THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1893

A Miscarriage of Justice.

When revolting crimes are committed and a culprit goes unwhipped of justice, a well ordered and law abiding community is rudely shocked. When the jury, in the Larter trial, brought in a verdict of "not guilty," on Saturday last, a feeling of the keenest disappointment prevaded our community. and we feel sure that it was almost universally felt that a serious miscarriage of justice had taken place.

Our readers are already acquainted, indeed perhaps too well acquainted, with the revolting nature and scandalous concomitants of the crime for which Larter was tried. The trial occupied the time of the Supreme Court for a whole week, and was, in every particular, admirably conducted. The evidence was thoroughly sifted; Messrs. Davies and Stewart, counsel for the prisoner, left nothing undone that could be of the slightest advantage to their client, and the Attorney-General and his associate, Mr. McDonald, while not unduly pressing any point, managed the Crown's case with unusual tact and ability. The Chief Justice, who presided, held the scales of justice evenly balanced between the contending counsel, and instructed the jury, as to their duty, in a charge remarkable for its clearness and conciseness. In the face of all this it is not surprising that those who followed the case all through were disappointed—nay shocked, at the discovery that twelve men could be found to declare, on their solemn oaths, that the culprit Larter was "not guilty," of the crime for which he was tried.

It is true he has been again arrested and his preliminary trial for the lesser crime of procuring drugs for the purpose of bringing about an abortion, is now pending, and we will be expected to say nothing that may prejudice his case. We have not the slightest intention or desire of prejudicing his case, nor do we wish or intend to advance anything that is not borne out by facts. Before going further, it may be well to state, for the better understanding of the matter, that up to the first of July instant, when the new criminal code came into force the crime of which Larter has been acquitted was denominated a a felony, while that for which he is now under arrest, was called a misdemeanor. Consequently he could not be tried for both at the same time. Under the new code however, both crimes are relegated to the same class, and were he arrested now for the first time he could be tried for both offences under the one indictment. This is our understanding of the law. Another feature of the new code hitherto unknown in our courts, is the permitting of the criminal to give evidence in his own behalf.

Taking advantage of this last named privilege the prisoner was led from the criminal box to the witness stand, when he contradicted evidence that had been given by several witnesses, and, before the whole court in the most flippent manner acknowledged his criminal relations with the poisoned girl, as well as his having purchased ergot and other drugs for her. And when Mr. Davies came to address the jury for the prisoner he acknowledged his client was not an innocent man. Indeed he emphasized the fact that Larter was, on his own acknowledgment, guilty of the crimes above enumerated; but he wished the jury to understand they were not trying him for these. We have, then the testimony of the accused and the acknowledgment of his counsel that he was, to some extent at least, a guilty man.

There were altogether eight counts in the indictment; but the Attorney-General, in his address to the jury, pointed out to them that, in his opinion, the second count, which set forth that the prisoner caused to be taken by the deceased McEachern girl some noxions or poisonous drugs for the purpose of procuring an abortion, was the one which they should particularly consider, and that the evidence on this point should be carefully weighed. He then concatenated the evidence of a number of witnesses all pointing strongly to the prisioner's guilt on that count.

The Judge's charge, as we said above, was so clear and concise that, in the opinion of unbiased men of ordinary intelligence, the task of the jury was made apparently easy. He charged them to principally consider the evidence bearing on the second count in the indictment, then he cited the evidence of Dr. Warburton, Dr. Morris, Dr. Taylor, Clarles Slate, Druggist Davies and others, all pointing strongly against the prisoner on this count. Against these they had, in part, Larter's own statements. Which were they going to believe? Having lightened the labors of the jury by reducing within a comparatively narrow compass the questions which should engage their special attention, His Lordship pointed out to them the duty that devolved upon them, in the public interest and the well-being of society, of rendering a verdict in accordance with the evidence, without fear, favor or affection.

The jury then retired and every unbiased man in that court must have felt that their deliberations would be brief and that their verdict would not be one of acquittal. After being out about two hours and a half they returned to the court room and to the surprise of all there assembled rendered a verdict of "not guilty." This deliverance was received amidst painful silence, all present being apparently dumbfounded by the announcement. No one appeared to expect such a verdict.

By what process of reasoning those twelve men arrived at the verdict which they delivered to the court, we, of course, know not; but certain it is, the evidence appeared strong against the accused, the Judge's charge seemed to indicate that he did not expect such a verdict, and the community is not only disappointed, but its moral sense is shocked at their finding. Verdicts such as this will set people thinking as to whether or not that venerable institution, trial by jury, which has come down to us athwart the centuries, has not outlived its usefulness. These jurors may be able to justify the verdict they have given; but we are of opinion, it will be no easy matter to show the public how twelve intelligent and conscientious men could find such a verdict in the face of such evidence.

