THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1893

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The net debt of the Dominion decreased $616,000 in the last month; the surplus revenue over expenditure for the six months of the current fiscal year is $4,716,000—an increase of $800,000 for the month.

The C. P. R. reports sales of land to settlers at its Winnipeg office during the past year of 200,000 acres. In 1891 the sales were only 30,000 acres. The increase was over 220 per cent. One agent estimates that 20,000 persons went into the province during the year. Allowing for immigration agents exaggeration, there is in the land sales proof of a large influx. The complaint that the Northwest does not fill up fast enough looks to be losing its ground.

This is the time that it requires Editor Singerly of the Philadelphia Record to turn out his paper: Chopping one and a half cords of poplar wood, stripping and loading on boat, three hours; time consumed in manufacture of wood pulp, twelve hours; manufacturing the wood pulp into paper, five hours; transporting to office, one hour and twenty minutes; wetting paper preparatory to printing, thirty minutes; Printing 10,000 papers, ten minutes Total time from tree to paper, twenty-two hours. That is a pretty lively transformation.—[Exchange.]

The Parliaments of the three great English speaking nations of the world meet, this year, under new Administrations. Sir John Thompson meets the Canadian Parliament during the present month for the first time as Premier. In Great Britain also, Mr. Gladstone, though not for the first time Premier, meets a Parliament fresh from the people, with a new Administration. The United Staes, too, will have a new President and Cabinet after the fourth day of March next. It is probable that these three nations have never before entered upon a new year under similar political conditions.

A biography of the late Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, published a short time ago, has drawn forth numerous eloquent eulogiums of the deceased statesman from our grit contemporaries; but we have not noticed any extended explanations of why the old man was "fired" out of the leadership so unhandsomely twelve years ago.—[Ottawa Citizen. That does not need any "extended explanations." Mr. Mackenzie, with all his faults, was a loyal man, and had opinions that he considered worth fighting for. For such a man, gritism, as at present constituted, had no use. What they want is a head to the party that the tail can direct. And they have got him.—Halifax Herald.

Mr. Erastus Wiman is evidently seeing the absurdity of trying to "bear" Canada by publishing bogus bankruptcy statistics. In 1890 he made the liabilities of Canadian traders who had failed during the year, $6,000,000 (50 per cent) more than Bradstreets made them. In 1891, finding that attention was directed to his methods, he was only $2,000,000 more. For 1892 he is only $1,400,000 in excess. Bradstreets report that for 1892 the failures in Canada (including Newfoundland and St. Pierre) numbered 1,582 with liabilities of $11,630,210 Wiman reports the failures for Canada as numbering 1,638 with liabilities of $13,000,000. Both report a very decided improvement as compared with 1891.

J. Israel Tarte was elected in L'Islet, on Thursday last, by a majority of about 36 votes. L'Islet was carried by Desjardins, the Liberal-conservative candidate, at the general election by a majority of six votes over Casgrain, the former Grit member. Casgrain had represented the constituency continuously from 1872 to 1891. Desjardins resigned to accept an official clerkship in the Quebec legislature. Our Grit friends deserve to be congratulated, in as much as this is the eleventh seat they have won out of sixty bye-elections, since the general election in 1891. As against twenty seats lost by them they have captured two. Whether in the end this victory will cost them as dearly as Richelieu did, remains to be seen.

The periodic outporing of abuse on the Canadian railroads means really little or nothing. It is generally engineered by a few New York trunk line magnates who hope to manufacture a public sentiment that will warrant an attempt to induce Congress to legislate against the Canadian railways. So far the effort has been very unsuccessful. Both New England and the Northwest are obliged to depend upon the Canadian roads for that fair play which they cannot get from the great American roads between the East and West. To-day the entire business world of this section is hampered by the imposition of an unjust "differential" that cannot possibly be justified, and freight that goes over the "Lake Shore" line still pays a different rate per mile according to whether its ultimate destination is to New York or to Boston. As long as this discrimination continues New England needs the services of the Canadian roads.—[Boston Advertiser.]

