THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1889.

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

A RESPONSIBLE POSITION.

THE Republican members of the House of Representatives at Washington, have nominated as their candidate for the Speakership of that body, T. B. Reed, of Maine, who, without much doubt, will be elected to the position With the representatives of the people of the United States the Speakership is a matter of much more importance than it is in Canada or Great Britain. With us the Speaker has little power over legislation; his special function being to preserve order in the House, and to see that the discussions are carried on and the legislative business transacted according to rule. But with our Republican neighbors he has almost absolute control of the organization of the House, and has also such control over legislation as might be expected only where responsible government did not exist.

The members of the United States Cabinet do not hold seats in the House, and such legislation, as under our form of government, would be introduced by a Minister of the Crown, is, with them, brought in by the chairman of the committee of ways and means; and, as this committee is made by the Speaker, he has the moulding of the legislative measures to be introduced, practically in his own hands. In forming his committee he knows the views of the different members of the House and need not appoint any that are not of his way of thinking on a particular question

It is true that the House can reject the measures when introduced; but when the measure is presented by the committee, it is looked upon as being in accordance with the views of the party, and they are regarded as having committed themselves to it. When the majority is small there is greater danger of a measure being rejected; for some of the majority may be in accord with the Opposition on the subject in question. A case of this kind would be paramount to the slaughter of a measure.

The new Speaker will likely decide upon the changes to be made in the tariff during the present Congress

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE members of the Caledonian Club of Prince Edward Island, and their friends, celebrated the Feast of Scotland s Patron Saint by the annual St Andrew's Dinner at the Osborne House, Charlottetown, on Monday evening last, the 2nd inst. The members of the Club met at their rooms on Queen Street about 8 o'clock, and half an hour later, preceded by the Club piper, Mr. Peter Ferguson, marched to the hotel. Here they were joined by a number of guests, and shortly after 9 o'clock all present, about sixty in number, proceeded to the dining-room to the strains of the *pibroch*. The dining hall of the Osborne was suitably decorated for the occasion with flags, mottoes and inscriptions.

Lieut.-Col. Irving, President of the Club, presided. On his right were seated Hon, A. A. McDonald, Chief; His Worship, Mayor Haviland; Hon. D Laird, Hon. Neil McLeod and Professor Caven, while United States Consul George, Senator Howlan, A. McNeill, Esq., and Rev. James Carruthers occupied seats on his left. The vice-chair was ably filled by J. W. Morrison, Esq., Treasurer. Among the others present were D. O'M. Reddin, John McEachern, J. B. McDonald, D. Small, D. McKenzie, James Paton, Mr. Wright, of New York, Lt.-Col. Moore, Col. Dougherty, Capt. Weeks, Æneas McDonald, O. Rattenbury, D. A. Bruce, etc., etc. The best of good cheer pervaded the assembly, everyone appearing to thoroughly enjoy himself. The bill of fare was excellent and did credit to the Osborne. Following is the

MENU:

SOUP.—Consomme Macaroni.

FISH.—Boiled Halibut—Anchovy Sauce.

GAME.—Wild Goose. Partridge—Currant Jelly.

ROAST.—Sirloin of Beef—Horse Radish. Spare Rib of Pork—Apple Sauce. Turkey—Cranberry Sauce. Chicken—Giblet Gravy. Goose and Duck—Tomato Sauce.

BOILED.—Turkey with Oyster Dressing. Fowl—Parsley Sauce and Onion Dressing. Leg of Mutton, a L'Anglaise. Pontiff Sauce.

COLD DISHES.—Ham and Ornamented Tongue.

VEGETABLES.—Mashed Potatoes. Parsnips, a la Creme. Green Peas. Squash.

RELISHES.—Tomato Sauce. Worcester Sauce. Harvey Sauce. Mixed Pickles. Chow Chow. Beets.

PUDDING.—Plum Pudding—Brandy Sauce. Snow Pudding—Cream Sauce and Sea Foam Cream.

PASTRY.—Cocoanut Pie. Cranberry Pie. Apple Pie. Custard Pie. Fruit and Plain Cake. Cheese Cake. Vanilla Patties. Scotch Scones.

FRUITS.—Northern Spy Apples. Oranges. Concord and Green Grapes

DESSERT.—Walnuts. Filberts. Almonds. Raisins Assorted Cakes. Victoria Buns Crackers. Cornwall Cheese Cellery. Tea and Coffee.

In due time the haggis "great chieftain o' the puddin' race" was triumphantly borne into the room, to the martial strains of the *pibroch*, and being duly deposited in front of the President, Burns' "address to a haggis" was rendered by Mr. Webster.

