THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1893

To The Public.

The undersigned begs to announce that he has associated with him, in the conduct and publication of the HERALD, Messrs. Richard E. Moran and James M. Sullivan. Both these gentlemen have for years been his assistants in the Herald office, they are, consequently, familiar with every detail of the work, and the undersigned has much pleasure in introducing them to the friends and patrons of the Herald, as his co-partners. Mr. Sullivan becomes associate editor; Mr. Moran will be business manager and the firm name shall be J. Melsaac & Co. It is the intention to make several improvements in the HERALD and to render it still more worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public. The admission of these partners involves no change in the policy of the paper. It will continue, as heretofore to be the advocate of good Government and Liberal Conservative principles. The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to thank the ever increasing friends and patrons of the Herald for their generous support, and trusts the arrangement just announced will be the means of meriting a still larger share of patronage.

J. McISAAC.

LENTEN REGULATIONS.

The following are the Lenten regulations to be observed by the faithful of this diocese for this and the succeeding years, until revoked:

1. The use of flesh meat is permitted at the the three meals on all Sundays.
2. Flesh meat is also permitted once a day, i.e.: at the principal meal on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, excepting Ember Saturday and Holy Saturday.
3. By virtue of an indult granted to this ecclesiastical Province, dated the 19th May, 1886, the use of fat or dripping in the preparation of food is allowed at all meals on days of abstinence, and this even when meat is used at the principal meal. Two days, however, are excepted in the indult aforesaid viz.: Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.

The rules, above stated, remain in force until further notice.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Starvation is said to be rampant in Chicago and armed guards have to be kept at watch over the coal yards. Yet Chicago not only has unrestricted reciprocity, but it has the World's Fair coming. As the Elizabethan genius remarked (nearly), there's something rotten in the state of Illinois.—Exchange

The Rochester Democrat says that "the Canadians are reaching out in every direction for the increase of commerce," and that "the United States have become tributary to the Canadian commercial lines." We would like to see Sir Richard Cartwright or Goldwin Smith perusing that article.—Empire.

The manner in which the present session of the Dominion Parliament has entered on its work, shows that the Goverment mean business and have no intention of wasting time. The fact of the House being in supply on the second working day and that more business was done than in weeks last year is a most favorable augury that the session will not be unnecessarily prolonged, unless the opposition will, as is their wont, endeavor to kill time by introducing into the debates all manner of irrelevant questions.

The estimates of expenditure for the Province of Quebec, for the year ending June 30, 1894, brought down to the Legislature a few days ago, by Hon. J. S. Hall, Provincial Treasurer, contain a pleasant surprise for the friends of good government in that Province. They show that a saving of no less than $480,229.81, over the expenditure of the current year, is provided for. The amount estimated is $5,170,689.84, as against $5,650,919.65 for the year ending June 30th 1893. This is an additional evidence of the services rendered the Province of Quebec by what our Grit friends would call a "corrupt" and "extravagant" Conservative Government. Less than a year ago they succeeded a "pure" and "economical" Grit Government, and their course from the very start, has been marked by prudence and economy. In the first year a saving of something like a million and a quarter dollars has been effected in the expenditure, and the estimates for the coming year, as above indicated show a further reduction of over four hundred thousand dollars. In other words, the expenditure of the Province is reduced from about six and three quarter million dollars a year to less than five and a quarter million dollars. The electors of Quebec did themselves honor in the election of last year and they are now reaping their reward.

Just at present matters are in a rather unsettled state in the Sandwich Islands. On the 14th ult a rebellion broke out there, caused by the Queen's attempting to abrogate the constitution and promulgate a new one. She appears to have thought the occasion opportune for undertaking what she had evidently been planning for some time, but she was mistaken. She had four hundred soldiers at her back; but her opponents had five hundred; she consequently found herself in a minority and retired to her summer palace. A provisional government was immediately formed. The principal feature of the Queen's new constitution seems to have been the prohibition of all foreigners from holding any office under the crown. This the members of the provisional government and their supporters, made up largely of foreigners, are unwilling to accept. The ascendant party seem to be strongly in favor of annexation to the United States, and the question has caused some excitement and considerable discussion at Washington. Meantime, England proposes to have something to say regarding the disposal of Hawaii. She will not permit the United States to annex the Islands without, at least, discussing with her the terms of admission. It therefore appears not unlikely that we may hear considerable about this affair before it is finally settled.

