at its height, and before Mr. Blake, who was then the leader of the party, had committed himself. Mr. Davies pointed out that Mr. Blake could secure power and position by siding with the Rielites and was entitled to honor for refusing. Not long after the famous nationalist compact was ratified and Mr. Blake spoke and voted with the Rielites. Mr. Davies continued to follow Mr. Blake all the same, but nevertheless, Mr. Blake at the ensuing election failed to obtain either position or power.—*St. John Sun.*

THE proposition of the Dominion Government to induce the right kind of immigration by giving bonuses to actual settlers, is an excellent one, for the system will no doubt be carefully guarded against abuse by watchful management and regulation. The bonus for the head of each family will be $15 and for each member of the family at and over the ocean adult age of 12 years $7,50, with an additional bonus of $5 to any member of the family who subsequently takes up a homestead within six months after arrival in Canada. As these bonuses are only payable after actual settlement on the land takes place, it will be to bona fide settlers such as our agricultural lands stand in need of. The cost of moving deters many a healthy, industrious, capable family from emigrating, and the new bonuses ought to secure for Canada some of this desirable class.—*Empire.*

A MEETING has been held recently in Belfast, Ireland, to consider the desirability of carrying out the project of making a tunnel between Ireland and Scotland from a point known as Gobbins, on the Antrim coast, to Portobelio on the Scotch coast at Wigtonshire. Mr. Barton, C. E., explained the nature and extent of the project, but stated that further investigation would be necessary before a full or satisfactory report on the subject could be submitted for consideration. The length of the proposed tunnel, he said, would be thirty-three miles, and the probable cost of construction would be between £8,000,000 and £10,000,000. Resolutions were adopted recognizing the advantages which would accrue to the commercial classes in Great Britain and Ireland if the proposed tunnel were completed, and stating that, in the event of its being found on further investigation that the project is feasible, the government should be asked to give such financial assistance as would enable the work to be carried out.

IN the little town of Evanston, Ills., an experiment is being tried, the result of which will be watched with interest by housekeepers on both sides of the Atlantic, especially those who have trouble in obtaining suitable domestic help. It is an attempt at co-operative housekeeping made by fifty families, representatives of which have been incorporated under the laws of the State as the Evanston Co-operative Housekeeping Association. The capital is $5,000, the shares $25 each, and each family holds four shares. The plant includes a kitchen and laundry. A substantial brick building has been obtained, and a steward engaged, under whose supervision the viands are to be prepared. When ready they will be placed in a tin receiver made to fit into a galvanized iron box, the hollow sides of which are filled with boiling water, thus keeping the food hot when it is carried in delivery wagons to the various houses. From the tin dishes the soups, steaks and sauces will be transferred to each lady's own china, which will be washed at home as before. It is expected that the expense of this large kitchen will not be one-tenth of what it would cost to run the fifty small ones, and all the smoke and other annoyances consequent on cooking in each dwelling house will be avoided, besides which it will, practically, give another room in each house, as no kitchen will be required.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

HON. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, arrived at St. Croix, West Indies, on the 14th inst.

HIS LORDSHIP Bishop McDonald, left here for Quebec on Monday morning last. He was accompanied by two of the Sisters from the City Hospital.

THE overdue steamers Lake Huron, Sarmatian and Amerinthia passed Father Point at eight o'clock Sunday morning; all well. The Lake Huron passed through the same storm as the Vancouver, and sustained slight damage.

BY the foundering of the British torpedo cruiser Serpent, off Cape Finisterre, 175 lost their lives, three only of the crew of 176 having been saved. The serpent was a vessel of 1770 tons and bound for the Cape and the west coast of Africa.

OUR subscribers at Hunter River, Hope River, St. Ann's, Rustico and neighboring districts will be visited by a representative of this office, in a few days. We trust our friends in those places will be prepared to transact business with him as promptly as possible.

THE walls and ceiling of the Dominion Building are being tinted and painted, three of our city painters being engaged at the work. P. H. Trainor has the Post Office department, Burke the Savings Bank and Gaffney the Customs, Marine and Inland Revenue departments.

N. P. C. Cures Indigestion.

WESTERN NOTES.

