THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1885.

Canadian Industries.

THAT the condition of Canada has vastly improved within the last seven years, cannot be truthfully denied. That this improvement is, in large measure, due to the National Policy, no reasonable man will attempt to dispute. That the National Policy has not accomplished all that its promoters expected may be true; but that it has been the means of building up home industries, and thereby giving work to many thousands of our people, is a fact. Of course, the Grit press, once in a great while, with a tremendous flourish of trumpets, announces the closing down of a factory somewhere, and points, with delight, to another failure scored against the N. P. But the Grits are not always happy in their congratulations; very often they speak too quickly, and before long discover that the laugh is turned against them. We met with a case in point a few days ago. On January 20th the Ottawa *Free Press*, a rabid Grit sheet, published the following characteristic item:—

"Having met with heavy losses during the past two years, the large furniture factory at Windsor, Nova Scotia, has been closed. For the same reason the Windsor Iron Foundry has shut down, and hundreds of unemployed mechanics are now crying for bread. Oh, Sir Leonard, thou false prophet, why did we allow ourselves to be deceived by the predictions from thy oily tongue in 1882?"

The *Free Press*, no doubt, imagined it had "a big thing" on Sir Leonard, but it did not last long. A few days later the Windsor *Courier*, a new journal published, if we mistake not, in the interests of the Grit party, pricked the bubble neatly in the following words:—

"We are in a position to give the above a flat denial. The furniture factory has been closed down for four weeks, and commenced operations again yesterday. Ever since the factory has been in operation, it has been customary to shut down in January, to take stock, repair machinery, and generally arrange the past year's business. The Iron Foundry always closes down for similar purposes at the end of each year for a few weeks. It also commenced operations yesterday."

It would be idle to expect the *Free Press* to correct the false statement which it had published; there is little doubt that its editor was fully aware of the circumstances when he penned the lying paragraph, which was intended to do its work and which it assuredly accomplished in quarters where a contradiction would be impossible. But enough of this—we wish to point to some of the beneficial effects of the National Policy, even in our own Island where, perhaps, it is the least appreciated.

During the past summer the Minister of Finance deputed two gentlemen to enquire into the state of the manufacturing industries of the five older Provinces, with a view of making a comparison between the year 1878, under the fly-on-the-wheel policy of the MacKenzie Government, and the year 1884, under the National Policy. It must be borne in mind also, that last year was by no means a favorable one, but that a depression in the commercial and in the industrial world prevailed to a considerable extent. What do we find as a result of these gentlemen's enquiries? Let the following summary speak for itself:

	1878.	1884.
Hands employed..	42,794	77,346
Yearly wages.....	13,833,733	24,396,165
Capital invested..	37,819,931	67,293,373
Yearly output.....	49,966,282	102,870,166
Industries visited	1,501	2,135

Is it no sign of improvement, we ask, that nearly thirty-five thousand more persons are now employed in manufactures than there were six years ago? Are the people worse off now that nearly eleven millions more money are annually paid for wages than was done in 1878? Are our industries going down hill when we know for a certainty that the capital invested in them has nearly doubled since the National Policy was inaugurated? Is it a sign that Protection is killing our industries when it is proved conclusively that the value of the yearly output has more than doubled since that system was adopted? The sober common sense of the people will refuse to be deluded by the sophistries of Mr. Davies and the *Patriot*, and will yield to the irresistible logic of facts as shewn in the figures adduced.

But, we shall be told, the National Policy may suit Ontario and Quebec, but it is death to the Lower Provinces. Let us see. We have no time just now to examine into the figures for Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, but let us take our own Island, and here we shall find a most marvellous increase. Read the following summary:

	1878.	1888.
Hands employed..	663	3,375
Yearly wages.....	210,549	593,504
Capital invested...	305,842	709,500
Yearly output.....	694,045	1,791,592
New Industries.....		93
Lapsed Industries		none

Now we ask any sensible man, in the face of the figures presented above, is not the Island better off to-day than it was in 1878? The number of persons employed in our factories has increased over four hundred per cent—the yearly wages over one hundred and eighty per cent.—the capital invested over one hundred and thirty per cent., and the value of the yearly output nearly one hundred and sixty per cent. Granted, for one moment, that the National Policy has had nothing to do with this remarkable improvement, who is there prepared to say that it has retarded our progress, or done us harm? The National Policy may not be responsible for the improved state of affairs, but it is a remarkable coincidence, to say the least that, with the inauguration of that policy, our drooping industries revived until now they assume the very respectable proportions we have shewn. And with these immense strides in the improvement of our people, with this extraordinary increase of money in circulation among them, and corresponding expansion in their purchasing power, the prices of the necessaries of life are as low, if not lower, than they were in the good old days of the "cheap loaf," which was dear at any price when the workingmen had no money to buy it with.

