THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1893

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The value of Dominion exports for the past six months shows an increase of $5,000,000. Imports increased $500,000. The duty collected increased $250,000.

Chief Justice George Higginbotham, of Victoria, Australia, who has just died, was a remarkable man. An Irishman by birth, he commenced life as a reporter in London and eventually rose to be editor of The Melbourne Argus, admittedly the greatest of Australian newspapers. Leaving journalism for law, he became chief justice of his adopted Colony. A radical of the radicals, his latter life led him into many conflicts with Government, legislatures, bench and the press.

The report of the department of the interior for 1892 is in course of preparation. According to advance sheets the homestead entries for the year numbered 4,948, an increase of 1,425 over the figures for 1891. Of those who took up homesteads in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia last year 2,831 entries were made by settlers from the older Provinces, and 513 were made by parties from the United States, while 92 were by Canadians returning from across the border. The nationalities of the homesteaders were: English, 603; Scotch, 175; Irish, 51; French, 107; Belgians, 53; Italians, 5; Germans, 95; Austro-Hungarians, 166; Russians, 242; Mennoites, 13; Swedes, 70; Danes, 13; Icelanders, 76; Poles, 5; Roumanians, 3; unknown, 3.

The Canadian Gazette, of London, England recalls the words of Mr. Seward the American diplomate shortly after confederation: "The policy of the United States, he said, is to propitiate and secure the alliance of Canada while it is yet young and incurious of its future. But on the other hand, the policy the United States actually pursues is the infatuated one of rejecting and spurning vigorous, perennial and over-growing Canada, while seeking to establish feeble states out of decaying Spanish provinces on the coast and the islands of the Gulf of Mexico. I shall not live to see it, but the man is already born who will see the United States mourn this stupendous folly. All southern political stars must set, though many times they will rise again with dimished brightness. But those which illuminate the pole remain forever shining in increasing splendor." The friendly and statesmanlike views of Mr. Seward were far in advance of his time.

A rather small but appreciative audience attended in the Lyceum, on Thursday evening last, to listen to Rev. Dr. Walker's lecture, on "Christopher Columbus and the Discovery of America." The lecture occupied about an hour and twenty minutes in delivery, contained a large amount of information relative to voyages of discovery, and its preparation must have involved much reading and historical research. It was excellently written and well read. The Rev. lecturer first recounted the voyages of the Norse navigators, and the discovery and settlement of Greenland and Iceland. The Vineland discovery and occupation were next referred to, as was also the tradition of St. Brendan. Towards the close of the fifteenth century, the boundless wealth of far off China aroused great interest among the navigators of Europe, and this finally led to the voyages of Columbus. When the great navigator set out on his memorable voyage it was with the hope, not of discovering a western world, but of finding the eastern boundaries of China. The Rev. lecturer gave an interesting account of Columbus' discovery of America, as well of the voyages of subsequent navigators, who discovered other portions of the new world. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer to which he suitably replied.

As intimated in our last issue, the Legislature of Nova Scotia convened in extra session, on Thursday last. The particular business for which it was called was, as tolerably well known to the public beforehand, the passage of an act to ratify an order in Council, by which the Government, acting under authority of the mines act of last session, entered into a contract with a syndicate regarding certain coal mines. This syndicate is composed, for the most part, of capitalists belonging to Boston and other places in the United States. By the terms of the contract entered into between the Government and the syndicate, the latter has the right to lease for a term of 99 years all the coal mines in Cape Breton County. Now the Cape Breton mines constitute three fourths of the coal mining areas of the Province of Nova Scotia, and the leasing of these mines for such a long period, with the right of renewal, by mutual consent, for a further term of twenty years seems an extraordinary piece of business. This is especially the case when the contract is limited by no condition, relative to the operation of the mines, the price of coal, etc. It appears, from such information as has come to hand, that this lease is irrevocable so long as the syndicate pays the Government $50, annual rental for each area and a royalty of $12,000 royalty annually. Moreover, there is nothing in the contract preventing the syndicate from acquiring control of other coal mines in Nova Scotia. As a matter of fact, from all we can learn, the Government appears to be completely in the control of the syndicate. From all this, it must appear evident that, while the revenues of the Government will be largely enhanced, serious consequences to the public are not unlikely to ensue. There appears to be nothing in the terms of contract requiring the syndicate to operate the mines for any particular length of time during each year. Indeed they need not operate the mines at all, if they think fit. Neither is there anything in the contract to prevent those men from putting up the price of coal to an abnomal figure. It will therefore be seen that this syndicate possesses the power not only to cause great inconvenience and suffering to the poor man; but also to paralyze important industries requiring the consumption of large amounts of coal.

