THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1888.

Legal Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, whether it is taken from the office or not

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

SHERMAN AND RETALIATION.

United States politicians are nothing if not inconsistent when dealing with the relations existing between the Dominion of Canada and their own country. President Cleveland's conduct regarding the question of retaliation is now well known as one of the most extraordinary actions ever taken by the executive of any country. But now comes another phase of this same question, which is equally ridiculous, and tends still further to show the duplicity of those public men in the United States who have figured most prominently in the debate on this subject. When the retaliation bill was brought up in the House of Representatives, which is Democrat, it passed without much discussion; but when it came to the Senate, where the Republicans have a majority, a considerable amount of hedging took place, and that body has, up to the present time, refused to pass the bill.

Now, let us consider for a moment the actions of the two parties in the Congress of the United States on the question of the relations of that country with the Dominion. The treaty agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries of both countries was defeated by the Republicans in the Senate, on the ostensible ground that it was favorable to Canada; and when the President asks for authority to enforce retaliation against Canada, these same Republicans say the President should not be empowered to take such a course, because it would be injurious to the United States, so that whatever course is proposed these gentlemen are bound to oppose it, and to refuse justice to this country.

The most striking exhibition of this kind of doctrine is found in the conduct of Senator Sherman. This gentleman is one of the leading Republicans in the Senate, and is generally regarded as a reasonable man; but in his speech on the relations between his country and the Dominion, he showed that however well he might strive to conceal his real intentions, he is actuated by the same unfair motives towards Canada that have characterized the great majority of his party in congress. He offered a resolution instructing the committee on foreign relations to enquire into the state of the relations of the United States with Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, and to report at the next session such measures as are expedient to promote friendly commercial and political intercourse between these countries and the United States. The Senator made a lengthy speech on his resolution, in the course of which he gave expression to the idea that permanent peace between Canada and the United States cannot be hoped for unless by political as well as commercial union of the two countries; so that, divested of its verbal frippery, Senator Sherman's argument amounts to this: If Canada wants justice or fair play from the United States she must become part of us, not only in a commercial sense, but also in a political sense. He speaks at great length about the necessity of having peaceful relations existing between the two countries. Nowhere does the desire for peace exist to a greater extent than in Canada, and in the hope of having an amicable adjustment of the fishery dispute, a treaty was agreed upon; but Senator Sherman and his friends defeated that just and reasonable plan of settlement, and any move they may now make must be regarded as devoid of all sincerity. The New York Herald of the 19th inst., referring to the speech of Senator Sherman, states the case pretty forcibly when it says:

> The way to have assured good relations with Great Britain was to have accepted or amended Mr. Bayard's treaty, and hushed forever these angry issues. But this prospect was nothing when we considered the presidential campaign. For the first time in our history—and if we say it with shame let it be also said with a kind of pride—a political majority in caucus agreed to deal with a solemn diplomatic convention as a party measure, and defeat it by the sheer force of numbers.
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> Mr. Sherman's action having led to the retaliation proposed by the President, he would now recede from the consequence and antagonize the President for the policy forced upon the administration. And herein is the humiliation. If Mr. Sherman had been brave he would have said when the treaty was sent to the senate: "I propose to consider this convention, or any other diplomatic measure from the Department of state, upon its merits as an international act, and not with political bias." This would have given tone and dignity to our foreign relations, and shown that, no matter the party difference, the country, through its statesmen, is a unit when face to face with a foreign power. * * * If there is any reason for this speech in the senate, there was every reason for a fair consideration of the Bayard treaty. * * * Why should Mr. Sherman propose a new departure? He and his friends were either sincere or not in their antagonism to the recent convention. It was a surrender of American rights, or something of the kind. If that was so, and the President proposes to defend American rights by legal methods, how, with any respect for consistency, can the Republicans follow Mr. Sherman? They would not allow the President to settle the question by negotiation; they will not permit retaliation. Willing to wound, no one but the administration, they are afraid to strike Canada. The position is humiliating, especially to Mr. Sherman, and can only be explained upon the coarse hypothesis that the bassest form of legislative chicanery is permissible in a presidential year.

This is the meaning of the debate and the motives of Mr. Sherman's speech. Politics, politics, only politics—the country is nothing! There are men in the legislature from whom this might have been expected, men to whom public life is only a game for spoils, and who would keep the country in constant unrest to win an election. It is not pleasant to see Senator Sherman leading this species of legislation. But he must not complain if the country so regards him in the light of his speech yesterday in the senate.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The commission appointed by Parliament to examine into the charges made by the London Times against Mr. Parnell and other Nationalist members of Parliament, held its first session in the Probate Court, London, on the 17th inst. But a select few of the public could be admitted, on account of the limited size of the court room. The greater part of the space was occupied by representatives of the press, there being no fewer than two hundred reporters present, representing London, Provincial and American newspapers. Judges Hannen, Smith and Day, who compose the commission, entered the court room at eleven o'clock. Sir Charles Russell and Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal member of Parliament for the east division of Fife, appeared for the Parnellites, and Mr. Ruegg watched the case for Mr. O'Donnell.