The "Patriot" Astray.

UNDER the heading, "Sir John's Government denounced by a Conservative," the *Patriot* last week treated its readers to no less than two columns of a speech recently delivered by Senator Alexander. We have not had time to peruse the venerable Senator's deliverance, but we observe that the *Patriot* characterizes it as "telling against the Dominion Government." We take it for granted that there is nothing new in Senator Alexander's remarks—nothing that the *Patriot* has not, scores of times, rehashed from the speeches of Blake and Cartwright; but the point which our contemporary attempts to make is that Senator Alexander is a Conservative, and that Sir John is being denounced by one of his own followers. There is no greater delusion; Senator Alexander may call himself a Conservative, but he has not given Sir John his allegiance for years—he has been disaffected, to say the least. It does not always follow that because a member of Parliament calls himself a Conservative, he is therefore a supporter of Sir John Macdonald's Government, nor that another, who styles himself a Liberal, is necessarily a follower of Mr. Blake. Sir Richard Cartwright is a rank Tory, yet he aspires to the leadership of the combination calling itself the "Liberal party." But let Senator Alexander be Conservative or Liberal, he is a crank of the first water, and if any person doubts what we say, let him read on and judge for himself. The venerable gentleman, on whom Time has laid its hand rather heavily, has always a grievance; it is said that years ago he wanted a seat in the cabinet, but that Sir John, not placing so high a value upon the Senator's qualifications as that gentleman himself, declined to gratify his wishes, and that this disappointment, as in the case of Sir Richard Cartwright, lost to Sir John the confidence of Senator Alexander. The worthy Senator's special grievance, this session, is the size of ex Speaker, Sir David McPherson's portrait. He contends that, as it is larger than the other portraits, it makes the latter appear insignificant and ridiculous, and he insinuated that it was Sir David's vanity which caused him to have his picture painted a size larger than those of his predecessors. Now, for the information of such of our readers as have never seen Sir David McPherson, we will say that he is about the same size as the editor of the *Patriot* (although Lady McPherson considers him better looking), and it is just possible that a canvas which would contain a picture of a man of reasonable size, would be slightly small to do justice to Sir David's gigantic proportions. However that may be, Senator Alexander made another speech, which we have not observed in the *Patriot*, attacking Sir David for having his portrait of such exceeding large size, and gravely made the motion that it be removed from the corridor. Sir David, although rather peppery, pitied the old gentleman, and made no reply, but Sir Alexander Campbell, to shew Senator Alexander what sympathy his colleagues had for his views, called for a division, when there appeared, for the motion Senator Alexander—against it fifty-three! Such is the estimation in which Senator Alexander is held by his fellow-members,—at least one-third of whom are Grits. We hope the *Patriot* will find some stronger meat for its readers than Senator Alexander's puerility.

Winter Communication.

A very large and influential meeting was held in the Market Hall, on Friday evening last, to take into consideration the very inadequate and inefficient means at present provided for communication with the mainland in the winter season. His Worship the Mayor presided, and it was most gratifying to observe the unanimity and complete absence of party feeling which characterized the remarks of the various speakers. It was fully apparent that the feelings of the people have at length been aroused upon the important matter of winter communication, and that they are not prepared to put up any longer with trifling or delay. The speeches were short and to the point, and the resolutions were couched in courteous but forcible terms.

The first resolution, which is as follows, was moved by A. B. Warburton, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Alexander McKinnon, of Esdale Foundry.

Whereas,—In this the twelfth year of our connection with the Dominion of Canada, the people of this Province are still unsupplied with that efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers, which the General Government, as a condition of our entry into the union, promised to establish and maintain between this Island and the mainland, winter and summer;—

And Whereas,—The promise of such constant, direct and efficient means of communication was one of the chief reasons which induced the people of this Island to unite with the Dominion,—

And Whereas,—It is indispensable to the welfare of this Province that our communication with the mainland should not only be as perfect as possible, but should be, as guaranteed by the General Government, efficient and continuous;—

And Whereas,—The experience of the last few weeks has shown the terrible dangers and hardships to which both crews and passengers are exposed by the present system of crossing at the capes, as well as the insecurity to mails;—

Therefore Resolved,—That this meeting insist upon the immediate fulfilment by the Dominion Government of that part of the terms of confederation which relate to communication between this Island and the mainland, and that this Province is entitled to receive compensation for the period during which those terms have not been carried out.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. Fenton T. Newbery, seconded by Councillor Haszard, and is as follows,

Whereas,—The joint address, adopted by the Legislature of this Province at its last session, ably set forth the inconvenience and loss which the people of this Island annually suffer, owing to the failure of the Dominion Government to furnish constant communication with the mainland, as guaranteed by the Terms of Confederation.