Canada at the World's Fair.

Mr. William Saunders, of the Canadian department of Agriculture, who has had charge of the commission appointed to prepare a suitable exhibition of Canadian products at the World's Fair, at Chicago, has made a report, which shows the great progress that has already been made towards the accomplishment of this object. About 110,000 square feet of space was allotted for the Canadian exhibits, adjacent, for the most part to the space assigned to Great Britain. Thus affording anopportunity for the products of the mother country, and those of her chief colony to be exhibited side by side. The net available space has been distributed as follows:

	sq. feet.
Manufactures	21,600
Liberal arts	6,000
Agriculture	10,000
Dairy products	576
Agricultural implements	7,880
Forestdry	4,800
Horticulture	8,000
Fish and fisheries	5,000
Mines and mining	10,000
Machinery	11,470
Transportation	15,000
Electricity	3,000
Fine arts (wall space)	3,000
Ethnology and archeology	1,000
Total	106,526

Accomodation has also been promised outside of the buildings for traction engines. In the live stock department, space has been secured for the following animals, with the written promise of the chief of this department that if more is needed for the Canadian exhibit it shall be granted:

Horses	100
Cattle	200
Sheep	300
Swine	100
Poultry—accommodation for all that may be sent	
Dogs	200

It appears from Prof. Saunders report that all the Provinces, except New Brunswick, have agreed to prepare, at their own expense, creditable exhibits to be shown in Provincial groups. Mr. Saunders says, that after a full discussion of the subject with the members of the Government of New Brunswick, "they decline to do anything in the way of contributing as a Province to the World's Columbian Exposition. On a second visit later in the year the Premier promised to co-operate with the Dominion as far as was then practicable in the preparation of an exhibit of the grain and other agricultural products of the Province, and I believe some specimens have been secured by Julius Inches, the provincial secretary of agriculture." Other provinces will exhibit as follows.

Ontario---Minerals, timber, fruit, vegetables and honey, and also to co-operate with the Dominion commission in preparing a display of the agricultural products of the province. The bottles and jars required for the preserved fruits are to be supplied by the province, while those needed for grain and honey are to be furnished by the Dominion. This province also agreed to prepare an educational exhibit, and make a display of live stock.

Quebec—Minerals, timber, fruit, vegetables and honey, and also to co-operate with the Dominion in the preparation of an agricultural exhibit. It was agreed in this case that the Dominion Government should supply all the bottles and jars required for the preserved fruits, grain and honey. Quebec also agreed to prepare an educational exhibit, and to make a display of live stock.

Nova Scotia---This province agreed to prepare exhibits of its minerals and fruit, and to co-operate with the Dominion in providing a display of agricultural products. It was understood that the Dominion should furnish all the bottles and jars needed for fruit and grain. This province did not undertake to make any exhibit in live stock, but promised to make an educational exhibit, and to assist the department of marine and fisheries in getting together a full representation of the food fishes of Nova Scotia.

Prince Edward Island---The provincial government agreed to prepare a collection of the agricultural products and fruit of the Island, with the understanding that the Dominion should provide the necessary bottles and jars for the specimens. The Island will also prepare some exhibit illustrating its system of education, will send examples of its manufactures, and if practicable, make a selection of its horses.

Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest territories will likewise make large and creditable exhibits. The Dominion commission undertook the work of bringing together the exhibits of a more general character in the departments of manufactures, machinery, transportation, electricity, fine arts, etc. In the central and more populous provinces this was carried out by personal solicitation. The executive commissioner also attended several meetings of manufactures held in the larger cities where the provisions made by the Dominion government for intending exhibitors were fully discussed. In the more distant provinces, where there are fewer manufacturers, the same end was reached mainly by correspondence.

Early in 1892 the Dominion Government decided to erect a Canadian building on the exposition grounds in order to provide the necessary office accommodation for the federal and provincial commissioners, and a place of rendezvous for Canadian people. In this building there will be a commodious reception room where Canadians can meet their friends; books of register where the names of visiting Canadians will be recorded; a post office to which visitors to the exposition can have their letters addressed, and a bureau of information where inquiries may be made regarding hotel and boarding house accomodation, etc. The plot of ground which has been assigned to Canada for this purpose is very near the building erected by Great Britain, is adjacent to and facing Lake Michigan, and is one of the most attractive locations on the ground. The building will be of two stories with a central tower. The exterior will be covered with "staff" relieved by panelling and other decorative work, and having the arms of the provinces on a series of shields on thee fae of the balcony in front. The interior will be finished entirely with Canadian woods.

Banquet at Souris.

A few of the friends of Mr. John McLean, M. P. entertained him to an impromptu supper on the eve of his departure for Ottawa, at the Sea View Hotel on Saturday evening 21st inst. A very commendable feature of the entertainment was its non-political nature---Liberals vieing with Conservatives to make it a success and a success it was in every sense of the word.

At 9 o'clock the party sat down to a grand spread, gotten up in Mrs. Cox's best style, which is not saying a little. Supper over, speech making promptly began, Mr. Michael McCormack acting as chairman, supported, on his right by the guest of the evening and on his left by the Hon. Thomas Kickham. The speeches were excellent, and being interspersed with music, kept the company in the best of spirits all through the piece. The following is the "toast list."

"The Queen"; 'Our Honored Guest," Mr. John McLean, M. P.; "The Government of Canada," Jas. McQuaid, A. E. Clark, Marshel Paquet, F. Morrow; "The Government of P. E. I," Hon. Thos. Kickham; "Canada's Financial Institutions," J. J. Hughes, Charles Sterns; 'Canada's Educational Institutions' R. F. McDonald; "Medical Profession," Dr. McLellan; "Mercantile Interests of Canada," Geo. B. McEachern, Uriah Matthew; "Mechanical and Manufacturing Interests," S. P Campbell, L. White; 'Marine Interests," Capt. Wm. McDonald, Capt. Lavie; "The Ladies," Geo. W. Morrow; "Our Host and Hostess," R. F. McDonald, Dr. McLellan. After the usual volunteer toast to the chairman, "Auld Lang Syne" brought a very pleasant evenings enjoyment to a close. Com.

OBITUARY.

It is with sincere regret that we are called upon to chronicle the death of John Smith, Esq., one of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of Middleton. Deceased was a native of Ireland, being born in the County Monaghan in the year 1809. Here he spent the earlier portion of his life till 1840 when he with his worthy partner emigrated to this Island.

On landing he chose Middleton, where he had since resided, as the site of his adopted home. He soon became one of the most thrifty farmers of the settlement, and by his honesty and integrity won the estem of all with whom he associated. But one by one his years passed in hardy toil till at the date of his death he had reached his eighty-fourth year. Deceased's death took place on the thirteenth inst., after only a few hours illness. His remains were conveyed to St Malachi's Church, Kinkora, on Sunday, the fifteenth inst., followed by one of the largest processions ever seen in that section of the country, and laid beside those of his wife who had died five years previous. By his death Middleton has lost one of its oldest and most worthy pioneers. We extend to his bereaved relations and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their sad loss. May his soul rest in peace.

"An old landmark has gone to rest,
A pioneer has died,
And since he's gone from out the world,
May he in heaven abide.

He came out here while in his prime,
To 'scape oppressions chains;
He saw our Island slowly change
From forest into plains.