At a convention of delegates from different parts of the district held at Cardigan Bridge on Tuesday the 11th. inst., Messrs. Cyrus Shaw and James E. McDonald, the two old members, were chosen as the Opposition candidates at the ensuing general election. They are strong cards and we expect to see them thriumphantly elected.

A convention of Liberal Conservative delegates from the third district of Prince County was held at Summerside on Saturday last. Mr. Joseph O. Arsenault M. P. P. and Mr. John A. McDonald former member for the district and for many years Speaker of the House of Assembly were unanimously chosen as the Opposition standard bearers at the ensuing general election. We trust the electors of the third district will do themselves the honor of returning these men by handsome majorities.

The finance department at Ottawa, on the 14th issued an interim statement of the receipts and expenditures of Canada, for the past fiscal year. The revenue was $37,183,000 and the expenditure $30,652,000. The corresponding statement last year shows: revenue $36,902,000 and expenditure $31,027,000. It will thus be seen that this year's statement is much better. These figures however cannot be taken as a criterion of the finances of the year, as they only represent the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the department up to the 30th of June. The actual state of the finances cannot be ascertained until all returns are received from the various parts of the Dominion. It is expected that when the final statement is issued it will show a revenue of thirty-eight millions and an expenditure of thirty-six millions and a half. Not so bad.

The steamship Warrimoo, the second vessel of the Canadian-Australian steamship line, arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Sydney, Australia, on Sunday morning the 9th inst., making the passage in twenty days and sixteen hours. More than ordinary interest attaches to this initial trip of the Warrimoo, in as much as an effort was made to break the record in making the circuit of the globe, as will be seen from the following: She carried thirteen sacks of mail, four of which were for London. These London mail bags contained letters in answer to mail matter which left London via Suez on May 19th, and reached Sydney on June 17th. These bags were despatched from Vancouver via the C. P. R. immediately on the arrival of the steamer, and, if all has gone well, it is not unlikely that they have reached London to-day, thus encircling the Globe in sixty days. This would be a lowering of the record by ten days, the usual time being about seventy days. The steamer brought thirty-nine cabin passengers, among them James Huddart, managing owner of the line. Her cargo consisted of about three thousand tons, chiefly Australian fruits, wines, preserved meats etc. The cargo has been discharged and forwarded with the greatest possible expedition. Fruit for Seattle and Tacoma was sent forward on the day of the steamer's arrival and would be delivered in twenty-two days from Sydney or eight days from Honolulu, being nearly a week sooner that via San Francisco. If these steamers continue making such quick passages, there can be no question as to their securing the great bulk of the carrying trade across the Pacific.

OBITUARY.

It is with feelings of regret that the inhabitants of Tracadie Cross and vicinity are called upon to mourn the death of one of its oldest residents, Donald A. McDonald Esq., which sad event took place at his residence on the 4th inst., at the advanced age of 83 years. During his long sojourn in this world he endeared himself to all by his kind and charitable disposition. He bore his illness with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, and after receiving from his beloved pastor the last sacraments of the Catholic Church he calmly breathed his last. His remains were followed to St. Bonaventure's Church on the 6th inst. by a very large concourse of people. A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Peter Curran. The choir was ably assisted by Rev. J. J. McDonald, nephew of the deceased and Mr. D. F. Morrison, ccl. The services at the grave being performed, the deceased loved and respected for his many virtures was committed to the earth. He leaves four sons and two daughters besides a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss. May his soul rest in peace.—Com.

Made Rain at the Wrong Time.

New York, July 13.—The Recorde'rs special from Topeka, Kan., says: James Butler of Lion county has had prepared papers in a case which he is about to institute against A. B. Montgomery for destroying his crops by causing a cloud burst in the midst of harvest. Montgomery is a rain maker, living at Goodland. About two weeks ago a terrific storm which ended with a cloud burst did great damage in Dion county. No indication of the storm was given by the barometer and the signal service was unable to explain it and Montgomery at once began to boast that he had created the disturbance. Butler suffered a heavy loss as the result of the downpour and now seeks to recover damages. The same cloudburst caused the wreck of a Santa Fee train near Emporia in which the fireman and engineer were killed.

'Twas a Fight to a Finish.

TWO LABORERS SETTLING A DISPUTE WITH THEIR FISTS ON A RAILWAY TRACK HERD NOT THE APPROACHING TRAIN, AND ARE KILLED.

New York, July 15.—As the early New York express from Springfield on the New Haven road, passed Pelhamville at about 8 o'clock this morning, the engineer saw two men standing on the track some distance ahead. The men were clinched and were evidently fighting. The engineer saw one of the men make several vicious punches with his clenched fist at the other.