In his opening address Judge Hannen referred to the novelty of the circumstances under which the commission met, and briefly stated the scope and nature of the principles upon which it was proposed to conduct the investigation. He held that the enquiry should be restricted to the charges which were made the cause of action, and he further intimated that the enquiry would be carried on in accordance with the rules of ordinary courts. In reply to Judge Hannen, Sir Charles Russell said that he represented eighty-four Irish members of Parliament. Mr. Graham said he was retained with Attorney-General Webster for the Times.

Arguments were heard from counsel on both sides, as to the admissibility of evidence and other matters of procedure. At this stage Mr. Parnell entered the court room. Mr. Graham then opened the case for the Times. During the proceedings which followed Sir Charles Russell made application, among other things, that Mr. Dillon be released from prison on bail, to give evidence before the commission. This was granted. After some further tilts between the legal gentlemen engaged on the case, the commission adjourned till October 22nd. The reports which have reached us say that:—

"Both sides profess to be satisfied with the preliminary tussle before the commission. The Parnellites are able to claim an important success in enforcing the production of the Times' letters, including those of Parnell and Egan and one written by Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary. Sir Charles Russell demanded the production of all other letters connected with the enquiry that are in the possession of the Times. This wide demand has been met by arranging for the inspection of only those letters that may be specified by the Parnellites' counsel. The Parnellites again scored by getting the court to instruct the Times to formulate the definite charges it is prepared to prove, as well as allegations falling short of definite charges. The decision relating to the discovery of documents combined with the court's expression of its determination to make a thorough enquiry into the whole matter tends in favor of the Times. The first result of this decision was Mr. Graham getting powers of access to bank books of the League, involving the right to inspect the accounts and minutes of both Land and National Leagues.

"The court's declaration that the widest scope will be given to the enquiry, opens up an interminable vista of contention. The question of the appointment of a commission to examine Egan and others in America was only touched upon. It will be raised definitely when the commission resumes. Probably the suggestion of Mr. Graham that Egan come to London may be approved.

"Sir Charles Russell stated that Mr. Parnell deemed Egan's evidence absolutely necessary, and in this view the Times concurs. As soon as the Commission resumes both sides will apply to the court to grant a certificate of indemnity to Egan and other Irish Americans under the ban, in order that they may be heard as witnesses.

"Mr. Parnell appeared to be in fine health. His face was sunbrowned, and he seemed bright and alert. Messrs. Arthur O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, Gill, Quinn, Fox and Picton, members of Parliament, were present during the proceedings.

"In view of the limited space allowed the puplic, Mr. Graham suggested that a larger court room be secured when the commission met again. To this Justice Hannen replied that the press was the best representative of the public.

The new Postmaster General, Hon. Mr. Haggart, has decided not to enforce, in future, the regulation under which it has been required that the registration charge for registered letters should be prepaid by special registration stamps. It will be sufficient hereafter that letters posted for registration bear upon them ordinary postage stamps of sufficient amount to cover the charge for registration, in addition to the postage. This will be a source of great convenience to those who live in country districts, and at a considerable distance from a post office.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A company of capitalists from France are about to establish a brass foundry in Montreal. They intend to invest about $150,000 in machinery and plant.

Nomination for a seat in the House of Commons for Montreal East took place on Thursday last. A. L. Lepine was nominated as the Labor candidate, and A. E. Poirier as the Liberal candidate.

The Toronto Mail, which cannot be accused of friendliness to the present Dominion Government or its supporters, referring to the candidature for Cardwell of Mr. R. S. White, editor of the Montreal Gazette, says: "It is more than probable that Mr. R. S. White, the eldest son of the late Minister of the Interior, will represent Cardwell in the House of Commons for the remainder of the present parliament. Mr. White is a young Canadian, and it is pleasant to see the young men coming to the front. He has, in addition to that recommendation, numerous qualifications. He is thoroughly posted on all political questions, and he will bring to the performance of his parliamentary duties a good heart, a fine intellect, and a store of sound common sense. If a Conservative and a non-resident is to be elected, Mr. White is the man who will do honor to Cardwell."