He led a blameless life of toil
Throughout his long career,
He sowed the seed and tilled the soil
While patiently sojourning here.

We in our youth may not hedl death,
He lived to such a ripe old age;
Yet let us hope that when we die
We may leave as clear a page."

Com.

Dr. Cornelius Herz has been placed under arrest at his hotel in London on a warrant issued on demand of the French Government, on charge of implication in the Panama corruption Dr. Herz is too ill to leave the hotel and detectives will remain with him until he has recovered.

The Khedive's Action

CAUSES A WAR CLOUD TO APPEAR ABOVE THE HORIZON.

London, Jan. 17.—A hurriedly convened cabinet council this afternoon discussed the action of the Khedive of Egypt in changing the ministry without obtaining the consent of the British government. The British representative at Cairo declines to recognize the new ministry and the Khedive refuses to make any changes in it. The ministers have decided that the Khedive must be firmly dealt with. This is taken to mean that the new Egyptian cabinet must be dismissed, and replaced by men favorable to Great Britain. It is charged that the new ministers owe their appointment to the hostility to Great Britain, and that the Khedive in selecting them was influenced by Russia and France.

Cario, Jan. 17.— Mr. Cromer, British representative in Egypt, today informed the Khedive that Great Britain expected to be consulted by the Egyptian government in all important steps proposed to be taken by it, especially in the changes of ministry. The British government, he added, would never sanction the appointment of Fakhri Pasha as president of the council.

London, Jan. 17.—A Cario correspondent says: "Mr. Cromer this afternoon had an audience with the Khedive, and presented an ultimatum demanding the dismissal of the new ministry within twenty-four hours. The Khedive convened a council and presided in person. On the Khedive's request Fakhri Pasha resigned."

Paris, Jan. 19.—It is semi-officially announced that Great Britain has exchanged explanations with France on the subject of the action taken in the requiring of the Khedive to dismiss the ministry. France accepts the appointment of Riaz Pasha as a compromise.

London, Jan. 19—Acting in conformity with instructions sent him by the French foreign minister, the French ambassador to-day sent a note to Lord Rosebery, the British foreign minister, in regard to the trouble in Egypt, in which it is stated that France could not remain indifferent to act on the part of Great Britain that tended to infringe on the independence of the Khedive.

London, Jan. 22.—The Cairo correspondent of the Daily News says "the situation here is critical. Unless Great Britain takes very stringent measures it will have to solve a more serious question than ever before in Egypt.

London, Jan. 24.—The Egyptian situation is assuming an aspect of unwonted gravity. Lord Roseberry has received telegraphic advices to the effect that the Khedive had intended to refer to the Turkish Sultan and to want to know, the action of England in causing the dismissal of the Fahkri cabinet. Other advices from Cairo state that the natives are in a very excited condition. Mr. Gladstone caused a cabinet council to be called yesterday to consider the Egytian crises.

A despatch from Cairo states that the Sultan has telegraphed the Khedive his congratulations on the attitude which the Khedive has assumed in respect to the formation of a cabinet independently of English interference.

Personal.

Joseph Pope accompanies Hon. C. H. Tupper to Paris.

Mayor McShane, Senator Desjardins and Ald. Rolland, have nominated for the Montreal mayoralty.

Hon. Mr. Costigan will act as minister of marine and fisheries during Hon Mr. Tupper's absence.

A London despatch says that the Earl of Aberdeen will succeed to the governor-generalship of Canada next June.

Rev. Abbe Decelles, for many years parish priest of Sorel, has been appointed by the Pope coadjutor bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Superintendent Unsworth, of the P. E. I. R. returned Friday from Moncton, where he had been on business connected with the road.

We are indebted to Mr. G. A Sharp, of the P. E. Island Railway, for a copy of the Maritime Province Delegates, report and other C. P. R. literature.

George V. McInerney, M. P. for Kent, N. B., will move the address in reply to the speech in the Commons. Mr. Leclaire, Chapleau's successor in Terrebonne, will second it. Senator John Ferguson will move the address in the Senate.

