THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 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.

DECLARATION DAY.

Monday last was "Declaration Day" in King's and Queen's Counties, and Tuesday was the day chosen by the Sheriff of Prince County for holding his court. The official count of the votes did not change the number of members already announced as elected on the Government and Opposition sides respectively. They still stand sixteen for the Government and fourteen for the Opposition.

The specials, however, have, in a couple of districts, made a change in the men receiving the highest number of votes. In the Fort Augustus district Hon. Mr. Ferguson is elected instead of Mr. Kelly; and, in the third district of Prince County, Mr. Montgomery, Opposition, is elected, instead of Mr. Gallant, Opposition, as first announced. Following are the official figures for the different districts contested, including specials:

KING'S COUNTY

SECOND DISTRICT.	
Sullivan	66[illegible]
Underhay	6[illegible]7
Hooper	57[illegible]
McLaughlan	547
THIRD DISTRICT.	
Macdonald	754
Shaw	75[illegible]
Norton	477
Sigsworth	47[illegible]
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Clow	774
McLeod	668
White	591
Brehaut	540

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.	
Campbell	947
Haslam	74[illegible]
Sinclair	997
Sutherland	1027
SECOND DISTRICT.	
McKay	923
Currie	794
Farquharson	963
Wise	919
THIRD DISTRICT.	
Ferguson	877
Kelly	871
Peters	88[illegible]
Cummiskey	824
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Martin	764
McLean	771
Forbes	80[illegible]
Macdonald	804
CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY.	
McLeod	1200
Blake	1189
Weeks	10[illegible]
Warburton	961

PRINCE COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.	
Blanchard	1005
Larkins	993
Matheson	1106
McLellan	1082
SECOND DISTRICT.	
McKinnon	251
Yeo	759
Richards	70[illegible]
THIRD DISTRICT.	
Arsenault	626
Macdonald	581
Montgomery	651
Gallant	623
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Bentley	765
Wright	726
Bell	758
Burns	742
FIFTH DISTRICT—SUMMERSIDE.	
Rogers	475
DesRoches	441
McMillan	479
Brown	450

The official figures given above confirm our statement of last week that the Government has been victorious, notwithstanding the spirit of prophecy that pervaded the Patriot sanctum previous to the elections, and the facility with which that journal, editorially and through its correspondents, demolished the administration and wrote the Opposition into power.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson, whom the Opposition in general, and Mr. L. H. Davies in particular, were ardently desirous of defeating, has been elected. Mr. Davies may now have leisure to reflect on his rashness, in neglecting his parliamentary duties and sacrificing his ten dollars a day to defeat the Government and the Provincial Secretary, and the ignominious failure which crowned his efforts.

The conduct of the electorate of King's County, in returning nine supporters of the Government, is worthy of the highest commendation. It shows they properly appreciate good and economical government.

BARLEY CULTURE.

From bulletin No. 6, of the Central Experimental Farm, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for January 1890, we extract the following hints on barley culture:

The opinion is generally held by farmers in Great Britain that land to be used for barley-growing should be prepared beforehand by manuring some preceding crop, and that the application of barnyard manure to a crop which [illegible]

[illegible] hundred pounds of superphosphate, with from 50 to 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre, applied before seeding.

A moist soil is necessary to start the plants promptly; when too dry germination is apt to be long delayed. One of the chief reasons why sandy soil is not capable of holding moisture to the same extent as a loamy soil. Experiments conducted in Germany have demonstrated that a rich loamy soil a foot deep will hold and retain more than double the quantity of water which a light sand soil can retain. Hence, having twice as much water at the start, supplemented by summer showers, loamy soil is placed at an immense advantage over sandy soil, apart from the question of nutriment. This also is one of the chief reasons why sandy soil, no matter how heavily manured, rarely gives crops as good as can be obtained with less fertilizing from good deep loams.

On the other hand, a wet soil is detrimental, and land for barley-growing should be well drained. A light, rich, friable loam is generally regarded as the most suitable soil for barley, although it does well on a clay loam if thoroughly worked until it is reduced to a fine mellow condition. A well pulverized and clean seed bed is all-important. Barley is said to do best in a warm, dry atmosphere with occasional light showers; a free circulation of air and plenty of light are also essential conditions to success. The questions of admission of light and circulation of air have an important bearing on thick seeding; the width between the rows and the direction in which the rows should run also require further and frequent tests. Weeds probably do more harm to such crops by the exclusion of light and air than from what they take in the way of nourishment from the soil. Early sowing is also much favored, sowing as soon as the ground is dry enough to be well pulverized. This is said to counteract the tendency to over luxuriance, which sometimes injures the crop in rich soils. When drilled, two bushels of seed to the acre is commonly used; some farmers use less, but a full allowance of seed prevents excessive tillering, and consequent irregular and later ripening.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The papers in Vienna report the arrest of one Panisa, connected with a plot to assassinate the Archduke Ferdinand and the leading ministers and proclaim a regency.

