The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1887 VOL. XVI. NO. 14

READ!

ANYONE CAN ADVERTISE, BUT WE HAVE THE GOODS

GENTLEMEN wishing to dress in style will find our Stock one of the Largest and Best in the Provinces, consisting in part of—

Best Worsted Overcoatings,
Best Melton Overcoatings,
Best Nap Overcoatings,
Vicuna Nap Overcoatings,
Best Broad Cloths and Doeskins,
Best West of England Trowserings,
Best Scotch Trowserings,
Worsted Suitings,
Worsted Coatings,
Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, &c., &c.

Gentlemen favoring us with their orders will find our Clothing up their usual high standard in Style, Fit and Finish.

Also, Gents' Furnishings, 50 dozen Linders and Drawers, 75 dozen Ties, 30 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs, 30 dozen Hats, Fur Coats, Caps, &c., all at extremely low prices to clear.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Upper Queen Street, opposite Rogers' New Brick Block.

October 27, 1886.

No need to worry about where to buy Good Tea.

OUR NEW TEA

IS BOUND TO PLEASE.

We Sell at Prices to Suit the Times.

GOOD, 24 CENTS,
CHOICE, 30 CENTS,
EXTRA FINE, 36 CENTS.

Reduction in 5 pound parcels, half-chests and other packages.

Our Five Pound, Screw Top, Airtight Tins the best yet.

☞ Bring your empty Cans to be re-filled.

BEER & GOFF.

October 27, 1886.

THE ONLY

FUR STORE

IN P. E. ISLAND.

All kinds of FURS Made to Order and Manufactured on the Premises.

Ladies Fur Caps,
Ladies Fur Tippets,
Ladies Fur Sacques,
Ladies Fur Muffs,
Gents' Fur Caps,
Gents' Fur Coats,
Gents' Fur Mitts.

BUFFALO ROBES, GOAT SKIN ROBES.

Choose your own Skins and have your Caps made to order, and know what you get.

The Largest Stock of Furs ever kept in Charlottetown.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK.

E. STUART.

Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1886.

Contains Nothing Injurious.

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

MAYNARD BOWMAN,
DOMINION ANALYST,
Halifax, - - - - N. S.
Dec. 8, 1886.

"The Highest Satisfaction."

PUTTNER EMULSION CO.

GENTLEMEN:—I have largely used Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil ever since its first introduction and have found it to be readily taken by patients, especially by children, pleasant and followed by no nausea, applicable to Lung and Scrofulous diseases, also of the nervous system and digestive organs. I am much pleased with the results and it is giving the highest satisfaction.

L. R. MORSE, M. D.

Lawrencetown, Annapolis, Co.
Oct. 29th, 1886.—dec. 15,

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - $29,371,980.79

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past twenty-two years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent.

Corner Queen and Water Streets,
Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1887. 1 1y

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm of One Hundred Acres, situated on Sparrow's Road, three miles distant from Montague Bridge. Seventy acres of it are cleared. the remainder being covered with an excellent growth of Hard and Softwood It is pleasantly situated, being only three miles from one of the best shipping ports on the Island, and at a convenient distance from Churches, Schools, etc. There is a good Dwelling House and two Barns on the premises, and a never-failing well of water at the door. The property is also well watered, a stream of fresh water running across the farm. This property will be sold for $1,500, part of the purchase money to be paid down, the balance to remain on the place, as will be agreed on.

For particulars apply to Edward Grant, Millview, Lot 49, who can give to the purchaser a sufficient title.

WILLIAM GRANT.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov 17, 1886—tf

NEW PENS. NEW PENS.

GET THE BEST.

BOOK-KEEPERS, Accountants and Teachers pronounce the

Charlottetown Business College Pen

the MOST DURABLE, the SMOOTHEST RUNNING, and the MOST ELASTIC STEEL PEN ever placed in the market.

Be sure and ask your Stationer for the Charlottetown Business College Pen, and if he is sold out, write direct to the College, and a quarter gross will be mailed you upon receipt of letter containing 35 cents.

Try them and you will use no other.

Charlottetown, Dec. 8, 1886—tf

Credit Foncier Franco Canadien

LOANS on Mortgage for periods not exceeding 10 years without sinking fund, and from 10 to 50 years with sinking fund.

