THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1885

Waterworks and Sewerage.

OUR City Council is just now in that very delightful condition known as "sixes and sevens" and, as a natural consequence, the affairs of the city are fast going to the "bow-wows." Meanwhile the waterworks, which we seemed so sure of, a few months ago, are as far off as ever. An Act of Incorporation was procured by a Company last winter but, so far as we have learned, no steps have ever been taken towards its organization. The City Council, sometime ago, resolved to enter into a contract with this company to supply not less than fifty hydrants at an annual charge of three thousand dollars; this decision they reaffirmed last Monday evening, and there the matter stands.

We are strongly in favor of a system of waterworks for Charlottetown, whereby a sufficient quantity of pure water may be supplied for domestic and fire purposes, but we do not approve of the plan which at present is proposed. We believe that the city should obtain full and exact information of the source whence it is intended to draw the water, and an estimate of the cost of the waterworks, and then they should contract with a responsible firm for their construction. The city should own the waterworks, not a company. The history of waterworks everywhere they have been introduced is, that they are a paying investment; then let the city have all the money that is to be made, for we want it badly enough. Besides this, we have a bitter experience of what it means to be in the hands, and at the mercy of corporations—the Telegraph Company for instance. If, after having the system in operation for a few years, it should be found necessary to extend it or improve it, the cost would be trifling compared with what a company would tax us; and the citizens would practically have in their own hands the regulation of the charges. We cannot see that there is room for any difference of opinion in this matter—the advantages of a city proprietary instead of that of a company must be obvious.

But there is another subject intimately associated with the waterworks, and that is sewerage. At present we have none. A very important question to be decided is if, with a system of waterworks, we could do without sewerage; our own opinion is that we could not, but we are open to conviction. We have sensible demonstration every hour of the filthy state of Charlottetown, and we have the additional testimony of the health officer who, only the other day, reported upon "the deplorable, and very unsanitary state of this city with regard to the disposal of its sewage." With a largely increased—practically an unlimited—supply of water, and no means of carrying it off, the town would soon be floating in filth. Our soil, like a sponge, can absorb only a certain quantity, and soon it would become so charged as almost to be putrid. The very best authorities look upon sewerage as a necessary concomitant of waterworks. Professor Galbraith, of the School of Science, Toronto, in a paper read before a convention of the Board of Health of Ontario, said that:—

"A system of waterworks necessitates a system of sewerage as surely as a system of contracting debts necessitates a system of paying for them—failure in either case will tend to demoralization."

In the September number of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, Dr. J. S. Billings, an eminent sanitarian, wrote:—

"As regards water supply, this is now generally admitted, but the public does not yet understand that sewers are equally important; that, in fact, the one necessitates the other; and the sooner the lesson is learned and acted upon, the better it will be for all concerned, but especially for four classes, viz.: owners of city real estate, merchants, the industrious poor, and young children."

Dr. Johnson, in his report to the City Board of Health the other day, speaking of drainage said:—

"In my mind the preservation of the reputation, peace, comfort and health of the city demands the early adoption of some such measure as that now indicated. Efficient water supply, however important, is by no means of greater importance than efficient drainage as a question now demanding prompt decision; and of these two pressing questions of the day, my own opinion is that the latter is, in a sanitary point of view, more urgent and pressing than the former."

The question remains with our citizens if they will run counter to the opinions of eminent sanitarians, counter to the opinion of their own health officer, and introduce a large supply of water without at the same time providing for carrying it off. There are various systems of sewerage—of these we shall not speak—but we strongly advise that waterworks and sewerage be introduced together, and we hope the time is not far distant, when we shall be in possession of both.

Fair Play!

THERE are only two Grit newspapers in this Province, and the treatment which Mr. Hackett has received from one of them is characteristic of the atrocious manner in which the press of that party handle their political opponents. Scarcely had he set his foot upon the Island, when the Summerside *Pioneer* published a gross falsehood regarding his vote upon the Scott Act Amendment Bill. Mr. Hackett immediately wrote a letter pointing out the inaccuracy of the *Pioneer's* statement, but this the editor declined to insert, offering, however, to make editorial explanation and reparation in his next issue. Neither did he do this, but adding insult to injury, has in several issues, admitted anonymous correspondence, which not only renew the charge against Mr. Hackett, but go so far as to attack his private character. The *Patriot* has never ceased to howl, and Mr. L. H. Davies to rave, because we did not publish Mr. Davies' letter, which appeared in the *Patriot* addressed, not to us in particular, but to the editors of the city papers, although we have more than once offered to insert any letter which Mr. Davies may send to us for publication. If our action was culpable (which we by no means admit), by what terms will the *Patriot* denounce its twin-brother's conduct? We publish the following letter from Mr. Hackett:—