Kildare and Kildare Capes, two settlements between Tignish and Alberton, along the Gulf shore, are good farming localities, inhabited by industrious and hospitable people. Kirwins, Fitzgeralds, Foleys, Wades and Cahills are among the most prevalent names in these places.

From Bloomfield Station, a few miles east of Alberton, on the line of Railway, a number of settlements are reached. Among these are Bloomfield, not far from Cascumpec harbor. At this place is situated the church of St. Anthony, of which Rev. F. Von Bierk is pastor. During the past summer the church was struck by lightning and a portion of the tower had to be cut away, in order to save the building. This has been removed, the rev. pastor himself being the architect of the new tower.

Campbellton, Lot 4, is also within a few miles of Bloomfield Station. At this place considerable business is done, particularly during the fishing season.

Lot Seven, near Campbellton, is a good farming section. Among the prosperous farmers of this place are the Doyles, Griffins and Butlers. A nice new church, St. Mark's, is located here. It is attended from Alberton.

O'Leary, about five miles east of Bloomfield, is a growing village. Here, as well as at Bloomfield, the potato trade is very brisk just now.

Coleman, a few miles from O'Leary, is also making considerable progress. There is quite a traffic over the Railroad, from this place. The principal mercantile business of the place is conducted by Mr A. McKinnon. Here, and at nearly all the Stations along the western branch of the Railway there are saw mills. Cedar grows in considerable quantities along this portion of the Island, and is sawed up at these mills.

Among the improvements effected by Superintendent Unsworth, on the western branch of the Railway, during the year, is a fine new bridge, near Tignish. The abutments are of great blocks of grey stone, the masonry being splendidly executed. The span is to be of iron and will be over sixty feet in length.

SUPREME COURT.

Nov. 11.

J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co. vs. Henry T. Lepage. Mr. Stewart shows cause against the rule to commit defendant for breach of injunction.

Theresa Power, appellant, vs. George C. Tighe, respondent. Appeal in Scott Act case. Peters for appellant; Mellish for respondent. Appeal confirmed without costs as per agreement filed.

Nov. 12.

J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co. vs. H. T. Lepage. This case was concluded this forenoon. Court takes time.

In the matter of the application of Charles Perry for a certiorari to quash a decision of James Gourlie and Leonard Morris, two justices of the peace for Prince County, under the summary ejectment act, at the suit of William A. Brennan. Mr. Davies, Q.C., states that the parties had signed an agreement to set aside the decision of the magistrates with costs, and moves that it be made a rule of court. The court quashed the decision of the magistrates with costs in terms of the agreement filed.

In the matter of the application of Augustine McInnis, of Gallas Point, for a writ of certiorari to quash a certain conviction made by James H. Bourke and Richard Smith, two justices of the peace for Queen's County, at the suit of J. A. McInnis. The writ of certiorari in this matter having been issued, and returned, Mr. Hodgson, Q.C., on behalf of Augustine McInnis, moved that the conviction be quashed with costs. Mr. Peters, on behalf of John A. McInnis, asked that costs be not awarded against his client, John A. McInnis. Mr. Hodgson stated that this case was intended as a test case, there being some half-dozen others of the same kind before the same magistrates and between the same parties, and the parties ought to be glad that they had not some eight bills of costs to pay instead of one. Mr. Peters replied that his client did not want any proceedings taken in the other cases. The court quashed the conviction with costs against the magistrates, and stated that the decision in this case would govern all the other ones.

The case of J. W. Young, vs. the Glasgow & London Insurance Company, began this afternoon. The case was tried at Georgetown, July term, when verdict was given for plaintiff. Peters for plaintiff; Davies for defendant.

Nov. 15.

D. A. Bruce vs. Joseph Taylor. In this case the court reverses the judgment of the county court of Queen's County, amending the garnishee order and allowing the appeal with costs. Davies for appellant; D. C. McLeod for respondent.

In the matter of the application of Lemuel Coffin for certiorari. The court fixes the first day of Hilary term next for the hearing of the motion to quash conviction.

Forbes vs. Murphy. Action on account. Tried Trinity term last, when verdict was given for plaintiff. Court discharges rule nisi for new trial costs. Hazzard for plaintiff; Hodgson for defendant.

Nov. 17.