Therefore Resolved,—That this meeting approves of the representations contained in the said address, and hereby urge upon the Legislature the necessity of invoking the interference of Her Majesty the Queen, unless immediate and effective measures be taken, during the present session of the Dominion parliament, to secure to us the efficient and continuous communication with the mainland guaranteed to us by the Terms of Confederation. And

Further Resolved,—That this meeting hereby express their deep regret at the delay which has occurred in carrying out the compact between the Dominion and this Island, and their disappointment at the utter apathy with which the Government at Ottawa seem to regard the position of this Island, and its claims to what is nothing more than simple justice in the matter of communication with the mainland.

Upon motion of Hon. D. Laird, seconded by Hon. D. Ferguson, Provincial Secretary, it was resolved that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of State, for the information of the Dominion Government. Donald Farquharson, Esq., M. P. P., and Mr. Archibald McNeill also addressed the meeting.

We sincerely trust that these resolutions may be productive of good and that the Dominion Government may be moved to make a more vigorous attempt than they have yet done, towards carrying out their solemn obligation to provide us with efficient steam communication, both winter and summer. There is no necessity for us entering into a discussion of the subject here; the opinions of our people are summed up in the resolutions we have given above. Let all party and sectional prejudices be cast aside, and if the Dominion Government, after this chance has been given them, still neglect their plain duty, then let us appeal to Her Majesty the Queen who, as one of the contracting parties to the articles of Confederation, is interested in seeing those articles fulfilled and respected.

Hypocrisy Exposed.

THE *Patriot* is very fond of asserting that the Conservative party derive the most of their support from the liquor interest. A week or two ago, when Mr. Pruyn, the Conservative candidate, was returned in Lennox, our contemporary declared that he had been elected by the liquor dealers of the town of Napanee. To a question we asked why the liquor dealers, if they held the balance of power, did not return Mr. Pruyn a year ago, the *Patriot* made no reply. We then shewed that in the town of Napanee, a week or two after the partial election, the Scott Act received a majority in its favor, and when we asked an explanation, the *Patriot* replied that we were obtuse. Well, perhaps we are; we must own to an inability to comprehend the *Patriot's* logic and a determination always to examine the authority for any of its statements. Perhaps the *Patriot* will undertake to explain how it happened that in most of the polling divisions where Mr. Allison received majorities the Scott Act was in the minority, whereas wherever Mr. Pruyn was ahead, the Scott Act had a majority. Those liquor dealers who returned Mr. Pruyn must be a strange lot to cut their own throats in such fashion.

Speaking the other day of the meeting of Parliament the *Patriot* referred to a probability of Sir John's "entrenching himself still more strongly behind the liquor interest." We are not aware what proof our contemporary has for the remark that Sir John has ever sought to entrench himself behind the liquor interest. No evidence is adduced, however, and in its absence we decline to believe the statement. We know that of Sir John's Cabinet a considerable number are total abstainers, and that among his supporters in Parliament are to be found some of the strongest temperance men in the Dominion. But we know, also, that in 1882 Mr. L. H. Davies owed his election to the liquor influence, and that he has ever since put forth most strenuous efforts to retain it. We had occasion a few months ago to call attention to Mr. Davies' attitude towards the Scott Act, and we understand that, in opposition to the views of overwhelming numbers of his constituents, he is still the paid counsel of the men who are seeking to overthrow the law which at present controls the liquor traffic on this Island. We do not find fault with the liquor dealers for carrying on their warfare against the Scott Act, a measure for which we have very little sympathy, nor are we prepared to attack Mr. Davies for taking up their cause before the Courts. It is only when the *Patriot* parades the Grit party as the party of purity and every other moral excellence, and the Grit leaders as models of virtue in every particular, that we cannot resist exposing such wretched hypocrisy. Talk of Sir John entrenching himself behind the liquor interest. In the county of Carleton, which Sir John represents, and where the total vote is less than twenty-five hundred, the Scott Act was recently carried by one thousand majority, proving conclusively that among Sir John's own constituents the temperance sentiment is overwhelming. The *Patriot* pays its readers a poor compliment if it imagines they will believe such nonsense as it talks.

Meeting at Burton.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Mount Pleasant School District, Lot 7, was held in the schoolhouse on the evening of the 31st ult., for the purpose of changing the name of the locality, and of getting a post office established.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Dalton, Mr. Samuel McRae was voted to the chair, while the undersigned acted as Secretary.

It was moved by Mr. R. T. Wright, and seconded by Mr. Simon Griffin,

"That the District heretofore known as Mount Pleasant be hereafter known under the name of "Burton."

On the motion being put to the meeting, it received a unanimous vote in favor of the change. The following resolution, submitted by I. S. Wright, was adopted by the meeting:

Whereas,—There is a distance of about six miles between the two existing offices near-est this place, and people living midway of these offices have a long distance to travel before receiving their mails. And

Whereas,—A post office established between those two existing offices will be a great benefit to the people of this place, as well as a benefit to persons living in Glengarry District which lies immediately back of this District, with roads leading thereto.