SIR,—Some time ago I challenged the editor of the Summerside *Pioneer* to prove his charge against me, that I, at the last session, shirked the votes on the Scott Act amendments. This he has not done, but in a late issue of his paper states that a friend told him I did. I do not know that the word of Mr. McKinnon's friend will be accepted by the public, while that gentleman himself says he has the proof but will not produce it. I again have to request him to publish the votes taken on June 18, and allow the public to judge whether I shirked the votes or not. I think it mean of Mr. McKinnon to withhold the proof, if he has it in his possession. If he has not the proof he should not have made the charges. I notice, however, that he has called to his assistance quite a swarm of anonymous correspondents, creatures who are either ashamed or afraid to sign their names to their own productions. One of these, calling himself "Inquirer," states that I did vote on some minor amendments, but dodged the most important, viz., the amendment from the Senate allowing the sale of beer and light wines in Scott Act Counties. Had this correspondent been better informed, he would have known that that amendment was negatived by the House without a vote; consequently my name could not appear.

Another correspondent, who adopts the misnomer of "Truth," says that any one can turn up *Hansard* of June 18, and see for himself if my name appears there. This is exactly what I want "Truth" or any one else to do, but which he and others dare not do. If they did, they would find my name recorded three times on that day in support of Mr. Jamieson's motions, who, everybody knows, was acting for the Dominion Alliance. They would also find that the name of Mr. Yeo, who jointly represents the "banner temperance county" with myself, does not appear at all. Any reasonable person would therefore say that it was Mr. Yeo, and not I, who dodged the votes, and that the strictures of the *Pioneer* must have been intended for him, and not for your humble servant.

EDWARD HACKETT.

Tignish, Sept. 9, 1885.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE hypocrisy of Grit temperance men has received a striking exemplification in the person of Mr. Thomas Robertson, M. P. for Shelburne, who has of late been speaking in St. John in opposition to the return of Mr. Everitt, the Conservative candidate, and a pronounced temperance man. Mr. Robertson is one of those who, when it suits their party purposes, strongly urge upon the electors to vote for none other than strictly prohibition men.

THE American Government have practically conceded the point that their statistics relating to immigration from Canada are worthless, and have been fraudulent. An order has been issued by the proper department acknowledging that they possess no proper means of making the computation, and authorizing the suspension of further publication of returns until the subject shall have been investigated by a special agent of the Treasury. What will the Grits do now for facts (?)

A NEW feature in the approaching general elections in Great Britain is the number of Catholics who are seeking English constituencies. We believe we are correct in saying that, at present, England does not return a single Catholic to Parliament. Recent despatches mention among those who will ask the suffrages of the electors in November, the names of Mr. Blunt, the well known friend of Arabi, Mr. H. Matthews, Q. C., Mr. C. Russell, Q. C., Messrs. Corry, Bromby, O'Connor Power, and Justin McCarthy.

IN the Market Hall, a fortnight ago today, Mr. L. H. Davies declared that he had never been a subscriber to the HERALD and that it had never been inside his house. Last week we replied that the HERALD had been regularly delivered at Mr. Davies' residence for over a year and that he had paid twelve months' subscription therefor. Mr. Davies has not denied this assertion. Can he truthfully deny it—we do not dispute his competency and willingness to deny anything—but will he explain the little discrepancy between his statement and ours?

AND now it is the Halifax *Herald* which is dissatisfied with Mr. L. H. Davies' veracity. It says:—

"We submit this question: If a man goes before an audience, and over and over again tells the people that the C. P. R. company has 'drawn on the country' for another five millions; if he says that this five millions is a part of a sum 'which the taxpayers of Canada have to pay,' and that this money is 'in the pockets' of the C. P. R. company; if, when so speaking, he knows that the five millions was a temporary loan, and that it has been repaid, principal and interest, can that speaker be called a man of common honesty? Can his deliberately spoken word be believed? We do not say that L. H. Davies deliberately uttered a falsehood, but have merely stated the case, and allowed the people to draw their own inferences."

A FORTNIGHT ago, this evening, in the Market Hall, Mr. L. H. Davies stated that he had sent a letter to the HERALD in reply to the strictures which we had made upon his political conduct, and that we had refused to publish it. The next day, in the *Examiner*, the editor of this paper, over his own signature, denounced Mr. Davies' statement as a wilful and a deliberate lie, and offered to publish any letter which Mr. Davies might send him. This offer was repeated in last Wednesday's HERALD, yet we have so far received no communication from Mr. Davies. Meantime he is going through the country vilifying us, and begging for sympathy on the plea that we will not do him justice. Send along your letter, Mr. Davies.