The first Conservative caucus of the present session was held at Ottawa on Thursday last. Advices from the capital inform us that it was a business meeting and dealt with live issues in a practical way. On the Manitoba school question the Premier clearly pointed out, and the caucus heartly agreed with him, that the only course to pursue was the constitutional one of first obtaining from the courts the exact definition of the powers of the federal government in the matter, subsequent action to be contingent on the court's decision. This method in addition to being the constitutional one would be the means of avoiding vexatious, expensive and tedious litigation. Hon. Mr. Foster made a full and statesmanlike presentation of the tariff question. He showed that the making of a tariff for a country was something to be considered as a whole, in its bearings on varied interests and widely separated sections, as well as in its relation to the tariffs of other countries with which it carried on trade. He suggested that, while it would be proper to deal with the most pressing items this session, the interests of the country would be best served by perfecting during the recess a general scheme of tariff changes to be laid before the house at the next meeting. This proposition found favor and was endorsed by the caucus after an interesting debate as to the best method of attaining the best results. The gathering of Conservative senators and members of the [illegible] was [illegible] hearty cheers for the premier and the government's policy. The spirit of the gathering gives the lie direct to all rumors about dissention in the conservative ranks.

The people of the United States seldom lose an opportunity of proclaiming to the world that their country is in the van of civilization and progress. In face of this it is most disappointing to find the people's representatives introducing into Congress bills and resolutions which would be regarded with surprise if they had their origin in Zululand or some semi-civilized country. These remarks are suggested by reading in Washington advices, that Congressman Cummings, of New York, recently introduced in the House of Representatives, a bill providing for the admission, into the Union, of all the states formed in the Dominion of Canada, and their representatives in Congress in accordance with their population. The bill, we are informed, was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. At the same time an appropriation of $250,000 was authorized to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to fix and agree upon terms of Union. It appears that Mr. Cummings is a leading member of the staff of the New York Sun, the strongest anti-Canadian sheet in existence. It is in this paper that the treasonable effusions of Mr. Farrer and Mr. Goldwin Smith, Mr. Cummings' Canadian allies are published. No doubt, the appropriation of $250,000, is for the purpose of remunerating these and other renegades and enabling them to continue their propaganda. The sinews of war is what these gentlemen are after. It is not the first time a bill of this nature was introduced in congress. Some years ago, the late General Banks of Massachusetts introduced a measure for the annexation of Canada. It was as ineffective as such insulting resolutions deserve to be. Such boorishness as actuates the introducers of these measures in congress would not be tolerated in any other civilized country. It appears that a member of the Dominion Parliament on one occasion, out of pure buffoonery, placed on the order paper a notice of a resolution for the annexation of the state of Maine, but as soon as it was discovered it was eliminated, and never more was heard of. It is beneath the dignity of any parliament to allow such outrageous conduct to be incorporated in its deliberations.

An explosion of fire damp occured in the Gen. Von Blumenthal coal pit at Bottrighausen, Westphalia, Germany, Thursday. Eighteen miners were killed and 17 injured.

The largest importation of diamonds ever made from Europe to the United States, by way of Canada, was received at the port of entry of Suspension bridge on the American side of Niagara Falls last week. These gems were the finest cut diamonds, and were imported by a New York firm. They were valued at $50,000, and duty on them was 10 per cent of the value.

British Cattle Restrictions.

An important conference was held on January 19 in Glasgow for the purpose of discussing the action of the Board of Agriculture in scheduling Canadian cattle. Called by the Clyde Navigation Trust, the meeting contained representatives from the chief local bodies of Glasgow, and from Dundee, Aberdeen and Newcastle. The Chairman, ex-Provost Browne, of Glasgow, announced that they had met for the purpose of endeavoring to secure a return to former arrangements, under which Glasgow had yearly handled 30,000 and 40,000 head of Canadian cattle. During his long experience not a single case of pleuro-pneumonia had ever been detected amongst them, and he believed the same to have been the case in Dundee and Aberdeen, despite the statement of the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Andrew Leith said that the Dundee Harbor Board had spent an enormous sum of money in order to meet the requirements of the trade, and expressed his opinion that, while the city had benefited, the farmers of Forfairshire, Perthshire and Fifeshire, had also derived much advantage from obtaining Canadian cattle for fattening purposes, in place of having to breed and raise them locally. Mr. Andrew Hutcheson, a member of the Perthshire County Council, said that he did not think a genuine case of pleuro had been demonstrated to have occurred amongst any of the animals landed at Dundee by the Hurona and Monkseaton." Mr. W. F. Bell expressed his belief, as a farmer, that the profits realized from Canadian cattle during the past season had done much to save the agriculturists of Forfar from serious loss. Ex-Bailie Taylor, of Dundee, speaking as a large farmer, also stated his firm belief that not a single case of contagious pleuro had been found amongst the cattle from Canada, and added, that, as Canadian cattle were much more easily fattened than others, a strong effort should be made to have these unwarrantable restrictions removed. A committee was appointed and arrangements made for meetings of farmers throughout the country to discuss the question.