Therefore Resolved,—That we petition the Post Master General of Canada to establish a post office in our midst.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Chairman at the close for the able manner in which he conducted the meeting.

INGRAM S. WRIGHT, Secy.

Burton, Feb. 3, 1885.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

LAST Thursday's *Patriot* was a regular fire-eater, and in an article labelled "More Fire-works Needed," the Local Government was violently berated for everything in general, and nothing in particular except "Stephens' Pier." If the editor of the *Patriot* will but exercise patience for a few weeks, he will then realize what a fool he has been making of himself.

WE have to apologise to our readers for an absence of Parliamentary news, but up to the present, nothing other than of a routine nature, has engaged the attention of our representatives. The mails of late have been so irregular, none having been received yet this week, and the telegrams are so short and indefinite, that it is almost impossible to give any idea of what is going on.

IN consequence of a press of other matter, on hand for some time and which we wish to work off, we are compelled to postpone the further review of Mr. Davies' speech until next week. We can promise our readers, however, that it will not spoil in keeping; and, meantime, we recommend them to read the able letter of Hon. William Campbell, which appears on our first page.

THE *Examiner*, accidentally without doubt, for the editor of that journal would on no account be guilty of the sin which he charges upon us, published in Monday's issue a portion of Dr. Cotte's "Pen and Ink Sketch of El Mahdi," as if the article had been contributed directly. The fact is, however, that it was written for the *Catholic World*, and appeared in the February number of that magazine, which, it will be observed, received no credit therefor from the *Examiner*.

WHEN the *Examiner* states that "in fact every important news-item which appears in the HERALD is either taken holus-bolus, or paraphrased from the *Examiner*," it states a wilful falsehood, and if there be any stronger language in which to express our meaning, we desire the *Examiner* to understand it as having been applied. We know the *Examiner* too well to put much reliance upon its news, for it is made the butt of practical jokers, and the vehicle for malicious persons to vent their ill-nature upon innocent and decent people. Much also of what it publishes editorially, and which it wishes its readers to consider original, is copied from other Provincial newspapers.

A GREAT many very good people consider that the Catholic Church is a most aggressive institution, and that of all rulers the Pope is the most intolerant. Such, however, is not the fact, and of this strong proof has come to light in the instructions forwarded by His Holiness to the Bishops of the United States. The following is an extract:—

"We forbid that non-Catholic pupils attending Catholic schools be obliged to assist at Mass or other religious exercises. Let them be left to their own discretion."

It would be well if the authorities in some of our public educational institutions would take a lesson in tolerance from the Holy Father, and cease finding fault with Catholic students for observing Holydays, and occasionally coming late for the morning orisons. Historical questions, about which there is a difference of opinion, should also be treated in a broad manner by public servants in the educational department.

Death of Cardinal McCabe.

HIS EMINENCE Cardinal McCabe died at Kingstown, Ireland, in the early morning of Wednesday last. He had been ill only twenty-four hours. On Sunday his body lay in state in Dublin Cathedral, where it was viewed by twenty thousand persons. A pastoral letter which he had indited, shortly before his death, and which contained a vigorous denunciation of the dynamiters, was on that day read in all the Dublin churches. From an exchange we clip the following brief account of his life, and of leading events in his career:—

"Dr. Edward McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin, was a native of Dublin, where he was born in 1816. He received his education at the well-known school of Rev. Dr. Doyle, and at Maynooth, and was ordained by Archbishop Murray. After serving as curate at Clontarf, and in the pro-cathedral, Marlboro street, he was, in 1856, appointed parish priest of St. Nicholas, one of the poorest and most populous localities in Dublin, where he distinguished himself by his efforts to improve the condition of his poor parishioners, and to promote education among them. In 1863 Archbishop Cullen appointed Dr. McCabe one of his vicar-generals, transferring him to the important parish of Kingstown. In 1877, when the Cardinal's health was failing, Dr. McCabe, as Bishop of Gadara in partibus, was appointed bishop-auxiliary, an appointment which did not, however, confer the right of succession. After Dr. Cullen's death, Dr. McCabe, who administered the diocese as vicar-capitular, was nominated to the Pope as the most worthy—dignissimus—of the three prelates selected by the chapter and parish priests, receiving 43 votes of 51, and on the 24th of March, 1879, his selection by the cardinals of the Propaganda was officially confirmed by the Pope. Dr. McCabe was a man of good parts, a canonist of distinction, popular with his clergy, and an efficient administrator. In the agitation in Ireland his name had been frequently mentioned during the past two years. One of the archbishop of Dublin's latest utterances was apropos of the squabble over the proposed Dublin exhibition—a warning that, if the effort to establish Irish manufactures was to succeed, it must rest on utilitarian, and not merely on patriotic grounds. On the 12th of May, 1882, Archbishop McCabe was created a cardinal, an elevation which placed him in the highest circle of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, his only peers in the British Islands being Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Newman.