IN his speech in the Market Hall a fortnight ago, Mr. L. H Davies enlarged upon the millions which had been paid for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, and treated the thirty millions loan of 1884, and the five millions loan of last session as gifts to the company, but never hinted that the loan of five millions had been repaid. For this he was brought to book by the Halifax *Herald* which cast serious reflections upon Mr. Davies' honesty and truthfulness. The *Patriot* flies to Mr. Davies' defence, and explains that the report of his speech which it published was "particularly brief respecting the Canada Pacific Railway," and that "Mr. Davies' explanation that the five millions loan had been returned to the Government was omitted in the Secretary's report." We happen to have heard that part of Mr. Davies' speech which alluded to these loans, and we unhesitatingly say that Mr. Davies never made mention that the five millions had been returned, but that he very dishonestly abstained from doing so.

MR. L. H. DAVIES is just now busily engaged in howling all over the Island because the Government have not put on armed cruisers to keep American fishermen out of our waters. The answer is a very simple one, that it is not advisable, in view of the negotiations which are so soon to take place with the American Government, to adopt a measure of such doubtful utility, and thereby disturb the good feeling which at present exists between the United States and Canada. To fit out armed cruisers would cost a very large amount, neither would it prevent our neighbors from fishing, while their presence, did they make no seizures at all, would exasperate the Americans, and render doubly hard our chances of negotiating a treaty with them. It is not very many months since Mr. L. H. Davies held the same views, and because he thought the Government intended putting on cruisers he strongly opposed such an idea. Here are his words:—

"Do you tell me that one hundred, or two hundred, or as I have seen myself, five hundred, in old times, American vessels can go down fishing upon the shores of the Maritime Provinces, and that you are going to keep them beyond the three mile limit? You may do it—you may carry out as vigorous a policy as you like, and spend as much money as you like, but you will not keep out the Americans from those fishing grounds, unless you cause a great deal of discord, and a great deal of ill feeling and animosity, different from the feeling that now prevails between the people of the United States and the people of the Maritime Provinces. We are willing to share with the Americans, and give them our waters provided we can get proper commercial relations with them; that is what I believe nine-tenths of the intelligent men of the Maritime Provinces want."

Mr. Davies wants Reciprocity with the people of the United States who are not particularly anxious for it, and the way he would bring it about would be by putting on armed cruisers to keep the American fishermen out of our waters and thereby, as he says himself, "cause a great deal of discord, ill feeling and animosity" in the breasts of the American people. That is Mr. Davies' plan—what a clever man Mr. Davies is!

The New Dominion Building in Summerside.

LAST Thursday we had the pleasure, in company with a number of the leading citizens of Summerside, of inspecting the new Dominion Building in that town, which has recently been finished by Mr. Pierce Doyle. The building is situate upon the corner of Fitzroy and Summer Streets, a site which, we regret to say, is most unsuitable and inconvenient. To render it accessible to the business portion of the town, an outlet will have to be opened from Water Street at considerable cost. Another mistake has also been made in the position of the building on the ground plot—as constructed, an unsightly one-storey wing fronts on the principal street of the two, and is the first object that strikes the eye, instead of the main building. But, aside from these objections, our business is with the building as we find it, and we feel bound to say that, so far as we can judge, the work has been completed in a substantial manner. The building is of brick, with freestone trimmings, and the interior is very handsomely finished. One noticeable feature is the great amount of light that has been secured, as also the conveniences for thorough ventilation. There are two principal entrances from Summer Street; one of them leads directly into the Post Office, which will occupy the whole of the first floor, a space 45 x 34 feet. The flooring is of matched spruce, covered with hard pine, three inches wide, and all the lower flat and the halls are wainscotted, with ash cappings.

Ascending to the second storey, our attention was at once attracted by the very handsome staircase which leads to the top of the building. The treads and banisters are of ash, and the newel posts of birch; the dimensions of the rails, which are also of ash, are six inches by four. Upon this flat are the apartments for the Customs, consisting of two good-sized rooms, well lighted and ventilated. There are also offices for the Savings Bank, and for the Inland Revenue. The woodwork of the building is painted in different shades of green, and the panels of the doors in light grey. Upon the first and second floors, the ceilings are all corniced; the walls, intentionally, are rough, and it is proposed to tint them. The locks used are of the very best description, and the door knobs and plates are of bronze in Japanese finish.

On the upper storey there are five rooms, airy, light and well finished, and also two storerooms, which, unfortunately, are left in total darkness. These apartments are intended for the keeper. Here also is the tank into which water is forced by pumps from the cellar, and supplies the whole building. From some of these windows a splendid view is obtainable of Bedeque Bay and surrounding country. Above this storey is a garret, unfinished but useful for storage. All the windows are fitted with double sashes, with the latest improved styles of fasteners and lifts.