The declaration of some of the leading Ottawa merchants, that since the previous threat of retaliation they have been importing through Canadian instead of United States ports, agrees with the practice adopted by the Toronto merchants. In Ottawa they say they have found our own route quite as cheap, and even more speedy. It is not strange, therefore, that under the influence of the renewed threats of retaliation those who had not already taken this step are hastening to do so. This is the wise and prudent course, and the merchants of other parts of Canada should follow the good example that is being set by the merchants of Toronto and Ottawa.—*Empire.*

The results of the examination for the Munroe Senior and Junior Exhibitions, Dalhousie College, Halifax, are announced. These money prizes are given by Mr. George Munroe, publisher of the Seaside Library, and are awarded to competitors entering the 1st and 2nd year of the course. Five senior exhibitions, each worth $400, and two senior bursaries, worth $300, are for third year students. These money prizes enable the winners to pay their expenses throughout the course, and devote their whole time to study. Schurman, of P. E Island (a brother of the Professor, in Cornell), leads, only ten of the fifteen being awarded. There are five Exhibitions, value $300, and ten Bursaries, value $200, offered for students entering the College, and there is strong competition among the High Schools for places. Pictou Academy boys lead, taking 19 out of 35 awarded, A. F. McDonald, of Hopewell, being first, Webster, of Yarmouth, second, and West and McNeill, of Charlottetown, following.

In a Long Island court room on Monday, the 17th inst, occurred a pitiful scene. A brutal husband named Bohan was arraigned for gouging his helpless wife's eyes out. The poor creature was led to the box to give evidence, and, by order of the court, unveiled the pupileess sockets that all might know she was perfectly blind. On being questioned, however, the faithful woman declared her mishap to be the result of an accident. "He just put up his hand, and in the dark I ran against it; he never threatened me, and was always kind to me." There was evidence, however, to prove that Bohan had cruelly ill-treated his wife, that he had destroyed an eye on two separate occasions, threatening in the end to murder her. That a woman should seek to shelter such a wretch, "whom 'twere gross flattery to name a coward," is one of the mysteries of human nature. The jury found Bohan guilty, and his crime may bring him from six to thirty years' imprisonment. It is a case where the lash should be freely applied.—*Exc.*

"An uncalled-for insult offered to China," is what the New York Times considers the American Senate's refusal to reconsider the vote by which the Chinese Expulsion Bill was passed by that body. We are told that "in spite of the fact that the recently-negotiated treaty between the United States and China is still under consideration by the Chinese Government, and the confession by Senators of both parties that the bill is an outrageous and unwarranted affront to a friendly nation, the measure goes to the President as the deliberate legislation of Congress." If the United States can stand this sort of foreign policy till American statesmanship becomes a by-word among all people, other nations will be able to bear up.—*Empire.*

John Dillon has been unconditionally released from jail by the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on account of a medical report on the state of Dillon's health. On his arrival at Dublin he was met by a host of friends and greeted warmly. Dillon is obviously ill. The News says: "Dillon was released because had anything happened to him in jail, Balfour's official existence would not be worth a fortnight's purchase.

MARITIME PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the Maritime Press Association was held at Moncton, N. B., on Tuesday, the 18th inst. Representatives were present from Halifax, St. John, St. Stephen, Sydney, Truro, Amherst, Moncton and Charlottetown. The representatives from the Island were Mr. McInnis, of the *Examiner*, and the editor of the Herald. In the absence of the President, the senior Vice-President, Mr. A. C. Bertram, of the North Sydney *Herald*, occupied the chair. Letters of regret were read from F. Robidoux, of the *Moniteur Acadien*, S. D. Scott, St. John *Sun*, L. M. Wood, of the Albert *Maple Leaf*, Mr. McKnight, of the Spring Hill *News*, and Mr. Landry, of *L'Evangeline*, the last named gentleman being detained by illness. The Secretary's report showed that the Association had on that date a membership of fifty-two active working journalists and business managers. This number was increased to fifty-six by the time the party reached Fredericton. Committees on by-laws, nomination of officers, and advertising were appointed. Considerable discussion took place on different matters, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at Fredericton. The party were entertained at the

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by its proprietor, Mr. George McSweeny. After Supper they were shown through the splendid general offices of the Intercolonial Railway by Mr. R. B. Boggs, who has charge of the Windsor Branch accounts. After this some of the members went to see the operations of the "Great Bore," and others paid a visit to the bazaar in aid of St. Bernard's Church, and were relieved of some of their loose change. Later in the evening the party were entertained in first class style by the local press of Moncton at an oyster supper at Tracey's restaurant, Mr. H. T. Stephens, editor of the *Times*, presided. The usual toasts were honored and several happy speeches were made. The visiting pressmen availed themselves of this opportunity to thank the Moncton newspaper men for the handsome manner in which they had entertained the members of the Association, and for the great kindness which they had extended to them. At two o'clock on Wednesday morning the members of the Association left by the Intercolonial Railway for Chatham. The stay in Chatham was only sufficient to enable the party to take breakfast and have a brief look round the town. J. J. Anslow, of the Windsor *Journal*, joined the party at this place, and after spending a little over two hours here the whole party started for