The French Chamber of Commerce of Montreal has passed a resolution favoring a penny postage for the whole Empire, and will petition Parliament on the subject before the motion of Imperial Federation is discussed.

The government reduction works in British Columbia have been completely destroyed by fire. Loss $25,000. The works were established in the centre of the Caribo mining district by the local government for the purpose of testing British Columbia ores.

The Board of Health of Halifax has resolved to apply to the Legislature for authority to borrow $400,000 to construct additional sewers and for authority to demolish all the uninhabited houses which owners neglect to keep in suitable repair and sanitary condition.

The Canadian Gazette prints a table to show that there has been during the past year a marked appreciation in the value of all Canadian securities listed on the London stock market. This does not look as though the country were going to the dogs with any excessive speed.

A special despatch to the Toronto Mail from Washington says: "There is some reason to believe that there are negotiations in progress between the United States and Great Britain which may settle the Behring Sea controversy, as well as points at issue relative to the Atlantic cost fisheries."

Russia has ordered two large ironclads and frigates to be built in England, and to be provided with the biggest engines and heaviest Krupp guns. Four of the greatest firms in Europe estimated for the contract, but the Czar insisted that the ships should be built in England.

Alfred Thomas, Home Rule member of the House of Commons for the east division of Glamorganshire, will at the coming session move an amendment to the Queen's Speech, that the affairs of Wales ought to be administered by a special department, presided over by a minister acquainted with Welsh national affairs.

New York parties have arranged with the city council of Van Couver, B. C., to erect a sugar refinery there with a minimum capacity of one hundred barrels daily. The city gives thirty thousand dollars towards a site and exemption from taxation for 15 years. The works are to be in operation within eight months.

The Patriot of Saturday last referring to the question of Government printing, says "the work ought to be let by tender." Was that its opinion in 1877 when it received $1,871,34 for Government printing; or in 1878 when it received $2,541,44? Did it tender for the $917,84 it received in 1872 for gold headed canes etc?

The trial of the suit for libel, brought by Parnell against the Times, was to have been begun in London on the 3rd inst., but when the case was called counsel announced that the suit had been compromised by the Times paying Parnell £5,000 damages. The withdrawal was also announced of the action brought by Henry Campbell (Parnell's private Secretary) against the Times for damages for statements affecting Campbell. It is stated that the Times will pay Campbell £200 damages [illegible]

[illegible]

the Government has a majority of two. We would therefore like to know the mode of calculation by which it arrives at the conclusion that the Opposition gained eight seats. This is about as near correct as Grit political news generally is.

The Star (T. P. O'Connor's paper) in an article on the victory of Parnell, says Parnell has legally reinstated his character in the face of a tribunal packed by his enemies on the treasury bench. If he had failed to establish his case he must have quitted the House of Commons. Having succeeded he must be reinstated with appropriate honors. The Star further says that the first duty of W. H. Smith, the government leader in the House of Commons, is to propose a resolution acquitting Parnell of the charges made against him and summoning Walter, the proprietor of the Times, to the bar of the House for a grave breach of privilege. Freeman's Journal calls the denouncement in Parnell's action "the Times Sedan." Nothing in history, it says, is more craven than the course of the Times.

The Greenway government in Manitoba has received a rather sharp slap in the face from an unexpected quarter. The late ex-Premier Norquay, who represented the district of Kildonan in the local legislature, died the first of last July. He had only been elected by a majority of 2, and the Greenway government gerrymandered the district last session so as to make it, as they believed, absolutely impossible for Mr. Norquay to be re-elected. So when he died they made themselves perfectly sure that they could secure the election of a supporter in his place. With the view of making assurance doubly sure they delayed the issue of the writ for six months, and in the meantime took every step to strengthen themselves in the constituency. But all their scheming has come to naught. The election took place the 1st inst., when the conservative candidate, Mr. Norquay, (brother of the ex-premier) was elected by a large majority. In fact the grit candidate forfeited his deposit. This looks as if Manitoba was recovering its senses, quite rapidly.—*Halifax Herald.*

United States newspapers still continue to publish twaddle about annexation sentiment in Canada. The New York World says: Nobody who has studied the peculiar methods by which elections are won in Canada will deny the fact that five or six million dollars judiciously expended in this country would secure the return to Parliament of a majority pledged to the annexation of Canada to the United States.