Attached to the building is a large wing to be used as an examining warehouse, and adjoining thereto is an apartment for the Assayer of Weights and Measures. The building will be heated by steam, but the boiler and fittings are not yet put in. Over the main entrances are some very fine chisellings in stone, executed by Mr. Cox, formerly of St. John, N. B., but who has taken up his residence in Summerside. The roof is covered with slates and galvanized iron, and is an excellent job, and the Post Office, Customs and Savings Bank are severally provided with fireproof vaults. Altogether the building is a handsome one, highly creditable to the contractor, and which will be not only an advantage but an ornament to Summerside. In the construction Mr. Doyle had the able assistance of Mr. Patrick Power, of Charlottetown, as foreman of the carpenter work, and of Mr. Hugh Clancey, of St. John, as foreman of masonry; these gentlemen have well sustained their reputations by the manner in which they have put this building out of hand. During the afternoon Mr. Bowness photographed the building, taking in at the same time the company present, who grouped themselves on the steps. The contract for fitting up the Post Office has been awarded to Mr. Theo. J. Clark. It is not anticipated that the building will be ready for occupation before next spring.

In the evening, at Wells' Hotel, Mr. Doyle entertained a number of his friends at supper. Among those present were Judge Kelly, Edward Hackett, M. P.; Dr. Gillis, M. P. P.; Angus McMillan, ex-M. P. P.; H. C. Green, Postmaster; R. McC. Stavert, Cashier Summerside Bank; David Rogers, Dr. Beairsto, R. T. Holman, John Gaffney, W. A. Brennan, Proprietor Summerside *Journal*; John H. Bell, Barrister; Ronald McDonald, Finlay McNeill, Vice-Consul United States; Charles Murphy, H. M. Customs; Colin McLennan, T. H. Robblee, W. B. Harshman, John McKenzie, Champion Tailor; James Clark, A. E. Clarke, P. E. Island Railway; Howard Farrow, T. B. Grady, Crawford Brown, William Wickham, Charles Lafferty, Dugald McInnis, Lot 14; Cox, Ryan, Patrick Power, Peter Gillis, Archd. Pentz, Alvin Laird, and W. C. DesBrisay, Editor HERALD. Mr. Gaffney occupied the chair, ably supported by Messrs. Finlay McNeill, R. T. Holman, and A. E. Clarke. The supper was served by Mr. Wells in first-class style, and if his table on this occasion be a sample of his bill of fare we bespeak for him an extensive patronage. After ample justice had been done to the good things, the health of Her Majesty the Queen was drunk, and various other toasts enthusiastically received and responded to, the company adjourning at an early hour.

Mr. Doyle has been a most successful contractor and during the last twenty years in which he has been in business, his dealings with the public have ever been conducted in the most satisfactory manner. Among the many enduring works which he has erected may be mentioned the following: the Summerside Drill Shed, the Railway Wharf, Summerside, the Malpeque Breakwater; the Souris Breakwater; the Stock Farm Buildings; the West River Bridge; North River Bridge; Wright's Bridge; Bridge at Lot 10; Grand River Bridge (1873); South West Bridge, Lot 16; Fullarton's Marsh Bridge; rebuilding of Grand River Bridge 1879, Block to Queen's Wharf, Summerside; rebuilding of Queen's Wharf, Summerside, after August gale 1873; approaches to Ferry Wharf, Charlottetown; the Summerside Convent, 1868; the new Summerside Convent, 1884; the *Progress* Printing Office, Summerside; the Eastern District School, Summerside; the residences of the following gentlemen, viz: Hon. William Campbell, New London; H. C. Green, Summerside, John McKenzie, do, Thomas Crabbe, do, Neil McKelvie, do, late S. A. Muncey, do, Wm. Wickham, do, Wm. Shea, do, Alex. Grady, do, C. B. Saunders (two houses); Peter McNutt, Kensington; Timothy Driscoll, Indian River; James Bernard, Malpeque, the stores and warehouse of Hon. John Lefurgey, Summerside; David Rogers' large Warehouse, Summerside; Schoolhouse, Lot 14; and last, but not least, the Dominion building, now finished. The foregoing is by no means a complete list of Mr. Doyle's contracts; as is well known, a great number of the houses in Summerside were removed there from outlying districts; Mr. Doyle moved hundreds of these houses. Perhaps his most successful exploits in this line were the removal of the Parochial House, now occupied by Father Doyle in Summerside, from Fifteen Point, and the moving of the Presbyterian Church with tower and spire attached. While occasionally we may express our preferences for certain politicians on account of what we deem their meritorious public services, we must certainly accord to Mr. Doyle, who is no politician, the meed of being one of the most useful public men in Prince Edward Island. He is a large employer of labor, and thus contributes materially to the well-being of a numerous class in the community, while, by his energy and skill, he has done much to forward the progress of our Province. He is a man yet in the prime of life, vigorous and generous-hearted, and we hope that there are many days of health and strength before him ere he lays down his tools to rest.

Vice-President Hendricks Endorses Parnell.