The substantial part of the evening's entertainment having been attended to President Irving rapped for order and the intellectual portion of the programme was entered upon. The President, in introducing the toasts, delivered an eloquent address in which he gave a brief history of the Scottish Societies which have existed in this Province up to the present time. Letters of regret at inability to attend were read from the Lieut. Governor, Superintendent Unsworth, and A. R. Beaton. The toasts were enthusiastically drunk in cold water, and responded to as under, the speeches being interspersed by vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Earle presided at the piano, and Mr. Calder and others rendered several Scotch Songs. The Queen—"God Save the Queen;" "The President of the United States—Hail Columbia," responded to by Col. George, United States Consul; "The Day and all who honor it," responded to by A. McNeill, Esq.; "The Governor-General and Parliament of Canada," responded to by Senator Haviland; "The Land o' Cakes,"—"Scotland Yet," responded to by Rev. James Carruthers; "The Lieut Governor and Legislature of Prince Edward Island," responded to by Hon. Neil McLeod; "Our Chief," responded to by Hon. A. A. McDonald, Chief; "Our guests and sister societies,"—"British Grenadiers and Garryowen," responded to by Mayor Haviland, Hon. D. Laird, D. O'M. Reddin, President of the Benevolent Irish Society, and Mr. Wright of New York. "This Canada of ours," responded to by J. McIsaac, of the HERALD. Mr. C. B. Warren then recited in good style "The Tartan Avalanche." Then followed the toast of "The military and naval forces of the Empire,"—"Red, White and Blue," responded to by Lt.-Col. Moore and Capt. Weeks; "The Press," responded to by Messrs. Cotton, of the Examiner, and Higgs of the Guardian; the toast of the "Lasses"—"Green Grow the Rushes, O," responded to by Mr. Higgs. Then, after proposing the toast of "Our Next Merry Meeting," all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and the gathering dispersed in "the wee sma' ours."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

DOMINION imports for the first four months of the present year aggerate $41,500,000, an increase of $2,500,000 over the same period last year. Exports for the same period were $41,600,000, an increase of $8,250,000.

A GREAT syndicate with headquarters in New York and doubtless with English capitalists in the scheme, has undertaken to buy up all the heavy cotton-duck mills in the United States and consolidate them under one control. Capital of from $15,000,000 to $18,000,000 is required.

AN Ottawa despatch of the 29th ult., says: The Gazette to-morrow will announce the appointment of Sir John Macdonald as minister of railways; Mr. Colby, president of the council; Louis Cattellier, under secretary of state and Joseph Pope, assistant clerk of the privy council with rank as chief clerk.

THERE is a great increase in C. P. R. traffic and the net profits are increasing by leaps and bounds. The increase in October profits approaches a quarter of a million and the gross earnings in the ten months ending October 31st exceed 12¼ millions, the profits in the same time being within a fraction of 4¼ millions, which is nearly 2 millions in excess of the profits of the same period last year.

IN addition to the four millions already voted by Montreal for harbor extension, it is proposed now by the Canadian Pacific and the harbor commissioners to construct an inland basin with elevators and storehouse to cost six millions. The Canada Pacific people say they were compelled this year to refuse ten thousand cars of European freight from the western states owing to want of harbor accommodation.

AFTER Dom Pedro sailed from Rio Janeiro the provisional government of Brazil telegraphed to the Brazilian minister at Lisbon directing him upon the ex-Emperor's arrival to tender to him a genial reception. The Brazilian colony there regarded this action as dictated by delicate consideration on the part of the provisional government towards Dom Pedro. Several of the Brazilian ministers at European courts came thither to take part in the reception to the dethroned Emperor.

THE trial of M. Covilain, proprietor of the cartridge factory in Antwerp in which a disastrous explosion occurred last September, which resulted in the death of many persons and the destruction of much property, and the trial of M. Delauny, engineer of the factory, charged with homicide by imprudence, were concluded in that city on the 27th ult. The prisoners were convicted and the Judge sentenced Covilain to four years and six months and Delauney to one year and six months imprisonment, and a fine of 2,500 francs each.

THE Hon. George Irvine, judge of the vice admiralty, rendered judgment at Quebec on the 26th ult., in the famous Polynesian and Cynthia collision case, holding, with the nautical assessor, staff commander Hire of H. M. S. Bellerophon, that the Polynesian's pilot was at fault and to blame for the collision. He accordingly dismissed with costs the Polynesian's action for £20,000 sterling against the Cynthia, and maintained with costs the latter's counter for £30,000 against the Polynesian. It is understood the Allans will appeal to the privy council.

AN election took place in the county of Brome, P. Q., on Thursday last, for the Local Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Hon. Mr. Lynch to the bench. This county has always gone Grit in Dominion politics, and the friends of Mr. Mercier claimed that it was Mr. Lynch's personal popularity that always won his elections for him Mr. Fisher the Grit M. P., made the canvas a personal affair, and the leaders indulged in a little prophecy as to the election of their man. But as usual the prophecies proved false. Mr. England the Conservative being elected by about 150 majority.