The idea of resorting to bribery in order to convert Canadians to annexationists not only suggests undue familiarity with corrupt methods of convincing voters, but also implies the existence of more annexation sentiment south of the line than on this side. The issue of the World which contains this reference to the "peculiar" methods by which elections are won in Canada, only contains seven or eight editorial articles the theme of which is bribery and corruption in the United States. If five or six million dollars would buy Canada, we have no doubt the money could be raised in the United States, but it would not go far in creating annexation in Canada. We do not know how it may be in the United States but in Canada it is only a disreputable and numerically insignificant majority that sell their votes. When the honest vote is about equally divided between parties they may wield the balance of power, but upon such an issue as annexation they would be hopelessly swamped. The five or six million dollars had better be kept for the present, it is sure to be wanted in the next presidential election.

OTTAWA PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Senator Murphy was introduced in the Dominion Senate on the 4th inst.

The British Columbia members have memoralized the government not to increase the duty on flour.

In consequence of the severe illness of Senator Abbot, Senator Lacoste has been appointed to act as Government leader in the Senate.

Doctor Grandbois, M. P., for Temiscouata, P. Q., is mentioned as probable successor to Mr. Blanchet, deceased, as Collector of Customs at Quebec.

The Bill to be introduced by the Minister of Justice to further amend the criminal law is a measure designed to authorize the lash as a punishment for certain abominable offences.

Besides Col. Prior, M. P., for Victoria B. C., as next commandant of the Wimbledon team, Col. MacDonald, of Toronto, is mentioned in this connection, and Major Todd, of Ottawa, is second in command. It is thought that the appointments will be made at an early date.

It is said that some amendments will be made in the militia act whereby "pot hunters" will be kept out of the annual rifle competitions. Men who have no interest or object in belonging to the force than to enable them to secure a portion of the prize thus annually given will be shut out altogether.

The sugar refiners met at Ottawa on the 5th from Quebec and Ontario organized themselves into a society to be known as "The [illegible] refiners' association." The aim of the society is more for the purpose of a mutual interchange of ideas respecting their branch of trade, rather than any combination for putting up prices.

Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, will introduce a bill imposing two years' imprisonment and a fine of $500 on any person guilty, in the Northwest territories, of polygamy, or what is known by the Mormons as spiritual or plural marriage, and to entirely disqualify as a voter or candidate any person convicted under the act.

[illegible]

province members, and an effort will be made to have the clause dropped or greatly modified.

A large deputation from Montreal and Quebec waited upon the Ministers of Customs and finance on the 5th and asked for a specific duty on molasses at so much per gallon, according to test of Saccharine strength, and the fixing of a certain standard below which all molasses would be charged the same duty, so as to enable merchants to make sales ahead of delivery.

The modus vivendi negotiated by Sir Charles Tupper after his negotiation of the defeated Bayard fisheries treaty, and afterwards extended by the Canadian government, will expire on Saturday next. So far it is understood that the Dominion government has not yet considered the question and it is altogether likely that, to use the expression of a leading member of the Government, "when it expires it will expire."

Senator McInnis from British Columbia, is agitating for Canada to have a mint and to our own coinage, and will bring the matter up in the senate in the shape of a resolution that: In view of the large production and exportation of gold and silver, the increasing population, the high financial standing and commercial importance of Canada, it is both desirable and expedient that the government should pass a coinage act and establish a mint.

The Knights of Labor have petitioned the government to establish a board of arbitration, setting forth that in view of serious losses to business and distress to workmen arising out of differences between employers and employes that such a board be established to which either or both parties shall be compelled to submit their cases for adjudication in all instances whenever the contending parties fail to arrive at a mutual agreement.

This (the 12th) is the day fixed for the discussion of Dalton McCarthy's bill to abolish the dual language system in the Northwest, and as it has approached public interest in the question has increased. All speculation as to the manner in which the bill will be met has been set at rest by the notice which Nicholas Flood Davin, the member for Assinaboia, has put upon the order paper. He gives notice that on the motion for the second reading of McCarthy's bill, he will move

That the said bill be not read a second time, but that, whereas, the Northwest Territories act, with the 110th clause included, was passed before a large population had entered the country; it is expedient that the legislative assembly of the Territories be authorized to declare whether or not the French language shall continue as one of the official languages, and that no changes shall be made until there has been an appeal to the election.

The appointment of Hon. Senator Masson, was gazetted Saturday. No further appointments to vacancies in the Senate have yet been made, although there are six vacancies. But the probabilities are that they will be filled in the course of a week or so. The sole survivors of the Senators appointed at Confederation are Hon. Messrs. D. Reeser, E. Leonard, Sir D. L. Macpherson, B. Flint, G. W. Allen, T. W. Guevrement, T. D. Archibald, R. B. Dickey, W. Miller, A. E. Botsford, W. H. Odell, D. Wark and A. R. McClelan. It is a noteworthy fact that seven of the thirteen are from the Maritime Provinces.