THE TORONTO BANQUET.

The banquet held in the Horticultural Gardens' Pavilion, under the auspices of the Toronto Board of Trade on Thursday evening last, the 5th, inst, was one of the most notable gatherings ever held in that city, or indeed in the Dominion. The assemblage was not more remarkable for the number of distinguished guests present than for the noble, eloquent and patriotic sentiments to which they gave expression. About six hundred sat down to the banquet. Besides these there were about four hundred ladies and gentlemen in the galleries. It was a purely non partisan gathering, and included the Governor-General of the Dominion; the Lieut. Governor of Ontario; Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada; Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance; Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, and several of his colleagues in the Ministry, as well as the leading professional and business men of Toronto and neighboring cities. Lord Stanley, Governor-General, made a most happy speech, from which we take one or two brief extracts. Alluding to the Prime Minister of Canada, His Excellency said:

"By peace and policy Sir John McDonald in his long lifetime, in his long career, in his long connection with this country, did much, though ably assisted by others, to weld Canada into one harmonious whole. (Cheers.) But this is not all, for since that time the mantle has fallen upon more than one pair of shoulders. It would be ungrateful were we not to recall the manly way in which, forsaking the comfort and ease which a long and active life had justly entitled him to look forward to, Sir John Abbott stepped at the call of his fellow countrymen into the gap and undertook the labors to which unfortunately his strength proved unequal, and only surrendered his work when it would only have been prosecuted at possible risk to life—a sacrifice which was in no way justified by the situation. (Cheers.) But fortunately whether I look upon one side or the other the list of Canada's public men is by no means exhausted. (Applause.) I believe there are always those among them who will put country before themselves, and I am happy to think, too, at this very moment I have my hon. friend Sir John Thompson—Sir John the Third—(Cheers.)—sitting as the successor of those Prime Ministers who have gone before—(Cheers)—and I hope the forerunner of a noble and worthy succession. (Cheers.)"

In concluding his speech he gave expression to his good wishes for Canada's prosperity in the following language:

"I am not going to talk any such nonsense as to decry party politics in their proper place, but I venture to appeal whether it be to my right hon. friend here on my right, to my hon. friend Mr. Laurier, or any other person who may be able to do so, to use the best meads that the Almighty has given them to make the government—and I am not speaking now of party government, but of the ruling of Canada, and not the government of any party, but that of the state—(hear, hear)—of this great nation to look forward, and to do all in his power to make others look forward to Canada as a great, noble and united country. (Applause.) I can only conclude in the words which I think I used on the first occasion upon which I stood here—I can only trust that God may save Canada, and give her a happy, prosperous and united people. (Loud and prolonged applause)."

In response to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," Sir Jonn Thompson made a grand speech. His address exhibited his lofty statesmanship, his great patriotism, his mental grasp of national questions, and his ability and determination to grapple with them in a broad-minded and vigorous manner. The following extract will give an idea of his honest and tolerant views concerning important and critical questions:

"I am conscious, gentlemen, that there are problems of state before us which might tax the energy and the wisdom of the ablest man whom Providence ever gave to this country, but they are problems not for us alone. They are problems which affect the future and the welfare of this whole country, and therefore they claim not the attention of the Cabinet alone but of every man who loves his country and wishes to help its progress in the future. (Cheers.) It would be idle for me when so many conjectures have been put forward and so many suggestions as to what I should speak about, if I should fail even at the risk of taxing your patience for a while, to refer to those questions very briefly as I shall endeavor to do. (Cheers.) One of them, the most serious perhaps from some points of view, serious because it touches the religious feelings of the people of Canada from one end of it to the other, and because it is said to affect the rights and the liberties of one of the smallest, but not the least important of our provinces. (Hear, hear.) Questions like this, which come home to the convictions of our people and the moral and religious views of our people are dangerous questions in the state, and it is for that reason that I say they are not to be approached in a partisan or political spirit. They are not to be dealt with as questions devolving upon the responsibility of one party alone, because the welfare of the state involved when such questions arise which divide our people is a misfortune, not for one party or for one generation, but a problem to be met and dealt with in the widest spirit of patriotism. (Cheers.) In touching upon that question let me say to you that deeply as the feelings of the people of this country have been upon the subject I see only two safe guides to safe results. One of them is for the people themselves to regard that question, and every other which comes before us, in the spirit of toleration and concession where the concession does not meet with a sacrifice of principle, and with the Government the guide shall be, as far as I am able to judge, the constitutional law of this country, by which we propose to be guided and which we propose to obey from the beginning to the end of the discussion. (Cheers.) I had an opportunity some weeks ago of speaking in this tone with reference to this question and was sadly misinterpreted afterwards or misunderstood by one journal, which stated that in pleading for toleration, in pleading for moderation and in pleading for the respect which men often have for the difference of opinion which their brethren entertain and the difference of belief and the rates which exist in this country I was told I was putting in a plea for toleration for myself and uttering an implied reproach against those who disapproved of my course to be First Minister of this country. Let me say to every one of you gentlemen that I have no plea for toleration to make for myself. (Loud cheers.) I want no sympathy through toleration in that regard. (Cheers.) I am not occupying the responsible position which it is my honor to hold to-night through any effort of my own or any struggle of mine for political distinction. (Cheers.) I occupy that position simply because those who were qualified to decide, and who were bound to decide, thought the I could serve the state occupying that position. I am nothing more than a public servant and if I should succeed in serving the state well I shall have achieved the only ambition which I have in public life. (Loud cheers.) If I should fail to serve the state well or to serve it as my ability or her people I know enough of the position I occupy to know that I can't span place to another one, and I rejoice that there are men in both political parties in this country who can serve her well and to great advantage to the country, even though I should pass off the scene. (Cheers.)

Sir John dealt in a trenchant and forcible manner with the questions relating to trade. He pointed out the justice of the course pursued by the Dominion in negotiations with the United States, during President Harrison's administration, and turning to the present, said:

"Let us take counsel by the past upon this question, Mr. President. The same party held office, held the Executive, and held the House of Representatives four years ago, and the greatest advance that they made in the direction of free trade was to prepare a tariff nearly 40 per cent. higher than the tariff of Canada. (Hear, hear.) It may be that changes have take place in the public mind of the country since, and that far greater progress in the direction of tariff reform will be made. But let us wait and see the measure which is to be the result of the great change of opinion and the great change of parties. (Hear, hear.) We are not driven to seek our example and our guidance in the statesmen of the country, but I should be foolish if I did not admit that every country is bound to take lessons by the experience of its neighbors, and to be controlled to some extent in the formation of its tariff and the regulation of its trade by the condition of the tariffs and of trade in other countries. (Cheers.) Is it to be reciprocity for us? It may be, and we shall be glad to see what terms can be prepared, but it will have to be better terms than were offered to my colleagues and myself eleven months ago—(hear, hear)—when the proposal was to abandon the duties which we owed to the empire, and to consent that McKinleyism should be adopted in Canada when it was just about to be discarded in the United States. (Cheers). There are signs, I admit, that far greater tariff changes will be proposed in the country than were proposed four years ago. It will be nearly 12 months before they will take the form of legislation, and sir, I think there is a little too much uneasiness in the public mind of this country as to the uncertainties which attend upon the change. There is no occasion for us, because our neighbor is about to make a change in his house to pull down ours. (Hear hear.) We propose to take advantage, as I have said, of the experience and to watch the movement of the various changes in the tariff in that country and to adopt that policy for this country which will be found to be best for Canada—[cheers]—first and best for the empire next. [Renewed cheers.] I am asked, and I am invited by a friend whether we consider the National Policy perfection? Assuming what the question evidently assumes—that the word "National Policy" mean the tariff, although I don't assume it entirely—I say no I do not know of any tariff which has been perfection, and I know of defects both in the framing and administration of the present tariff which require a remedy (Cheers.) And therefore, sir, we do propose to take your good advice and the good advice which this motto gives us: "Lop the mouldering branches away." (Cheers)."