THE thirty-first Congress met at Washington at noon on Monday last with the prospect of accomplishing an orderly and uneventful organization. The President's message was sent to Congress on Tuesday, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was to be transmitted at noon to-day. The present Congress will be asked to take action on a number of discussed public questions, among them the Tripartite Treaty with Great Britain and Germany respecting the control and direction of affairs in Samoa. The fisheries and seal questians are likely to appear again and also the proposed scheme to promote commercial union with Canada and the declaration of the sense of the United States with respect to foreign control of inter-oceanic canals on the American continent.

THE Montreal Gazette remarks that "Prince Edward Island has risen greatly in estimation since it proved its capacity as the sentinel Province of the Dominion. How came it to pass that the larger Provinces allowed itself to be beaten in artillery practice by the Islanders? That is a question for our volunteer officers. Certain it is that they came out ahead, taking the first prize for general efficiency given by the Dominion Artillery Association, and every 2nd prize but one for shifting ordnance. The Prince Edward Island Brigade of Garrison Artillery deserve credit, as being isolated from the rest of the Dominion, they might, as the Militia Gazette points out, be excused if they were somewhat behind in artillery matters. Their success will, it is to be hoped, 'stimulate their brethren of the continent to more assidious practice and greater painstaking."

THE Rev. Father Lacombe, the devoted Northwest missionary among the Blackfeet, has lately written to an Alberta paper on the difficulties that surround the missionary efforts to convert the Indians to the Christain religion. He instances four principal obstacles, (1) the pride of the Indians leading them to refuse to confess that they are sinners; (2) the bad examples which many white people set them; (3) the idleness in which the Blackfeet spend the greater part of their time; (4) the establishment near the largest Indian reserve of the Mormon settlement, whose members are rightly or wrongly believed by the Indians to practice polygamy, and whose example is thus used to justify the Blackfeet for continuing their own polygamous institutions. To obviate the last mentioned difficulty Father Lacombe suggests that permanent Government officials should reside at the Mormon settlement, who could furnish absolute proof that polygamy does not exist. This pious man concludes: "Confident that God will reward, not the success, which is due to the action of His Divine Spirit, but the good intentions which are not subdued by any difficulties, we will wait for the time appointed by God to see the result of our labors, leaving, at the same time, to our friends of other religious denominations full room for their own exertions."—*Empire.*

ST. ANDREW'S AT ST. DUNSTAN'S

The students of St. Dunstan's College, following in the time-honored foot-prints of the past, fittingly celebrated that most remarkable day in the Highland Calendar, the feast of St. Andrew's. Through the kindness of the Rev. Rector a grand *congé* was granted the boys; and the time whiled away in various amusements till the hour appointed for the banquet approached. At 4 o'clock all repaired to the refectory, where, after ample justice had been done the choice articles on the well-filled tables, toast after toast was drunk and responded to with as much enthusiasm as if all within the classic wall were sons of the "Land of brown heath and shaggy wood." Mr. Macdougall acted as toast-master; and in a neat introductory speech explained the object of our convening in such a place and at such an hour. We came, he said, to honor Scotia's Patron Saint, and the sons of the heather in general. It was a custom with our Celtic fore-fathers, and as Canada is a great trans-Atlantic off-shoot of Celtic principles, it ought to be the first to conserve the traditional ceremonies handed down from time immemorial by our hardy progenitors, in honoring our canonical Patron of the East. By so doing we were only perpetuating the ancestral customs and usages of those men whose fore-thought and ability gave Canada the proud position she holds among the nations of the world to-day.

The responses to the various toasts were of a very high order and elicited rounds of applause from the boys. The following were the toasts:

"The Queen."

"The Clergy"—responded to by Rev. J. C. Macdonald.

"The Day We Celebrate"—responded to by J. J. Macdonald and D. F. Morrison.

"Sister Societies"—responded to by J. M. Sullivan and P. C. Gauthier.

"The Ladies"—responded to by W. C. McNally.

"Dominion of Canada"—responded to by M. Monaghan and P. Cullen.

"The Neighboring Republic"—responded to by W. Voss.

"Our Island Home"—responded to by J. A. Macdonald and F. Connolly.

"Sister Provinces"—responded to by W. F. Walsh.

"The Institution"—responded to by R. A. Macdonald and P. Maguigan.

"Athletic Sports"—responded to by J. A. P. Macdonald.

"Medical Profession"—responded to by E. Riley.

In the evening an entertainment was given, the programme consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, addresses, etc. All the parts were well sustained, especially the waltz—"Loves Dreamland," by the College Band.