The court is engaged to-day hearing two appeals, viz: The Merchants Bank of Halifax and the Bank of Nova Scotia. The appeals are from a decision of Judge Kelly and relate to the assessment of these Banks by the town of Summerside. Hodgson, Q.C., and Morson for the Banks; Peters for the town of Summerside.

THE MYSTERY CLEARED.

The mysterious murder of Lily Powell at Danville, Que., three years ago, shocked Canada. The young lady was returning home from a Salvation army meeting. She was overtaken by a man, outraged, strangled to death, and then laid in a stream of water. Detectives worked on the case, but could not get the slightest clue to the perpetrators of the dasterdly deed. The Witness of the 17th published important revelations connecting the murder with the name of the Rev. G. F. Brown, formerly congregational minister of Melbourne, Que., from which charge he was publicly expelled a few weeks ago for bigamy. Near where the murder occurred a handkerchief was found with the name "Minnie Skeels" on it. This it turns out was the name of Brown's first wife. The finger marks on the throat of the murdered girl correspond exactly with the peculiarly shaped fingers of Brown. He has suddenly left for Australia, but the government is expected to hound him to justice. Lily Powell was the daughter of the Presbyterian minister of Danville.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE 2nd. team defeated the Park Team at football on Saturday by a score of 2 to 0. The game took place at Victoria Park and was witnessed by quite a crowd of spectators. In the first half Cassult, by a beautiful run in secured a try for the collegians, but the kick for goal failed. Neither side scored in the second half. The College team was composed of the following players: Goal, Salmon; Backs, Cassult, J. T. Gallant; Half Backs, St. C. Gallant, Gaudet; Quarter Backs, Murphy, Johnston; Forwards, S. McKenna, W. McKenna, Bohin, McLeod, W. O'Brien, McEachern, Reid, McRory.

Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—10.50 a. m. Private cables received before the opening of the Stock Exchange, announcing troubles of Baring Bros., and stating that the Bank of England, Rothschilds and other bankers had taken up the accounts of Baring Bros., amounting to fifteen million pounds, created a profound sensation.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Bank of England has subscribed one million pounds. Three joint stock banks have given 750,000 pounds each and two others 500,000 pounds each to assist Baring Bros. Several other houses subscribed smaller amounts, the subscription making a total of 10,000,000 pounds. This will constitute a guarantee fund for three years. It is roughly estimated the total liabilities of the firm, including 16,000,000 pounds acceptances, amount to 21,000,000, while their assets at present prices are valued at 24,000,000 pounds. The government has authorized the Bank of England, if necessary, to issue an additional three million pounds in notes, and it will suspend the bank act if requisite.

The acceptance of Baring Bros., due to-day and Monday are guaranteed by financiers and the Bank of England. The liabilities are estimated at £15,000,000. The firm have not failed but protracted liquidation will follow. The original cause of the trouble was Russia's withdrawal of several millions deposits on account of the firm's dealings in Argentine and Uruguay bonds. The guarantee fund to Baring Bros. & Co., is stated to amount to £10,000,000 sterling.

The various financial banking and discount houses guaranteeing the accounts, state that the crisis is over, and that the failure of the firm has been avoided.

To-day Mrs. O'Shea's counsel in the divorce case said he did not intend to cross-examine any witness or call any witness in behalf of Mrs. O'Shea or take any part in proceedings. The collapse of the defence caused an immense sensation and involves the condemnation of Parnell to pay costs. The collapse of the defence is tatamount to an acknowledgement of guilt to the court and Parnell must pay the cost of the divorce proceedings. The Dublin Express says Parnell has informed several of the most prominent men of the Irish Parliamentary Party that he will not lead the Party in Parliament during the coming session.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—It appears from full returns that the catch of seals by British Columbia sealers this season exceeds last year's by six thousand skins. The total returns at Victoria from home and foreign sealers is thirty-three thousand.

The post-office department is negotiating with Honk Kong, Jamaica, Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands for parcel post and money order exchange.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—At the trial of the O'Shea divorce case to-day the petitioner presented evidence to prove the charges against his wife and Parnell. Neither respondent nor co-respondent made any defence. The case was given to the jury, who returned a verdict that adultery had been committed by Mrs O'Shea and Parnell, and that there had been no connivance on the part of Capt. O'Shea. The court granted a decree of divorce, with costs of the petition, and also awarded him the custody of the younger children.