This action and the statements made are very gratifying and may have some effect, even upon Mr. Herbert Gardner. But many of the remarks suggest another side to the whole question. If it is so profitable for Scotch farmers to fatten Canadian cattle, would it not be still better for the Canadian farmer to do it himself? Whether these restrictions, therefore, be removed or not, it may all turn out for the best in the end.—*Empire.*

A Supposed Case of Poisoning.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., Feb. 1.—The otherwise quiet town of Bridgetown; in the Annapolis valley, has been stirred up considerable within a few days. Alex. D. Cameron, a former merchant and citizen, voluntarily gave up business within a year and retired to a house of Mr. Farnsworth at *Hampton*, on the bay shore, while his wife boarded at Brigetown. Owing to business reverses and other causes, Mr Cameron was slightly weak mentally Of late he was growing better. Last Thursday evening his wife went over the mountain to see him, but before leaving Bridgetown provided herself with thirty grains of morphine from a druggist named Taylor, who, by the way, turns out not to be registered under the laws of Nova Scotia. On arriving at the place where Cameron boarded, Mrs. Cameron told her husband that she had a presentiment the night before that he would surely die, and that she knew he was getting worse. Her actions excited the suspicion of Mr. Farnsworth, who advised Cameron not to take anything from her. After some time had passed that evening Mrs. Cameron prevailed on Mrs. Farnsworth to make a cup of tea for her husband (Cameron), which was done, Mrs Cameron taking the bread and tea into his room for him. She soon came out and stated that Mr. Cameron wanted another cup of tea, which with more bread was given A short time after partaking of the tea Cameron retired for the night, to wake no more *His* heavy breathing attracted the rest of the household and a doctor was sent for, who pronounced Cameron dead from apoplexy. Nasty rumors began to make headway, particularly as Cameron's body was about to be shipped off to Pictou, where he formerly belonged, for interment, his bereaved wife not even coming to Bridgetown with the remains. Coroner Primrose had the body taken into his custody as it was about to be put on board the morning train, and taken to the courthouse. A jury was summoned, who at once heard evidence, in substance as above described, resulting in a post mortem examination being held. Drs. DeBlois, Barnaby and Freeman held the post mortem, and found the brain not having the slightest sign of apoplexy, of which he was supposed to have died. The kidneys were also fairly sound. The stomach, etc., has been sent to Halifax for analysis. Mrs. Cameron procured the morphine from Taylor on the plea that she said she took it herself. The strange part not explained is how the druggist sold her so much when one-eighth of a grain makes a dose.

Thursday night Mrs. Cameron was arrested at Bridgetown on the charge of wilful murder of her husband by morphine poisoning, and lodged in jail at Annapolis. Sunday morning the woman attempted to suicide by taking poison and cutting her throat. The gaoler's wife discovered her and called a doctor. She may recover.

Chief Justice O'Brien has decided that the Irish government acted illegally in refusing police protection to bailiffs engaged in executing writs at night. Chief Secretary Morley intends to prosecute for issuing an order withholding such protection.

The Rural-unionists have decided to drop the amendment directed against home rule and to concentrate their forces in support of the amendment inserted by Joseph Chamberlain to the effect that legislation for agricultural laborers is much more urgent than legislation for home rule.

Wedding Bells.