Among those present we noticed His Lordship the Bishop, Rev. Father Lynch of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, the Cathedral clergy and many other friends of the Institution. At the close of the Concert His Lordship complimented the students for the very pleasant evening they had afforded those present, and expressed the wish that when St. Andrew's Day again came round a similar treat would be in store for them.—COM.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The question of national defence promises to pave the hitherto impassable way to a federation of the Australian colonies. In 1885 a step in this direction was taken by the creation of a federal council under legislation of the British parliament, but the refusal of New South Wales to accept representation in the council, and the lack of executive authority to enforce its decrees have rendered the system practically useless. Recently General Edwardes made a report upon the whole subject of Australian defence, with especial reference to the need of a common army under one direction, the carrying out of which in the opinion of the Premier of Victoria ought to be committed to the federal council. He accordingly advised the several Premiers of this view, and in his reply Sir Henry Parkes, of New South Wales, submits as an alternative and more practical plan a federation of the colonies. Two objections are advanced by Sir Henry to the proposal that the recommendations of General Edwardes should be carried out by the federal council: one that this body does not possess the requisite power, the other that New South Wales declines representation in it. The vitally important recommendation made by General Edwardes is, in any light from which it can be viewed, one of national magnitude and significance. The vast sums annually expended by the Australian colonies for defence works and services would be of greatly enhanced value in time of public danger if the scattered and unconnected forces locally maintained could be brought under one command, and, whenever advisable, directed to one field of operations. Sir Henry Parkes is satisfied that this cannot be done by any existing machinery; and hence "this first great federal question brings us, in spite of preferences or prejudices, face to face with the imperative necessity for federal government, and why should we turn aside from what is inevitable."

Accordingly the Premier of New South Wales has invited the governments of the sister colonies to appoint representatives to a national convention for the purpose of devising and reporting upon an adequate scheme of federal government. It is proposed that, in order to avoid any sense of inequality in debate or any party complexion, that the number of delegates from each colony should be the same, and equally divided between the two political parties, elected by the several parliaments and commissioned by the governors-in-council. In all, if New Zealand joined the convention, it would consist of forty members. The scheme of federal government, Sir Henry adds, would necessarily follow close upon the type of the Dominion Government of Canada, and would provide for the appointment of a Governor-General, and for the creation of an Australian privy council and of a parliament consisting of a senate and house of commons.

Whether the time is ripe for the plan outlined by Sir Henry Parkes and warmly favored by New South Wales, the action of the other colonies upon this invitation will disclose, but by no other means can the problem of national defence, the great and pressing military questions under discussion, be settled. Difficulties will inevitably crop up when the details of the scheme come to be discussed, yet with the experience of Canada and the United States to guide, these can hardly be so serious as those, for instance, which confronted the delegates who laid the foundation of federal government in this country. The tariff, of course, is apt to be a stumbling block. Both the protective and free trade systems are in operation in the Australian group, so that concessions are unavoidable in any scheme of union which contemplates a uniform tariff, unless the difficulty is surmounted by excluding the fiscal question from the control of the federal parliament. At least one weak point in the Canadian constitution can be avoided in framing a federal system for Australia, that of provincial subsidies; and if this objectionable link between the central and the local power is excluded, our fellow colonists at the antipodes cannot do better than pattern their constitution after that of the Dominion.—*Montreal Gazette.*

REVERSING THE CURRENT.

The only hope of the Wimanite organs seems to lie in their misrepresenting their own policy. One of the organs of the leader of the Grits, as to their foreign policy, says: "What the advocates of unrestricted Reciprocity want is to have more Canadian goods and fewer Canadian men crossing the border." This is a complete reversal of their real object, as plainly declared by Mr. Wiman and his associates on the other side of the line and with a little more reticence on this side. The correct version of what the Continental Free Trade advocates want is "to have more United States goods crossing the border." Among our neighbors the chief inducement held out for commercial annexation is that our markets will be opened to their manufactured goods, that their factories will be allowed to supply Canada. In this country the same idea is conveyed by the attempt to delude the farmers into beleiving that with Continental Free Trade they will be able to buy cheap Yankee goods, though as a matter of fact the average prices of manufactured goods are higher across the international boundary The main object of the movement in its commercial aspect is to supplant the output of Canadian industries by importations from the United States. The great increase expected is in the transport of goods from the United States into Canada, not the other way. If we are to send there more of anything it is to be of cheap natural products and raw materials, that is the less remunerative business. Such is the future sketched out for us by the Wimanites of both countries.

As to fewer Canadian men cressing the border, that is another false assumption. The great object being to close our factories in order that they may be supplanted by the manufacturers of the United States, it necessarily puts a very large number of Canadian operatives out of employment. These men and their families would not stay here to starve, and many of them would hasten across the border to a land which is not above obtaining the higher profits of manufacturing, and where operatives are not described as being robbers after the genial and patriotic fashion of the Grit press. There would be a steady flow of such men across the border if Mr. Wiman and his associates could obtain their wish to close our factories. As incidental to this movement our farmers would have to suffer the loss of the profitable custom of the departed operatives for many of the smaller and more perishable products of the farm, thus seriously reducing agricultural profits. To blind them to this fact such pretences as we have quoted above are made by the Wimanites, but our farmers are too intelligent to be thus deceived.—*Empire.*

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

THE police have arrested in Boston Guisepp de Lucca, an Italian, who they are positive murdered Edward Cunningham, a wealthy Milton resident November 21. The proof seems conclusive.