The borrower is privileged to pay off his loan in whole or in part at any time.

Circulars giving detailed information can be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. Sullivan & McNeill, Solicitors Charlottetown.

W. W. SULLIVAN,
Agent for the Company.

Jan. 2 1885.

BLACKSMITH WORK

—AND—

Carriage Building.

THE undersigned is prepared to do Country Blacksmith Work in every department at reduced prices, to suit the hard times.

Horseshoeing at 70 cents a set; Removing at 30 cents. All material supplied at the forge.

Every other description of Blacksmith work proportionately low.

Carriage work in every department promptly attended to.

Orders for Cart Wheels of first-class quality solicited at a reduction of 20 per cent. from former prices.

Truck Wagons on hand, single and double team, of first-class quality, cheap.

DENNIS McQUAID,
Baldwin Station.

January 12, 1887—3m

NEW STORE.

A. E. YUILL respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity that he has commenced the

Flour and Tea Business

At No. 65, Queen Street, with a well-selected stock of FLOUR and TEA, and guarantees satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Inspection invited.

Charlottetown, Jan. 5, 1887—6m

McLean, Martin, & McDonald,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS,

Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.,

BROWN'S BLOCK,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

A. A. McLEAN, L.L.B., D. C. MARTIN,
H. C. McDONALD, B. A.

Money to loan on Real Estate at low rates of interest.

☞ September 22, 1886—3m

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the public that his business connection with Mr. D. A. Bruce having ended, by mutual consent, he intends to open a Merchant Tailor's Store in the city, early in the Spring, when he hopes to receive the orders of his friends and to be favored with a share of public patronage.

JAMES McLEOD.

Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1887.

The Appetite

Is increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the Bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, became greatly debilitated, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, without affording more than temporary relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time my digestion and appetite

IMPROVED

my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tenderness to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and, before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored. —C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and, at the same time, doctoring myself, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health.—Hugh Lee, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For months, I suffered from Indigestion and Biliousness, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshing. Henry C. Hemenway, Rockport, Mass.

I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disorder, but gave me increased vigor, and improved my health.—John Lazarus, St. John, N. B.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, Wholesale Agent.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills invaluable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all, sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

BEST ON EARTH

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

A marvel of efficiency and economy. Quality never varies. The purest and best for all household purposes; washing and cleaning without injury to hands or fabric. No boiling, scalding or hard rubbing necessary. The saving of fuel alone pays for the soap. Makes white goods whiter, softens woolen goods and makes colored goods brighter. One soap for all purposes. Toilet, Bath, Laundry, Scrubbing, &c. Read the directions plainly given on each wrapper and learn the new "Surprise" way of washing clothes, saving time, money, labor and worry of the old way. Wash day is made a pleasure by the use of Surprise. Soap and joy and smiles take the place of tiredness and aches. Save 2 Surprise wrappers, send to the manufacturers with your address and get a handsome picture for them. Ask your grocer to show you the picture. SURPRISE Soap is sold by all leading grocers. If not obtainable at your home send 5 cents in stamps to us for sample bar.

The St. Croix Soap Mf'g Co.,
St. Stephen, N. B.

NATAL DAY.

Grand Opening of the Old London.

THE Subscriber, having fitted up the "Old London," with a view of making a specialty of the OYSTER TRADE, and having furnished one of the best

OYSTER SALOONS

in the Province, is prepared to supply the public with OYSTERS in any manner conceivable—Raw, Stewed or Fried—by the Barrel, Bushel or Pint.

ON the Oysters procured at the "OLD LONDON,"
YOU can bet your life and be sure to win.
SOLD at a very SMALL ADVANCE ON Cost.
THEY must be handled, even at a loss.
EVERY HOUR of the Day and Night.
RELY on the "OLD LONDON" you might'
SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE,

☞ Remember the "OLD LONDON," three doors west of Osborne House, Water Street.

JOHN JOY.

Sept. 22, 1886—tf

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

Delicate diseases, affecting male or female, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Illustrated book for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Little Rills and Big Rivers.