With regard to other questions between this country and the United States; questions looking to the future of this country, he recommended to his hearers the eloquent words just uttered by the Governor-General, "who," he said, "uttered words of caution as to the dangerous responsibilities involved in the admission of national existence, and I am sure that every man who is a Canadian at heart feels that this country ought to be a nation, will be a nation, and please God, we shall help to make it a nation; but, sir, we do not desire that it shall be a separate nation, but that it will be a nation in itself, forming a bulwark to the British Empire, whose traditions we admire, whose protection we enjoy, and who has given to this country in the fullest degree the right and the power of self-government—(cheers)—and agreed to extend to the people of this country every facility which a self-governed and independent people could desire to have."

Loud and prolonged cheers followed the conclusion of Sir John's able and eloquent speech.

The other important speeches of the evening were delivered by Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario; Hon. George E. Foster Minister of Finance, who responded to the toast of the "Commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests;" Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Leader of the Opposition, who, in the choicest of rhetoric, admirably succeeded in saying nothing, and Mr. W. C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Van Horne dwelt at length on the advantages of a line of fast Atlantic steamers from Canada. He pointed out the saving in time and distance that would be effected by such a line plying between Quebec or Halifax and English ports. The banquet will live in the history of Toronto as one of the most memorable ever held there.

The Umbria's Experience

"Christmas Night at Sea" has been the title of many a holiday tale, where merry men and lovely women were none the less merry and lovely around the festive cabin board, whilst the rafters, or rather the deck, overhead, rang back the echo of loud applause and boisterous laughter to the howling winds and lashing seas without. Those thrilling yarns never deal with the dull prosaic details of a Board of Trade enquiry, such as is likely to be the sequel to the interesting narrative which we publish this morning of the seven extra days and nights, including Christmas, which the passengers of the Cunard steamer Umbria have spent on board that vessel, drifting in mid-ocean. The towing of a large mail steamer would have been a desirable prize for any captain who might run across her, and consequently the anxious friends on shore must have read with feelings of mingled indignation and surprise that Capt. McKay, of the Umbria, had declined two steamers who proffered him assistance in his disabled condition. The reports this morning put a different face on the whole affair, as might have been expected. They show, indeed, that the Umbria was pretty much the sport of an annoying train of circumstances following upon the fracture of her shaft. After having been towed seventy-five miles by the Bohemia, of the Hamburg-American line, she broke her steel cable during the fierce storm which ushered in the Christmas dawn, and, after drifting about for three whole days, refused the aid of the steamer Manhanset, because her sister ship the Gallia was also at hand. More light is needed to explain the curt treatment which Capt. McKay is alleged to have received from the captain of the Gallia, and which compelled him to depend on his own machinery to make port. This will be a nice point for the investigators.

The most comforting conclusion which the facts as now stated are likely to impress upon the public is this, that even so serious an accident as the breaking of a shaft in mid-ocean need not create a panic on board a first-class modern passenger steamship, no matter how the winds blow. The storm of Christmas morning is admitted on all hands to have been in every respect a first-class Atlantic gale. —*Empire.*

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

Hamilton Spectator

The people of the United States are beginning to feel some shame at the fact that they have been nearly frightened out of their boots by the Canadian navy. This navy is, in fact, not on the lakes at all, but has been engaged during the past summer in the fishery service on the Bay of Fundy, and is now at St. John, N. B. She is called the Curlew, is 125 feet long, has a crew of seventeen men and is armed with one smooth-bore six-pounder gun. This is the navy about which the great United States have trembled from centre to circumference. The horse-marine lieutenant who examined her and who photographed her for the use of the Washington government, mistook her hawser-pipes for torpedo tubes. He probably thought her smoke stack was a big gun. The question now is this: If the people of the United States can be frightened into fits by one little steel yacht, armed with a six-pounder gun, what would happen to them if a real man-of-war like the Blake were to steam into New York harbor?