A large meeting of citizens was held last week in Indianapolis to endorse Mr. Parnell in his present political career respecting Ireland. Speeches were made by Vice-President Hendricks and Mayor McMaster. Resolutions of sympathy and encouragement for Mr. Parnell and the Irish party were adopted. Mr. Hendricks said in part: It is known the world over that Ireland, from the day of Henry I, until this hour, has not had fair play from Great Britain. On the contrary, she has been denied the rights of equal citizenship and been despoiled of her lands. Forty-five years ago the population of the "Green Isle" was 9,000,000, a large population for a region of country only the size of Indiana. To-day that population is only 5,000,000, a loss in less than half a century of 4,000,000 of people—almost an entire half of the entire population gone from Ireland. I know the famine of 1843 had much to do with this, but bad government and cruelties by her landlords have done more than famine and pestilence to depopulate the beautiful isle. It cannot remain always this way. The landlord who draws the rent cannot always enjoy it in Paris and in London. He must have part in the fortunes of the people of the country or quit. It cannot always be that the people of Ireland are to be oppressed. I think the day of tyranny in every form was to pass away, and that the day is soon to come when all men will be blessed with good government and just laws. There are this fall 100 members of Parliament to be elected from Ireland, and Mr. Parnell expects that of this number his cause will carry 80 or 85. They will go to Parliament for the purpose of asserting the right of local self-government for Ireland. The great trouble in Ireland to-day is the land. Much has been done in Ireland to make better the condition of the tenant, but the land trouble still exists and it must be regulated. It must be regulated as we regulate such matters in Indiana—by legislators from the soil. It is not reasonable that in London the relation of the landlord and tenant in Ireland shall be fixed. It is against reason and justice that such a practice shall permanently prevail. When the men to be elected by the friends of Ireland come to Parliament, it will be well to say as one man: "Local self-government in Ireland." You are asked to help in this election. There are to be no mistakes made at this election. There will be no shams, no frauds. Ireland is tremendously in earnest. The friends of your country in Ireland rely upon the differences between the two great English parties, the Whig and Tory or Radical and Liberal. Not greatly different are they in numbers and force, and Mr. Parnell relies upon this; and, if Ireland is thoroughly united in the struggle between the two English parties, Ireland will be placed where she ought to be in her political relations with the world. Each party, seeking strength from the Irish vote, will help to place Ireland where she has the right to stand. I think this cause will go further than has yet been mentioned. It will result in just what we have in Indiana—a written constitution. You remember in the Declaration of Independence we asserted the right of men to govern themselves. That is the great foundation idea of America, and is now being applied in Ireland, a cause to which you are to give your sympathy and support—the right of man to govern himself and to abolish laws that are inimical to his welfare. In hope that principle was asserted at Bunker Hill, and in glorious triumph was proclaimed at Yorktown. (Great applause.)

A London despatch says: Considerable surprise and regret has been occasioned here at the tone of Vice-President Hendricks' speech at Indianapolis, in siding with Parnell in the latter's issue with England. It is urged by British politicians that owing to his position he ought to have taken a neutral stand.

The stock of Men's and Boy's Ready-made Clothing at J. B. Macdonald's are unequalled for variety, quality or low prices.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

HON. A. G. JONES, of Halifax, ex-Minister of Militia, is visiting the city.

THE sidewalk on the western side of Queen Square, near Perkins & Sterns, needs repairs badly.

RICHARD HEARTZ, Esq., has contributed one hundred dollars to the fever ward in the P. E. Island Hospital.

THE barkentine *Erema*, owned by Peake Bros. & Co., arrived in Liverpool last Wednesday, 22 days out.

MR. W. E. BAGNALL, Station Agent at Mattawa, on the C. P. R., and wife are on a visit to their friends here.

MR. W. D. TANTON, of the Annapolis *Spectator*, has been elected president of an athletic club in that ancient town.

THE brigt. *Zelica*, owned by Peake Bros & Co., arrived at Liverpool last Wednesday, after a passage of 18 days.

DR. STRICKLAND returned home last week and, as will be seen by his Card, has opened an office in Newson's Block.

F. W. HALES, Esq., and Mrs. Hales left on Thursday morning last to visit their three sons who are farming in Minnesota.

THE Forty Hours' Devotion and the annual retreat of the students at St. Dunstan's College terminated on Monday last.

"LONG JOHN," the Island fast horse owned by J. A. Leaman of Truro, N. S., took second place in the race in the 2.31 class at Bangor.

MR. W. S. TUPPER, late Agent of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Souris, has been appointed to a like position in Weymouth, N. S.

A SLIP is being constructed at the Queen's Wharf in Summerside to accommodate passengers and traffic by the Bedeque Ferry.

THE adjourned regular meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society will be held in their Hall to-morrow (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock p. m.

A SPORTSMAN at Bic, P. Q., lately saw a sea serpent 160 feet long. If we do not hear from Capt. Henry Mutch soon, we shall lose faith in him.

THE Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition is to be held at Kentville from Sept. 28th to October 2nd; over $6,000 will be distributed in prizes.

SUMMERSIDE Presbyterians have lost the ministrations of Rev. Neil McKay, who has accepted the pastorate of a congregation in Chatham, N. B.