It is interesting occassionally to look back and see the beginnings of projects which have attained strength and greatness with the advance of years. A full collection of such statistics relating to Canada would not be impossible. They are scattered through many volumes and are to be found in the tyles of old newspapers.

Canada has become quiet a famous name, owing to the wonderful development which has taken place under the guiding hand of Sir John Macdonald. The name Canada first occurs in the *Bref Recit*, of Jacques Cartier, published in Paris, in 1545.

Canada has now nearly seven hundred newspapers, published in English French and German.

The first newspaper published in what is now known as Canada, was the Halifax *Gazette*, the inittal issue of which was given to an eager public March 23rd 1752.

The first paper published in "Old Canada" was the Quebec *Gazette* which appeared on 21st June, 1764. The first in Upper Canada was the *Upper Canada Gazette*, which first saluted the public 18th April, 1763 in Newark.

What a progeny these three *Gazettes* have had during the century—some of them dead and buried and their names hardly known even to the burrowing antiquarian or the borrowing bibliomaniac. How many earnest editors and journalists have served the public and slaved for party during the century? They rest not from their labors and their works do follow them—into oblivion

The advance made in the newspaper world of Canada is simply enormous. To-day our journals stand high in comparison with those of other countries. They are the best evidence of the growth of the country and one of the best barometers of its prosperity. Since 1867 nearly a million and a quarter dollars worth of printing presses have been imported into Canada; 530,000 of which have been imported since 1880 under the beneficient influence of the National Policy.

The first school was opened in Quebec city in 1636. Its first pupils were a negro and an Indian boy, and meagre enough were the appurtenant surroundings. Many of us are old enough to recollect the early school houses, dismal, dreary, rat-frequented hovels, with a solitary map and an ignorant master.

Now, Canada has close upon a million students on the roll-call of her educational institutions, and fully 25 millions of dollars invested in school houses and other necessary paraphernalia for the educational equipment of her children, and is by no means satisfied with her attainments, but is pressing forward year by year to obtain the best possible results in common school, professional and technical education, stimulated thereto by the opening doors which the hand of developing industry (under the N. P.) points out.

The first mention of lacrosse is made in Sagard's *Voyage au Pays des Hurons*, Paris, 1632. The first game played between white men was in Montreal in 1859. The development of the game since is wonderful. Every village has its team; every newspaper is lacrosse column. Our young men are all the better specimens of vigorous Canadian brawniness from their fondness for the exciting game. Their pectoral and dorsal muscles are all the more bunchy and all the harder for it. Long may it flourish and long may the stick wave over the field of struggle, under the beneficent sway of the Liberal Conservative party, whose policy has given young Canada more days per annum for recreation by giving increased wage earning power to the people at large.

The first railway was opened for traffic 23rd July, 1836. There were present Earl Gosford, Sir C. Gray, Sir George and Lady Gibbs, several M. P. P's; in all about three hundred persons. The first trip was made in four cars drawn by locomotives, and twelve drawn by horses. The road was 14½ miles long and the locomotive-drawn cars completed the distance in 59 minutes.

Sir John was not present on the occasion of the opening as he ought to have been, but he has passed over the road when it was all the railway Canada had for several years if we except a coal road in Pictou, Nova Scotia, which from Campbell's History of that Province we find was inaugurated in 1839 amidst the rejoicings of 2,000 people, who did not leave fiddles or bagpipes unemployed from Cape John to the Garden of Eden.

To-day we have full twelve thousand miles of railway completed and a thousand miles more projected, under construction or well advanced to completion. Of this mileage 2,380 miles were in operation at the time of Confederation. During the past ten years the development has been most marked, as is quite natural—the Liberal-Conservative party having the direction of public affairs for nearly the whole of that period. The increase in mileage has been 124 per cent., the increase in freight carried still more marked, 182 per cent., showing that the roads have not been built faster than the requirements of the country have demanded.

The first bank note was issued from the Canada Bank in 1792. The banking business was nil. It took a long time before the people were sure that the stocking was not the safest bank of deposit.

To-day we have suberb bank buildings like the Bank of Montreal in Montreal—a credit to any city where banking is done. We have banking institutions making together loans to the extent of 165 million dollars, receiving deposits to the amount of 112 millions, and providing with the amount supplied by the Government at least fifty million of dollars, the sum needed for the supply of the daily wants of the business of the country, stimulated as it has been by the general industrial policy of the Liberal-Conservatives.