Paragraphs appeared from time to time of late to the effect that American shippers of cattle are to be allowed to ship American fed cattle from Montreal and other Canadian ports. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture says that "there is not the remotest chance of the government granting such permission, as the department exactly know how matters stand. At present Canadian cattle can be taken into the English market alive, while American cattle must be slaughtered. Just as soon as the Dominion allows shippers the privilege of shipping American cattle, just so soon would our privilege in the English market cease, Canada would be scheduled as the United States is, and our large live export cattle trade be ruined."

The special report of the delegates appointed last year to inquire and report upon the methods of catching, curing and packing herring in Great Britain and Holland, is now ready for general distribution. The report contains considerable matter, original and extracted, bearing upon every point connected with this industry, including sketches of its history and struggles, discussions or controversies from time to time arising from the deliverance of Commissioners appointed by the British government at various times to investigate important questions affecting the subject, all contributing towards the adoption of the modes at present in vogue in Great Britain of curing, supervising, inspecting and branding herring, after the numerous conflicts through which the industry has passed from its infancy up to the present time. The extensive ground covered by the report, a pamphlet of 82 pages, are due to a desire to show what has been done in the past by Great Britain to build up the herring fishing industry, as to anticipate objections which may be urged against any contemplated improvements in this branch of fishing industry of Canada. The views set out by Commissioners will be of great interest to the fishermen of the Dominion, especially to those of the Maritime Provinces. A limited number of copies will be printed for distribution.

Following up the decision arrived at the other day after the publication of the latest experimental farm bulletin, the Government has, through the Minister of Agriculture, ordered a supply of the best two rowed barley possible to be obtained in England to be forwarded here at once. This will, it is hoped, arrive in Canada early in March in full time for spring sowing and will be distributed in two-bushel bags. These two bushels will be sufficient for an acre and, if the season is favorable, should produce thirty bushels for next year's seeding, so that in two years our farmers will be in a position to make a favorable showing in the British markets.

Professor Saunders, of the experimental farm, has also received recently a sample of oats from Scotland which are described as being the finest ever seen in Canada and there is a probability that some of this seed will be imported for distribution. [illegible]

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Carnival at Souris to-night.

Carnival at the Hillsboro Skating Rink to-morrow night.

Several ship laborers have returned to Quebec from Savannah, and report work very scarce there.

A man named John Deemers was found frozen to death at St. Nicholas, County Levis, P. Q., on Thursday last.

Reuben Tuplin & Co., Kensington, are offering their large stock of goods at reduced prices. See their advertisement.

The former palace of Marguerite of Navarre, on the Rue de Seine, Paris, was burned on Sunday last. It was occupied by the Marquis of Osborne. Loss, $400,000.

An old woman named Ellen Sinnott, aged 60, was found dead in her house at Carleton, N. B., on Sunday morning last, death being due to both cold and hunger.

The Greek steamer Spyridonvagliano, from Constantinople, has been wrecked near Falmouth. Of those who were on board eight persons have been saved. The captain was drowned and twelve others are missing.

The Duluth boat club will hold an international boat racing regatta there next August. Oarsmen from England, Australia and America will participate. Hanlan will row any man on those waters for the world's championship.

A despatch from Portland, Oregon, dated the 7th says: The situation here is more favorable. The water has fallen several inches and is rapidly going down but even yet the only means of travelling on Front street is by boats.

We received some time ago a copy of Hoffmann's "Directory and Clergy List Quarterly" for 1890. This is a publication of about seven hundred and fifty pages and contains much valuable information on church matters. It contains the names of all the Catholic Clergymen, as well as complete reports, as far as could be obtained, of all dioceses in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland. There is also an addition containing the Vicariate Apostolic of the Sandwich Islands. The publishers are Hoffmann Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.

The house of James A. McKay, of Graham's Road, was burned to the ground with all its contents on Sunday morning, 2nd inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock. Mr. McKay heard some noise, and he at once jumped out of bed to ascertain the cause, when, to his horror, he found the house one mass of flames. His first act was to break out a window and carry the inmates to the barn, half naked. In less than ten minutes after the fire was discovered the house had fallen in and was a heap of burning ruins. The origin of the fire is unknown. As Mr. McKay did not save any of the contents of the house, his loss is considerable.—*Ex.*

The Furness line steamer Demara, Capt. Dixon, arrived at Halifax on Sunday last from London via Queenstown. She left that port on the 8th ult., encountered the terrible gales of January, and when 900 miles from the Irish coast, was obliged to put back—arriving at Queenstown on the 20th with her steering gear disabled, and short of coal. The steamer left again on the 27th—and had heavy weather to this port. On the 5th inst., lat 45.50, lon. 47.40, heavy field ice was fallen in with and the Damara was obliged to steam south for ten hours. After that a dense fog sprang up, and the ship was in the ice. The Damara brought three lady passengers.