The Daily Telegraph publishes Parnell's political obituary. It says he must cease, for the present at least, to lead the nationalist party. It is reported that the followers of Parnell do not desire him to retire except by his own volition.

The Daily Chronicle says the middle class electors of England will certainly resist any appeal, even by Gladstone, to support a party led by Parnell.

The provincial newspapers join in a chorus of denunciation of Parnell, and Gladstonian papers in many cases advise temporary self effacement.

Everything was quiet about Baring Bros' financial house to-day. Members of the firm state that all their acceptances and other liabilities will be met as they fall due.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Kidder, Peabody & Co., have received a cablegram from Baring Bros, stating that matters are being arranged satisfactorily and permanently, and authorizing Kidder, Peabody & Co to proceed with business as usual.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—State Superintendent of Banking, Preston, stated late this afternoon, that it was definitely decided that the North River Bank would not resume business, the directors not being able to raise the funds required.

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—In the case of Blanchard, the Boston sailor under sentence of death at Sherbrooke, Quebec, for the murder of a farmer named Calkes the executive have refused to interfere.

The Port Arthur board of trade have memorialized the Government against extension of the fisheries modus vivendi licenses until the United States abolish the duty imposed on Canadian fisheries by the McKinley act.

Mr. Colby leaves for England to-morrow.

SPRINGFELD, Mass., Nov. 17.—One hundred employes in the Glasgow Mills, South Hadley Falls, struck this morning on account of disagreement between the agent and one of the bosses. There was no trouble about wages and the proprietors expect all the men to be at work to-morrow. The mills produce 8,000 yards of dress goods a week.

ROME, Nov 17.—The pope will create two new dioceses, one from a portion of the bishopric of Quebec and the other from a portion of the bishopric of Montreal.

JAMES MACKEEVER, a member of the Western Union Telegraph construction gang, while trying to rescue the foreman, who was pinned to the ground by a fallen pole, was struck by the Old Colony train, near Hyde Park, Mass., on the 13th, and killed. He was aged 40 and a native of Nova Scotia.

MISS MARION JONES, of Chicago, was very pretty but grieved because her beauty was marred by a mole on her right cheek. She decided to have it removed, and going to an hospital, was placed under chloroform, and had the work performed, but never recovered from the anesthetic, dying some hours afterwards.

ON the night of the 12th, the str. Alert for Quebec, collided with the schr. Scylla owned in Port Hawkesbury, when off Cape George, leaving her in a sinking condition and taking the crew to Pictou. Later advices report the schooer to have been seen in tow of a brig, that may possibly bring her to port.

THE last act of the Blenheim swamp tragedy was enacted at Woodstock, Ont., on the 14th inst., when Birchall was hanged. To the end he still maintained that marvellous coolness that has characterized him throughout. His spiritual adviser passed the night with him, but no confession escaped his lips neither did he make a speech on scaffold. At exactly 8.27 a. m. the drop fell, six minutes later he was pronounced dead. Mrs. Birchall was asleep under the influence of opiates when her husband died, but later on when the main facts of the execution were related to her by her sister and Mr. Lootham, a college chum of Birchall's who accompanied him to the scaffold, she bore up more bravely than was expected. Three minutes after the execution took place if was bulletined in London and all over Canada and the United States through the enterprise of the C. P. R. who had instruments within twenty feet of the scaffold.

A TERRIBLE PASSAGE.

When the R. M. steamer "Vancouver" arrived off Rimouski at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning last it was remarked that the ship bore a terribly storm beaten appearance, and it was easy to see the fearful battle she must have had with the waves, bearing unmistakeable marks of the fierceness of the encounter. To enquiries the first officer related the loss of the steamer's commander, Capt. Lindall, as brave a commander as ever stood on the bridge of a ship.