The death of Lord O'Hagan removes from the scenes of earth one of the most brilliant Irishmen of modern times. An able lawyer, an accomplished and versatile scholar, a polished orator, he was an ornament to the land which gave him birth. In the various public positions he filled in his native country—Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, Common Pleas Judge, and Lord Chancellor, (he was the first Roman Catholic who held the position since the Great Revolution), his talents appeared to advantage, while in the House of Commons he stood head and shoulders above most of Ireland's representatives. Upon his retirement from the Irish Lord Chancellorship he was raised to the peerage as Baron O'Hagan.

The War in Egypt.

The following additional details of the killing of General Gordon and the fall of Khartoum are at hand. On the day of the capture which is variously stated as 26 and 27th of January, Gen. Gordon's attention was attracted by a tremendous tumult in the street. He left the so called palace or government building in which he had made his head quarters, to ascertain the cause of disturbance. Just as he reached the street he was stabbed in the back and fell dead. The tumult was caused by the Mahdi's troops, who had gained access to the interior of the town through treachery, and who were soon in complete possession of the place, including the citadel. A fearful massacre of the garrison followed. The scenes of slaughter are described as surpassing the Bulgarian atrocities and rivaling the worst horrors of the Sepoy mutiny. The panic stricken Egyptians were captured in their flight and put to death with the most fiendish torture, and some were transfixed with spears and left to bleed to death. Most of the victims were mutilated in a most horrible manner. Eyes were gouged out, noses slit and tongues were torn out by the roots. In many cases mutilated parts of the victims bodies were thrust into their mouths while they were still living. The massacre included many non-combatants—and Egyptian women were subjected to shameful indignities. More than a hundred women and young girls were given over to the Mahdi's followers to be used as slaves. After the slaughter many Arabs were seen rushing about the streets with heads of Egyptians impaled upon their spears. The next night was spent in a saturnalia of blood and debauchery. Since the capture of Khartoum the Mahdi has repaired the fortifications and has made the place well nigh impregnable. He has made it his permanent headquarters, and is said to have abundance of guns, small arms, and ammunition.

Wolseley telegraphs from Korti as follows: Gen. Brackenbury has sent from Dalka Island the following report of the recent engagement. The attack was planned and gallantly executed. Our expectation is that the effect of the battle will be to open the way to Berber without fighting. The rebels held the high ridge of the razor-backed hills with some advanced kopples in front, close to the river. Six companies of the Black Watch regiment and six companies of the South Staffordshire regiment marched around the high ridge of the hills, entirely turning the enemy's position, which was attacked from the rear. The number of the enemy was not great, but their position was extremely strong and difficult of access, and they fought with the most determined bravery. The Black Watch advanced over the rocks and broken ground upon the kopples. General Earle was amongst the foremost in this attack, and to the deep sorrow of every officer and man in the force, was killed just as the summit of the first kopple was reached. At the same time six companies of the Staffordshire regiment went to the attack of the high ridge, the way to which lay over the most difficult ground possible. In this attack their gallant commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Eyre, was killed. Meanwhile, the 19th Hussars had captured the enemy's camp, and our success was complete. Ten of the enemy's standards fell into our hands. The enemy's losses were great, and the dead lie thick among the rocks and in the open space where they tried to rush through our advancing force. Scarcely any of the enemy can have escaped. Besides Earle, who was killed by a bullet fired from a hut, the British slain numbered Lieut. Col. Coveney and nine men of the rank and file, with four officers and forty-two men wounded. These have been brought to Dalka Island.

Last Wednesday General Brackenbury telegraphed from Kerbeka, a translation of an Arabic document, found near the camp deserted by the rebels on Tuesday. It is from the Governor of Berber to his faithful followers. The document commences: "To-day, after midday prayer, I have received a letter from the faithful Khalifa Abdullah Eden Mohammed, in which he says that Khartoum was taken on Monday, the 9th Robi, 1302, on the side of Ellborri, in the following manner: El Mahdi prayed and blessed the troops, who then advanced against the fortifications. They entered Khartoum in a quarter of an hour, killed the traitor Gordon and captured his steamers and boats. God has made him glorious. Be grateful then and praise God for His unspeakable mercy." It may be noted that "Ninth Robi" corresponds to January 28th, European style.

Notwithstanding the various reports, Gordon's fate is still uncertain, and there is a chance that the gallant officer is alive though a prisoner. Spies have been despatched by General Wolseley to obtain all possible information. Wolseley is compelled to remain at Korti owing to the importance of communications constantly passing between him and the Government.