FREDERICTON

via the Northern and Western Railway. The distance between Chatham and Fredericton by this line is one hundred and sixteen miles, and the road runs, for the most part, along the southwest branch of the Miramichi River. The scenery in many places is exceedingly fine. In this connection it is but just and proper that mention should be made of the deep sense of obligation which the members of the Maritime Press Association feel themselves under to Mr. Snowball and Mr. Gibson, who kindly placed the cars over this road at their disposal. Indeed the whole excursion, from beginning to end, was but a series of agreeable surprises to the members of the Association, for they were treated with the greatest courtesy wherever they went. Arriving in Fredericton the party were received by Mayor Hazen, Mr. Temple, M. P., Mr. McNutt, of the New Brunswick *Farmer*, Mr. Cropley, of the *Capital*, Mr. Crockett, of the *Gleaner*, Mr. McDade, Official Reporter of the House of Assembly, Mr. Lugrin, Secretary of Agriculture, and Manager Hoben, of the Northern and Western Railway. They were driven to hotels or private residences, where they were most hospitably entertained by their Fredericton confreres. After luncheon the party were taken, some in carriages, others by rail, to the town of Marysville, opposite Fredericton, across the St. John River, accompanied by Mr. Temple, M. P., Mr. Hoben, Mr. Lugrin, Messrs. McNutt, Cropley, Crockett and others. The town of Marysville is one of the wonders of Canada. It is owned by

MR. ALEXANDER GIBSON,

one of Canada's millionaires. When the party crossed the bridge they were met by Mr. Gibson, who conducted them through his immense cotton factory. Some idea of the magnitude of this establishment may be had when we consider that about six hundred hands are constantly employed in it. It is fitted up with the most improved machinery, and turns out all patterns of cotton goods of the very best quality. The machinery is run by a twelve hundred horse power engine, which has a fly-wheel twenty-five feet in diameter, with a piston stroke of six feet. In addition to the cotton factory Mr. Gibson has built, at this place, two saw mills, where boards, deals, shingles and laths are prepared for market. He also has two large stores where anything a person may require can be procured. Not only this, but he has built rows of brick houses for his employes, which he lets to them at a very moderate rent. Curiously enough, the clay from which these bricks are made is procured right on the grounds, and the bricks are made there, several kilns having been seen by the visitors. In addition to all these industries which Mr. Gibson has established, he has built a fifty thousand dollar church, frescoed and finished in the grandest style. He also built a house for the minister, and he pays him his salary. In fact he owns the town, or rather the the city, of Marysville, for it is now incorporated and one of his sons is Mayor. He owns all the land within a considerable radius of his mills, and has extensive lumber woods up the Nashwaak River, close by. The lumber is all driven down this river to his saw mills. He employs altogether about eight hundred people, and the wages paid amount to upwards of $1000 a day. After the party had been shown all the principal sights of Marysville, Mr. Dennis, on behalf of the pressmen, thanked Mr. Gibson, who responded in a very kindly manner. At parting he was greeted with

THREE CHEERS AND A TIGER.

Mr. Hoben was also heartily thanked for the courtesies extended by the railway, the party then recrossed the bridge to Fredericton. Another important matter that should here be mentioned is the new railway bridge across the St. John River at this point. This is an iron and stone bridge which has just been completed at a cost of over four hundred thousand dollars. It is about four thousand three hundred feet in length. It is not yet regularly opened for traffic, but on this occasion the train containing the press excursionists was run across. This bridge is a private enterprise, having been built by Mr. Temple and Mr. Gibson. Before it was built trains on the Northern and Western Railway could not enter the city, and passengers arriving by that route were obliged to make quite a circuit before reaching Fredericton. After returning to the city and partaking of supper the members of the Association held an adjourned business meeting at the Barker House. Mr. Lugrin, who was present at the meeting, spoke of the importance of immediately constructing the Short Line Railway from Harvey to Moncton. He said he was authorized to state that if the Canadian Pacific did not desire to build this link, a New Brunswick capitalist of undoubted ability was prepared to assume the immediate construction of it for a proportion of the subsidy now promised to the Canada Pacific. The reports of the different committees were received and the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, the result being as follows:

President.—A. C. Bertram, of the North Sydney (C. B.) *Herald*.

Vice-Presidents.—L. M. Wood, W. L. Cotton, J. A. Black, J. J. Anslow, J. E. B. McCready and W. B. Alley.

Recording Secretary and Treasurer.—J. T. Hawke.

Corresponding Secretary.—Wm. Dennis.

Executive Committee.—H. T. Stephens, V. A. Landry, L. C. MacNutt, A. C. Mills, F. W. Bowes, S. D. Scott and J. H. Crocket.