Rev. F. E. Rooker, of Albany, N. Y., has been appointed by the Pope, secretary to the mission of Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Ablegate to the United States. Father Rooker is vice-rector of the American College in Rome, and has left there for America.

Hon. Senator Montgomery was in the city last week en route to Ottawa to attend to his legislative duties. On Thursday the Hon. gentleman celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday. He was the recipient of congratulations from his many friends in the city.

Pope Leo celebrated his episcopal jubilee on the 17th inst. On Jan. 17, 1843, as Cardinal Pecci he was made Archbishop of Damietta by Pope Gregory XVI. in order that he might be qualified for his new office of Nuncio to Belgium, which was the first episcopal office he held.

Gen. Butler's brain weighed four ounces more than that of Daniel Webster, which was one of the largest on record. The autopsy showed that the cause of death was the bursting of a small blood vessel, caused by a violent fit of coughing. All the internal organs were found to be in excellent condition and but for the accidental cause of his death he would probably have lived many years longer.

Daniel Coughlin, who is serving a term in Joliet penitentiary for complicity in the Cronin murder, has been granted a new trial.

The Mafia society of New Orleans has notified Jos. G. Ghio, a St. Lou's fruit merchant, that he must suffer for a certain crime, and that his body will be cut in pieces.

Board of Trade.

The election of officers for the ensuing year at the adjourned annual meeting of the Board of Trade, held last Wednesday evening, resulted as follows:

President—P. Blake, Esq.

Vice do—Hon. D. Farquharson, M. P.P.

Secretary-Treasurer—D. B. Higgs.

Council—Messrs. S. W. Crabbe, Thos. Handrahan, John Newson, F. H. Arnaud, L. L. Beer, W. L. Cotton, E. W. Taylor, T. J. Harris.

Arbitrators—John Newson, S. W. Crabbe, F. W. Hyndman, F. H. Arnaud, John McElchern, W. L. Cotton, R. Angus, Horace Hazard, T. J. Harris, L. L. Beer, E. W. Taylor.

Supreme Court.

The libel case Strickland vs. Brennan ended Saturday. The case was given the jury by the Chief Justice about 12 30, and at 5 o'clock they had agreed upon a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $50 damages. This verdict carries costs. After Mr. Stewart, plaintiff's counsel moved that the verdict be recorded by the Court, Mr. Monson for the defendant requested that he be allowed until the 31st inst., to apply to set aside the verdict and ask for a new trial.

The Chief Justice delivered the following sentences:

John McKinnon, for arson, three years in Dorchester penitentiary.

Christina Munroe, for concealing birth of her child, eighteen months in Queen's County gaol.

William Elworth, for larceny, three months in Queen's County gaol.

The Court adjourned until Tuesday 31st inst.

The Cash End Of Home Rule.

A REDUCTION IN THE AMOUNT TO BE CONTRIBUTED BY IRELAND.

London, January 18.—A cabinet council lasting three hours was held to day, and it was rumored that the friction between members of the cabinet as to the details of the home rule bill showed a considerable augmentation since the last meeting. The financial terms of the bill are said, however to be substantially arranged. In the first home rule bill the ratio of Ireland's contribution to the Imperial exchequer was one-fifteenth, totaling £2,242,009 per annum. The new proposals based upon juster data, will make Ireland's contribution only one-twenty-third, equalling £2,070,865 per annum. Another important feature in the Irish financial scheme is that a loan shall be granted from the Imperial to the Irish exchequer to enable the Irish administration to start fair. The more reasonable of the Irish party will hesitate before opposing this financial scheme. The demands of the Redmond section that Ireland's contribution should be only £1,600,000 will not be entertained by Mr. Gladstone.

Missed His Paper.

HOW SOFT ARGUMENT QUIETED AN IRATE SUBSCRIBER.

From the Minneapolis Times

As he struggled through the heavy doors, the stiff pneumatic springs got in their work, and shot him into the middle of the office in a way that made him twice as mad as he was before.