On Saturday, the 1st inst., the people of this town were surprised to learn of the sudden death of Mr. Dougald McNeill, proprietor of the "Ocean House" here. Mr. McNeill had been unwell for some days, but no serious results were anticipated. Saturday forenoon he was up and around the premises, and after doing several chores, he laid down to rest on a lounge beside the bed of his sick son, and dropped off to sleep. When one of the family went to awaken him some time after, it was discovered that he was dead. He had died while sleeping, without the least motion or sign, even to his son, who was lying only three or four feet away. Heart disease is the supposed cause. Mr. McNeill was born at Seven Mile Bay, but resided for many years in Richibucto, N. B., returning to this province about twenty years ago. His funeral took place Monday morning to St. Paul's Church, where a requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Dr. Doyle, thence to the Catholic cemetery.—*Summerside Journal.*

The Dominion Illustrated for February 8th announces that every subscriber or purchaser of that paper is insured against death by accident for $300.00 in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company, and gives full particulars. The number is of more than usual interest as to its portraiture, its illustrations of Canadian scenery, and its original artistic features. The popular Speaker of the House of Commons, the Hon. Col. J. A. Ouimet, Q. C., has the place of honor, a fine full page engraving of that gentleman inaugurating the number. Maritime Province, Ontario and North-West statesmanship is well represented by Hon. Senator Grant, Mr. Paterson, M. P., and Mr. N. F. Davin. Mr. E. B. Osgood joins with the Speaker in doing justice to Quebec. The likenesses of all these gentlemen are remarkably good. The Elora (Grand and Irvine rivers) scene, the views of notable scenes near Banff, and Mr. Robert Harris' fine picture, "Between Two Fires," which, apart from its merits of conception and execution, is thoroughly Canadian, complete one of the finest numbers yet issued. The Dominion Illustrated is worthy of the support of all friends of the Dominion, whose great features it so truly sets forth. Office, 73 St. James street, Montreal; price, $4 a year; managing-director, Mr. G. E. Desbarats.

TWO EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENTS.

Charles Cheattle, aged 17, a helper in Roebling's mill, Trenton, N. J., was impaled the other day by being pierced through the body by a piece of red-hot iron about three inches in diameter. Just as Cheattle was in the act of catching a large rod of red-hot iron coming swiftly from the furnace, it broke and [illegible]

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In the Commons on the 4th, Hon. C. H. Tupper introduced a bill to give inferior courts jurisdiction in cases of violation of the act for the protection of navigable waters which now must be tried under the summary convictions act. The bill also repeals the clause in the present act giving the governor in council power to exempt certain streams from its operation. Lumbermen now throwing their sawdust in streams will be given a year in which to provide other means of disposing of it, and after that time no more is to go in the rivers. The house then went into committee of supply and the opposition wasted all the afternoon in criticism of a few petty items relating to Rideau hall, expenditure for advertising receptions, etc; departmental subscriptions to newspapers and ministerial cab hire. The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries introduced a bill to amend the act respecting the protection of navigable waters. It provides that no sawdust or rubbish of any kind be allowed to be deposited in any navigable stream. A violation of the same is made liable to a fine of $50, and for each subsequent offence of not less than $100, which shall be recoverable either by summary conviction or on information filed in the name of the Attorney General of Canada in the exchequer court of competent jurisdiction, providing, however, that any river which is at present exempted shall continue to be so exempted for one year from the date of the passing of this amendment.

On the 5th, Mr. Purcell introduced his bill to protect laborers employed by railroad contractors from the loss of wages.

In answer to Mr. Amyott, Sir Hector Langevin said the charge on the Intercolonial railway for the carriage of a barrel of flour from Quebec to Metis is 32 cents, and the charge of the Intercolonial for a barrel of flour coming from Montreal or Toronto by Grand Trunk railway was 57 cents to Amherst.

In answer to Mr. Edgar, Hon. Mr. Bowell said there had been no representations since the close of last session, respecting the ship Bridgewater seizure; there had been no settlement of the owner's claims for damages, and no amount had been paid by Canada.

Mr. McIntyre moved for correspondence having reference to the prevention of taking mackerel by means of purse seines and gill nets within the territorial waters of Canada. He complained that the use of these devices had caused the dearth of mackerel, and that they were largely used by United States fishermen.

Mr. Flynn spoke in the same strain.

Hon. Mr. Tupper said the causes of complaint had come to his attention and he had instituted an inquiry into the matter. It was worthy of remembrance in this connection that on one occasion before on the introduction of purse seines, mackerel had disappeared, but the next year they were present in large numbers.

Mr. Wilson (of Elgin) moved that the Franchise Act be repealed and made a speech roundly abusing that measure.