It was considered that Woodstock and Grand Falls could not be visited, as at first anticipated, and the Association expressed their hearty thanks to Manager Cram, of the New Brunswick Railway, for his courtesy in placing a special train at their disposal. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Maritime Press Association condemn the action of the Western Union Telegraph Company in doubling the day rates for press messages and unfairly discriminating against the press of the Maritime Provinces by charging full rates for messages asking for reports while sending such messages for Upper Province papers free and while only charging American papers half a cent per word. The press of the Maritime Provinces demand the same rights in these respects as are given the Upper Province and American newspapers.

Resolved, That the associated press service at present furnished from Boston is very inefficient and often trashy and worthless, and entirely inadequate to the wants of the maritime press.

Resolved, That the Maritime Press Association are happy to learn that the Canada Pacific are rapidly pushing the extension of their telegraphic lines to the Provinces, and hail with delight the approach of competition by which the press and public of these Provinces may reasonably hope for much lower rates and a more efficient service than are now afforded by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

A resolution was also adopted asking for reduced rates over telephone lines connecting the several towns.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at New Glasgow, N. S., in the month of August next, and the excursion will be to Cape Breton. On the recommendation of the committee on advertising, a committee was appointed to communicate with publishers to ascertain existing advertising rates, and to prepare a perfect scheme of uniform advertising rates based on circulation. On Thursday morning the excursionists accompanied by Mr. Temple, M. P., Mr. Lugrin, Mr. McDade and Messrs. Cropley, McNutt and Crocket of the local press were taken in carriages on a tour of sight seeing around the beautful city of Fredricton. The grounds and buildings of the

INFANTRY SCHOOL

were first visited. Col. Maunsell, Major Gordon and Surgeon Brown received the party most cordially, and after a hearty greeting the party were shown through the barracks, hospital, and officers' quarters, and witnessed the calisthenic exercises, which the company were put through by Sergt. Major McKenzie. This kind of drill has only been introduced very recently by the military authorities, and certainly must be excellent physical exercise. The band, under Col. Maunsell's instructions, marched out to the parade grounds and favored the visitors with choice music during their stay. The next visit was to the government stables where, under Secretary Lugrin's direction, the visitors were shown the Government horses, which were much and deservedly admired. The party were then driven out the Springhill road, past the Victoria Hospital and Government House, to the place where work has been commenced on the St. John Valley Railroad. The waterworks were next visited and then, by a circuitous route, the

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

was reached. President Harrison kindly showed the visitors through the building, presented each one with a calender of the University and a catalogue of the library, and also took them to the observatory and showed them the big star hunter. Fredericton is a most beautiful city and the view obtained from the top of the University is really charming. The University grounds are well studded with wide spreading shade trees, the streets are also lined with trees and looking down upon the city from the eminence which we then occupied, as it nestled in foliage beside the noble St. John River, it presented a more attractive appearance than the writer is capable of describing. Across the St. John, at the mouth of the Nashwaak, stands the city of Marysville already referred to, and on the right and left the waters of the St. John could be seen glistening through the trees which line the banks. The Legislative halls, the Cathedral and other places of note were visited in the afternoon. The visiting pressmen are not likely soon to forget the extreme kindness and princely hospitality experienced by them at the hands of those who entertained them at Fredericton. On Friday morning the excursionists were accompanied to the steamer

DAVID WESTON

by Mr. Temple, M. P., Messrs. Cropley, McNutt, Crocket, McDade and others. The excursionists having given three cheers and a tiger for their Fredericton friends, the steamer cast off her moorings and the voyage down the beautiful St. John was commenced. Want of space necessitates the deferring, till a further issue, of any reference to this interesting portion of the excursion.

TROTTING AT HALIFAX.

On Thursday last, the 20th inst., two trotting matches took place on the Halifax riding grounds, one a stallion trot for $500 a side and the championship of the Maritime Provinces, the other for horses of the three minute class. It is satisfactory to know that in both races Island horses won with ease. In the stallion race Black Pilot did wonderful work, distancing, in the second heat, all his competitors except one. The following account is taken from the Halifax Herald of Friday:

About 2500 people attended the trotting races on the riding grounds yesterday. In the stallion race for a purse of $500 and the championship of the Maritime Provinces, Black Pilot, owned by B. Dockendorff, of Charlottetown, won easily in three straight heats, making the fastest time in the second heat on a half mile track in the Maritime Provinces, and which was only beaten on a mile track at Fredericton many years ago when a number of American horses visited that place. The roan gelding Telephone, owned by W. S. McKie, of Charlottetown, won the 3.00 minute race in straight heats. Everything passed off quietly. The heats were started very promptly, and the arrangements were generally satisfactory.

The starters in the first heat of the stallion trot were Black Pilot, Slipp's Melbourne King, Hernando, owned by W. W. McLeod, of Summerside, and Highland Chief, owned by C. L. Reed, of Pictou, Doran's Harry Morgan and Bill's Rampart being scratched. Black Pilot got away badly, but at the half mile took the lead and held it to the finish, with Melbourne King second, Hernando third, and Highland Chief fourth. Time 2.39½.