LAST Monday Mr. P. R. Baker, of Summerside, shipped fifteen horses to Boston, valued at $1,600, and yesterday Mr. W. S. McKie shipped ten others.

THE barque *George Peake*, owned by Peake Bros. & Co., sailed for Liverpool last Thursday with cargo of canned lobsters, bone dust, codfish, and deals.

BOSTON MARKET.—Eggs, 16½ to 17cts; Potato market well supplied, 45 to 50 cts. Mackerel, No. 1's very scarce, $18 to $20 per bbl., No. 2's $8, No. 3's $4.25 to $5.50.

HALIFAX MARKETS.—P. E. I. Mess Pork $15 to $15.50, Thin Mess $14 to $14.50, Prime Mess $12 to $12.50. Oats 45c to 47c. Potatoes 30c. to 35c. Barley 65c. to 70c. Butter 10c. to 20c.

THE *Miramichi* arrived last Friday from Montreal with freight and the following passengers—Mrs. E. Stewart, Messrs. Blacklock, McIntyre, James Richardson.

MR. HARRY SHOCKETT, of this city, who graduated at the Royal Military College at Kingston, has been commissioned a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. He leaves for England to-morrow.

SOME one in the neighborhood of the Esplanade has been amusing himself for several evenings past firing a gun, the shot from which made it decidedly lively for the guests at the Rankin House.

AT the Moosepath races last week Mr. G. A. Dockendorff's stallion "Black Pilot," took first money in three minute class, winning the race in three straight heats, the best time being 2.51.

IS IT TRUE that one of the carpenters in the Railway Workshops has received leave of absence to perfect himself at Poole & Lewis' Factory, in the art of making gun-carriages for the Artillery?

THE residence and barns of Mr. James McKinnon of Lot 14, including all his farming implements and the greater part of this season's crop as well as several stacks of grain and hay were burned to the ground on Sunday evening last. No insurance.

THE *Coban* arrived from Montreal on Monday evening and left early Tuesday morning for St. John's, Newfoundland with cargo of produce, cattle and sheep; also the following passengers: Captain A. Neilson, E. Hughes, Captain James McCannell, Mrs. J. Ronahan.

A COMMITTEE of Methodist ministers, which met recently in New Brunswick, have found Rev. D. D. Currie guilty of the charges brought against him at the Conference held here in June last. Mr. Currie was accompanied by counsel, but the committee refused to hear the latter.

THE *Worcester* arrived yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, making the best trip from Boston this season, with the following passengers: Mrs. Donnelly and child; Misses Mary Beaton, Jane McKinnon, Eliza Sherry, Sarah Sherry, Sarah Bell; Messrs. L. J. Smith, H. M. Morgan, J. A. Lane, J. N. Martin.

THE ship *Shelburne*, which arrived at Philadelphia on the 8th instant from Glasgow, reports that on the 26th ult., in lat. 38.45, lon. 61.55, experienced a hurricane from the south-west, lasting four hours, during which Joseph Corish, a seaman, of Prince Edward Island, aged 24, fell from the main-top-gallant-yard and was lost.

A PETITION largely signed by influential residents of Prince County, has been forwarded to Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, asking for the erection of a Town Clock on the new Dominion Building. Such a clock would be a great advantage not only to Summerside but to the whole of Prince County, many of whose residents transact all their business in Summerside and never see the face of a Charlottetown clock from one year's end to another. We know from experience that much inconvenience exists in Summerside owing to the want of a uniform time, and we hope that the prayer of the petitioners will be granted.

Ireland's Leader.