On the 31st ult., a very pleasant event took place at Kinkora, when Mr Philip Griffin, of Lot 65, and Miss Elizabeth A Smith, of Bedeque, were united in the bonds of wedlock. The day was all that could be desired. As the sun rose from its saffron hued couch, it lent its golden rays to the already beautiful aspect of Kinkora, with its vales, woods and valleys. This, together with the joyful tinkle of the bells in the crispy air of the morning, presented to the eye and ear an impression that caused all to rejoice in the happy thought, "We are returned to Kinkora once more." The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. J J. McDonald, P. P., the bride being supported by Miss Mary D. Duffy, of Shamrock, and the groom by Mr. Louis P. Smith, brother of the bride. After the ceremony the happy couple, accompanied by their numerous friends, repaired to the Dominion House, Emerald, where some very enjoyable hours were spent, and after partaking of luncheon, which was served up in the hostess' usual bountiful and elegant style, the bridal party left for the residence of the bride's parents, where they were welcomed by the Rev. J. J. McDonald, the bride's parents and numerous relatives. After "providing for the inner man a most enjoyable evening was spent by the guests; but the hours sped quickly on amid the various amusements of the evening till the "wee sma' hours" when all repaired to their respective homes with kind and fond recollections of the evening that had only sped too quickly. The bride was the recipient of many costly and elegant presents, among which were many valuable pieces of silverware. We extend to the happy couple our best wishes and that peace plenty and prosperity may attend them in all their walks of life.—COM.

A BIG BLAZE.

Fire Badly Gets the Diamond Bookstore and Geo. Carter & Co's Seedstore.

Sunday morning saw another very disastrous fire on our principal business thoroughfare. About 3.15 o'clock Sunday morning the Diamond Bookstore, kept by Mr. Theo. L. Chappelle, and situated in the Monaghan Block, Queen St., was discovered to be on fire. Geo. Carter & Co. Seedsman, and J. M. McLeod & Co., Boot and Shoe dealers, also occupy the same block.

The morning was a very cold one, the mercury being in the vicinity of 9 degrees below zero.

The firemen were quickly on the scene after the alarm was sounded and put forth their best efforts to stay the progress of the flames. They were finally successful after a stubborn fight of about five hours, during which time they had not only to contend with flame and smoke, but also a temperature of nigh arctic keeness and several other difficulties that almost invariably always bob up serenely on such occasions. Of these latter obstacles the construction of the building was the most formidable. Being of brick, the firemen were only able to direct their streams of water through the windows. It was nearly 9 o'clock before the fire was extinguished, and the Brigade was called off.

The work of a fireman on such a morning as Sunday was, is a job not to be envied.

The fire started in the portion of the building occupied by *Mr.* Chappelle—supposedly in an unused room on the second floor in the back of the building. The fire must have been burning for a considerable time before its discovery, for when the firemen arrived the bricks and the iron shutters on the windows on the rear side of the building, were very hot. The shutters were quickly forced open and two streams directed on the burning material within. Two streams were also playing through windows in the front of the building.

From Mr. Chappelle's premises, the blaze forced its way through the dividing wall to Carter & Co's establishment. The spreading of the flames ment extra labor for the firemen but they stubbornly contested every inch with the fiend until success finally rewarded their efforts.

Mr. Chappelle's establishment was badly gutted. The stock was completely destroyed either by fire or by water. Mr. Chappelle estimates his loss at about $12,000. His insurance amounts to $7,000 in companies represented by E. R. Brow.

Carter & Co's store was likewise badly damaged. The stock on the second and third floors suffered most, and was either destroyed or damaged. Some of the goods were saved from the building, not however before they had been drenched with water. Carter & Co estimate their loss at about $8 000. There insurance amounts to $4,500, in companies also represented by Mr. Brow.

Although the fire did not burn its way through into J. M. McLeod & Co's store, the smoke found ingress. Any damage it may have occasioned is covered by insurance.

The building is owned by Mr. Hugh Monaghan, and is insured for $2,500 in the Guardian company represented by Carvell Bros.

Mr. Chappelle has secured the vacant store in the Stamper Block, where he is conducting a temporary business. Carter & Co. have secured rooms above the auction rooms of R. Beaston, where they will transact their office business.

How the fire originated is unknown. Mr. Chappelle says when he locked his store at 10 o'clock Saturday night there was no sign of fire about the premises.