But there is a serious side to this humiliating joke. President Harrison had full and accurate information respecting the Curlew and the sister vessel now building at Owen Sound. He and his cabinet officers knew exactly the size and the character of the vessels. No secrecy was observed respecting them. United States agents visited the yard where they were building, took careful descriptions of them, and even photographed them. There was no reason why all information respecting them should not be obtained. It was obtained. It was sent to Washington and is in possession of the authorities there. Yet the president and his officials repeated the absurd stories about the dangerous character of these little cruisers, and pretended that the treaty of 1817 was violated by their construction! What do the people of the United States think of a president who will deceive them in that manner?

BURNED TO DEATH.

A heartrending tragedy was enacted at Dartmouth Saturday afternoon, says the Halifax Herald, whereby John Lewis Tynes, infant son of Thomas Tynes, colored, was burned to death. Mrs. Tynes left the house about five o'clock to go to a neighbor's for oil. She returned in fifteen minutes and on entering the door called for the four children she had left upstairs. No reply was received and after going up she was met, on pushing open the room door, with a volume of smoke which so darkened the apartment that she was unable to see anything within for some time. She groped her way through the smoke to the bed. There lay the eldest child, a little girl, who cried aloud when touched. The smoke clearing off, John, ten months old, sat still strapped in his chair as when she left him but stone dead. His little features were horribly distorted, showing the awful experience the infant had encountered. The evidence at the coroner's inquest indicated that the mother had permitted the children to play with the fire and that one had lighted a rag at the stove, the flame from which ignited the clothing of the burned child. A verdict was returned in accordance therewith. No real blame was attached to the mother.

An explosion in Oliver's mill at Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday, killed three men and badly injured 10 others.

Romeo Sullivan, the "Bangor Ghost," arrived at Bangor, Me., one evening last week from Dover, N. H., from which place he walked, pushing before him a red wheelbarrow. He made a wager that he could walk from Bangor to Dover, trundling a wheelbarrow, and return before January 5. He has won the wager, with two days to spare. His advent into the city was made the occasion of quite a demonstration, a crowd following him and cheering. He experienced many disagreeable adventures, among them being chased by a large bull and numerous dogs. He was mistaken for a burglar while passing through a small town at night, and treated decidedly by a club wielded by a fearless tired man. He was also arrested on suspicion of being a lunatic, his appearance giving that impression. He wore a white corduroy suit.

Personal

Mr. Harry Beckwith has been re-elected, by acclamation, Mayor of Fredericton, N. B.

Mr. Archibald Irwin has been appointed business manager of the Examiner Publishing Co.

Rev. F. C. Kelly, ccel, left Monday night for Nicolet, Que., to resume his theological studies.

Rt. Rev. Dr. McDonald, Bishop of Harbor Grace, Nfld., intends leaving for Rome on the 20th inst.

A. B. Ingram, Conservative M. P. for East Elgin, Ont., has been appointed postmaster at St. Thomas.

Hugh John McDonald, M. P., for Winnipeg, has decided to hold his seat in the commons for another session.

Rev. James Quinan, P. P., of Sydney, C. B., is seriously ill. Erysipelas in the head and heart failure are the ailments.

Mr. Monsonnet, M. P. for Richelieu, died suddenly yesterday in a Montreal lawyer's office, whither he had gone on business. Heart disease was the cause.

William Moran and Norman Bradley successfully passed the qualifying examination for the Civil Service held in this city in November last. C. J. Mitchell was successful in the preliminary examination.

John Ruskin, the celebrated writer on art, will never do any more work. The disease of the brain, which has for some time affected him, is increasing. He is docile and quiet, but has a delusion that he is surrounded by enemies who are awaiting a chance to assault him.

The death occurred Sunday afternoon at Halifax of Brother Ignatius, of St. Patrick's home. The deceased was a native of Holland. For twenty years he has been a Christian Brother and for seven he has labored in advancing the work carried on among boys by St. Patrick's home, endeavoring to turn them from evil, wayward ways, to paths of righteousness and virtue. Brother Ignatius had been ill for a rather protracted period, suffering from an internal complaint.