On the 24th ult. the Irish Parliamentary party gave Mr. Parnell a banquet at the Imperial Hotel, O'Connell, Street, Dublin. We make the following extract from the speech Mr. Parnell delivered on the occasion: I have already spoken of the past and of the immediate future, and I shall ask you to accompany me for a moment a little beyond that to the time when Ireland, having prudently and sagaciously selected her eighty or eighty-five representatives, will have sent them over to the battle, and, as we all hope and believe, the final battle, the last battle. What will be the new programme? We have had conventions and conferences, and it has been the custom to include a number of measures in addition to the great measure of all—the restoration of an Irish Parliament, the concession of legislative independence. We have had resolutions about land acts, franchise acts, municipal acts, laborers acts, etc., all pointing to the belief in our minds as those who are primarily responsible for the drafting of our programme, that it would be necessary for us to pay attention as well to remedial measures before winning the final and great and ultimate measure of all. Now that undoubtedly, although it cannot be described as putting the cart before the horse, yet I hope that it may not be necessary for us in the new Parliament to devote our attention to subsidiary measures, and that it may be possible for us to have a platform with only one plank, and that one the plank of national independence. I feel convinced, Mr. McCarthy and comrades, that our great work and our sole work in the new Parliament will be the restoration of our own Parliament. And when we have obtained it, what will be its functions and what will be its powers? We shall require our new Parliament to do those things which we have been asking the British Parliament to do for us. We shall require them to develop the Healy clause of the land act, to abolish evictions, landlord oppression and rack-renting, to make every tenant-farmer the owner of his holding upon fair terms. We shall require that power to do this shall be given to our Parliament, we shall require our new Parliament to secure to the laborers a share in the heritage of the land and comfortable houses. We shall not then have to depend upon the halting action of ex-officio boards of guardians. We shall require our own Parliament to build up the industries of Ireland, to see that not only the agricultural laborers, but that the artisans, the workingmen and the mechanics of the towns shall be enabled to live, and thereby we shall endeavor to keep our people at home, to afford profitable employment, to look after the educational interests of the youth of Ireland, and to train them up in the way they should go, both from a religious and a national point of view. We have, therefore, gentlemen, a great work before us, both in the English House of Commons for a while, and also in the Irish chamber. I hope it will be a single chamber, and that we shall not have a House of Lords to cumber us. But undoubtedly at this time we are entering upon a most important and serious part of our mission, because it is a most critical part. May the next party contain, if possible, still greater elements of energy and sagacity, honesty and of courage as that which fought through the epoch which has just expired. May I find colleagues so generous to their leader and so loyal to each other. But it is the people of Ireland on whom the result of this struggle finally depends. I believe the next body of Irish members sent to Westminster will be well chosen, that they will fight, and that they will win their battle so far as they can win it; but it is undoubtedly upon our people at home that the main burden rests. It is they, and they alone, who can now defeat the Irish cause. If they maintain the fixity of purpose and the union of the last five years no power on earth can resist them. I confide in the judgment and in the patriotism of our people, and in the new electorate. I believe that they will not be wanting; that the great masses brought within the constitution will do their duty to the fullest extent; and I therefore feel assured that the next Irish party that will be assembled shall be the last in the English, and the first in the restored Irish Parliament.

Mr. Parnell's Power.

A special to the Toronto *Mail* says: The first feelings on the part of both Whigs and Tories was that Mr Parnell was making such a preposterous demand in asking for a repeal of the union that it defeated itself by its extravagance. The feeling now is that Mr. Parnell has displayed his accustomed shrewdness, and while he does not really expect to obtain repeal, by asking for so much, he is likely to get larger concessions than if he had been more modest in his demand. There are two weak points in Lord Hartington's reply to Mr. Parnell, and the Nationalists see them and are laughing at the ex-Secretary. The idea of all parties in the House uniting to oppose the Irish contingent is an impossible one, and Lord Hartington is equally astray in supposing that Mr. Parnell will be unable to command implicit obedience from an increased number of followers. A proof of Mr. Parnell's power has already been furnished. Mr Mitchell Henry wished to run for Galway without taking "the degrading Parnell pledge;" but upon making such a proposition the Right Rev. John Mac Evilly, Archbishop of Tuam, intimated that he would withdraw his support, and Mr Henry at once retired from the contest. Mr. Parnell is enough of an Englishman to have the bull-dog characteristic of hanging on, and in the coming Parliament, the party in power, Conservative or Liberal, will feel the strength of his antagonism, if opposed in his demands for liberal concessions towards Irish self-government.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—My object in addressing your widely circulated and popular journal is not to find fault with our most deservedly popular Local Administrator and energetic Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Campbell. I believe, as well as many others, that there never was a Government since the good days of Coles and Whelan that carried on the business of the Island with a single eye to retrenchment and economy as does our popular Government notwithstanding the hue and cry of our Grit friends.

Now, I wish to bring to the immediate attention of our worthy Local Government the absolute necessity of erecting a short bridge on a piece of road opened by the Government two years ago, leading from Five Houses, Lot 42, to Mount Hope, Lot 55, which would be the means of saving a distance of four miles, to and fro, from St. Peter's Railway Station. Now to people leaving early from Lots 55 and 56, to catch the train, and returning home late, a saving of that distance would be a great boon to them. We therefore hope that the Government will see fit, at once, to place even a temporary bridge over the small creek fit for winter travelling. We trust that Mr. Campbell will soon visit the locality and see for himself.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE.

Albion Cross, Sept. 18, 1885.

[For the information of our correspondent, we may say that plans and specifications of the proposed bridge have been procured, and an order issued to sell the work.]

Around the World.

The *Great Eastern* is to be sold.

"Buckshot" Forster is in bad health.

Sir Leonard Tilley's health is steadily improving.

The red sunsets of two years ago have arrived.

Much alarm is felt for Mr. Gladstone's health.

Picton celebrated its 112th anniversary yesterday.

It is understood that Riel will appeal to the Privy Council.

Spain has apologized for the affront to the German Embassy.

Recent floods in Kansas have caused great destruction to standing crops.

Archbishop Lynch has subscribed $25 to the Irish parliamentary fund.

November 14th has been fixed as the day for the British general elections.