As the men did not seem to hear the approaching train, the engineer pulled the whistle repeatedly to warn them. He continued to sound the whistle until the train was within a few yards of the struggling men, but neither of them made a motion to get off the track. He then reversed the engine and did all he could to slow the train. It was of no use however; a second later the cowcatcher of the locomotive struck the men with terrible force, sending both flying up the track. At the moment the engine bounded down on them they were still clinched and struggling desperately. Both men were killed and their bodies mangled. Both were apparently laborers, and, from the strong smell of liquor about them, it is inferred that they were drunk when the engine struck them. It is supposed they were some of a large number who had been employed for Mt. Vernon public improvement.

News in Brief.

The court martial re the Victoria-Camperdown collision began Monday at Valetta, Malta.

A party of 35 farm delegates from Michigan left Monday for the territories to spy out the land.

The German army bill passed the Reichstag Saturday 201 to 185. The Reichstag then closed.

The Gloucester schooner Giles, caught fishing within three-mile limit, has been fined $2,500 and costs.

Emperor William, it is stated has decided to accept the invitation of the United States to visit the World's Fair.

The Local directors of the World's Fair have decided, 24 to 4, to rescind their former action and close the fair on Sundays.

The price of hay has dropped in England. It is now quoted in London at 105 shillings and in Liverpool at 95 shillings per ton.

Mr Gladstone has written a letter in which he says he will again stand for election in Midlothian, and that he has no intention of seeking election in a Welsh constituency as rumoured.

T. J. Richardson, the well known Hansard reporter, died at Ottawa, Monday night after a prolonged illness superinduced by an accident last winter when he broke his arm.

John Deasey, M. P., who was last week fined for assault upon a young girl, a servant in his boarding house has applied for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds—that is, he resigns his seat.

In about a fortnight it is expected that trains will be running on the Baie des Chaleurs Railway for a distance of 80 miles from Metapedia to Caplin, 15 miles from New Carlisle, the *chief lieu* of Bonaventure county.

South American cables say a revolution has broken out in Managua, Nicaragua. President Marchado and Gen. Avilez. commander of the army, are prisoners. The revolutionists seized the military barracks at Leon and captured three vessels.

Unless the people of western Kansas receive aid in the very near future that entire section will be practically depopulated Already the county commissioners have issued a call for a convention, at which an appeal is to be made to the governor to immediately call the legislature together to appropriate funds for provisions, feed and seed wheat. Thousands will be forced to leave that section unless aid is at once given. Many have already abandoned their claims and gone to Oklahoma.

The world is not coming to the World's Fair, as was expected; and several of the costly enterprises designed with a view to the patronage of the great people of financial and social circles, are languishing. The great Columbian Casino, calculated for the tastes of the social, official and money magnates of the world, is closed by the sheriff. A score of hotels, built to accommodate the expected millions, have already gone into the hands of the same officials Some of the most extensive enterprises of the fair and Plaisance will follow soon if that blessed streak of daylight does not appear in the shape of low railroad rates and consequent oncoming thousands. The people who come are not money spenders. Chicago is not Paris.

Omaha, Neb, July 13.—An army of crickets has descended upon the corn and potato crops of Wyoming, and is moving rapidly eastward, devouring at an incredible speed all forms of vegetation. They make a great noise, which may be heard for miles. They cover a section of land 15 miles wide by three quarters of a mile deep and are travelling at the rate of three miles a day. Near Casper, Wyoming, an entire potato crop of 25 acres was completely destroyed by the pest in less than three hours. All forms of vegetation is being eaten up.

Home Rule Bill.

London, July 12.—Thomas Sexton, who refused to obey the order of Chairman Mellor to withdraw the expressions he used at last night's sitting of the committee of the whole of the house of commons in regard to the speech made by William Broderick, conservative, in the course of which the latter characterised the Irish as being impecunious and garrulous, is still quite indignant at the action of Mr. Mellor in suspending him, and is determined, if possible, to be set right in the matter.

At the session of the house to-day Mr. Sexton asked Speaker Peel if Mr. Mellor had not violated the rules of procedure of the house in suspending him for disorderly conduct, and if he could obtain the judgment of the house on the conduct of Mr. Mellor. The speaker said that Mr. Sexton had a right under the rules to give notice of a motion questioning the conduct of Mr. Mellor. Mr. Sexton thereupon gave notice that he would move the motion of a resolution declaring that the chairman of the committee of the whole had misused the powers of his office in suspending him

Gavin R. Clark, radical, said that he supported Mr. Sexton in his attempt to get the house to pronounce Chairman Mellor's action arbitrary and in excess of his authority. Mr. Clark also gave notice that he would introduce a motion to reduce by £1,000 the amount of the salary paid to the chairman. In his motion, Mr. Clark, it is said, will be supported by the other radical members, whose aim it is to compel Mr. Mellor to retire.