Mr. Laurier spoke in support of the motion and declared that not one good word could be said for the Act.

Sir Hector Langevin, who was leading the house in the absence of Sir John Macdonald, made a vigorous defence of the Act, and showed why it was inadvisable for the Dominion to adopt the fancy franchises of the Provinces.

Mr. Patterson (of Brant) followed in support of Wilson's motion and concluded at six o'clock, when the speaker left the chair.

After recess private bills being the order and none of the members in charge being prepared to proceed, the house adjourned without transacting any business.

On the 6th Mr. Weldon, of St. John, introduced a bill to incorporate the Shore Line Railway Bridge Co.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau resumed the debate on Mr. Wilson's motion for the repeal of the Franchise Act. He pointed out the necessity of the Dominion controlling its own electoral lists, and if, as in his opinion was the case, it was too costly to have revision every year, he thought a plan could be devised whereby changes of electorate could be provided for without annual revisions.

Members of the opposition then continued the debate at wearisome length, but advanced no new arguments.

Among the bills introduced in the House of Commons on the 7th, were these: "To incorporate the Moncton and Prince Edward Island railway and ferry company; by P. A. Landry. Respecting the Summerside bank; by L. H. Davies. Sir John Thompson introduced a bill further to amend the criminal law. The intent of this is to make seduction of servants by masters, employers, or foremen, a criminal offence; to define and punish incest; to make further provision for the suppression of polygamy; to enable jurors to be supplied with refreshments; to declare the law with regard to the rights of court martials to sentence persons to jail; and for other purposes. The house then went into committee on the bill to amend the act respecting bills of exchange and promissory notes, and good progress was made with the measure. Objection was taken to the amount of charges for protesting notes and when the schedule of fees is reached a motion to reach it will be made. Complaint was also made against banks closing at one o'clock Saturday, the busiest day. After recess the house went into committee of supply, and all the evening was spent by personal attacks of the Opposition on Ministers in connection with contingency expenditures. The committee having risen and reported, Foster moved that the house again resolve itself into committee of supply. This motion was in order to give Laurier an opportunity of moving an amendment, which he had, by request, deferred early in the day. Mr. Laurier then moved in amendment a resolution affirming that no rebate of duty should be allowed on corn imported for use in the manufacture of spirits. In support he said no one class should enjoy an exemption not granted to another. Mr. Kirkpatrick explained that his notice of motion to this effect had been put on the paper on his own responsibility and without any knowledge that Laurier had given to the Government notice of such an amendment. He was quite prepared to support this. Sir John Macdonald corroborated the statement as to Kirkpatrick's ignorance of the notice which the Government had received. He moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house rose at 11.40.

The monthly statement of public debt shows the net debt at the close of January to have been $236,791,429, an increase of $2,263,305 during the month. The expenditure on capital account that month was $457,671. The revenue on account of the consolidated fund during January was $2,946,906, and expenditure on the same account $5,085,994. For the seven months of the present fiscal year the figures are:

Revenue........................$22,950,929
Expenditure.....................19,512,286

R. S. White (Cardwell) gives notice of the following amendment to McCarthy's bill: "That the use of any other than the English language in the proceedings of the legislative assembly of the northwest territory in the records of courts and publication of ordinances, shall be within the discretion of the assembly, after an opportunity has been afforded the people of declaring what legislation shall have effect."

A GENEROUS GIFT.

Mr. William Murray, baker, of this city, has generously donated to the ladies of St. Joseph's convent, a building lot, in the town of Alberton, to be lotteried for the purpose of aiding to pay off the debt on the convent building. The lot is marked No. 10 on the plan, and has a frontage on Bayfield street of 41.3 feet and runs back to a depth of 138 6 feet. This will afford a rare chance for procuring a building lot very cheap, and at the same time aiding a most meritorious work.

St. Joseph's convent is an excellent institution, which is doing a vast amount of good in our midst, and we feel sure the people of the city as well as those of the country will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of assisting the good nuns to clear off the debt on the building.

The purchase of a few tickets by each one will not be felt; but in the aggregate it means a great deal for the institution. The generosity of Mr. Murray is highly commendable, and worthy of emulation by those who are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods.

CONCERT IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

The entertainment given, under the auspices of the League of the Cross, in St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday evening last, was very successful. Although the weather was disagreeable, there was a very good audience present. All who took part acquitted themselves well, the singers and players being enthusiastically encored. The instrumental music was excellently rendered by Mrs. Peter Doyle, Miss Lottie Halloran, and Mr. Theodore Gallant all of whom played the piano; Mr. Richard Johnston, who gave a Cornet solo in first class style; and Messrs. Jamesand Richard Johnston, whose violin duets were highly appreciated.