In the second heat Pilot took the lead at the start and was not headed. Highland Chief got away bad, but when Hernando broke got into third place. Black Pilot gave a beautiful exhibition of trotting. Slipp with Melbourne King came within an ace of being distanced. Brown with Hernando and Carroll with Highland Chief were not so fortunate. Time 2.39½.

Of course Black Pilot and Melbourne King were the only starters in the third heat. The Island horse did not settle down till the back stretch was reached, then he went ahead and held the lead. Going up the back stretch the second time Melbourne broke badly. Black Pilot's driver tried to shut him out, but failed. Time 2.39.

Grand Stallion Trot—For $500 and championship of the Maritime Provinces.

	1st,	2nd,	3rd,	4th,	5th.
1st—Black Pilot, b. s., B. Dockendorff, Charlottetown	1	1	1	x	x
2nd—Melbourne King, ch. s. A. Slipp, Truro	2	2	2	x	x
3rd—Hernando, br. s., W. W. McLeod, Summerside	3	3	x	x	x
4th—Highland Chief, g. s., C. L. Reed, Pictou	4	4	x	x	x

Time, 2.39½, 2.39½, 222.

In the three minute class only three horses started, viz.: F. Hill's Lillie Bashaw, W. S. McKie's (Charlottetown) Telephone, and Reed's Gideon. The stallion General Bayard, owned by J. L. Neary of Kentville, being scratched.

In the first heat Bashaw got the lead, but breaking on the first turn and on the back stretch was passed by Telephone and Gideon. Gideon broke on the back stretch and Bashaw took second place, pushing the leader close. Gideon pulled up well but broke badly after passing the three-quarter pole. Telephone finished the first and Lillie Bashaw second, with Gideon only half a length behind. Time 2.53¼

In the second heat Bashaw got away ahead, but Carroll soon had Telephone on the lead. Passing the stand Bashaw and Gideon were a tie for second place. The Halifax mare broke at the next turn and Brown with Gideon turned his attention to Telephone. They made a pretty race coming down the home stretch, the Island horse winning by half a length. Time 2.51¼

In the third heat Gideon got away last. Telephone leading. At the half mile Gideon was in second place and held that position to the finish. Time 2.47¼

3.00 class purse, $150.

	1	2	3	4	5
1st—Telephone, r. g., W. S. McKie, Charlottetown	1	1	1	x	x
2nd—Gideon, br. g, C. L. Rood, Pictou	3	2	2	x	x
3rd—Lillie Bashaw, F. Hill, Halifax	2	3	3	x	x

Times, 2.53¼, 2.51¼, 2.47¼

The judges were E. W. McCormick, of St. John, who also acted as starter, W. Duffus and Thomas Spelman. Timers—Geof. Morrow, C. W. Anderson and N. H. Meagher. J. W. Power was clerk of the course, and Messrs. McNutt and McKenzie distance judges.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.)

To the Editor of the Herald:

Dear Sir,—In my last letter I gave a feeble description—although others could more fully explain—of that remarkable and extraordinary phenomenon, the Gulf Stream; and if you will kindly allow me space I will endeavor to inform those unacquainted with the cause and origin of the trade winds, with other numerous items, according to my log kept, which may not be uninteresting to your general readers.

Wind when in motion is an invisible, sensible, elastic current of the atmosphere over the earth's surface, and is divided into perennial, periodical and variable. Perennial or constant winds are those that blow the same way, such as those in the Tropics, commonly known as the trade winds. Periodical winds are those which constantly return at certain times, which prevail and occur in certain Islands of the West Indies of the Greater Antilles, known as land and sea breezes. Variable winds are those which blow in our northern latitude, with no regularity, now this way, now that, unused, either at time or place, all around the compass, and which we severely experience during our autumn and particularly our winter months, when we enjoy, I can safely say, not with pleasure, the freezing gust of a stiff "nor'-wester," accompanied with Jack Frost in his garb of white, and during the fall with north-east, south-east and others around the compass circle.

Trade winds extend over an extensive tract of the ocean, in the lower latitudes or towards the Equator, and follow the sun in a N. E. direction on the north side of the Equator, and a S. E. direction on the south side of the Equator. On the American side of the Atlantic the trade winds extend to 30° of north latitude, and appear to commence to prevail at or about 100 leagues from the African coast. South-east trades extend 4° to 5° farther south towards the Brazilian coast than on the opposite side or north of the Equator. The general cause of this wind is assigned by the literate to the motion of the earth and its diurnal rotation connected with political movement. The atmosphere not being of one continual warmth and its motion not uniform, caused by intense and increased heat, often produces diversity in the winds and weather, for near the land where the sun has great influence it occasions land and sea breezes near the shore, which prevail in a few of the West India Islands, and in particular situations heavy gusts and squalls of wind, when in violent motion termed tornadoes and hurricanes, which are very disastrous and destructive to life and property, as too often chronicled. They usually occur in August, September and October, having a progressive revolving curving motion from right to left in the northern hemisphere and from left to right in opposition southern Hemisphere, which all master mariners sailing in those latitudes are aware of and posted on the laws of storms, given by different authors.