THE Allan Steamship Company have given the necessary security, and appealed to the Privy Council from the recent judgment of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec, re the Polynesian Cynthia disaster.

THE ladies of Rustico Convent intend holding a Christmas Tree and Fancy Sale, on the 25th and 26th inst. A well supplied refreshment table will be in the hall. As this is the only entertainment of the kind held in Rustico for some years, we hope our friends in town and country will patronize it liberally.

REV. JOHN CHAISSON, D. D., has been transferred from Indian River to the pastoral charge of two extensive parishes in the Magdalen Islands. He leaves for his new field of labor on Monday next. Rev. John A. McDonald, of Miscouche, has been placed in charge of Indian River parish for the present.

A BAKERY, in Philadelphia, owned by a man named Gross, was burned to the ground on Monday morning last. Gross escaped with his life, but his wife and four children were burned to death. Another family living in the rear of the building were rescued with difficulty and are in a precarious condition at the hospital.

A BOLD midday robbery was perpetrated in Montreal on Saturday last. Roberts of the Canadian express company went to the Bank of Lower Canada and drew $5,000 for the week's wages of the men, when a man suddenly stepped up, snatched the money out of his hand and disappeared. He has not yet been arrested.

ADDRESS TO THE REVD. JOHN CHAISSON, D. D.

A large number of the parishioners of St. Mary's Church, Indian River, waited upon their pastor on the evening previous to his departure therefrom and presented him with the following address:

To the Revd. Dr. Chaisson, D. D., Indian River.

REVD. AND DEAR SIR,—Having learned with deep regret that your relations with us are now about to terminate, we, your humble parishioners of St. Mary's Church, Indian River, avail ourselves of this opportunity of giving expression to our high appreciation of you as our much beloved pastor.

During the seven years of your ministry in our midst, you have labored most zealously in all the work incident to the duties of your position. Besides administering to our spiritual wants you have done much towards our temporal concerns. Through your increasing exertions and wise councils you are now leaving all the affairs of the Church in a most satisfactory condition.

We feel that in parting with you we will lose a wise and devout shepherd. Your untiring zeal for our spiritual welfare, and for the promotion of our holy religion; your unaffected piety; your unassuming and gentlemanly deportment; your unabating and faithful discharge of all the onerous duties pertaining to your sacred office, have gained for you the love, confidence and esteem of your parishioners. We have been charmed by your eloquence, instructed by your wisdom, and comforted by your sympathy, and we feel that those over whom you are now about to be placed will profit as much by these inestimable qualities in the future as we have in the past.

Although we deeply regret the idea of being deprived of your spiritual guidance, yet we feel that the interests of the Church require the change which is now about being made, and it is, no doubt, owing to your energy and talents, your zeal and piety, that you are now about to be removed to a place where those qualities will, in all probability, have a wider sphere of action.

We beg of you, Revd. and dear Sir, to accept the accompanying purse as a small token of our regard and esteem.

Whilst we now bid you an affectionate farewell, we ask of you to remember us in your supplications to the Throne of Grace, and be assured that we, on our part, shall not soon forget your many acts of kindness, and your christian devotedness in our regard, and that we shall not fail to offer up our humble prayers to the Giver of all Good for your temporal and spiritual happiness.

Hon. John A. McDonald, James Dempsey, Richard Ready, Joseph McMillan, Timothy Driscoll, John McDonald, V. S. Gillis, John P. McLellan, John T. Mullin, John Burke, Edward Pendergast, Alexander McIntyre, Daniel McKinnon, John Foristal, Joseph J. McIntyre, and the other parishioners of St. Mary's Church, Indian River.

Besides the parishioners of St. Mary's Church, Dr. Darrach, Dr. McNeill, A. E. Clarke, Station Master; James Byranton, and others, joined in expressing their regret at the departure from their midst of the Revd. Dr. Chaisson, and subscribed handsomely to the purse.

The Revd. Dr. replied with much feeling to the address of which he had been the recipient. He dwelt touchingly on the harmoney which ever existed between him and the members of his congregation. He thanked them for the sympathy extended him by all in the discharge of his duties. Though much attached to them, he was now called upon to practice obedience to authority, which he always urged them to respect, and he cheerfully obeyed. He was much affected during his reply, and in conclusion asked them to show to his successor the same respect and obedience which they had always shown to him. He then introduced to them the Rev. John A. McDonald of Miscouche, who will administer to their spiritual wants for the present.—COM.

INVESTIGATING A WRECK.

