THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1882.

INTRODUCTORY.

After a silence protracted somewhat longer than was anticipated, The Charlottetown Herald again appears before the public. It has no new declaration of views to make, and no change of policy to announce; it simply resumes its old position in the journalistic arena, joins the temporarily broken thread, and repursues its interrupted course.

There is ample room in this Province for such a paper as the Herald has been in the past, and no effort shall be spared on the part of the present management to make it worthy of public support. It has been re-established on a new basis; and we not only expect to receive a continuance of the patronage so generously extended to the paper in the past, but we hope to make the acquaintance of thousands of new readers, and thus enlarge the sphere of its usefulness to an extent never yet attained by any local journal.

In politics there is no disposition on the part of the management to bind the Herald indissolubly to any party. But believing as we do, that the best interests, not only of the Dominion at large, but of this Province as well, will be promoted by retaining the Liberal-Conservative party in power, we shall accord a generous support to both the present Dominion and Local Governments. Under the wise statesmanship of Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues, Canada is making giant strides in the path of progress and prosperity; and under the economical administration of the Local Government, the people of this Province have been relieved of burdens which were becoming more or less oppressive, while at the same time the efficiency of the public service has been maintained, and the expenditure kept within due bounds.

All measures calculated to further the interests of this Province, or of the Dominion in general, will find in the Herald a warm advocate; and while we shall be fearless in giving expression to views and opinions which we believe to be sound and correct, it shall be our aim to temper our criticisms with the spirit of fair play. We will be ready to concede to our contemporaries the same right to the free exercise of their opinions that we wish to enjoy ourselves.

The rapid development of the Agricultural resources of the Province is a matter of paramount importance to our people, inasmuch as the material prosperity of the country is largely dependent upon the measure of success which rewards the labors of the husbandman. Agriculture is being fast reduced to a science. The ways and means by which our forefathers were enabled to obtain a livelihood from the virgin soil, would fall far short of meeting the agricultural requirements of these days. The time has gone by when muscular power was regarded as the chief accomplishment of the successful tiller of the soil. To-day, brain power is a much more effective agency than a strong muscle in developing every branch of the farming interest. And it is the duty of the journalist to give his countenance and support to every movement having for its object the advancement of this great industry. In the promotion of this work the Herald will take an active part. Its columns will always be open for the discussion of matters pertaining to Agriculture; and from the best and most practical sources, selections, interesting and instructive, will be made.

The Fishing industry is only second in importance to that of Agriculture, and we shall deem it our duty to give the support of the Herald to all measures calculated to foster and encourage it.

Though this Province can never hope to take very high rank as a manufacturing centre, still, with improved communication, winter and summer, with the outside world —which must soon come—and under the judicious policy inaugurated by the present Dominion Government, we see no good reason why many articles that are now imported could not be manufactured on this Island as cheaply and of as good quality as in any other part of Canada. Labor is not high, fuel is within easy reach of the centres of trade, and the raw material can either be produced or laid down here as cheaply as in any other Province of the Dominion. To aid in the development of our manufactures, then, will be another duty incumbent upon the Herald.

We shall unceasingly strive to elevate the moral tone of the community, and to develope and recreate the minds of our young people. Our selections will be carefully and intelligently made, and will always tend to refine and elevate the taste.

Such, in brief, is the programme of the Herald on its re-appearance as a candidate for popular favor. It is a programme which will commend itself to the great majority of the people of this Province, and nothing shall be left undone on our part to redeem the promises made therein.

The Legislative Council.

On Wednesday next, electors qualified by law to vote for the election of members to serve in the Legislative Council of this Province will be called upon to discharge a most important duty. It will devolve upon them to declare by their votes whether or not the existence of that branch of the Legislature is to be prolonged for another term of four years. The Herald, taking its stand on the interests of economy, and of good government as well, will strongly advocate a reduction of the annual cost of legislation; and the simplest and most effective way by which this desirable reform can be brought about, is to abolish the Legislative Council.

This question was put to the electors four years ago, and if the clearly expressed will of the people had been carried into effect, the Legislative Council of this Province would long ere this have been numbered with the useless institutions of bygone days. The whole Island, with the exception of the First District of Queen's County, and Charlottetown—by a small majority—then declared in favor of Abolition. But, owing to the unwillingness of those who sat at the Council table to submit to the will of the people, this cumbersome, expensive and unnecessary wheel of our too complicated Governmental machinery is still revolving. The desire of the present Local Government to reduce the legislative expenditure in the manner pointed out by the electors four years ago, has so far, been frustrated, and the people have been taxed to the tune of upwards of $25,000 to perpetuate the existence of a Legislative Council, the days of whose usefulness, if it ever had any, are past and gone forever.