Hon. C. F. Fraser, the only Catholic in the Ontario government, is seriously ill.

Mr. Chapleau's health is perfectly restored, and he sails for Canada the end of the month.

Big Bear was found guilty of treason last week and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Live stock exports from Montreal still continue to increase in number over those of last year.

A cyclone in Ohio last week injured 300 persons, and destroyed a million dollars' worth of property.

The United States Government are not disposed to interfere on account of Riel's pretended citizenship.

Fifteen thousand entries have been made for the London, Ont., exhibition. Nine thousand of them are for horses.

The Governor General and Hon. Thomas White have gone to the North-West territories and British Columbia.

Lord Randolph Churchill's health has completely broken down, and he has cancelled all his political engagements.

Capt. George H. Robson of the schooner *Dallas Hill*, which took the small-pox to Boston, died there of that disease.

An attempt was made to enter the powder magazine at Woolwich last week, and the sentry on duty was brutally beaten.

Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill University, Montreal, has been nominated President of the next meeting of the British Association.

"Maud S." trotted half a mile last week in 1 03 being the fastest on record; but failed to lower the record for the full mile, finishing in 2.10¼.

Last week the Manitoba Supreme Court of Appeal unanimously refused the application of Riel's counsel for a new trial, and confirmed the conviction.

The number of immigrants to the Dominion so far this year, is much larger than was anticipated, being nearly equal to the number arriving for the same period last year.

Two freight trains collided on the Intercolonial last Thursday, whereby an engine driver named Dalton was stuck to his post to the last moment, was killed and a fireman injured.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

A meeting of the Advisory Board appointed by the Provincial Government to consider and report to the Government the practicability of this Province's products, manufactures and resources being represented at the Colonial and Indian Empire Exhibition to be held in London, England, during the year 1886, was held in the Law Courts Building, Charlottetown, on Friday, 11th September, inst., at 2 o'clock, noon.

Hon. Senator Haythorne, who was appointed Chairman, made some excellent remarks, showing the many benefits likely to accrue to this Province from an exhibit to the people of Great Britain of the many productions of this Island.

After considerable discussion respecting the nature and amount of exhibits which it would be possible to secure and forward to this exhibition, the opinion was unanimously concurred in that it would be better to make no effort to forward any articles, unless such an exhibit was obtained as would do justice to the fertility of our soil, the industry of our people and the excellency of our institutions. The desirability, however, of having this Province properly represented on this great occasion was generally admitted.

The following resolution moved by the Hon D. Ferguson, seconded by the Hon Archibald J McDonald, was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, This Board has no notice of the appointment of a Dominion Agent for this Province at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London, England, next year; and

Whereas, Archibald McNeill, Esq., of Charlottetown, has served in the capacity of Secretary to former boards, and by his exertions contributed largely to the successful display of Island productions exhibited at Paris, Philadelphia, Montreal, St. John and Halifax, and has acquired extensive experience in carrying into effect the details of the business connected with the collection and transmission of exhibits;

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the appointment of the said Archibald McNeill, Esq., would be a very suitable one; and

Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

On motion of Hon D. Ferguson, seconded by Henry Longworth, Esq., George F. Owen, Cardigan, was appointed Secretary to the Advisory Board, and instructed to forward the foregoing resolution.

Meeting adjourned.

Sept. 11, 1885.

THE *Carroll* sailed for Boston last Thursday with 700 cases eggs, 320 bbls. mackerel, 1000 cases lobsters, and other small freight, and the following passengers: G. D. Holdbrook, Mrs. Holdbrook, Mrs. P. Blake, Mrs. Annie Martin, Mrs. J. Robblee, Mrs. P. Mullins, Mrs. J. Strahan, Mrs. Margaret Emery, Mrs. T. S. Coffin, Mrs. Christy Turner, Mrs. S. Gilmour, Mrs. J. Manderson, Mrs. Geo. Brace, Mrs. T. Handrahan, Mrs R. B. Stewart; Misses Louisa Maskell, A. Reddin, Alice Beers, Annie Campbell, Maggie Sloan, Mary A. Moran, Scantlebury, Annie Robinson, Flora Groom, Miss Handrahan, Mary McRae, Sarah McRae, Minnie Haggart, Kate Flynn, Elizabeth Currie, Winnie Blake, Edith Binns, Kate Green, Annie Farrel, Mary McKenna, Lizzie McDonald, Maggie McDonald, Mary A. McDonald, Annie McKenzie, Lizzie McPherson, Ada Dauncey, Mary McLeod, Effie Campbell, Maggie Geddings, Kate Emery, L. Coffin, Annie McLeod, Kate McLeod, Mary McLeod, Katie Martin, Jessie Stewart, Isabella McKenzie, Mary McCarthy, Martha Green, Miss Mayne, Mary McKinnon, Casey; Wilfred Doyle, Joseph Jarvis, H