The first telegraph wire strung in Canada was put up by the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catherines Telegraph Company in 1847. It was a simple uninsulated copper wire.

Now we have fully three thousand stations, and with the C. P. R. counted in more than five thousand miles of wire. The messages sent last year numbered 5,243,500. The number of words of press reports transmitted in 1885 was 65,250,000.

The first field of wheat sown in what is now Canada was sown near Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1605. It was a very little field sown on ground redeemed from the salt water.

According to the census of 1881 there were in that year 2,366,554 acres in wheat, and since then, the Province of manitoba and the North West Territories, thanks to the Liberal-Conservative Railway Policy have added enormously to their acreage in wheat.

These first things (which might be multiplied greatly) and their growth and promise of richer development suggest to us the evils this country escaped when it escaped from the crushing, grinding rule of the Grits tn 1878, this very day eight years ago.

The fallen angels, when kicked out of heaven, lay prone in the burning marl for many a day before they ventured to lift up their heads and seek to recover their lost estate. The Grits after a long period of imitation of that masterly inactivity are venturing forth on platform, in hall and in field to win back the forfeited confidence of the people. The result in both cases will be the same. The public remember the 17th September 1878.

Educated for Idleness.

Gov. Hill of New York, makes some suggestions about education that are well worth heeding. They show that he is one of the increasing number of people who regard the much-vaunted public school system as in many respects a failure. These people include some of the best minds of the time and are found in all the professional and other intellectual ranks. The most severe strictures on the system that I ever heard in private were made by a man who had been forty years a teacher in the public schools and half of that time a principal. He condemned the system on three grounds: First, the absence of moral training; second, its tendency to make children too sharp, impertinent and independent; third, its influence in creating among both boys and girls an aversion to manual labor. In other words, from his point of view, it spoiled the children and therefore did positive harm. It is with reference to the manual labor matter that Gov. Hill speaks. "Reliable statistics," he says, "prove that a large majority of all skilled workmen in this State are of foreign birth, but few native-born Americans being found in any of the more prominent industries." This is unquestionably true, and in Gov. Hill's words, "there is a conviction that our public school system is largely responsible for our present position in this respect." He holds that "in our present industrial condition any system of public education that does not fit our youth to earn a living is a failure," and he suggests that in addition to "book learning" in the schools there should be "some preparation for that labor to which a great majority in all countries are destined." His idea is, and many others hold it, too, that children at school should be taught something useful as well as a lot of ornamental rubbish that will never do one in twenty of them a bit of good. The schools of New York have been fairly overloaded with this kind of stuff for years, at an enormous expense to the taxpayers, and with the effect both of wasting the time of a great many of the children, and actually spoiling a great many more. Besides, there are at least 20,000 children who cannot get into the schools at all, simply because the money that should be spent for accommodation goes for worthless fancy work instead. And while these 20,000 children are running the streets, unable to get any education at all, the public school fund supports two expensive and extravagant colleges, with high salaried professors, for the sons and daughters of parents in comfortable circumstances. It certainly is high time that the public school system were overhauled down to the foundation.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

GENERAL LAURIE NOMINATED.—At a convention of electors held at Shelburn on Tuesday, George A. Crowell, nominated recently by the Liberal-Conservatives to contest this county, at the ensuing elections, resigned in favor of Major-General Laurie and that gentleman was unanimously nominated by the convention to run in his stead. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in favor of General Laurie.—*Moncton Times, Jan. 25.*

☞ Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious head-ache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

What Is a Year?

THE EXACT LENGTH AND THE MODERN SYSTEM OF COMPUTATION.

The length of the year is strictly 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49 seconds and seven-tenths of a second, the time required for the revolution of the earth around the sun. About 45 B. C., Julius Cæsar, by the help of Sosigines, an Alexandrian philosopher, came to a pretty clear understanding of the length of a year, and decreed that every fourth year should be held to consist of 366 days for the purpose of absorbing the odd hours. By this rather clumsy arrangement the natural time fell behind the reckoning, as, in reality, a day every fourth year, is too much by 11 minutes, 19 seconds and three tenths of a second, so it inevitably followed that the beginning of the year moved ahead of the point at which it was in the days of Cæsar.