The stores to the south of the burned building suffered considerable damage from water. The water inundated the cellars of nearly all the firm's as far down the street as the Ilondon House, destroying some of the merchandise therein stored. W. A. Weeks & Co, Beer & Goff and Beer Bros. were the principal sufferers in this respect, W. A. Week's & Co's loss, which is about $500, is the largest.

Dun & Russel report 46 Canadian failures for last week, and 48 for the corresponding week last year.

Connolly Brothers, the well known Quebec contractors, have succeeded in securing one of the greatest contracts given out in the United States in many years. They have been awarded the dredging contract at Philadelphia, which will amount to $5,000,000. They must begin by April 1st and be finished in five years.

Dominion Parliament.

The debate on the address was moved by Mr. McInerney, of Kent, in one of the most eloquent addresses heard for years within the walls of parliament. The speaker was repeatedly cheered during the course of his speech. Mr. Leclair, of Terrebonne, seconded the address in French. Mr. Laurier followed and closed by moving the following amendment:

That the following words be added to the address: We feel bound to represent to your excellency that on the present conditions of the people of Canada substantial reduction should be made in the taxation which presses so heavily upon the great bulk of the community and would regret that in the speech graciously delivered from the throne, your excellency was not advised to hold out promises of reductions in the oppressive duty now imposed.

Sir John Thompson followed, and handled Mr. Laurier's statements much to that gentleman's discomfiture. As to no reference to the tariff changes in the speech, Sir John said it would be unfortunate for the people for the government to indicate any such changes two months before they came into force. He thought the house would be preferred to wait till the fiscal policy of the government was announced, and would not now censure it for not having taking the unusual course of referring to such changes in the speech. The leader of the opposition had no grounds for assuming that because the speech did not refer to tariff changes no changes would be made. Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Foster and Mr. Mills continued the debate, after which the vote was taken and the amendment rejected—yeas 53; nays 103. The address was then passed.

Tuesday after routine Mr. Dickey, in the absence of Dr. Weldon, introduced his bill to disfranchise voters who have taken bribes. He explained that the bill provided that on petition of 25 electors in any constituency, the government shall appoint a commission to take evidence in regard to the prevalence of corrupt practices, and to report the persons guilty of such practices, for which they shall be disfranchised eight years. On motion to go into supply, Mr. Davies invited the first minister to take the house into his confidence with regard to the New Brunswick Governorship. Sir John Thompson declined to discuss the claims of the gentleman named by Mr. Davies in this connection, and in reply to the question raised last session by Mills, said the government were of opinion that lieutenant governors were appointed to hold office during the pleasure of the crown, and in the case of New Brunswick the position was constitutionally filled by the present incumbent. The subject was debated at some length and paved the way to a discussion on Governor Angers' action re the Mercier dismissal and other matters of no great importance.

In reply to Mr. Davies, Wednesday Hon. Mr. Haggart said the receipts of the P. E. I railway for the six months ending 31st of December last, were $92,073.90 and the expenditure $130 291.49. The receipts of the Intercolonial and its branches for the same period were $1,595,947 and the expenses $1,597,757, a loss of $4,710. There had been expended $170,000 on capital account, of which $128,000 was for the Harris property, St. John, and $30,000 at Port Mulgrave. Mr. Mulock, in moving his resolution that it is expedient to place binder twine on the free list, endeavored at much length to convince the house that the day had passed when the manufacturers of cordage in Canada needed protection, and that the cordage combine, with Mr. Stairs, M. P., of Halifax at its head, was a wealthy corporation, exacting tribute from the farmers of the land. Mr. Semple of Albert supported the resolution and Mr. Davis followed on the same line. Mr. McMullen, of Huron, denounced the tax with great vigor, and his namesake from North Wellington appealed to the members from the Maritime Provinces to vote for the relief of the oppressed farmers of Ontario. [illegible] interests were committed to controllers, while the cabinet was made up of Maritime and Quebec men, who cared little for the balance of the country. While there was a heavy duty on binder twine, the maritime provinces fishermen got their twine for nets free. Hon. Mr. Foster replied to the preceding speakers. The government was thankful for all fair discussion and for the bringing to light of new facts bearing on important questions. The speakers had failed to reach the standpoint of public good and to show the benefits to result from making binder twine free, the'r efforts being rather directed to attacking the government and the cordage industry. He would not enter into the merits of the question at present, but would defer till the government brought down its measures and put the house in possession of the several phases of the matter.