LONG BRANCH, Nov. 29.—There is no longer reason to doubt that the bark Germania was deliberately run ashore, as was suspected at the time of the disaster. The bark proved more rotten than was supposed, and, instead of getting all hands off unharmed, the sea swallowed the captain and nine others of the crew. Lieut. C. H. McClellan, U. S. R. M., assistant inspector of the United States life-saving service, this morning began an investigation of the disaster, as is demanded in all cases of wrecks accompanied by loss of life. He conducted the examination in the presence of disinterested spectators in a little upper chamber of station 5, where the Germania's survivors are tarrying until after the coroner's inquest to-morrow. The rescued sailors made their statement of the wreck under oath before the inspector.

Gustav Prieve, the first of the survivors called, was a willing witness, and tried to tell all he knew of the wreck. He was on deck and heard the man at the wheel say that the bark was heading for land. The captain responded that it was not so; that the course of the vessel was all right. The ship was sailing north by west at that time. Soon Capt. Winthorst ordered the bark headed west by north, or directly for the beach, where the lights and even forms of houses loomed up against the background of the sky. Ten minutes before the ship struck Prieve was ordered by the captain to burn a torch. He did so.

"At this juncture Lieut. McClellan pointedly asked: "Do you think, then, that the vessel was grounded purposely?"

The sailor deliberately responded: "There was plently of time to change her course after our proximity to the shore was discovered. It looks to me as though it was done on purpose."

The wind was favorable for any vessel to easily claw off the lee shore, for it blew from the southeast, and the bark could have come about and sailed off in style to the northwest. The suspicion that the vessel was intentionally wrecked is supported by the fact that rumors to that effect found credence in the forecastle, and little Albert Monthey, the bright boy steward of the captain's cabin, unsuspectingly let out last night to a newly made German friend of good repute a strange story. He said that Capt. Winthorst used to write and draw frequently in a blank book which he carried in an inside pocket of his cat. One afternoon at sea, a week or so ago, the captain left the book open. The boy looked at the sketch that adorned the page. It was a drawing representing a bark stranded on a shore near a lighthouse. The drawing even showed a life line moving from the shore to the vessel. Below this was written the name, Germania, 1889. The captain suddenly entered the cabin, and saw the boy looking at the sketch. He turned red with rage, and drove Albert from the cabin.

Gladstone's Speech.

Meetings of the Liberal Federation began at Manchester on the 2nd inst. Gladstone was present and delivered an address. He said that the local government did not meet the demands of the country. He advocated granting to the county councils the power of taxation, control of the police and liquor traffic, care of the poor, power to deal with questions of ground rents, and to form district councils. He would possibly go further and establish the parish principle of government and thus convey to the rural population the first elements of their public education and create a sense of public duty, which is the highest aim of statesmen. Gladstone said since 1885 there had been an enormous stimulus to the public mind in regard to dwellings for the poor, enfranchisement of leaseholds, crofter legislation, shorter parliaments, the disestablishment of the church in Scotland and Wales, the currency and the house of lords. Provision for direct Scottish and Welsh home rule, Gladstone said, must be dealt with by future parliaments. When the idea of evolution, especially with reference to Irish affairs, should become more familiar, parliament would be able to address itself to the discharge of its duties and would be relieved of an intolerable burden. Gladstone predicted a Liberal victory at the next election for members of parliament. He advocated an amendment to the registration laws removing the anomaly of plurality of votes and the establishment of a system of one vote for one man.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Tribune building, in Minneapolis Minn., ten stories high, occupied by the Tribune, the Minneapolis department of the Pioneer Press and numerous business offices was burned Saturday last. Eleven lives are believed to have been lost and the pecuniary loss placed at $250,000. There were meagre exits and when the fire broke out on the third floor, those on the upper floors made a mad rush for the stairway and fire escapes, while many jumped from the windows.

The storm which raged at Quebec on Friday last was the worst in twenty years. The wind reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour. The government steamer "Druid" and other craft wintering in the Louise basin broke loose and crashed into each other. Two iron towers erected by the Electric Dight Company on Dorchester bridge to carry wires from Montmorency falls were thrown into the river at St. Charles. The manager had the wires cut immediately to save life and the city was in darkness all night.

A skeleton that was discovered in a fence corner about six miles from Elizabethtown, Ky., several days ago was identified as that of Ira Aubrey, who disappeared about six months ago. The grand jury was notified and witnesses summoned to investigate the case, when to the surprise of the officials, Sherman Aubrey, a lad of about 19 years of age and a cousin to the deceased, came in and confessed to murdering his cousin for 50 cents and an old watch. The young murderer is now in jail to await his trial. Aubrey states that his victim's stepmother induced him to commit the murder. He is considered rather simple-minded, and his story is not believed.