A great deal has been said and written from time to time, in justification of the public conduct of those by whose votes this country has been saddled with this large but useless and unnecessary expenditure, but we fail to see that the arguments advanced should have any influence upon the minds of an intelligent people. Those who favor the maintenance of the legislative Council intact, base their arguments upon a very insecure foundation. They are reduced to the pitiable extremity of falling back upon their imagination for a pretext for its existence. Their opposition to the platform on which the Government take their stand, in regard to this question, simply resolves itself to this: That Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues, relying on being aided and abetted by their supporters in the Assembly, have in contemplat on some dark conspiracy against the rights and the privileges of property holders! And in order to frustrate the designs of these imaginary enemies of our country, it is contended that it is absolutely necessary to continue in existence a representative body whose members may or may not be property owners! It is a matter of fact that men have sat in the Council who did not own a sufficient breadth of real estate to afford a resting place for their bones, and it is expected—it is strongly maintained—that a body constituted as the Council may be, of non-property holders, is necessary to protect the rights of property in this Province from being endangered by the public acts of those whose first passport to the Legislature is a property qualification! This is a most absurd position to take. It is but fair to assume that the Hon. W. W. Sullivan, the Hon. N. McLeod, the Hon. S. Prowse, the Hon. D. Ferguson, and the Hon. John Lefurgey—all large property owners—would be quite as jealous of the rights of property as Mr. A. B. McKenzie, Mr. R. Munn, Mr. D. McDonald, or Mr. B. Rogers. The Government could not pass a measure that would be inimical in its working to the interests of property holders, without doing that which would be prejudicial to their own individual interests as well. And it is highly improbable that any body of same men, clothed with executive authority, and having a large stake in the country, would legislate against their own dearest interests.

There are some, too, who appear to have a holy horror of franchise voters. They are looked upon as a very dangerous class of men, whose ideas and principles savor strongly of the communistic. It is contended by apologists of the Council that, in the event of that august assembly being legislated out of existence, there is a danger of the influence now wielded by property holders in the councils of the Province being nullified by franchise voters. Now, let us look at this objection for a moment in the light of reason and common sense. Who are they who comprise the great bulk of franchise voters in this Province? No other than the sons of property holders, who are quite as intelligent, to say the least, and who, it is safe to affirm, take quite as deep an interest as their fathers in the good government of the country. A few years hence the franchise voters of to-day will be the property owners of the Province. Our farmers' sons already feel that they possess a joint ownership in the soil they till, and they look forward to the time when they will come into full possession. This being the case, they are too shrewd and too intelligent to take any step that would injuriously affect their own interests, either present or prospective. It is nothing short of an insult to those who are the hope of the country's future, to assert, as it is in effect asserted, time and again, that they are not to be trusted with the free exercise of the same rights and the same privileges as are enjoyed by their fathers.

Again, there is no floating population in this Province—nor is there likely to be—whose influence at the polls it would be necessary to guard against. In the towns there may be a few whom it would not be desirable to invest with the same powers and the same privileges as should be accorded to non-property holders in the country; but the legislative wisdom of the Province should be equal to the task of devising a measure that would protect the rights of all classes.

Now, if a saving of $6,000 or $7,000 a year be effected without impairing the efficiency of the legislative machinery of the Province—as can be done by abolishing the Council—is this not a matter that should receive the sober consideration of the taxpayers at the present time? Let them vote on Wednesday next for Abolition Candidates, and thus act their part in ridding the body politic of an excrescence, and themselves individually of an unnecessary burden.

Our Exhibitions.

Our Provincial, as well as County Exhibitions, held during the past month, were, on the whole, a decided success. The weather proved favorable, and the large number of people who attended the County Exhibitions at Georgetown and Summerside, and the Provincial Exhibition at Charlottetown, indicates the deep interest taken in those annual Exhibitions.

At the Provincial Exhibition we learn that the sum of nine hundred dollars was taken for admission tickets; there must, therefore, have been about five thousand people present. The speech made by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in reply to the address of the Board of Commissioners was replete with hints and suggestions of a practical character touching the advantages of farming on scientific principles. Agriculture, he said, was the chief concern of our people, and it should, therefore, receive the best consideration of the Legislature. Regarding the management of our Exhibitions, His Honor expressed the opinion that it would be more in the interest of the country to place the same in the hands of a permanent Agricultural and Industrial Association, thereby making them altogether independent of politics. His Honor alluded to the Dominion Exhibition to be held in the City of St. John, N. B., next year—the greatest in all probability ever held in the Maritime Provinces, and concluded his very able and practical address by urging upon our farmers the necessity of commencing early to make preparations for that Exhibition, in the advantages of which they will be called upon to participate.