When the house went into committee of the whole on the home rule bill, Mr. Gladstone announced the withdrawal of the "in and out" sub-section of clause 9, which provided that the Irish members of the imperial parliament should not be entitled to deliberate or vote on any bill or motion, the operation of which is confined to Great Britain or some part thereof; on any motion or resolution relating solely to some tax not raised or to be raised in Ireland; on any vote or appropriation of money made exclusively for some service not mentioned in the schedule of the act covering the imperial liabilities, expenditures and miscellaneous revenues; any motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain or some part thereof, or some local authority or some person or thing therein, or any motion or resolution as either is last mentioned, or relates solely to some tax not raised or to be raised in Ireland, or incidental to any such vote or appropriation of money as above mentioned.

By the withdrawal of this sub-section, the 80 Irish members to be retained in the imperial parliament, will have rights fully equal to those given to the British members.

London, July 13.—In the house of commons to-night Chairman Mellor applied the closure to the debate on the amendment proposing the omission of the "in and out" provision of the Home Rule bill which forbids the Irish members of the imperial parliament to vote on certain questions. The closure carried, 225 to 298 amid loud opposition cheers.

Clause 9, which provides for the representation in parliament of the Irish counties and boroughs, was adopted 326 to 297.

As chairman Mellor proceeded to put the question on clause 10, the first of the financial clauses, the conservatives, after cheering derisively, left the house in a body. The government proposal that consideration of the clause be postponed was passed, 358 to 49. The votes on financial clauses 11, 17, 20 and 21 were postponed by almost equally heavy majorities. By the time clause 18, concerning the powers of the Irish legislative assembly in the matters of money, bills and votes was reached, the bolting conservatives returned. The clause was carried, 328 to 291.

The following clauses were rushed through with majorities varying between 25 and 30; clause 19, concerning the Irish exchequer judges; clause 22, concerning appeals from the Irish courts; clause 23, concerning provision for the decision of constitutional questions; clause 24, concerning the office of the lord lieutenant; clause 25, concerning the use of crown lands by the Irish government; clause 26, concerning the tenure of future judges.

Prince of Wales College and Normal School.

MATRICULTATION EXAMINATION, JULY, 1893.

The result of the recent examination for entrance to the Prince of Wales College and Normal School will be found below. The number of marks attainable was 650; necessary to pass, 325. Of the 264 candidates who presented themselves for examination 118 were successful, as follows:

Annie Moore, Crapaud, 491.
J Samuel Willis, Kingston, 490.
E N M Hunter, Alberton, 477.
Innis Fraser, Miscouche, 471.
Lucy Maud Montgomery, Cavendish, 470.
Nellie McGrath, Tignish, 465.
W S Lea, Victoria, 460.
Lawrence J Curran, Victoria Cross, 431.
Faustina McIver, Kinkora, 450.
Edward Laird, North Bedeque, 441.
Allen Matthews, Alberton, 437.
Cyrus McMillan, Wood Islands West, 437.
P S Duffy, Emerald, 435.
William J Haberline, Murray Harbor South, 431.
Winnie McKay, Clifton, 430.
Patrick Campbell, Souris, 429.
James A Campbell, Montague, 426.
Mary J O'Connor, Tignish, 426.
William McCheyne Robertson, Marshfield, 422.
Ethel Dutcher, Orwell, 415.
Gussie Bentley, Kensington, 418.
Reginald P Smith, Emerald, 413.
Filios L LeClerc, Wellington Station, 410.
Ellen Taylor, Ch'town, 409
Annie J McLean, New Dominion, 408.
Ada McLeod, Eldon, 407.
Bessie Haslam, Springfield, 403.
Winfield Matheson, Ch'town, 402.
Ethelbert McDuff, Kingston, 402.
Owen L Horne, Milton, 399.
Lizzie Kirwin, Tignish, 394.
Eliza Rodgerson, Pisquid, 390.
Alice B Kelly, Kinkora, 390.
Agnes McWilliams, Hope River, 389.
Arthur Campbell, Souris, 389.
Mary Campbell, Darlington, 386.
Ida B Scott, Warren Grove, 382.
Birdie Leard, Victoria, 377.
Annie Hennessy, Kensington, 376.
Arthur Trainor, Ch'town, 372.
M Clara Fleming, North Bedeque, 369.
Colin C Ferguson, Marshfield, 367.
Nellie Hodgson, Ch'town, 366.
Joseph S DesRoches, Wheatley River, 366.
Katie McFarlane, Sea Cow Head, 332.
Charles C Richards, Ch'town, 363.
Marin Gallant, New Glasgow, 362.
Jennie Leard, North Carleton, 362.
George Cameron, West Royalty, 357.
Maggie C McDonald, Kinkora, 354.
Josephine E Dwan, Fortune Road, 353.
Guy Cameron, Souris, 352.
Geo H Jardine, Mount Stewart, 351.
Lucetta McInnis, St Peter's Bay, 351.
Flora McPhee, Gray's Road, 350.
Hirtle McGregor, Ch'town, 348.
Stella Campbell, Park Corner, 346.
Maggie James, Ch'town, 345.
James A Todd, Bradalbane, 345.
Parmenia McLeod, Georgetown, 344.
Leith Cowan, Murray Harbor South, 342.
Ella Stevenson, Warren Grove, 341.
William E Campbell, Union Road, 341.
Benjamin L Mellish, Victoria Cross, 338.
Alice Bears, Ch'town, 336.
Katie McKenna, Rennie's Road, 334.
A W Pigott, Mount Stewart, 332.
Ella Stewart, Kensington, 332.
Jessie Stewart, Kensington, 329.
Ethel B Connors, North Bedeque, 329.
Hypatia Read, Summerside, 325.
Pearson Stewart, Ch'town, 326.
Flora McKenzie, Ch'town, 325.
Ada S Murphy, Emyvale, 325.
Ernest E Collings, New Perth, 323.
Kenneth Graham, Bradalbane, 323.
Mary McGregor, Gray's Road, 323.
The following having failed in arithmetic, a vital subject, will be admitted to study in the college, but not for teachers' license:
Stuart Simpson, Bay View, 382.
Esther Oxenham, Brookfield, 370.
Annie Fraser, Kensington, 351.
Agnes C Sharkey, Cornwallis, 341.
Walter Curtis, Milton, 335.
Ella Matthew, Souris, 325.
The following candidates, unsuccessful in the senior examination, passed the junior:
Nora Reid, Ch'town, 361.
Emmanuel Arsenault, Abram's Village, 347.
A D McArthur, New Dominion, 346.
Katie Monaghan, Trenghi, 344.
Wallace Ellis, Mill Cove, 343.
Willie Coombs, Ch'town, 342.
Fenton T Aitken, Lower Montague, 342.
Alma Robertson, Ch'town, 342.
Charles Kennedy, Bradalbane, 341.
Bessie McKinnon, Souris, 340.
John Callaghan, Emyvale, 333.
Cecil Stewart, Ch'town, 332.
J Stewart McNeill, Rocky Point, 330.
Katie B McLean, Culloden, 330.
Maggie McDonald, Souris, 329.
Norman Campbell, Darlington, 328.
Donald M C H Crawford, Wood Islands North, 326.
Edith Finlayson, Ch'town, 326.
Percy Crosby, Marshfield, 325.
Hugh McEachern, Rock Barra, 325.
Junior examination.—Number of marks attainable, 450; necessary to pass, 225:
Jemima McPhail, Argyle Shore, 281
Alexander Martin, Eldon, 278.
Marianne Cummings, Hunter River, 217.
A J Myers, Ch'town, 257.
Louis H Douglas, Mount Stewart, 212.
Maurice McDonald, Kelly's Cross, 247.
Adeline Arsenault, Tignish, 246.
Agnes Arsenault, Abram's Village, 231.
Clement F Flood, Kelly's Cross, 227.
Oscar W Roberts, Murray Harbor North, 227.
Peter Morrison, Georgetown, 127.
James A Reid, Brackley, 226
The following having previously passed the junior examination have been successful in the senior:
Enoch Mugford, Ch'town, 144.
Minnie Shea, Kensington, 137.
Katie McMurdo, Kensington, 133.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

WATERING HORSES IN HOT WEATHER.

No careful observer can doubt that the majority of work-horses suffer a great deal from thirst during the hot months of summer. The horse is much like man in the matter of drink—needs water in small quantities and needs it often. His stomach is too small to hold more than a pailful without crowding out the food; and this amount is used up in a very short time when the weather is warm and the animal is at work. Horses perspire freely, and the demand here made upon the system is and often heavy.

The heat generated by exercise, or a large part of it, must be thrown off in some way, and this is done most rapidly through the converting of water within the body into steam, which, with its latent heat, escapes through the pores of the skin. Though the reservoir at the stomach be empty, and the blood reduced to its last extremity in obtaining a supply of liquid, still the demand is unremitting. Meanwhile nature heavily applies the scourge of thirst in an effort to drive the animal to seek the needed draft.

If a horse is allowed to become very thirsty and warm and then permitted to drink all he will, he is very apt to injure himself seriously. The fact it so widely known, and yet so imperfectly understood, that it has led to the popular fallacy that a horse should not be allowed to drink at all when heated. This widespread error has been productive of a great deal of cruelty in the treatment of heated and thirsty horses. It deprives thousands of suffering animals of water at a time when it would be to them the best of medicines if given in proper doses. I believe it is the common verdict of the best veterinarians that a horse is seldom or never so much heated as to be injured by a few swallows of water—if the water be not to cold.

A man can best judge of his horse's condition and needs by thinking of his own. He often gets so heated that he cannot drink very freely with impunity, but he never gets so warm that he will refuse to wet his parched throat with a swallow of water at the temperature at which it comes from the veins of the earth. And he may rest assured that his heated horse is in no more danger of being "foundered" under the same treatment, than he himself. And the horse needs the refreshment and appreciates it just as much as the man.