A Chicago local news bureau says Dectective Flynn, who locked Dan Coughlin up at the time of his arrest, informed Chief Hubbard on Friday last as if he had just thought of it, that Coughlin gave him two knives on that occasion, which, at Coughlin's request, he locked up in a safety vault. The knives were secured and taken to one of Cronin's intimate friends, who indentified them as the dead doctor's property. When questioned about the matter Chief Hubbard admitted its truth and declared he believed Clan-na-Gael influence had induced Detective Flynn to suppress the matter until too late to use as evidence in the pending trial.

The police and firemen kept up their lonely vigil in the burnt district in Baston all Friday night last, and there was a continual but fruitless search for the bodies of the four lost firemen. The friends of the missing men remained near by all night to take charge of the bodies, should they be found. Some believe the men were cremated in the heat and that no trace of them will be discovered. All the outside fire companies have gone home. At daylight Saturday morning the work of pulling down the dangerous walls was proceeded with, and gangs of workmen were employed to dig out the safes. E. E. Whiting, the veteran fireman, who was rescued in such a thrilling manner from the building No. 80 Chauncy street, by officer Maynes and others, died at the hospital Friday morning of his injuries.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A private despatch received here states that trouble has occurred in Lisbon, but gives no particulars.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—A young Englishman named E. F. Cowan, a grand nephew of Cardinal Manning, who was recently in the Civil Service here, was run over by a train at Chatham, N. B., on Saturday and had both legs taken off.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—In the Cronin case to-day lawyer Forrest for the defence proceeded to offer evidence contradicting the testimony of T. G. Conklin regarding the knives said to be Dr. Cronin's, which were found in Dan Coughlin's pocket.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—Lieut.-Governor Royal, of the Northwest Territories, arrived here to interview the Governor General and Sir John A. McDonald in regard to the condition of affairs in the Northwest. Royal is now without an Advisory Board, and wants to know how he is to carry out the law regarding the administration.

CLINTON, Ont., Dec. 2.—Mrs. A. R. Edwards, has been arrested, charged with having poisoned her first husband, Hugh F. Whitely. Whitely died in May last, and in about three weeks Mrs. Whitely was married to R. A. Edwards, of Woodstock. The principal witness against the accused is a girl named Annie Johnson, who was employed as a domestic in Whitely's house during his illness. Mrs. Edwards has been committed for trial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The House of Representatives Democratic caucus met at ten o'clock this morning and re-nominated all the old officers, except the chaplain, for which position no nomination was made. The Senate, after swearing in the new senators, at 12.35 p m., adjourned. There was little or no excitement attending the opening of the Senate. Several foreign delegates to the Maritime and Pan-American Conference, and a number of ladies, occupied seats. Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister, was among those present. The usual friendly greetings were interchanged on the floor, and interest centred of course on the senators from States who had seats assigned to them on the Republican side of the chamber. At noon Vice-President Morton took his seat and the proceedings opened by Chaplain Rev. J. G. Butler, who invoked the divine blessings, closing with the Lord's Prayer, in which Senator Edmunds joined audibly. The house was organized by the election of Reed as speaker, by a vote of 166, against 154 for Carlisle, and one Cummings, of New York. There were 372 members present.

THE CENTURY FOR DECEMBER.

The December CENTURY opens with a series of unpublished letters written by the Duke of Wellington, in his very last days, to a young married lady of England. These letters present the Iron Duke in a very attractive light—amiable and unpretending; the careful guardian of the children of his friend in their childish illnesses. Besides pictures of the Duke's residence, etc., there are three portraits of Wellington; the imposing full-length picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence being used as frontispiece.

The "personal interest" is very strongly continued in Joseph Jefferson's autobiography which this month covers wide ground and goes into the most amusing details concerning "bars-storming in Mississippi" all interesting character called Pudding Stanley. Jefferson's Mexico experiences (just after the Mexican War), his reminiscences of the Wallacks, John E. Owens, Burton, etc.

Mr. Charles Barnard's illustrated article on "The New Croton Aqueduct" is the first full account of that marvelous and unique engineering work. A striking feature of this paper is Mr. Barnard's expose of the frauds in the building of the aqueduct—the empty places in the masonry being shown by means of photographs.

The Rev. W. E. Griffs, the well-known authority on Japan, writes of "Nature and People" in that fascinating island—more of Theodore Wores's pictures being given in this connection. Mr. Wores's "An American Artist in Japan" in a recent number will be remembered.

The two celebrated painters Alfred Stevens and Gervex, give pictures of their "Paris Panorama of the nineteenth Century," and tell how they came to construct the work, and their method of putting it on the canvas.

Professor Fisher begins this striking papers in this number on "The Nature and Method of Revelation," taking up at once the subject of "Revelation and the Bible."

In fiction we have Mrs. Burt's new novel "Friend Olivia," Mr. Stockton's "The *Merry Chanter*," Hopkinson Smith's heroic story of "Captain Joe," founded on fact: and "The Taming of Tartan," by a new writer.