A space between the variable and trade winds is remarkable for a continual change of winds with sudden gusts and calms and brisk showers, accompanied with enough thunder and lightning to give an idea of the grandeur of a real thunder storm on the ocean, other times to give one a certain dread on the sudden burst of thunder far away and too often nigh overhead; the dark vault of the heavens suddenly illuminated momentary with a vivid light, streaked with forked and chain lightning, playing on the chains and iron work on shipboard, what the old salt terms greased lightning. It is surprising that seldom ships at sea get damaged or disabled or loss is caused, much less than is reported on terra firma, occasioned by the rotative motion of the atmosphere in the latitude of the trade winds, and the returning westerly winds being nearly equal, which are excited in warm regions in the absence of a prevailing wind.

In the Northern Atlantic those calms are known to seamen as the horse latitudes, so called in early days by the traders to the West Indies from the New England States, who were obliged to throw overboard the whole or part of a deck load of horses during the voyage, in consequence of lack of sustenance occasioned by those calms, which protracted the voyage of vessels then not so speedy as of to-day, and before Fulton's motive power came into play.

The land and sea breeze is a great blessing and solace to the inhabitants of those favored islands, particularly their summer months. The sea breeze comes on about nine or ten o'clock, a. m., and continues while the sun is above the horizon, increasing its force as the sun augments its altitude, and diminishing in a similar proportion as the sun decreases its altitude. When the sun has attained its culmination point or on the meridian, the sea breeze is at its greatest maximum force, and at the time the sun reaches the horizon, this breeze perceptibly ceases. The land breeze commences before or near about midnight, and continues until the rising of the sun, sometimes longer. During the intervening hours, between the land and sea breeze coming on, there prevails a perfect tranquil calm.

The annual period of the trade winds in the West India Archipelago is produced by the proximity or distance of the sun, which occasions the only two seasons known in the Tropics, the rainy and dry seasons. The first (rainy) is when the sun is in the Tropic of Cancer (December) and heavy rains with thunder and lightning; the wind is southwest and eastward, interrupted with calms and occasional blows.

When the sun is in the tropic of Capricorn (June) the dry season commences, and then the trades blow steadily from the north-east, cool, pleasant and agreeable. In the changes of the seasons there is a remarkable difference in April and May no change or difference is experienced in the atmosphere, and the weather is in general beautifully fine.

The celestial scenery—The starry heavens within the limits of the Tropics on the ocean, appeared to me on those calm clear nights, as charming and beautiful to behold.

A few of the nocturnal orbs I will allude to in my next, if spared to my journey.

Desiring, Mr. Editor, a space in your valuable columns again, and remain,

James Montague, Jr.

REV. R. P. MACPHEE.

The Rev. R. P. MacPhee, who has, for the last sixteen years, been pastor of St. Augustine's church, Rustico, has been forced, through ill health, from which he has been suffering for some time, to retire from the active duties of the ministry. During Father McPhee's pastorate in Rustico, great improvements have been made in the parish. He built a beautiful convent, renovated the church and parochial house, and, what is best of all, the parish is free of debt. In addition to Rustico parish he has, for several years, had charge of St. Ann's parish, Hope River. The good people of Hope River had met with severe losses in having their church and parochial house destroyed by fire a short time before Father McPhee assumed pastoral charge. But so well has he managed the affairs of the parish that they now have their beautiful new church and house completely finished, and entirely free from debt. Of the zealous and self-sacrificing manner in which he performed the work of his Divine Master during these many years, nothing need be said here—the golden pages of the recording angel's book alone contain a true account. It is not strange, then, that the people of these parishes should experience the deepest regret at parting with their beloved pastor. The high appreciation in which he was held by his spiritual children was well attested by the addresses presented to him, which we insert below.

On Saturday last a deputation from St. Ann's parish, Hope River, waited on Father MacPhee, at his residence, in Rustico, and on behalf of the parishioners presented him with the following address and a purse of one hundred and fifty-four dollars:

ADDRESS:

Rev. and dear father,—Allow us to express, on behalf of the parishioners of St. Ann's, how grieved we are that you have not your health and are thus forced to resign the care of our parish. During the seven years you have had charge here, your administration has been such, that the heavy debt on our church has been paid off without causing any inconvenience to any of us. You have also greatly improved our church, besides ornamenting the same. Your ever ready attendance on the sick, your unbounded charity to the poor, your careful solicitude for the religious instruction of the youth, could not fail to awaken in the hearts of your parishioners, feelings of the highest esteem and the fondest attachment to your person. Knowing, Dear Father, the many calls on your charity and your ready response to them, we feel the present a fit occasion to allow our feelings of esteem to take practical form and therefore beg you to accept this small purse of $154.