A voice—Will it be a new policy?

Hon. Mr. Foster—"If it is it will be something the opposition has not yet been able to agree on for itself." (Cheers.) Incidentally the minister referring to Mr. Davin's remarks, said that a man might be one of the strongest protectionists in the world and yet disagree with the tariff in its bearing on some particular industry. He suggested to the mover the postponement of his enquiry for a little time till the government brought down its measures. Col. O'Brien said he was in perfect accord with the position taken as to binder twine by the member for Assiniboia, but for one he would like to accept the answer of the finance minister that the government would deal with the national policy as a whole. Sir Richard Cartwright supported the resolution in a bitter speech. He accused Mr. Stairs of being the servant of the cordage combine, and therefore unable to vote on the question with an unbiased mind, and of being one of the contributors to the tory corruption fund. Following Mr. McMullin's lines, he harped on the presence of so many maritime men with portfolios and with no bowels of compassion for the suffering Ontario and Manitoba farmers, but who gave the maritime fishermen everything they asked for.

Sir John Thompson, who was greeted with cheers, said no one expected the last speaker to accept the finance minister's proposition that instead of committing itself now on this question, the house should await the announcement of the government's general tariff policy. Sir Richard had disfigured Hansard with stale adjectives and had repeated his old venomous utterances, being bound neither by the rules of debate nor ordinary courtesy It was not true that the government had refused to consider the demands for changes in the tariff from the farmers or any other class of the community. Sir John said he did not dispute the right of members to discuss tariff matters at this or any other stage of the session, but he felt the house would agree with him that to alter the tariff in any one particular week in advance of the government's general tariff measure would be to disorganize the business of the country. The premier took Sir Richard Cartwright severely to task for his defamatory statements about the condition of the farmers of Ontario and in conclusion said he would not have risen but for the remark made by the member for Muskoka that while the motion paper was bristling with motions to reduce or abolish duties on several articles, the government had read one member of parliament out of the party because of his criticisms of the tariff. He (Sir John), did not doubt that Col. O'Brien believed he was making a correct statement, but he could assure the house that the government had read no man out of the party in the past nor would it do so in the future. (Great cheering.)

Thursday, after routine Costsworth, on whom Adam Brown's mantle appears to have fallen, moved his bill to amend the cruelty to animals' act, in the direction of bringing to punishment persons responsible for ill usage of cattle and sheep transported in cars, and providing for the retrieving and putting to death of birds, wounded at pigeon shooting matches. The bill was received with cries of "explain."

The binder twine debate, was resumed by Mulock, Edgar, Campbell and Bain; after which Stairs, of Halifax, replied to the charges of the opposition in a plain, business like manner. He explained the growth and progress of the binder twine industry in Canada, and showed that there was no monopoly in this country at the present time, as in addition to the two companies now engaged in the industry, the government of Ontario were taking a hand in the business themselves. The prices had been unfairly stated by the opposition speakers who had quoted the United States wholesale prices against our retail prices. He knocked the bottom completely out of the charge that the cordage combine was watering its stock, gave a full explanation of the conditions of the proposition to investors now advertised all over Canada, and assured the house that, so far from seeking special protection, the makers of binder twine, so far as he had knowledge, were contented to abide by what ever general measure of protection was deemed best for the country. A vote was taken at 4.30 on Col. O'Brien's motion to adjourn the debate, which was carried 99 to 58, a majority 41 in a thin house

The remaining portion of the afternoon was taken up by Langevin, Mills and others in discussing Sir Hector's motion respecting the northern boundaries of Quebec.

The house was in a talkative mood Friday. After Hon. Mr. Foster had introduced a government bill respecting civil service insurance, the opposition started an hour's discussion of campaign methods in Pontiac county, during which debate Mr. Fraser of Guysboro, who is weakening his standing in the house by too much speaking, fairly convulsed the ministerial party by asserting that it was an unfortunate thing for the opposition they did not have their hands in the public treasury. The grits gnashed their teeth over Fraser's slip of the tongue. The house then went into supply and the opposition ferociously attacked the travelling expenses of the governor general, their hostility to his excellency being plainly due to the good words Lord Stanley recently uttered in behalf of Canada and the maintenance of British connection. Mr. Cockburn threw a hot shot into the opposition camp when he remarked that the governor general neither travelled on a pass nor sat up all night when on the road to escape paying sleeping car charges, and Hon. Mr. Haggart completed their discomfiture by stating that Lord Stanley paid for his own railway transportation. Despite all that was said the great majority of the conservative members feel that Rideau hall and its occupants cost the country more than they should. The reinstatement of Mr. Burgess, as deputy minister of the interior, was attacked by Cartwright and Davies, and defended by Hon. Mr. Daly.