The War Office has organized a force of balloonists from the Engineers corps of the army for experimental service in the Soudan. They will be provided with three large balloons capable of carrying a number of men twenty-four hours at a time, and many small balloons for signalling purposes.

General Graham and staff have started from London for Egypt. Upon their arrival in Cairo they will meet General Stephenson and other military officials in council, and will subsequently proceed to Suakim. The expectation of the war officials is that the forces which are to start from Suakim will reach Berber, if the march proves successful, by April 2nd.

At the request of Gen. Wolseley, Hassen Bey, brother of the Khedive, has assumed command of the Egyptian troops in the Soudan with the title of Governor-General. This is expected to have a good effect upon the Soudanese, as showing that England does not desire the conquest of Egypt.

GORDON REPORTED SAFE.

Saturday's London *Standard* publishes a despatch from its correspondent at Korti stating that a messenger who has just arrived at Korti, declares Khartoum has not been captured by the Mahdi.

The *Times* still clings to the hope that Gen. Gordon is alive, and asks if Gordon had been killed and Khartoum captured, why did not the Mahdi let Col. Wilson land there and then massacre him and his party?

The Press Association states under reserve that late on Saturday night the War Office sent a telegram to Miss Gordon at Southampton to the effect that Khartoum had not fallen and that Gordon was safe.

Wolseley informs the government that the Mudir of Dongola and all the natives thereabouts persist in the belief that Khartoum has not yet fallen. Col. Wilson, however, Wolseley says, is positive there can be little or no doubt on that point. Wolseley himself hopes to receive, in a few days, specific and reliable information concerning the situation at Khartoum and the fate of Gordon from trusty spies he despatched up the Nile. These messengers are expected to soon reach Korti on their return.

Advices received state that the rebels from Berber started for Metemneh to reinforce the garrison there, but returned upon hearing that the Nile column was advancing. There is great activity in Osman Digna's camp. Women are being armed and drilled, and every possible preparation is being made for an obstinate resistance to the British advance.

Around the World.

Moncton is having a poultry show.

Sugar has advanced one quarter of a cent.

Three men were lynched in Iowa last week.

More earthquake shocks were felt in Spain last week.

Judge Weldon, of New Brunswick, died last week, aged 80.

Bishop McDonald, of Harbor Grace, Nfld., has gone to Rome.

Seven petitions have been presented to the Senate for divorce.

The permissive Liquor bill was defeated in St. John's, Nfld.

Cunningham and Barton, dynamiters, are to be tried for high treason.

Lord Roseberry and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre have entered the Cabinet.

The Truro, N. S., Furniture Factory was burned last week. Loss $10 000.

The British Columbia Legislature have another anti-Chinese Bill before them.

A number of unemployed workmen created a disturbance in London on Sunday.

It is reported that Mr. Landry, M P., will succeed to the vacancy on the New Brunswick bench.

The New Glasgow glass factory employs about 130 hands, and the sales for the past year amounted to nearly $1,000,000.

It is reported that a Maryland village blacksmith has inherited an English earldom and an estate worth two millions.

It is said that the new Catholic University in the United States is to be established at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.

Bain (Conservative) has been elected for Soulanges in the Dominion Parliament by 295 over his opponent, also a Conservative.

During the next 250 years there will be only one total eclipse of the sun, that of August 12th, 1999, which can be seen in England.

The sentries at Sheerness Magazine have been trebled in consequence of the appearance of suspicious parties, supposed to be dynamiters.

There is a potato famine in Moncton. A dealer, a few days ago, made a cash offer of 50 cents a bushel for a large quantity, but without avail.

Halifax rum must be very bad; several unfortunate wives have lately been the victims of fearful outrages at the hands of their husbands.

A piece of ground having a frontage of four inches on the west side of Broadway near White Street, New York, recently sold for $1,000.

A gold brick, weighing 14 lbs., was exhibited in the International Hotel, Halifax, the other day. It was taken from one of the Nova Scotia mines.

It is said that 20,000 visitors from across the border were at the Montreal carnival. The New York and Boston papers published large accounts of the festivities.

The earnings of the whole system of the Canadian Pacific railway for the last week in January of this year amount to $134,000; last year, $70,000; increase, $64,000.

A grease spot can be taken out of a carpet by applying a warm buckwheat batter, and the batter can be taken out by cutting a hole in the carpet where the batter was applied.

The steamer *York City*, of the Furness Line, arrived in Halifax on Sunday, disabled and encased in ice from stem to stern, and from masthead to keel, with her crew badly exhausted.

The London police and other crown witnesses in the case of Cunningham, the dynamiter, have received letters threatening their lives if they give damaging testimony against the prisoner.

It is announced that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Clementine, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium.