His eyes fairly blazed with anger as he drew in a long breath and led out as follows:

"I didn't get my paper this morning, and when I want a paper I want it, and I want to know why I don't get it, that's what I want to know. I'd like to know what a paper's for if it isn't to read, and now I've a good mind to stop it, by gum; there's no sense in this kind of business."

He said this like a soda water bottle uncorking itself, and then looked ferociously at the mild young man across the counter.

That individual inquired in a soothing and sympathetic tone: "What is your address, please?"

"5125," replied the other savagely.

"5125 what?" persisted the young man.

"Why, 5125——street, of course, you blamed fool," ejaculated the excited party, with a slight quivering in his bluster.

"Have you a dog?" asked the clerk.

"Yes, I have a dog; but what figure does that out with you?"

"Does the wind blow hard out your way sometime?"

"Of course it does, you idiot!"

"Is your porch where the paper is usually thrown close to the sidewalk?"

"Yes, it is," was snapped out.

"Does your neighbor keep a hired man who shovels off the walk early in the morning?"

"I believe so," suspiciously.

"This morning was bitterly cold, was it not?"

"Well, I should remark," in quite an ordinary tone.

"Did it ever occur to you that the paper might have blown away; that your dog might have chewed it up; that a passer by may have swiped it; that the hired man may have taken it to the barn to read and forgotten to return it; that a morning paper carrier is human, and may make mistakes and suffer from cold the same as——"

"Stop! stop young man, here is a year's subscription in advance," and after struggling with the door he escaped into the outer air.

P. O. Carroll's Latest Clever Catch.

P. O. Carroll, of Pictou, who is chiefly famous for the part he played in the arrest of "Jim," has just put in a fine piece of work on the New York state and Quebec line. In November 1891, Warren D. Walker, who had been engaged in the shipping of tanbark and other speculative transactions, left Moncton rather unpermoniously leaving liabilities amounting to several thousands. Among the creditors was the Moncton branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, which he had victimized to the extent of $1,300, by means of forged notes.

Ever since Walker's departure the mulcted parties have been looking for a scent that would lead to his retreat. Some weeks ago it was ascertained that Walker had settled down near the town of Malone, N. Y., and Carroll's services were enlisted to bag the game. Armed with a warrant for Walker's arrest the stalwart Pictonian left for Malone on Tuesday night the 10th inst. Reaching the village of Huntingdon, Que., near the boundary, he had the warrant endorsed by a local magistrate and then crossed over into Uncle Sam's territory. At the town of Burke, N. Y., Carroll obtained a new warrant from a Yankee magistrate and the document was executed by a constable of the same locality. Then the two officers and their prisoner started for Malone, where Walker was to appear before a magistrate of that town; but they lost their way en route, the American constable not being familiar with the road. They stopped at a grocery store about on the boundary line to enquire the way. As they sat wanted to warm up a little it was decided to stand the horse in a shed near by, but which happened to be on the Canadian side. When they arrived at the shed Carroll suddenly espied an iron post, indicating the Canadian line, and jumping out of the sleigh pulled his last dollar bill from his pocket and gave it to his American confrere and told him to go home. "What is the matter? asked Walker." "We are in Canada replied Carroll, and you are my prisoner," at the same time pulling out his Canadian warrant and a pair of handcuffs. Walker tried to bolt, but he was no go for Carroll had him hard and fast. The American constable kicked considerably but to no purpose. Carroll offered five dollars to any of the men standing around to drive him to Huntingdon, about 7 or 8 miles distant and soon had a taker in the person of a United States resident who remarked that he would drive a considerable distance for that amount as he hadn't seen a five dollar bill for some time.

The constable's mistake in losing the road resulted in saving the Bank of Nova Scotia the expense of extradition, and gave Carroll his man far sooner than he expected.

Carroll arrived in Moncton with his charge Friday morning, and his examination began the same day before Stipendiary Wortman, who committed Walker to stand trial at the next session of the court at Dorchester. Walker was admitted to bail, himself in $600, and two sureties in $300 each.