From the time of the Council of Nice, in 325 A. D., when the vernal equinox fell correctly on the 21st of March, Pope Gregory found, in 1582 A. D., that there had been an over-reckoning to the extent of 10 days, and that the vernal equinox fell on the 11th of March. To correct the past error, he decreed that the 5th of October of that year should be reckoned as the 15th, and, to keep the year right in the future, the overplus being 17 hours 37 minutes and 10 seconds in a century, he ordered that every centennial year that could not be divided by four (1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200) should not be bi-sextile, as it otherwise would be; thus in short, dropping the extra day three times every 400 years.

While in Catholic countries the Gregorian style was readily adopted, it was not so in Protestant nations. In Great Britain it was not adopted until 1752, by which time the discrepancy between the Julian and Gregorian periods amounted to 11 days. An act of Parliament was passed dictating that the 3rd of September that year should be reckoned the 14th, and that three of every four centennial years should be leap years, 1800 not being a leap year, the new and old styles now differ 12 days, our 1st of January being equivalent to the 13th old style. In Russia alone out of Christian countries is the old style retained. The old style is still retained in the Treasury accounts of Great Britain.

Unlimited Memories.

There was a Corsican who could rehearse forty thousand words, whether sense or nonsense, as they were dictated, and then repeat them in the reversed order without making a single mistake. A physician, about sixty years ago, could repeat the whole of "Paradise Lost" without a mistake, although he had not read it for twenty years. Euler, the great mathematician, when he became blind could repeat the whole of "Virgil's Æneid," and could remember the first and last line in every page of the particular edition which he had been accustomed to read before he became blind. One kind of retentive memory may be considered as the result of sheer work, a determination towards one particular achievement without reference either to cultivation of memory on other subjects. This is frequently shown by persons in humble life in regard to the Bible. An old beggar man at Sterling, known fifty years ago as "Blind Alick," afforded an instance of this. He knew the whole of the Bible by heart, insomuch that if a sentence was read to him he could name the book, chapter and verse; or if the book, chapter and verse were named, he could give the exact words. Dr. Moffat relates that after preaching a sermon on "Eternity" to some Africans he heard a simple looking young man repeat it all over to a group of natives with uncommon precision, the very gestures being reproduced. On telling him that he had done more than the original preacher could do, repeat the sermon verbatim, the savage touched his forehead and said, "When I hear anything great it remains there."—*The Contemporary Review.*

Extraordinary Longevity.

I. N. Coldwell, of Gaspereau, has furnished us with a list of 71 persons, residing within a radius of 5 miles of Gaspereau, who have reached the age of 70 years and upwards. Of this list 25 have reached the age of 80 and upwards, and 3 of 90 and upwards. The aggregate ages of 71 persons is 5,868 years or an average age of 77.83. The ten oldest names on the list aggregate 876 years, or an average of 87.6 yerrs.—*Wolfville Acadian.*

A pleasant afternoon was spent at the house of Joseph Howatson, Little Bras d'Or, on January 12th, by a number of friends who met to celebrate the golden wedding of the host and hostess, and also the birthday of the host. The ages of ten of the company aggregated 755 years, which plainly shows that a doctor would have a poor sight at Little Bras d'Or. The old folks took a great deal of pleasure in bringing long past incidents to mind, and in fighting their battles over again.—*North Sydney Herald.*

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Nickerson of Shag Harbor, aged respectively 87 and 83, living with their only son, Theodore Nickerson, and across the street directly opposite lives his only son, Charles Nickerson, who has an only son named Adelbert. This lad takes a meal daily with his grandfather and grand-mother, great-grand-father and two great-grand-mothers, as Mrs. Theodore Nickerson's mother is living with them, aged 84. As the six sit around the table, their united ages are 377, and the lad is 12. Only a few yards from their door is his great-great-uncle, Nehemiah Nickerson, aged 88, living with his only son, who has an only daughter and only child. Charles Nickerson was walking along the street this morning with a stranger, who seeing Adelbert, enquired what young man that was going to school. He answered, "brothers and sisters I have none, but that young man's father was my father's son."—*Cape Sable Advertiser.*