Sir Andrew Clark has often said that Mrs. Gladstone is quite as much entitled to the name of the Grand Old Woman as her ever-green husband is to that of the Grand Old Man. Within another month Mrs. Gladstone's eighty-first birthday comes round, which she may be expected to pass, as she did the last anniversary, in writing letters from the sunny south to her friends in England—a task which she accomplishes without wearing glasses of any kind as aids to her sight. In fact she has never yet known what it is to need spectacles, and her eyes are as bright as those of any young woman.

A Reminiscence of Buck's Imprisonment.

An interesting bit of news comes from Dorchester. While Sheriff McQueen was before the accounts committee of the county council yesterday, he told the committee that a day or two before Bucks execution he was in his cell and Buck said to him: "I will tell you a secret if you will promise not to ask me any questions." He then handed the sheriff a small key-hole saw, a file, and two other small articles. What the last mentioned articles were the sheriff declined to say. The sheriff asked Buck where he got the articles, and Buck said: "You promised not to ask me any questions." The sheriff replied, "All right—I won't." It is, of course, a mystery where he got the articles and probably will never be solved. It is supposed, however, that they had been handed in to him for the purpose of working his way out of jail, but he was prevented from using them by the watchfulness of the officials.—Times.

Evicted Tenants Commission.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—The evicted tenants commission resumed its session today, Sir James Matthew presiding. Mr. Dillon made an earnest plea in behalf of the reinstatement of evicted tenants, and he produced statistics showing the number of good settlements made through the plan of campaign between landlords and tenants by the good sense and good feeling on both sides. Upon some the battle was fought with a stubbornness and a tenacity which characterized the Irish people, whether landlords or tenants, or their allies on either side. Nevertheless, an honorable peace had been secured. Even upon the Ormond estate settlements have been come to, and there was a prospect that all the evicted tenants will be reinstated. Nevertheless, Mr. Dillon informed the commission that there were thousands of evicted tenants whose condition was as pitiable and desperate that it constituted a menace to the public peace, and he urgently advised that measures be adopted for their relief, both on the ground of humanity and public security. Mr. Dillon also spoke severely of those landlords who were apparently endeavoring to embarass the government by merciless evictions at this severe season.

Mr. Dillon stated that the total amount received from all sources for the support of evicted tenants under the plan of campaign was £234,000.

Peculiar Freaks.

A few days ago a young Canadian named J. G. Feltus, joined the British army at Halifax under unusual circumstances. He was of such perfect physique that the military authorities urged him to join the Life Guards, But Feltus preferred attaching himself to the royal artillery. Feltus has now awakened from his delusion. He is the managing member of the wholesale jewelry firm of Feltus & Co., Stanstead, Quebec, and is subject to peculiar freaks. He said: One year ago last September I left home with $3,000 worth of jewelry. I was seized with a rush of blood to the head, causing me, it seems, to become partly demented. I sold the goods and remained away from home, spending money freely. I went to Florida and Texas, then to California. All the time my whereabouts was not known to my people. Finally I drifted home, hoping hardly make my parents believe that I had not acted dishonestly. The spell wore off, and I travelled for my father again with good results. But a short time ago when on the road with $1,000 worth of goods, I was again seized with the same trouble. As in the other case I drifted carelessly from city to city, until I brought up at Annapolis, N. S., where an uncle of mine resides. While there I became possessed of the idea that I must be a soldier, and now I am one. But Feltus has already had enough of soldiering, and is now anxious to purchase his discharge from the army. His uncle has arrived from Quebec, but will leave him in the service for a few months, so as to effect a permanent cure of Feltus' freaks.

The new French ministry has resigned. Differences of opinion among its members was the cause.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

The thermometer registered 17 below zero at Montreal, Tuesday.

Marine Fantasin has followed the example of De Lesseps in making a full statement of Panama Canal affairs.