Pleasant Evenings.

What jolly times there used to be at Quilting Parties. Does anyone to-day enjoy themselves as was the case when 'spinning frolics' were in fashion? Then came the singing school with its fun and flirting musically blended. Well! what's to come next? Why not try a reading club? Select three or four good books, invite a few friends to join you, and unless your experience is different from that of hundreds who have tried it, many delightful evenings are in store for you. If your reading occasionally takes the form of advertisements, first read Beer Bros.' advertisement. It is always interesting and *reliable*.

Steam Communication Between Crapaud and Pugwash.

Pursuant to notice a public meeting was held at Victoria on the 17th inst., to consider the advisability of petitioning the Government to subsidize a suitable steamer to run from Victoria harbor, Crapaud to Pugwash, N. S.

The meeting was organized by appointing Wesley Myers, Chairman and the undersigned Secretary. After an animated discussion on the subject—the majority of the speakers favoring the project, as they believed that a lively, increasing and paying trade would soon develop and the route become a very great benefit to shippers and the public generally—the meeting adjourned to give the promoters of the scheme an opportunity to procure information as to the transmission of freight and other particulars, and prepare a report and resolutions to be submitted at a future meeting to be held at Victoria, to which our representatives will be invited to attend.

James Day,
Secretary.

Victoria, Jan. 19th, 1893.

TWO DAYS AND A NIGHT

On the Ice in Northumberland Strait.

Last week came nigh witnessing a recurrence of the memorable ice-boat disaster of 1885 Happily, however, the direful consequences which followed in the train of that eventful midwinter voyage across the Strait were on this occasion averted.

On Monday morning of last week George Irving and crew left Cape Traverse boat on crossing to the opposite side. The crew consisted of Mr. Irving, Mullins Snow and Charles Carruthers. They carried one passenger—Mr Elmar Baker, of North Bedeque, who was en route to Colorado for the benefit of his health. When they left Cape Traverse it was blowing hard from the Northeast and there was a light fall of snow. The storm increased and the weather became thicker as the morning wore away. About noon and when half way across, Capt. Irving's compass became wet and was rendered useless. Though now rendered incapable of taking their bearings they proceeded in the direction in which they thought Cape Tormentine lay. Night at last fell without their reaching land, and fatigued by their long tramp through slush and icily, and in the darkness and storm unable to tell in which direction to proceed in order to reach their haven, they decided to lay to until morning came. Their boat was accordingly overturned and all endeavored to make themselves as comfortable as possible. No one closed an eye during the night. With the first dawn of light they again set out for land which was visible about fifteen miles off. After journeying all day the weary travellers finally reached terra firma at 7 o'clock in the evening. Their landing place proved to be Casse Cove. There they were hospitably entertained by Mr. Hugh McLean. Wednesday Mr. McLean and Mr. John McRae drove the men and their boat to this city, and Thursday morning they left on the train for home.

All the members of the ice-boat crew are experienced men. Capt. Irving has been crossing by this route during the past twenty years, and the present is the first mishap with which he has met. This would, no doubt, not have occurred, had it not been for the derangement of his compass.

Considering the severity of the weather the fact of all the members of the party coming through the ordeal uncathed—without frost-bite or injury of any kind—was a most fortunate occurrence.

Made Him Tired.

EXPERIENCE OF AN EXPRESS CLERK WITH A KNOWING YOUNG WOMAN.

She came into the Wells-Fargo express office the other day with a big box under her arm and took her place in the long line of people with packages, waiting their turn before the counter, says the Denver Times. It had been a busy week for the express offices, and tons of Christmas presents have been sent by Denver people to their friends, both east and west.

When her turn came she laid her box, which was wrapped in dainty tissue paper, tied with a pink cord, down on the counter and said: "I want that to go at once. Will it?"

"Take it over to that other counter and put on a heavier paper and string," said the clerk, as he picked up the neat package and threw it on the scales to weigh it.