The man generally carries a jug of water into the field for himself, and it would be a great thing for the horse. If he should be treated with the same consideration. It is too long for a horse to go half a day without water when at hard work under a hot sun. Every lover of this noblest of our animal servants should lend a hand and a voice in favor of a reform in this matter. Those who can be reached in no other way should know that the horse well-cared for in the matter of drink, as well as that of food, will pay for the extra care in a better and longer service. C. L. HILL in *Country Gentlemen*.

ANTS ON FRUIT TREES.

Do the small ants that nest in ant hills in the ground, especially about the drives and walks, injure fruit trees? I have noticed them running about on the young apple, pear and peach trees, some of which have curled and otherwise showing the ill effects of something. There are also some green lice on the leaves. What will destroy both ants and lice, and how can ants be kept off the trees if they are detrimental? Trees have been sprayed with solution of London purple, but I do not see that it stops the ants or kills the lice. E. M.

The ants that are so often to be seen running up and down the trunks and main branches of fruit trees are not known to be injurious to the tree or its fruit. A large black ant with a red thorax, is quite common on apple trees. It was described by Dr Fitch in his First Report on the Insects of New York, as *Formica noveboracencis*, but is now recognized as an European species bearing the name of *Camponotus herculaneus* (Linn.) Its occurance on apple trees is always associated with the presence of plant-lice or aphides, on the "honey-dew" of which it feeds, collecting it from the honey-tubes of the aphides, and giving them protection from other insect enemies in return for the grateful feed that they receive.

Another ant of a dark brown or black color, of smaller size and furnished with a sting, associated with the cherry-tree aphis, *Myzus cerasi*, on cherry trees, is *Cremastogaster cerasi* (Fitch). These ants are more faithful nurses of the aphides than the preceding species, and despite their smaller size, they are abundantly able by means of their sting, to defend themselves against *C. herculaneus*, to conquer it, and even to rob it of its flock of aphides.

The ants observed on the pear and on the peach are probably the two species above named. The curled leaves almost invariably indicate the presence of aphides the curling being produced by their punctures and the drawing of the sap from them.

As will appear from the above, it is not necessary to destroy the ants, although it is thought by some that when they are present the aphides become more numerous than they would be without their fostering care. The aphides may be killed by spraying them when they first make their appearance, and before they are sheltered in the cavities of the curled leaves, by tobacco water, soapsuds or kerosene emulsion. London-purple spraying could have no effect upon them, as it is only efficient against biting insects, and not substantial ones, which feed through a proboscis on the sap, unaffected by the poison.—*Country Gentlemen.*

Severn Bridge, B. C., July 16.—A man named Bowers, who makes a living by fishing and trapping on the river, took his wife and little son out on the river in a canoe. Seeing a grouse hog on the shore, he fired at it with a rifle. The recoil overturned the canoe. The boy grasped the bush that overhung the water, and thinking he was safe, Bowers swam out after his wife, who was holding on to the canoe, which was rapidly nearing the head of McDonald's falls. He was unable to reach his wife, who was carried over the falls, and returned to his son, who in the meantime had relaxed his hold and was drowned. The woman, though badly bruised, was not killed in the falls, and being carried into an eddy gained the shore below. The boy's body was recovered shortly after the accident.

His Lordship Bishop McDonald arrived home yesterday from a confirmation tour through King's County. The Sacrament was administered to two hundred and sixty-five persons in all, as follows: St Teresa's, 53; Cardigan Bridge, 92; Montague, 19; Georgetown, 60; Georgetown, 41. Rev Dr Morrison, who has returned from his trip to the Magdalen Islands, accompanied His Lordship on the tour.

OVER THE WIRES.

London, July 12—The action at St. Johns, N. F., of Rear Admiral Lamoranaix of the French warship Naide, who according to the press despatches, treated the Newfoundland authorities with great discourtesy, has aroused considerable comment, and again drawn public attention to the dispute been Great Britain and France regarding the rights of the latter in Newfoundland.

London, July 12—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says:

The harvest began on Thursday on the Southern slope, and is now in progress in Sussex. It will commence on the 17th inst., in parts of Kent, Essex, and Hampshire. On the best lands a crop of good quality, condition and weight is expected, but the plant is too thin in the ground for a big yield. It is expected that the yield generally will be 15 per cent under the average. The average price of English wheat is a long way on the wrong side of 30 shillings. There is a prospect of a short crop in the North, but this has not exerted any appreciable influence on the market.

London, July 12—The Gazette this evening contains a notification that her majesty has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom granting the dignity of a baronet upon Rt Hon Stuart Knill, lord mayor of London. It is customary to confer knighthood upon the lord mayors of London when they retire from office, but to be made a baronet is not so common an honor. It is believed that the elevation of Lord Mayor Knill is due in part, if not entirely, to the prominent part taken by the city of London in the celebration on the occasion of the recent royal wedding. The lord mayor's term of office does not expire till Sept. 29.