D. Desaulniers, notary, aged 75, of Joliette, P. Q., has been condemned to two months imprisonment for fraud in preparing certain documents.

Dun & Bradstreet report 17 Canadian failures for last week against 42 for the corresponding week last year. Bradstreets report 27 and 46 for last year.

The Ottawa Free Press, the most rabid grit sheet in the Dominion, admits after inquiry among local banks that the business outlook is a splendid one.

Major James P. Frost, financial editor of the Boston Globe, and one of the most widely known journalists in New England, died suddenly Friday morning of heart trouble.

A frightful accident is reported from Eischischek, Russia. The boiler of the public baths exploded and six persons were instantly killed and fifteen mortally injured.

A young farmer named Garber, living fifteen miles west of Fort Scott, Kan., having learned that his wife and his brother-in-law loved each other, traded his wife to his brother-in-law for a horse.

January 21 has been fixed as the date for hearing before the Privy Council the petition of the Catholics of Manitoba asking the interference of the executive in the matter of the abolition of separate school system by the provincial legislature.

By an explosion of natural gas in a house on Sarah street, Pittsburg, Pa., Thos. Duffy, his wife and three year old daughter were killed. Duffy's little year old son and Wm. Harris were badly burned. The house was completely demolished.

The commission to investigate the waters contiguous to the United States and Canada is complete. Dr. Wakeham will act for Canada and H. Rathbun of Washington for the States. R. N. Venning of the fisheries department will probably be appointed secretary of the commission.

A resident of St. Victor de Tring, named Jacques Lessard accompanied by his wife were approaching the Quebec Central railway track Friday when their horse took fright and tried to cross the track but the cariole was struck by the engine, Mrs. Lessard was killed. Her husband is not expected to live.

The Paris Figaro publishes interviews with General Komaroff and Tchesnaleff well-known Russian officers, in which they say the Panama scandals will have no effect upon the friendship Russia entertains for France. Speaking of the general European situation both generals declared war with Germany would be the most popular of all wars.

While a Montreal street car was crossing the Grand Trunk track at St. Henri late Saturday evening, the Lachine train dashed along, smashing the car and killing the driver, named Martin, and both horses, and badly injuring a small boy who was the only passenger. The fault seems to have been with the gateman, who told the driver that the road was clear.

Canada's wheat product is receiving a good deal of attention in the British markets at present. Comparisons made with the western American product, as against Manitoba's wheat, are in favor of the latter. To this end, Dunlop Bros., Glasgow, have issued a report which states that, while Duluth and other spring wheats are rather disappointing, Manitoba again comes to the front this season.

W. A. Webster, Dominion immigration agent says that during the season just ended five hundred persons migrated from South Dakota to the Northwest Territories, taking with them some twelve hundred head of stock and over ten thousand dollars worth of settlers effects. Mr. Webster says that a conservative estimate of next seasons migration from the same point is about eight hundred souls.

One night last week a masked mob of 500 men entered the jail at Bakerville, N. C., and took Calvin Snipes, who had murdered Isaac Osborne, a prominent citizen of Mitchell county, to a dense forest about half a mile away and lynched him. Seven of the sheriff's posse were killed in their efforts to defend the prisoner. About 25 of the mob were killed. Among the dead and wounded were some of the most prominent men in the county.

Replying to a deputation from the prison reform association in Toronto Premier Thompson stated that he intended introducing legislation at the coming session, enabling the provincial authorities to establish reformatories for youthful prisoners and giving magistrates power to substitute flogging for imprisonment in cases of first offences, also providing for the separation of young prisoners from hardened convicts and adopting the system of indeterminate sentences.