Not Used to that Kind.

THE UNPLEASANT SLUMBERS OF A COUNTRYMAN IN A CITY HOTEL.

The hotel clerk was talking to the drummer.

"You see a good many funny things in your travels," he said, "and occasionally I see one or two, and stay at home."

"For instance?" inquired the drummer nonchalantly.

"Well, day before yesterday we had a country dude stopping with us over night. He had on store clothes and a blue necktie, and what he didn't know wasn't worth knowing. When he started up to his room at night I told him there was a folding-bed in it, and, if he wished, the bell boy would show him how it worked. But not much; he didn't want to be shown anything. He knew a thing or two about the city, he did, even if he did live in the country. So I let him go, and next morning he paid his bill without a word and went away. About noon I happened to be on that floor, and a chamber-maid called me to take a look in his room. And what a sight met my eyes! The bottom drawer of the bureau was pulled out as far as it would come, and in it were all the rugs in the room, with a [illegible] and for a pillow. Evidently he had tried to sleep there, for pinned upon the glass was a little sarcastic legend reading:

"'Gol durn yere fold' beds. Why don't you make 'em longer and put more kivvers onto 'em? Mebbe you expect a man to stand up and sleep in your durned old cubbord.'"

The drummer laughed.

"The 'durned old cubbord,'" resumed the clerk, "was one of our best wardrobe folding-beds.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

A Sample of Texan Justice.

PARIS, Tex., Feb. 1.—Henry Smith, the negro who assaulted and murdered Myrtle Vance of this city, on last Thursday night, was burned to death at the stake in this city to-day, in the presence of 15,000 persons. He was brought here from Texarkana by a committee of 25 citizens. All along the route there were great crowds gathered around the railway station when the train arrived, and at each station Smith was made to show himself at the window. When the train pulled up at the Texas Pacific station 20,000 persons were there to receive him. Hundreds of people had poured into the city from the adjoining country. Curious and sympathizing alike came on trains and waggons, on horse and on foot, to see the sight. Whisky shops were closed, unruly mobs were dispersed and schools were dismissed by a proclamation from the mayor. When the train arrived a rush was made for the coach in which the negro was confined. The deputy sheriffs and the guard of Paris citizens who accompanied the negro from Texarkana drew their revolvers and attempted to prevent the men from taking their prisoner. The guard was quickly overpowered however, and a rope was thrown about Smith's neck. He was dragged from the train and hurried to the scene of his crime. All along the route he was pelted with missiles, struck by fists and otherwise maltreated. He was tied to a stake and after being subjected to every conceivable torture he was cremated amid the howling of the mob. All the citizens of the town and surrounding country, irrespective of class or color took part in the affair.

Words to describe the awful torture, inflicted upon Smith cannot be found. The negro, for a long time after starting on the journey to Paris, did not realize his plight. At last when he was told he must die, the most awful death by slow torture that human mind could conceive, he begged for protection. He was willing to be shot and wanted Marshal Shanklin to do it. But he was told he would be burned to death. His agony was awful. He pleaded and writhed in bodily and mental pain in anticipation. Scarcely had the train reached Paris when his torture commenced. His clothes were torn off piecemeal and scattered in the crowd, the people catching the shreds and putting them away as mementoes. The child's father, her brother and two uncles then gathered about the negro as he lay fastened to the torture platform and thrust hot irons into his quivering flesh. Every groan from the fiend, every contortion of the body was cheered by the thickly packed crowd of 10,000 people. The mass of beings was six hundred yards in diameter, the scaffold being the centre. Before burning the fiend had kept the hot irons, plenty of fresh ones being at hand, were rolled up and down Smith's stomach, back and arms. Then the eyes were burned out and irons were thrust down his throat. The men of the Vance family having wreaked vengeance the crowd piled all kinds of combustible stuff around the scaffold, poured oil on it and set it on fire. The negro rolled and writhed and tossed out of the mass only to be pushed back by the people nearest him. He tossed out again and was roped and pulled back. Hundreds of people turned away, but the vast crowd still looked calmly on. People were there from every part of this section. News of the burning was sent to every town and service bounded for the announcement.