Hon. Mr. Thompson in the course of a speech in Huron, a few days since, gave the following telling rejoinder to the "orgaiste" cry of the grits and Rielites: "But to-day a party existed in the country which condemned the government for carrying out its inevitable duty. It was said Riel was executed at the biding of a faction. He affirmed, however, that from one end of Canada to the other there was no attempt on the part of the Orangemen to influence the government in its action. Only one petition from an Orange lodge came, and the members of that lodge he was told were grits—(laughter)—who wanted to add their voice to that which was raised by the grits throughout Ontario. (Cheers). While Mr. Blake and Mr. Cameron were attempting to catch the Roman Catholic electors, he could tell his hearers that in Prince Edward Island the organ supporting Mr. Blake there attacked the Roman Catholic premier of the province on the ground that he was not to be trusted because he was a Roman Catholic; that no reliance could be placed on his oath of office because of the religious views he held. Such was the political dishonesty of these so-called reformers."

Advices from Newfoundland do not speak very encouragingly for the outlook of the seal fishery for the future. The price of seal oil has fallen from $165 to $110 per ton. The principal cause which has brought about this depression is the discovery of a chemical method of preparing from crude petroleum at a very cheap rate, that which answers many of the purposes for which seal oil was regarded as indispensable. Cheaply produced vegetable oils are being successfully brought into competition with seal oil. If the fishery business continues unprofitable, the steamers engaged in it will be withdrawn another year, and sailing vessels of from 100 to 200 tons substituted. The same advices from Newfoundland state that there is every indication that the next few years will see the seal fishery, as regards steamers, fall almost entirely into the hands of the Dundee (Scotland) vessels, who will combine it with the summer whale fishery in Dundee straits and Baffin's Bay.

The schooner A. R. Crittenden, of Gloucester, which was seized at Port Hawkesbury, C. B., for alleged violation of Canadian laws, was at the time fined $400, which the owners deposited in Canada, paying the fine, under protest. On the 24th ult., the following document was sent to the owners from the customs department at Ottawa: "Referring to the seizure of the schooner A. R. Crittenden, as per letter of notification to you of September 3rd last, having examined and weighed the evidence presented by you on your behalf, in rebuttal of the charge preferred against you, I have reported thereon to the minister of customs as required by law, upon which report the minister of customs rendered a decision as follows: "That the seizure be discharged on payment of a nominal fee of $25 and all expenses, which decision is final as respects this department." (Signed) H. S. Parmalee, assistant commissioner of customs.

General News.

Manitoba wheat is selling lively at 65 to 70 cents a bushel, while Dakota farmers can get only 50 cts for theirs.

Sir Joseph Whitworth, the eminent engineer, died at Monte Carlo, on Saturday. As he had no issue the baronetcy expired with him.

There was a large and enthusiastic demonstration in honor of Michael Davitt and wife at Madison Square Garden on the 24th ult. Nearly 10,000 people attended.

There has been an alarming increase of small pox in the city of New York recently, and the health officers are about to take active measures to prevent its further spread.

A despatch from Tonkin says that Col. Bressaud has carried the rebel position at Mika Thanpoo, and that 500 insurgents were killed. The French were pursuing the rebels.

A short time since a gentleman in the employment of the government of British Columbia made the trip from Victoria to London, G. B., in 15½ days, including over one day spent in Montreal.

The *Daily News* says that the recent speeches of Chamberlain and Sir George Otto Trevelyan have cleared the political atmosphere and brought hopes of liberal re-union within measurable distance of fulfilment.

John O'Connor, member of parliament, made a speech on the 23rd ult., at Bollingale, Longford. After referring to the wretched condition of many of the Irish peasants he produced a small potato raised in Gweedore which he promised to show in the House of Commons as a sample production of the soil of that district.

A despatch from Vienna says: Rules governing the landstrum, which have just been published, show that nothing except blindness, deafness, dumbness and lameness will exempt men from service; that drafts from the landstrum will be used to fill up the gaps in the regular army and navy reserves. The new rules have rather surprised the country, such sweeping stringent conditions not having been expected.