The "Vancouver" left Liverpool with appearances of wild weather and not long had she to wait for it. A strong nor'wester with heavy head sea and snow squalls tried to keep the ship back. Capt Lindall was ever on deck giving orders, and little rest did he take from the time the wind developed from a breeze to a gale and from a gale to a hurricane. The captain and officers on the bridge were

ALONE ABLE TO FACE IT,

the passengers not being able to show themselves on deck, but confidently trusting to the skilled seamen. On Thursday night the captain stood at his post with his mates, and at six o'clock in the morning he went down the ladder. Not daring to move far from duty, he merely entered his chart room to throw himself on a couch to rest a few minutes, leaving the first officer on the bridge, saying, "Call me the moment you require me." The captain called his steward to bring him up a cup of coffee and the latter went to execute his order. A few minutes later a terrific wave struck the ship. The steward was just coming up with refreshments for the captain when a terrible scene presented itself. The ship was thrown over beam ends by the sea and it washed with a terrible rush across her. The leviathan struggled and shivered from stem to stern, but righted herself, her decks washed clean, the bridge gone as well as the chart house and everything moveable. The fearful rush of water had carried the chart house bodily off the ship, the captain in it, and there was

NO CHANCE OF RESCUE.

Sadness was depicted on every countenance when the terrible catastrophe became known. The first officer took charge of the ship, and after a continuous battle with the elements brought her safe to port. The quartermaster was at the wheel on the bridge, and was also carried away and lost. The first officer, Mr. Walsh, had rushed down a few moments before into the cabin to call up the captain, thinking he was below, leaving the third officer on the bridge and the quartermaster at the wheel. Learning that the captain was in the chart room, he was returning there when the sea struck the ship. The only part of the bridge left was a corner on the port side, and to this fragment the third officer clung with a death-like grip until the sea washed over and he was found and carried down below terribly bruised, but not dangerously.

Capt. Lindall was in his fifty-second year, and a Swede by birth. He leaves a wife and three daughters, who reside near Liverpool.

The steamship Lake Huron, which sailed from Liverpool on October 31st for Montreal, passed Father Point on Sunday morning. The steamer came through the same severe storms as the Vancouver, but not without damage, as the large hole in her starboard bow shows. Her name plate is torn off, and the hole stove in her forepeak is fifteen feet in diameter. Fortunately it is above the water line, so that the staunch ship is making no water. The damage was done in a hurricane about four hundred miles east of Belle Isle on the 10th inst. It can be repaired while she is unloading and loading, so it will not detain her in port.

A GREAT AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THE SUCCESS OF "THE CENTURY" AND ITS PLANS FOR 1891.

The Century Magazine is now so well known that to tell of its past success seems almost an old story. The N. Y. Tribune has said that it and its companion, St. Nicholas for young folks, issued by the same house, "are read by every one person in thirty of the country's population,"—and large editions of both are sent beyond the seas. It is an interesting fact that a few years ago it was found that seven thousand copies of the Century went to Scotland,—quite a respectable edition in itself. The question in England is no longer "Who reads an American Book?" but "Who does not see the American magazines?"

A few years ago the Century about doubled its circulation with the famous War Papers, by General Grant and others, adding many more readers later with the Lincoln History and Kennan's thrilling articles on the Siberian Exile System. One great feature of 1891 is to be

"THE GOLD HUNTERS OF CALIFORNIA,"

describing that wonderful movement to the gold fields in '49, in a series of richly illustrated articles written by survivors, including the narratives of men who went to California by the different routes, accounts of the gold discoveries, life in the mines, the work of the vigilance committees (by the chairman of the committees) etc., etc. General Fremont's last writing was done for this series. In November appears the opening article, "The First Emigrant Train to California,"—crossing the Rockies in 1841,—by General Bidwell, a pioneer of pioneers. Thousands of American families who had some relative or friend among "the Argonauts of '49" will be interested in these papers.

MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS ARE COMING,—

the narrative of an American's travels through that unknown land Tibet (for 700 miles over ground never before trod by a white man); the experiences of escaping War Prisoners; American Newspapers described by well known journalists; accounts of the great Indian Fighters, Custer and others; personal anecdotes of Lincoln, by his private secretaries; "The Faith Doctor," a novel by Edward Eggleston, with a wonderfully rich programme of novelettes and stories by most of the leading writers, etc., etc.

It is also announced that The Century has purchased the right to print, before its appearance in France or any other country, extracts from advance sheets of the famous Talleyrand Memoirs, which have been secretly preserved for half a century—to be first given to the world through the pages of an American magazine. All Europe is eagerly awaiting the publication of this personal history of Talleyrand—greatest of intriguers and diplomats.