In bidding you farewell we pray that God may protect you and restore you to health.

We remain, Dear Father, on behalf of the parish of St. Ann's, your obedient, humble servants:

Michael Maguigan,
Joseph Harrington,
William H. Hogan,
Moses Martin,
John Coughlan,
William Bolan,
Havier Doiron.

To this kind address he replied most suitably.

The address from the people of Rustico was presented on Sunday last. It was read by Dr. Gallant, and was accompanied by a purse containing $170. Following is the

ADDRESS:

Rev. and dear father,—The object of our visit to-day is one which causes us more pain, more real sorrow than we can well express. As your reverence is aware, we are here to bid you farewell. Yet we had thought that death alone could separate you from us. Your very long sojourn in this parish, your goodness of heart and great kindness for those committed to your charge, your boundless charity, the love which you have always had for our Acadian people, especially for those of this parish, the many sacrifices you have made for us too often at the expense of your own health, the institutions you have founded in our midst, not to speak of the many monuments you have raised to the honor and glory of God, monuments which so loudly proclaim your zeal for our holy religion, and the lively interest you have always exhibited for the advancement and well-being of your parishioners, as well as for the education of our children. All these are so many ties which have bound you so closely to us, have rendered you so dear to our hearts that it seems to us impossible that any of them should be broken.

But since Divine Providence has willed that your health should be such, that it is impossible beyond your physical strength to continue to exercise the Sacerdotal functions in our midst, and that you are consequently forced to leave us, we, your spiritual children, have thought it our duty to approach your person for the purpose of telling you how very grieved we are because of your departure, and at the same time to express all the love and gratitude we owe you for the good you have never ceased to do for us during the laborious years you have spent amongst us. And, as a token of this love and gratitude, be pleased to accept the small purse which we offer you. In bidding you once more farewell, permit us to ask you a last favor. We know how very eloquent, how very powerful before God is the prayer of the priest at the foot of the altar. We therefore beg that your reverence will kindly remember us in your good prayers. For our part, we will never cease to implore Almighty God that he may protect you and render you happy wherever your lot may be cast; that He may spare your life and restore to you your health which you so much require.

Signed in behalf of the parish of St. Augustine, Rustico:

Isidore Gallant, M. D.
Jerome Doiron, J. P.,
Leon Gallant,
Adrien Doiron, Cashier of Farmers bank.
Joseph Gallant, President, Farmers Bank.
Thomas Doyle, Collector of Customs.
Capt. Thro. Doiron, and several others.

The Rev. Gentleman made a most feeling and appropriate reply. He sincerely thanked the good people for their generous gifts, and charged them to love and obey his successor as truly and heartily as they always loved and obeyed him.

The Rev. Gentleman leaves here to-morrow for Colorado, where he hopes his health may be improved. We sincerely hope his health may be restored, and that he may be spared for many more years to labor in the vineyard of the Lord.

A terrible drowning accident occurred at Dalhousie, N. B., on Friday last. Three lads named Joseph Barbarie, George Edwards and Lawrence McHugh, had been spending the afternoon on a small island opposite Inch Arran Hotel and when returning in the evening it is supposed the boat upset. Their cries were heard, but no boat was handy and it being dark and a heavy sea on, no assistance could be rendered. The boat drifted ashore and dead bodies of the three boys were found clinging to it. It is probable the boat upset in the surf and the boys becoming terror stricken in the darkness were unable to do anything and perished. Young Barberie was a son of Hon. J. C. Barberie and was about sixteen years of age. McHugh was an orphan lad. Young Edwards was a son of Lewis Edwards. The accident has cast a shadow over the community.—*Exc.*

Our readers will notice that the Herald comes out this week partly in a new dress. Our inside pages are, for the most part, printed with new type. This, together with other improvements which we have made in our outfit, cost several hundred dollars, and we trust our subscribers will bear those facts in mind.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

D. A. McDonald, Esq., San Francisco, has our thanks for late California papers.

Entries in all the classes of live stock for the Provincial Exhibition are filling up fast.

His Worship the Mayor has proclaimed Thursday, the 27th, (to-morrow) a civic holiday in consequence of the Regatta.

Col Leonard, Tilley, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, arrived here on Monday evening on a brief visit to our Province.

Professor Maguire, who has recently visited this Province, has since his return to Ottawa been giving glowing accounts of the advantages and possibilities of Prince Edward Island.