The rumors about Sir Charles Tupper being obliged to go to the South of France for the benefit of his health are not true. When last heard from he was enjoying exceptionally good health.

The labor crisis in France is the cause of the utmost alarm. All efforts of relief by government are futile. At present there are 300,000 workmen idle in Paris, and at least 1,000,000 in the provinces.

The mercury in Chicago registered 18 degrees below zero at 8 o'clock last Wednesday morning. Two trains only left for the east. Thousands of cattle and hogs were frozen to death in abandoned freight trains.

Eleven men went into the main sewer in Chicago last Thursday, to clear it out and were overcome by gas. Six were taken out in safety, but four were dead when brought to the surface and and one died shortly after.

A public spirited Montreal citizen, Mr. F. X. Beaudry, intends building an orphanage in that city at the cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars on a site given by himself, and adding one hundred thousand dollars towards its endowment.

The Canadian voyageurs were to leave Alexandria for Canada on the 6th inst., and will land at Halifax about March 1st. Seventy-five of them have accepted a three months engagement with the Imperial service, and will remain in the Nile army.

A fire occurred in the insane department of the county alms house, West Philadelphia, last Thursday night. Of 300 inmates 19 were burned to death. Others were left to roam about the grounds at will and many were picked up by the police throughout the city.

An explosion, attended with sadly fatal results, took place last week in the Vale Colliery, near New Glasgow, N. S. Thirteen men were killed and thirty-five children are left fatherless. The wife of one of the dead men was confined when his dead body was brought home.

The wife and eleven year old son of Rev. C. H. Snell were recently murdered at Grand Forks, Dakota, by George Miller, a hired man, whom Mrs. Snell had been scolding for going to a dance. The murderer has been arrested and has made a confession. Mrs. Snell was Miss Yorke, of Parrsboro, N.S

The new Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, in New York, which is the largest church in the United States, except the Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, was recently consecrated with elaborate ceremonies, in which Archbishop Corrigan, Archbishop Ryan, and twelve bishops took part. The church was built by the Paulist Fathers at a cost of about $260,000.

Mr. Beatty, M. P., promises something new in the way of temperance legislation during the present session. He intends to introduce a bill prohibiting the sale and manufacture of spirits in the Dominion of Canada, but permitting the use of light wines and beer. It will further aim at making drunkenness a criminal offence, and any person getting drunk either in public or private houses may be charged before the Police Magistrate with a criminal offence within thirty days after having violated the law.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., the wife of Thomas A. McLean of a son.

In the city of New Westminster, British Columbia, on Jan. 2nd, the wife of R. P. McDonald (of the firm of McDonald Bros.) of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. Mary's Church, Indian River, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. John Chaisson, D. D., James O'Regan, Esq., of Parrsboro, N. S., to Miss Ada A. Hughes, eldest daughter of J. W. Hughes, Esq., County Line Station.

At Meadow Brook, on the 10th inst., by the father of the bride, Joseph E. Stretch, to Harriet A. Ross, daughter of Rev. Malcolm Ross.

At Little Pond, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Walker, P. P., Mr. Hercules McDonald, of Grand River Parish, to Miss Mary McDonald, of Little Pond.

At Grand River, Lot 55, by the Rev. F. J. McDonald, P. P., Capt. George Young, of St. Mary's Parish, to Miss Frances V. McKinnon, daughter of Alex. McKinnon, Esq., of Melrose, and sister of Prof. W. D. McKinnon, of Santa Clara College, San Francisco, California.

At St. Peter's Bay, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Father Dumont, P. P., Mr. Ronald H McCormack, of Grand River, Lot 55, to Miss Sophia Jane McInnis, of St. Peter's Bay.

At Grand River, Lot 55, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. F. J. McDonald, Mr. James McInnis, of St. Peter's Bay, to Miss Sarah Jane McCormack, of Grand River

At East Point, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. D. J. Gillis, P. P., Mr John Walker, son of Donald Walker, of Launching Place, and brother of Rev. Dr. Walker and Doctors F. and H. Walker, to Miss Barbara Beaton, of East Point.

At Grand River, Lot 55, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. F. J. McDonald, V. P., Mr. Gregory McLean, of Grand River Parish, to Miss Elizabeth McCormack, of Lawrence, Mass.

At Spring Hill, Cum. Co., Dec. 24, by the Rev. J. W. Robertson, George McLeod, carpenter, to Mira, youngest daughter of John T. Adams, Campbellton, Lot 4, P. E. I.

At Hamilton, Dakota, on the 26th Nov., 1884, by the Rev Mr Kerfoot, assisted by the Rev Mr Heemer, Mr. Alexander Roney, son of Mr Joseph Roney, of Hibbert, Ontario, to Miss Levina Larter, late of P. E. Island.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev John McLeod, Strathalbyn, Mr. John Reddie White, to Miss Flora Stewart, both of Springton

At Freetown, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Wm. Scott, Mr. Thomas McMurdo, North Bedeque, to Janet, second daughter of late Mr. Christopher Cairns.