The November Century begins the volume, and new subscribers should commence with that issue. The subscription price ($4.00) may be remitted directly to the publishers, The Century Co, 33 East 17th St, New York, or single copies may be purchased of any newsdealer. The publishers offer to send a free sample copy—a recent back number—to any one desiring it.

As many of our readers who have sold Tickets for the Lottery of a lot of Land in Alberton, in aid of the St. Joseph's Convent, are requested to send in their returns before the 26th inst.

A DESPATCH from Victoria, B. C., of the 15th inst., says: The ship Titian, now here, will take two tug loads of lumber to Wilmington, Delaware, to be used there in the United States Navy yards. It is considered superior to American lumber for that purpose. It is the first cargo of British Columbia lumber sent to an Atlantic port.

WE have every reason to believe that the Bazaar to be held in the Market Hall on the 25th and 27th inst., in aid of St. Joseph's Convent, will be the most successful Bazaar that has been held in Charlottetown for a long time. Every preparation has been made to make the event a pleasant one. The Art Gallery, which was a welcome feature at other Bazaars will be to hand at the coming one.

A GRIT PARADISE.

We would respectfully recommend to the consideration of those Grit orators and others who are fond of extolling the merits of certain portions of the United States, as desirable places for Canadians to emigrate to, that delightful spot known as Perry County, Kentucky, which is in a condition such as scarcely seems possible in a civilized country in the nineteenth century. The county contains about 6,000 inhabitants, all of whom, except a few hundreds, are white; yet it has not a school house, nor a church building of any kind, nor has any religious services been held in it for two years. No court has been held for two years. Recently, Judge Little, the district judge, tried to hold a court, but his effort was not entirely successful. On reaching the county town he found that the court house had been burnt down, but he opened court in a tent, and having gathered a grand jury, delivered the following charge:

"I have missed several terms of my court in your county, for I was satisfied that a court would not be held, and, having had my life threatened, had every reason to believe I would be assassinated if I came to Perry. Gentlemen, this county is over seventy years old, and but one man in all that time has been convicted of murder, and he was only confined for a small term of years in the penitentiary, though 500 men have been murdered in the county, over 300 of them in the last twenty years. This is appalling, and I ask you: Do you want justice? The record shows you these things. I have called this extra term of court to give you one more opportunity. Now, do your duty. I am frank to say, that if this court amounts to nothing, there will be no use of ever again trying to hold court in Perry."

The grand jury got to work, with great enthusiasm, and soon found 200 indictments for murder. Warrants for some of the offenders were issued, and the sheriff started out to make arrests; but he was speedily captured and the judge and jury were given short notice to get out of the county, if they valued their lives. They got out, and now Perry county is enjoying itself again in its accustomed manner, without any interference from law or order. There are dozens of places like Perry county in the country the Grits are so anxious Canada should be annexed to.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

STANBURY was defeated by McLean on the Paramatta river on Monday.

THE Irish envoys now in the United States have so far collected $70,000.

OUR thanks are due to Mr. D. A. McDonald for late numbers of San Francisco papers.

AT divine service at Quebec on Sunday, Cardinal Taschereau read a decree announcing the canonization of Monsignour De Laval, the first Bishop of Canada.

IT is positively stated that Birchall made a confession of his crime to Dean Wade on condition that it was not to be made public until his wife left the country.

A WOMAN'S body cut into pieces was found in Rua Ferrocaril, Madrid, on Monday. The woman is supposed to have been murdered. The case caused a great sensation.

MR. WILSON of Pugwash, N. S. has sent a shipment of butter to Hamburg, Germany with the view of testing the market. The butter is packed in oak casks, each holding from 300 to 350 lbs.

THE dwelling house of Angus McDonald, of Souris East, with most of its contents was burned on Friday evening last. The fire originated from the accidental breaking of a kerosene lamp, in the hands of one of the family, who was mat hooking up stairs. The building and furniture were insured for $400.

REPORTS from the Northwest ranches indicate that the season has been a most successful one; the revenue for the first four months of the present fiscal year exceeds the expenditure by five million dollars. The impression here is that the Baring's failures will not affect Canadian securities or deposits.