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WE ARE NOT in the presumed dispute, Doctors versus Druggists. Twelve years of honest dealing have made both Doctor and Patient our customers, and has earned for us the name of

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With every 5 Pounds of our Tea bought at either 20, 24 or 28 Cents per pound, we will give, free of charge, ONE EARTHENWARE TEAPOT.

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What the Little Girl Thought.

This illustrates the way in which children are misunderstood:

A Fifth avenue stage, crowded full of people, a little girl crowded down in one corner among bundles and looking over the top of a bandbox containing a dress for a fashionable lady uptown. A poor little, half-pinched up, shriveled little girl.

In walks a fashionable young woman, superbly dressed, and bounced herself down on a seat. This little child keeps her eyes on this young woman—never takes them off. The young woman gets a little restive about it. Finally as she pulls the strap to stop the stage and get out, she says:

"The next time a lady gets into the stage I'll thank you not to stare her out of countenance."

The little girl says: "Ah, miss, I was only thinking how beautiful you were"

THE NEWSBOY AND THE ANGEL.

How different was what happened on the elevated railroad, in my presence some time ago.

A little newsboy, tired out with selling his papers, came in at fifteth street, sat down and fell asleep.

His head fell over on the shoulder of a young girl who wore a sealskin sacque and carried her muff. It was cold. When the little fellow's head fell on her shoulder she just adjusted herself so it could rest easy there. They got down to Forty-second street and then to Thirty-fourth street, then to Twenty-eight, then to Twenty-third.

When she got down to Eighteenth street she just raised her shoulder a little and propped the little fellow up, and as she went out she slipped her hand in her pocket-book and took out some money and gently slipped it into the pocket of the boy's jacket—like that (illustrating.) Then she went out, and every man in the car went down past the boy as he was going out, and every one as he passed him looked at that boy and, bashfully, as if afraid somebody would see what he was doing, slipped something into the boy's pocket.—New York World.

HAWKER'S TOLU AND WILD CHERRY BALSAM.

A Favorite and Most Valuable Remedy for the CURE of

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA

OR ANY FORM OF THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE.

If Afflicted, Try It. It Will Cure You.

Malcolm McLean, of Kensington, P.E.I., writes the following:

For five years I suffered from severe Chronic Bronchitis, for which the doctors and numerous patent medicines failed to give relief. My physicians and friends advised a change of climate as my only hope. Hawker's Balsam or Tolu and Wild Cherry was recommended to me, and I am happy to say that I was entirely cured before I had used two large bottles. I consider this a truly a wonderful medicine and cheerfully recommend it to all my afflicted.

For Sale by all Druggists and General Dealers.

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Borns in the best style, printed at th

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Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, on THURSDAY, the NINETH day of February, A.D. 1893, next at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-four in Queen's County, in the said Island, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing at a stake in the north bank of Winter River at the southeast corner of land in the possession of Isaac Doucette; thence north fifty-eight degrees west sixty-five chains or until it meets land now or formerly in possession of Elisha LePage; thence north thirty-two degrees east eight chains and sixty-five links or until it meets land now or formerly in possession of W. Blatch; thence south fifty-eight degrees east along said Blatch's boundary to the shore of Winter River; thence following the course of the said river to the place of commencement, containing sixty-two acres of land, a little more or less.

Also all that other tract, piece or parcel of land in the said Township Twenty-four and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the northeast by land leased or formerly leased to Thomas McNeill on the northwest by land now or formerly in the occupation of Elisha LePage, on the southeast by land of the Roman Catholic Church, and on the southeast by Winter River, containing thirty-three acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the twenty-third day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five and made between Maurice Martin and Mary Martin, his wife, of the one part and Edward Bayfield, of the other part, and on account of non-payment of the principal and interest secured thereby.

Dated this 21st day of November, A. D. 1892.

EDWARD BAYFIELD, Mortgagee.

Further particulars may be had in the office of Bayfield & Blanchard, Solicitors Char ottetown.

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All kinds of Job work executed with neatness and despatch, at the Herald Office.

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,

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Office, Great George St.

Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown,

Nov. 9, 1892—1y