The vocalists were Messrs Charles Hermans, Charles Bell, Patrick McQuillan, and John Kelly, each of whom was so enthusiastically applauded that he had to come back to the stage again.

The literary part was rendered by Messrs. Jas. H. Reddin, who delivered an interesting address on the "Limbs of the Law," A. E. McEachen, who recited a selection entitled "Confession," and J. McIsaac, who gave a reading from Dickens' "Pickwick Papers." All who attended were much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

PLUCK AND ENTERPRISE.

The schooner Gatherer, 91 tons, is about to sail from Gloucester on a voyage for fields hitherto new to Cape Ann fishermen. She is owned by Wm. H. Jordan, and will be commanded by Capt. Albert Hendrickson. Owing to the scarcity of codfish during the past two years, it was decided to look up new grounds for the fleet, and last summer Mr. Jordan dispatched Mr. Hendrickson to the waters of the North Sea to look into the matter. This was done, and although the report was not of a very glowing nature yet it was sufficiently encouraging to warrant making this trip, which will be of an experimental nature. The Gatherer will carry a crew of twenty men and 9 dories and will have a good supply of trawls. She will carry sufficient provisions to last until November, although under ordinary conditions it is expected that a fare will be secured before that time. The time consumed in the passage to and from the grounds under ordinary conditions will be about two months. The Gatherer will have a capacity of 275,000 lbs. of codfish. If codfish were as plentiful as in former years the voyage would not prove remunerative, but as has been stated, owing to the recent scarcity the project is deemed feasible. The Gatherer will also be equipped with hooks and lines and a lookout will be kept for mackeral. The craft was to sail about February 1st.

A New York correspondent from Christiana, Norway, speaking of the proposed trip of schr. Gatherer to Norway, writes as follows: "The largest codfishery in Norway is at the Lofoden Islands, giving about 25 millions codfish yearly, and going on from the beginning of February to meddle of April within the territorial limits, viz: within three miles from the land, where no foreign flag can fish. The mackeral fishery is going on during July, August and September, far out in the North Sea where all nations are fishing."

THE FRENCH PRETENDER.

The Duke of Orleans occupies a comfortable apartment in the Conciergerie and will be treated with distinction. Monarchist Members of the Chamber of Deputies have decided to interpellate the Government as to its reason for imprisoning the Duke. The expulsion law imposes a penalty of from two to five years' imprisonment for the Duke's offence.

The Paix and Journal des Debats, think that the best policy of the Government is to have the Duke again sent to the frontier.

A meeting of the Cabinet took place on the 8th inst., and decided to strictly enforce the provisions of the expulsion law against the Duke.

The Duke was in court on the 8th inst., charged with a flagrant violation of law. He said he came to France to perform his military duties and asked for an adjournment of the case, in order to allow him to instruct his counsel. The court adjourned the hearing until Wednesday next.

The Duke has written a letter to President Carnot, appealing for permission to serve his country. The Republican majority in the Chamber of Deputies approves the attitude the Government has taken in deciding upon the simple enforcement of the law. The left looks upon the Duke's act as a mere boyish escapade and holds he should be tried and sentenced, to assert the majesty of the law, but that after sentence he should be pardoned and sent out of France. Thus the law would be upheld and he would be no republican victim of republican persecution. The right has abandoned its intention to interpellate the Government. The letter of the Duke of Orleans to President Carnot is written in a slightly injured tone of one surprised that others do not do justice to the purity of his motives. He expresses his confidence that every Frenchman who loves the tri-color will approve his conduct and ventures to think that he has no reason to fear the judgment of Carnot's own conscience.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—The Mail's Washington special says that Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Blaine are both hopeful that an understanding will be reached on the Behring Sea fishery trouble before it will be necessary to make arrangements for the fishing season.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Senate committee on territories will, on Wednesday, favorably report on the bill for the admission of Idaho as a state.

The President to-day signed a proclamation opening the Sioux reservation in South Dakota.

London, Feb. 10.—The much-talked of idea of proposing legislation by Parliament to authorize Bank of England notes of the denomination of one pound appears to have been given up. The Financial News this morning states that the proposed innovation is decidedly opposed by the leading bankers of the country, and that out of deference to their views the whole subject has been quietly shelved.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Wallace moved the second reading of the Orange Incorporation Bill. He said that many of the objectionable features of former bills had been eliminated. The Orange order was enlarging its sphere; the lodges were becoming chiefly of a benevolent character, and the order had an insurance scheme in contemplation. The House divided, and the motion was carried by 86 to 69.

Mr. Charlton moved a resolution to appoint a select committee to inquire into the extent and causes of the exodus. Mr. Carling thought the committee on immigration and colonization sufficient for the purpose.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Mills, Fisher, Hesson, McDonald, of Huron, White, of Renfrew, Watson and Lariviere.