Vienna, July 13—The Government, in view of the distress caused by the drought, has decided to prohibit the exportation of fodder, exclusive of cereals, from Austria and Hungary.

Berlin, July 13—The reichstag to-day passed the first article of the army bill, 198 to 187. The article fixes for two years the peace effective force at 479,229 men. The volunteers for the year are not included in this number. This practically amounts to the passage of the whole bill.

London, July 13—The Times correspondent at Bangkok telegraphs that the Siamese Government has refused to permit two more French gunboats to enter the Menam River, twenty miles from the mouth of which Bangkok is situated, and has threatened that if the gunboats attempt to cross the bar at the mouth of the river they will be sunk France, the correspondent adds has officially held that this action is practically a declaration of war.

New York, July 14—Dunn and Russell report 25 Canadian failures the past week and 27 last year. Bradstreet reports this week 26 failures in Canada against 34 for like week last year.

Coffeyville, Kan., July 14—The bank of Mound valley was robbed at noon yesterday by three men who rode into the town, entered the bank, tied and gagged the cashier, and secured all the money in sight which amounted to $600. The robbers escaped.

St. John's, Nfld., July 14—The steamer Falcon, of the Peary expedition, sailed at eight to-night. The party consists of fourteen men and two women, who remain in Greenland two years. Another women returns in September. The outfit consists of provisions for two years, wooden house sections, naphtha launch, four boats, eight sleeps, 36 dogs, 20 carrier pigeons, photography, magic lantern and scientific apparatus. They will use no coal whatever there, all oil, and will light the house with electricity, running dynamo by oil. The expedition expects to reach the north pole.

Chicago, July 14.—A Tribune special from Tacoma, Washington, says: The United States grand jury last night found an indictment against President W C Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and several of the local agents of the company, charging them with violation of the Inter-state Commerce Law in the sale of tickets.

Every effort was made to keep the indictment a secret in order that President Van Horne could be arrested at Boston on a warrant now issued. The company is charged with secret rate cutting.

Toronto, July 14—A despatch from Milwaukee, Wis, says that one Frank Blont was arrested there yesterday on a charge of grand larceny proved to be a woman who said her name was Annie Morris. She stated that fourteen years ago she ran away from her home, 42 Blower street, Halifax, N. S, accompanied by her brother two years younger. She was at that time 13 of age. The mother of the children was dead and cruelness of the father the girl says caused them to leave home. Annie put on a suit of her brother's clothing and from that time until now has passed for a man. She was adopted by a man named Joseph Blont. The two travelled through New England for some time finally going to Milwaukee.

Valeta, Malta, July 15.—The British battleship Inflexible has been ordered to proceed immediately from this port to Alexandria, Egypt, where, it is rumored, disturbances have broken out.

Three Rivers, July 16.—Le Trifluvien, Bishop Laflèche's organ, in discussing Mr. Tarte's statement that the Quebec bishops had prepared a letter on the Manitoba school question on the eve of the last dominion election, says: "We know for certain that at least two bishops, Mgrs. Duhamel and Laflèche, never saw such a document; never heard of it, and were never called upon either to sign or approve of it."

Quebec, July 16—It appears that a good many Ontario reformers have protested against Mr. Laurier taking Mr. Tarte with him in his western tour unless the member for L'Islet can explain away the Empire's latest charge re the $3,000 printing scandal. The Telegraph of Saturday claims that Mr. Tarte has written to a friend here that he will enter an action against the Empire, and declares that all the scandals are invented by the Montreal correspondent. This, however, is looked upon as a game of bluff, as the charge has been substantiated by documentary evidence.

Pittsburg, July 16.—Patrick J. Gallagher and J. M. Davidson, now in the penitentiary for self confession of complicity in the alleged poisoning of non-union workmen in the Homestead mill, have made another confession in which they say they were intimidated by Pinkerton men and paid to swear away the liberty of Master Workman Hugh F. Dempsey and Robert J Beatty, both of whom, they now assert, were innocent of the crime of which they were convicted. They state that so far as they know there was no poison administered to men in the Homestead mill, and an effort will now be made to secure the pardon of Dempsey and Beatty.

Quebec, July 16.—The steamer Sardinian, with Lord Derby and suite on board, sailed this morning at daylight. The demonstration yesterday in the parliament buildings in honor of the governor general was very imposing and testified to the governor general's great popularity in this city. Amongst those present were Hon. Messrs Bowell, Costigan, Caron, Ouimet, Haggart, Patterson and Ives of the federal government; Sir Alex. Lacoste, Premier Taillon and a host of distinguished citizens in every walk of life. The administrator, General Montgomery Moore, was sworn in soon after at the Citadel, Mr. Justice Fournier administering the oath of office in the presence of the cabinet ministers above mentioned.