At Alberton, on the 11th inst., by Rev. R.W. Dyer, John Webb, son of James Webb, Esq., to Olivia McDoull, both of Lot 6.

DIED.

At his residence, Grand River, Lot 14, on the 8th inst., after seven days' illness of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. Roderick Gillis, aged 71 years, leaving a widow, 9 children and 14 grandchildren to mourn the loss of an affectionate father, a kind friend and a loving husband. May he rest in peace.

(*Boston Pilot and Daily Globe Please Copy.*)

At Souris, on the 15th inst., Agnes, the beloved wife of P. A. McIntyre, in the 38th year of her age, leaving three infant children May she rest in peace

At Hope River, on the 7th of February, after a lingering illness of three years, which she bore with christian resignation to the Divine Will, Johanna Harrington, beloved wife of John Fleming, in the 48th year of her age, leaving a husband, five sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and loving mother. May her soul rest in peace.

At Souris on the 31st ult., after a lingering illness, Alexander Cheverie, aged 34. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters to mourn their loss. May he rest in peace.

At the residence of her nephew, James E. Laverty, Glenfinnan, after an illness of two years, Mary Laverty, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, in the 61st year of her age. May her soul rest in peace

At West River, on the 8th January, Andrew Coady, aged 80 years. May he rest in peace.

At Hazel Grove, Lot 22, on the 5th inst., after a short illness, Joseph Holroyd McKinnon, youngest son of Donald and Ellen McKinnon, aged 7 years and 5 months

At Wood Islands, on the 12th inst., Dorothy Munn. Deceased was born in Collonsay, Argyleshire, Scotland, in the year 1809, and emigrated to this Island with her parents in 1804.

At New York, Feb. 7th, Captain Angus McDonald, jr., aged 48 years, son of the late Captain Angus McDonald, of Souris West. May he rest in peace.

In this city, on the 17th inst., Susan H., aged 2 years, 3 months and 10 days, eldest child of G. and Eliza Ledwich.

At Naufrage, Lot 43, on the 4th inst., of pneumonia, Margaret, beloved wife of Donald McKenzie, in the 67th year of her age, universally regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. May her soul rest in peace.

At Charlottetown, February 13th, Moses Doucette, aged 62 years.

At his residence, Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., universally beloved and regretted, Henry Wolsey Bayfield, Admiral, R. N., aged 90 years.

At Souris, on the 9th inst., John, dearly beloved son of Dr. E. B. and H. M. Muttart, aged two years and 9 months.

At Point Prim, Feb. 10th, after a short illness, Georgina, the beloved wife of Captain Alexander Cameron, and daughter of the late Edward Roberson, Esq., of Newton, Belfast.

On the 16th inst., Annie O'Connell, aged 19 years, youngest daughter of Timothy O'Connell

At Moncton, N. B., on the 11th inst., Mary Ann, aged 46, wife of Caleb Morrill.

At Summerside, January 31st, Ella V., infant daughter of Mr. W. T. Green, aged 4 months.

At his residence, North River, on the 2nd inst., Artemas Warren, eldest son of the late Frederick Warren of the same place, aged 43 years.

At Charlottetown, on the 14th inst., leaving a large family to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother, Dorothy, wife of the late Thomas Davy, aged 72 years.

At the Poorhouse, on the 12th February, Thomas Hayter, aged 77 years, a native of England.

At New Glasgow, P. E. I., Feb. 11th, the infant son of Dr. W. Honeywell.

On the 24th December, 1884, at Byram, Miss., in the 37th year of his age, John B. McLean, of New York, eldest son of Malcolm McLean, Graham's Road, New London.

At Stratford, Ont., Feb. 6th, Andrew Mitchell, a native of Halifax, and for many years a resident of Charlottetown

Egyptian News.

An offer comes from New South Wales to send five hundred infantry and two batteries of artillery to the Soudan within a month.

Two transports, bearing troops of the second expedition to the Red Sea, sailed from Naples on Thursday. The troops received an ovation before they departed.

The report that El Mahdi's troops are marching to attack Kassala has led to a renewal of negotiations with Italy for the despatch of an Italian expedition from Massowah for the relief of the garrison.

A telegram has been received at the War Office from Wolseley, in which he sends an account of the fall of Khartoum, as given by a native who was an eye-witness to the entrance of the rebels into the town. This informant says Khartoum was entered by El Mahdi's forces at daybreak on the morning of January 26th, and that Gordon was killed by a volley from rebel riflemen while he was on his way from headquarters to the Austrian consulate. The Austrian Consul was killed in his residence, and the Greek consulate held a prisoner by the Mahdi.

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