At 11 o'clock the House divided on Mr. Charlton's motion, which was rejected 94 to 62.

The House adjourned.

The Allan steamer Parisian arrived at Halifax from Liverpool on Thursday last, says the Halifax Mail, after a passage of 14 days. Heavy gales were experienced all the way. A portion of the bridge was washed away during a storm. Chief Officer Goodwin, who was on the bridge at the time, was badly injured, [illegible]

BEER BROS.

GOOD NEWS FOR YOU. READ EVERY WORD.

SPECIAL SALE OF COTTONS & LINENS.

Now is the Time to Buy your Supplies.

We are now making our first show of new Linen Goods and are giving such Prices and Goods as please everyone. Our Linen Tablings, Napkins, Towels, etc., are one of the most interesting features of our Spring Stock.

Another line of great interest is our Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Towels, &c. We have never shown a larger or better assortment. Every housekeeper will find something of advantage to her. Call at once and see what we are showing.

12,000 YARDS OF NEW PRINT COTTONS

Is another great attraction with us. Now is the time to do your Spring and Summer sewing. We are showing beautiful novelties and several wonderful bargains in Dress Prints.

450 Pairs New Curtains from 50c. per pair.

Very low prices on our large and valuable stock of

CARPETS.

BEER BROS.

THE DOMINION FRANCHISE.

It was very appropriate that the motion to deprive the Dominion of Canada of the right to determine the franchise for its House of Commons should have been made by Dr. Wilson, of Elgin. The man who ran away rather than vote that he was true to his Queen and country, yet who did not dare vote the contrary—showing that, while willing to rob the British Empire of its fairest dominion and Canada of its position in that Empire, it was in the doubly debased character of a sneak thief—would naturally be anxious to revolutionise our constitution, and by attacking a right of Canada, to act against the unity and stability of our Dominion, magnifying provincial differences and imposing them on our national House of Commons.

It was hardly less appropriate that the immediate supporter of Dr. Wilson should be Mr. Laurier, who, though he voted for Mr. Mulock's resolution, plainly indicated in his speech that he did not believe in it. As a Parti National chief his policy is to weaken and disintegrate the Dominion, elevate provincial powers and promote sectional differences as to prepare the way, over the ruins of Canada, for the contemplated great French independent power on the St. Lawrence. Mr. Laurier has also another inducement to deprive the Commons of Canada of the control of their franchise. He has seen his unscrupulous friend, Mr. Mercier, disfranchise workingmen by the (hundreds) in one constituency alone because they worked for the people of Canada on a public railway. Mr. Laurier would be very glad to enable his unscrupulous ally to determine by this and similar tricks who should be allowed to vote, not only for provincial legislators, but also for representatives in the House of Commons. It would delight the Grit and Parti National chief at the head of the Dominion Opposition to conspire with his provincial ally to deprive honest Canadians, because they are working for their country, of any share in the choice of representatives in the House of Commons, and of any voice in the management of the public affairs of Canada.

The right of the people of Canada to control the franchise for our House of Commons is embodied in our constitution, and it will not be relinquished at the bidding of Grit schemers who wish to doctor and vitiate the voters' lists for Canada as they now do the provincial lists by their well known expedients.—*Empire.*

SUPREME COURT.

The adjourned sitting of Hilary term of the Supreme Court opened yesterday.

[illegible] Herring vs. Steam Navigation Co. of P. E. I.—Tried Hilary term, 1889, verdict for plaintiff. Rule for new trial argued Michaelmas term last, when the court took time to consider. Chief Justice now delivers judgment making the rule absolute, Mr. Justice Peters, and Mr. Justice Hensley concurring.

In re, application of Augustine McPhail for certiorari. Rule argued 21st Dec. 1889, when Court took time to consider. Court now delivers judgment making rule for certiorari absolute, returnable Easter Term next.

Alex Smith vs. Donald A. McCormack. Application for leave to enter suggestion of the death of the plaintiff on the record in ejectment argued Michaelmas term last. Court now delivers judgment allowing the suggestion to be entered.

In re application of Daniel O'Brien for certiorari.

On motion of Mr. Hodgson, Q. C., the Court orders this application to stand till Easter term next, for production of further affidavits on the part of the applicant.

Elizabeth Rattray vs. John Healy. [illegible] Tried Hilary term last when verdict was given for plaintiff for $600. Mr. Hodgson, Q. C., moved for a rule nisi for new trial. Court grants a rule returnable Easter term next.

P. O'Mallie vs. John Joy. This case stands over till Easter term.

[illegible] Tried Hilary term. Verdict for defendant. On motion of Mr. Morson, the Court grants a rule nisi for new trial, returnable Easter term.

John M. Nicholson vs. School Trustees of District No. 106. [illegible]

[illegible]