New York, July 15.—Mail advices from China contain accounts of the great famine in Shansi, and state that half a million people have been receiving relief from the government. Their sufferings are awful to witness and many have died of want. The famine was caused by excessive rains in some sections and great drought in others, so that no grain was harvested.

Personal.

Sir Charles Tupper sailed from London Monday for Canada. His visit is purely private.

Lord Derby and suite sailed Sunday morning from Quebec for England on the Allan steamer Sardinian.

Mr. D B Macdonald, representing J C Wilson & Co, Montreal, is in the city calling upon his firm's customers.

Mr. G. Frank Beer, of Beer Bros. left Friday for the Old Country to purchase the firm's fall and winter stock of dry goods.

Solicitor General Curren will appear for the dominion government before the Supreme court in reference to the Manitoba school act.

Mr. William Caven, of the Inland Revenue Department, Montreal, is in the city on a visit to his father and relatives. He is accompanied by his wife and family.

General Montgomery Moore, commander of Her Majesty's forces in Canada, has been sworn in as administrator until the arrival of the Earl of Aberdeen, Canada's new governor-general.

Mr. John A. McLaren left Saturday morning for England to purchase Messrs. James Paton & Co's stock of fall and winter dry goods. Before returning he intends visiting his old home in Scotland.

Mr. William Stanley, of Stanley Bros. left yesterday morning for England to select the firm's stock of goods. He was accompanied by Mrs. Stanley and his sister, Mrs. Jost, who will remain at Boston until his return.

Mr. Joseph Wickham, of St. John's, Nfld, Superintendent of Catholic Schools in that colony, is visiting his parents and friends at his old home in Summerside. He is accompanied by his wife and two children.

Mr. Martin Battle, Collector of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, has something to boast about in the way of bidding good-bye to Canada's Governor Generals. He has bade farewell to every Governor from the time of the earl of Durham in 1839 to the present Governor.

Vineland, N J., July 14.—S O Garrison, superintendent of the New Jersey State Home for Feeble-minded Children, located here, lies at his home suffering from hiccoughs. This is the fourth day since he was attacked with hiccoughs, and all attempts to relieve him have failed. Mr Garrisod arose on Wednesday in apparently good health and after a hearty breakfast proceeded to his usual duties. About 9 o'clock he began to hiccough, and has continued to do so night and day ever since.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 17.—Great and general grief was expressed amongst all classes when the news came from the palace that the Right Rev. Antione Racine, D D., bishop of this diocese, had died about five p. m. His Lordship had been indisposed for ten days past, but it was not supposed that his end was so near.

[Bishop Racine was born near Lorette, Que., in 1822, and was a brother of the late Mgr. Dominique Racine, first bishop of Chicoutimi, who died two or three years since. The deceased after being parish priest in several parts of Quebec diocese, was made first bishop of Sherbrooke on the 1st of September, 1874, and was very much esteemed by all classes and creeds in the capital of the eastern townships.]

MARRIED.

At the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, Mass., July 10th, by the Rev. Father Cocheran. Rector, Stephen T. Whitty to Minnie F. Gallant, both of Charlottetown.

DIED.

In this city on the 12th inst, after a short illness, Edward Hughes, in the 78th year of his age. Deceased was a native of the county Monaghan, Ireland, and emigrated to this Province in the year 1840. May his soul rest in peace.

Markets.

CH'TOWN PRICES, JULY 18

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.07 to $0 09
Beef (small) per lb	0.07 to 0.12
Mutton, per lb	0.07 to 0.12
Ham, per lb	0.15 to 0.16
Fowls, per pair	0.50 to 0.55
Butter, (fresh)	0 16 to 0 18
Butter (tub)	0.17 to 0.19
Celery, per bunch	0.05 to 0.00
Ch'ckens	0.50 to 0.55
Eggs, per doz	0.10 to 0.12
Ducks, per pair	0.55 to 0.00
Mutton, carcass	0.05 to 0.06
Lard	0.14 to 0.00
Oats	0.45 to 0.00
Pork, carcass	0 6½ to 0.07
Flour, per cwt	1.90 to 0.00
Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt	3 00 to 0.00
Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt	3.00 to 0.00
Hides	0.2½ to 0.3½
Calf skins (trimmed)	0 06 to 0.00
Sheep pelts	0.60 to 0 80
Straw (per load)	1.50 to 2 00
Potatoes	0 25 to 0 00
Turnips	0 02 to 0 00
Lamb skins	0.25 to 0.30
Cabbage, per head	0.02 to 0.00
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.50 to 0.00

With Bitter Denunciation.

REV. H. A ADAMS RENOUNCES episcopalianism.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 15, 1893.—Rev. Henry A Adams, formerly pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, this city, and later of the Church of the Redeemer, New York, has joined the Catholic Church.

In a letter, which will be published to-morrow in the Sunday News, he gives his reasons for this