She murmured something about "brute" and "impudence," but did as she was told, and after the box was properly wrapped she took up her position at the end of the line. When her turn came again she laid the package down and snapped: "There! Will that go now?" And the clerk turned it over with a tired look and answered:

"Yes, miss; but it would go more promptly if you will kindly put a name and address on it, so we will not be delayed trying to guess who it is for."

She did not lose her place this time, but took a pen from the counter and directed the package. The clerk then pulled a pad of receipt blanks around in front of him and asked:

'Who is sending this?'

'Why, me and ma, of course. Did you suppose it was some charitable institution?' and she put a silver quarter in her mouth while she fumbled in her pocketbook for more change.

'Your ma's name?' repeated the clerk, as he changed his weight from the right to his left foot and gazed with a weary look down the long line of impatient customers.

'Do I have to give my name? Well, then, it's Fawcett.'

'How do you spell it?'

'F-a-w-c-e-t-t!'

'What's the first name?'

'Mine or ma's?'

'Either,' said the clerk, with the second on the 1, as he wrote imaginary names in the air with his pen.

'Well, then, I guess I better give ma's; but yet, if I do, Clara will think I didn't have anything to do with it. Well, never mind, put down ma's name.'

'What is your ma's name, please?'

'Oh, yes; I forgot that you didn't know. It's Mary—M-a-r-y,' and she looked around at the waiting crowd with a look that said: 'I may not know much about business, but he can't stick me on orthography!'

'What is the value?'

'Value of what?'

'This box.'

'Oh, that was an old shoe box that I didn't want.'

'But what is the value of the contents?'

'You mean the present?'

'Yes.'

'Now let me see. The ribbon cost 11 cents; the plush cost 75 cents a yard, but I only used about half of it. That would make—what would that make?'

'A man crazy,' replied the clerk, as he threw the box among a pile of others, and called to the next customer, while the young lady turned up her nose and walked out with the air of one who had been grossly insulted, and was bound to report that clerk for impudence.

Edward Farrer is given as the authority for the statement that Goldwin Smith intends starting another annexation paper in Toronto, in April, with a capital of $200,000.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

1881. Reddin Bros. 1893

Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.

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

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

Our Stock of DRUGS is as large and well selected as any in the city, and our prices are always right. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

REDDIN BROS.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

TEAPOT FREE!

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.

Our Tea has given excellent satisfaction lately, and it is too well known all over the country to require any puffing on our part.

CALL EARLY & GET A TEAPOT FREE

(This offer is good for one month from this date.)

BEER & GOFF,

April 8—1yr QUEEN & KING SQUARE STORES

SLEIGH ROBES!

We have about 50 large

GOAT ROBES,

bought about 20 per cent, under the regular price,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Everything in the Fur line: Ladies Muffs, Collars, Astrakan Jackets, Men's Fur Caps, Gloves etc. A big cut in prices on all these goods.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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 had attended me without much benefit to give relief. My physicians and friends advised a change of climate as my only hope. Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry was recommended to me, and I am happy to say that I was entirely cured before I had taken two large bottles. I consider it the truly a wonderful medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to all as efficient.

For Sale by all Druggists and General Dealers.

PRICE 25 and 50 Cents per Bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE HAWKER MEDICINE CO., (LTD.)

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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

LECTURE!

The third of the course of Lectures under the auspices of the S. I. S. will be delivered in the Lyceum on Monday Jan. 30th by His Honor Judge Alley.

Subject—"Prince Edward Island 100 years ago."

Admission 10 cents, reserved seats 15 cents.

For sale at Reddin Bros and Diamond Bookstore.

Jan. 25—1 ins.

Dairy Commissioner Robertson has returned from England. He says that butter and cheese from the maritime provinces sold on account of farmers who furnished milk and cream, have realized good profits. The net proceeds will be distributed to them.

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 mouth 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 southwest 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 at the office of Bayfield & Bloodnagel, Solicitors Charlottetown.

nov 23—5i

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien,

Office, Great George St.

Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown.

Nov. 9, 1892—1y