Besides the Christmas and other poetry of this number, Mr. Stedman has a poem inspired by Fortuny's famous "Spanish Lady" and and accompanied by an engraving of the picture.

The chapters of the Lincoln Life deal with the fall of Richmond and Lincoln's visit's to the abandoned capital, Mrs. van Rensselaer gives briefly her impressions of the French Exhibition: and the editorial page comes to the defence of civil service reform

BUSINESS MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency says: "Two heavy fires, with aggregate losses estimated at $15,000,000 or more, have had an influence upon several branches of trade, which cannot yet be estimated. Prior to the Boston fire the boot and shoe trade there had been quite paralyzed by the fire at Lynn, and as to the leather trade little advance was anticipated, temporary withdrawal of demand would cause some fall in leather. The Boston fire of Thursday destroyed a heavy stock of goods and will doubtless effect the demand. Rebuilding in both cities will create a sudden demand for materials and labour. Heavy concurrent losses may shake some insurance companies and effect the finances of firms burned out, but the general prosperity and large accumulation of available capital will probably render the influence of these disasters comparatively narrow and brief. In other respects the general business situation is encouraging.

THE CRONIN CASE.

Allowing for speeches of council, the indications are that the Cronin case will not be in the charge of the jury before the 10th or 11th of December. In the arguments on behalf of the state the alleged antagonism and bitter feeling shown by the defendants towards Dr. Cronin will be traced back to February 8, on which day, at a meeting of Camp 20 of the Clan-na-Gael, Capt. O'Connor testified he stated he had heard in another camp a minority report of the committee appointed to try the old executive committee. The report stated that $100,000 of the funds of the United Brotherhood had been embezzled by the triangle; Mr. Foster's defence will be unquestionably that the state has offered no proof to implicate his client (Beggs) in any conspiracy relative to the death of Dr. Cronin or otherwise, and that there is an inadequacy of proof to hold him. Mr. Foster has taken no exceptions to the rulings of the court all through the case, and has made no objection to any evidence given, which will place his client in a very unenviable position should the jury convict.

The council for the prisoners will argue that insufficient evidence has been adduced to show that their clients were implicated in the crime. In short, they will claim an alibi.—*Exchange.*

LYNN IN ASHES.

A FIVE MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Lynn, Mass., was visited on the 26th ult. by a fire with two exceptions the most disastrous that ever visited New England, the exceptions being the great Boston fire of 1872 and the Portland fire of 1866. The fire started at 11.55 and devastated a square mile of the business section of the city. The loss is estimated at from five to ten millions, and the fire started in Mower's wooden building, Altmont Street, over the boiler. The flames communicated with the six storey brick Mower's block. Almost simultaneously Bennett's four storey wooden shoe factory and Barrett's four storey wooden building on Altmont Street caught fire. Aid from Boston, Salem, Marblehead, and surrounding towns was sent. Four daily newspapers were burned out, three national banks, the Lynn institution for savings was wiped out, and twelve of the finest shoe blocks in the city are in ruins. About twenty-five stores, and it is impossible to state how many dwelling houses, were burned, mostly occupied by the poorer classes. It is impossible to make any estimate of the insurance. Many narrow escapes from accidents, but no fatalities are reported. The first Methodist and first Universalist churches and several schoolhouses were thrown open to accommodate the burned out families. Major Newhal called a special meeting of the aldermen to take action and choose relief committees. Dynamite and powder were used at frequent intervals to blow up wooden buildings with little effect. The fire virtually burned itself out and at 19.30 was considered under control. Both companies of militia located in Lynn were called out and put on patrol duty. A house blown up by powder on corner of Broad and Exchange Streets stopped the progress of the fire in that direction. The Central station of the Boston & Maine Railway was burned first.

MILLIONS OF TONS OF COAL.

The most important event that has recently occurred in the coal regions of Pennsylvania was the accidental discovery or "find" made in the extensive colliery of Lawrence & Brown, at Mahanoy Plane. The men were running a drift about 400 yards down when they suddenly and unexpectedly struck a vein of pure coal containing several million tons. The "find" will go on record as one of the greatest accidental discoveries of a coal vein which has ever occurred in the history of anthracite development. The vein is over 200 feet think, and correspondingly wide. Its extent and complete dimensions will be better learned some time later but even at this time the operators are sanguine that it will yield several million tons of pure coal. The discovery was made at the bottom of an old colliery not worked. The men were simply making a drift through to another colliery when the rich vein was struck. The fact that this great deposit of coal was exposed by mere accident has caused great jubilation between employer and employe. In commencing the tunnel a small vein was to be cut through, and after this was accomplished conglomerate rock was expected to offer greater resistance, and preparations were made to redouble the work and give the greatest expedition to the undertaking. The "small vein" that showed itself at the threshold of this new subterranean passage seemed to be growing larger as the work proceeded, until the tunnel had penetrated 110 feet from the opening