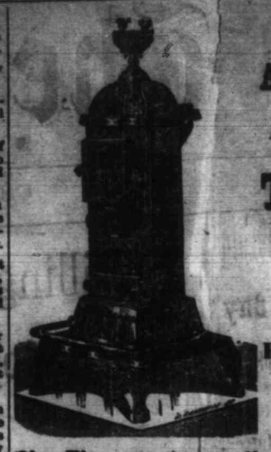
Leamington, Ont., Orange lodge has condemned the acceptance by Clark Wallace of a position under Sir John Thompson, whom the resolution refers to as the champion of the Jesuits in Canada, and also refers to the sending of Orange Past Grand Master Mackenzie Bowell to the senate as a shift to get him out of the way of Quebec bigotry, his refuge from responsibility at the polls at future elections and his showing the white feather on the field of battle.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph reports a strange case of suspended animation that occured near Hontfleur, the object being a youth named Daubenesque, who was supposed to have died of typhoid fever, and preparations were made for the funeral. While the coffin containing the body was lying in church, a watcher thought he heard a knocking as if inside the coffin. He at once opened the coffin and was astonished to find the supposed corpse alive.

One of the most valuable discoveries yet made in Canada is the finding of amber in the Northwest. The Dominion Government lately sent Mr. Klotz to investigate and report. One piece of amber, the size of an almond, procured by him, and submitted to an expert in New York, was pronounced to be equal to the finest German amber. It is found in the country south of the Saskatchewan and on the shores of Cedar lake. It has a bright yellow color and is quite clear. Heretofore, most of the amber used has been procurred on the shores of the Baltic Sea.

It is reported Charles DeLesseps has made a full and unreserved statement to the government of all the facts within his knowledge in relation to the beneficiaries of the Panama corruption. In consideration of this information he is to be treated with great leniency, if not admitted to absolute immunity. It is stated M. DeLesseps motives is not only to secure immunity from law, but also to convince the public that the Panama company was forced by irresistible pressure on the part of officials and the press to choose between wholesale corruption and threatened ruin of the enterprise. DeLesseps admissions are said to be of the most startling character and will create a sensation in America as well as in France.

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, in his inaugural speech Thursday, referred to Canada saying: "The establishment of closer trade relations between us and Canada is a matter of much importance to the commonwealth. On few subjects is there stronger interest or greater unanimity of sentiment among citizens. To our manufacturers and merchants it will give the opportunity for large extension of trade by opening to them an important profitable market, and an abundant supply of raw material. A broad measure of reciprocity with Canada would make Massachusetts, especially Boston, an industrial and commercial centre of greatly enlarged territory. I believe it would be both wise and proper to express this to Congress by resolution."



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A HEATING STOVE

AT A LOW FIGURE? call and see

The Eureka.

WE HAVE ALSO THE

Haricon, Silver Moon, Sultana,

AND MANY OTHERS.

The Fire can be continued in these Stoves the entire season without relighting,

DODD & ROGERS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HARDWARE.

December 21, 1892—1m

ONCE A YEAR we

CUT PRICES IN TWO.

REDDIN'S DRUG STORE.

WE BELIEVE

if there is a time to show your custumers your appreciation of their trade, CHRISTMAS IS THE SEASON. In order to do this we have put our elegant stock of Fancy Goods, in Plush and Leather, Perfumes, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Cigar Cases, etc., on our counters for the holiday season, and no reasonable offer will be refused.

REDDIN BROS.

Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1892.

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 and numerous patent medicines failed to give relief. My physician 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 used two large bottles. I consider it to be truly a wonderful medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to all so afflicted.

For Sale by all Druggists and General Dealers.

PRICE 25 AND 50 CTS. PER BOTTLE.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE HAWKER MEDICINE CO., (LTD.)

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WANTED.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., will pay cash for round birch logs 8 feet long and from 10 to 20 inches in diameter, delivered at their factory.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

Ch'town, Dec. 14, 1892—tf

The Charlottetown Hospital.

UNDER the management of the Sisters of Charity, visited daily by a staff of skilfull physicians, supplied with all the conveniences for the treatment of special cases, private rooms at moderate charges for private patients. For admission and other particulars apply to the Lady Superior or to any member of the medical staff.

March 12, 1890.—tf.

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 and 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 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 & Blanchard, Solicitors Charlottetown.

nov 23—3i

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