IT is reported that an autograph letter of the Emperor William, handed to King Humbert of Italy by General Von Caprivi, containing his consent to the marriage of his youngest sister, the Princess Margaret, who is nineteen years of age, to the Crown Prince of Italy. The marriage is to take place within a year, and the Princess, prior to her marriage, will become a Roman Catholic.

ALBERT H. SMITH, junior partner of the brokerage firm of Mills, Robinson & Smith, 98 Broadway, New York, has been arrested charged with over 70 forgeries aggregating $350,000. Smith acknowledged his guilt and turned over all his property to W. A. Watson for the benefit of his creditors. Smith is forty-five years old. The counsel to Mills, Robinson & Smith say that the firm has assigned to W. A. Watson.

MR. D. HATTON of Halifax is experimenting in oyster culture on Bay du Vin river, with the intention of leasing the river for oyster beds if he succeeds. He planted a lot of Baltimore oysters about a year ago, and was satisfied with the look of the beds when he examined them in May last. He has now planted five barrels of culled Prince Edward Island oysters in the same river. He desires to ascertain if the oysters will retain the flavor they have on their native beds.—*Chatham World.*

P. SHEA, of 38 Fisher Street, Toronto, a single man, aged 25 years, met with a peculiar death Friday evening. He was trying to fire off an old musket, and on it refusing to answer the trigger he put a match to the touch-hole, holding it in a horizontal position with his left hand. The weapon was discharged, but the recoil was so heavy that it knocked him down. As he did not rise his friends went to lift him up, only to find him dead. Coroner Lynd was notified, but refused to hold an inquest, giving a certificate of death from heart disease.

THE schooner Irene arrived yesterday with 49 barrels of fine large mackerel, which she took just west of Isaac's harbor on Sunday afternoon. She reports having seen another schooner fill herself off Isaac's harbor about the same time, making two hauls. The fish are also reported to have struck in at Portuguese Cove. The schr. Atalanta, with 60 barrels, taken just off Tignish, and the Dessie M. with 60 barrels, also arrived yesterday. The fish are all large, and the most of them will be packed to-to and sent to Boston by the steamer to-morrow.—*St. Herald 18th.*

Common Sense

is what we make our appeal to. Examine our **Goods**, examine the **Quality**, examine the **Variety**, examine the **Prices**, and we are sure your good common sense will lead you to spend your money with us.

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Never has our stock been so large, our Quality so good, and our prices so low. Fur goods are one of **Our Specialties**, and if you want good goods at low prices, we cannot fail to satisfy you. All our goods are exactly as **represented**.

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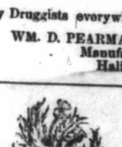

SCOTLAND FOR EVER

THE ANNUAL DINNER in honor of St. Andrew's Day, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club will be held at the

OSBORNE HOUSE,

—ON—

Monday Evening, Dec. 1st,

AT 8.30 O'CLOCK.

Railway return tickets at one first-class fare will be issued from all points on Monday, Dec. 1st, good to return Dec. 2nd, to parties attending this celebration.

Tickets one Dollar. For sale at W. R. Watson's, Reddin Bros., and C. D. Rankin's Drug Stores, and from the Committee.

CHAS. WEBSTER,
Chairman Com.
W. MACNEILL,
Secretary Com.

Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1890.—2i

LYCEUM, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 20th.

Boston Comedy Company,

H. PRICE WEBBER, Manager,
Supporting the Favorite Actress,

EDWINA GREY,

Will appear as above.

OPENING BILL,

Leah, the Forsaken.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 35 cents. Tickets for sale at the usual places. Doors open at 7.15. Overture at 8 o'clock.

nov. 19

Str. Carroll,

DUE HERE on MONDAY, 24th November, will be despatched without waiting for regular sailing day, probably sailing from here Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., to enable her to make another trip, if possible before close of navigation.

nov 19

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between DAVIES & SUTHERLAND has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the Firm must be paid to Mr. L. H. Davies, at the office of Davies & Hazzard.

L. H. DAVIES,
J. M. SUTHERLAND.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1890.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into a partnership as Attorneys and solicitors, under the style and firm of DAVIES & HAZZARD.

L. H. DAVIES,
F. L. HAZZARD,
OLIVER HATTENBURY.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1890.

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