We trust that His Honor's hints will be acted upon, and that as at Montreal in the year 1880, and at Halifax in 1881, our stock owners, agriculturists and manufacturers, will carry off a fair share of prizes at the St. John Dominion Exhibition next fall.

Already we observe that the people of that city are preparing for this great event, and Committees have been appointed to carry out the work. We trust that a good representation of the industries of our Province will be made. To that end a vigorous Committee should be appointed at an early day. Not only in live stock and the productions of our soil, but also in a good assortment of wood manufactures, especially those required for domestic purposes, will our people be able to compete favorably, if they will only work, and work early.

Our exhibits should also embrace our fisheries. The Dominion Government is at the present time engaged in securing samples of fish for the great International Fishery Exhibition in May next, in London, England. Duplicates of those samples should be available for the Dominion Exhibition. This is a matter of great importance to our fishing interests, and would be an attractive feature of our exhibit. No stone should be left unturned to make the best representation possible of all our leading industries.

The Duty of the Hour.

To vote for Abolition Candidates at the coming election. These are—Messrs. R. B. Reid, D. H. McDonald, Jas. Johnston, Jas. Nicholson, Simon Bolger, and Jas. Clow. The election of these men means an annual saving to the people of $6,000 or $7,000, for their return would sound the death knell of the Legislative Council. The electors owe it to themselves and to the country to give their undivided support to these gentlemen on Wednesday next. We have full confidence in the belief that the property holders of the First District of Prince County will not withdraw their support from the Hon. R. B. Reid on the present occasion.

Mr. D. H. McDonald, of Bedeque, who contests the Second District of Prince, is a leading Conservative of that County, and one of its most intelligent and successful farmers, upon whom the utmost reliance can be placed. He has had no experience as a legislator, but he is in every way well fitted to represent the agricultural interests of the Province. The Second District voted the Abolition ticket four years ago, and nothing has since transpired which should cause the people to change their policy on that question. By placing Mr. McDonald at the head of the poll on the 15th inst., the electors will do much to strengthen the party who are ready to relieve them of a burden which they have already borne for too long a period.

Outside of Charlottetown, the First District of Queen's County was the only one that voted at the last election for retaining a Second Chamber. What the people of this District have received in return for their proportion of the $20,000 or $25,000 which the Legislative Council has cost the country since that time, we are utterly at a loss to imagine, and those who champion the cause of that body fail to enlighten the public on this important point. We trust that the New London and West River Districts will now embrace the opportunity which presents itself of falling into line with the other Country Districts by going to the Polls en masse, and recording their votes for the Abolition Candidate—Mr. James Johnston—who is an honest and independent man.

The Second District of Queen's County has the opportunity of returning a man whose public, as well as his private career, is without a stain. Against the character of Mr. James Nicholson no man dare cast the breath of suspicion. He is in every way worthy of the confidence and support of his brother farmers. Belfast and Fort Augustus have had no reason to change their views on the Abolition Question since the last Council election, and we have no doubt that the verdict which these noble Districts rendered four years ago will now be repeated, and that Mr. Nicholson will be sent to the Legislature, armed with the authority of the people to simplify its working, and reduce its expenditure.

The First District of King's County is sound on the Abolition Question, and so is its late representative, Mr. Bolger, who appeals with confidence to the constituency for a renewal of its trust. During the eight years which Mr. Bolger sat in the Council, he has lost no opportunity of furthering the interests of the people, and his voice was always heard, and his votes were always recorded, in favor of a measure of legislative reform. At a time like this, when the best interests of the country demand the practice of the strictest economy in the administration of Provincial affairs, it is most desirable that men holding pronounced opinions upon the necessity of reducing the cost of legislation should be returned to the Council; and knowing that Mr. Bolger's views in regard to this question are in perfect accord with those of a large majority of the Electors of East Point and St. Peter's Districts, we entertain no fears as to the result of the contest between that gentleman and his opponent.

Mr. James Clow is another new candidate for legislative honors, but in the Second District of King's there is no man better fitted to make a worthy representative. He is one of the most intelligent men in that section of the country, and his integrity is unquestioned. If the property-holders of Murray Harbor and Cardigan send Mr. Clow to the Legislature—as we have no doubt they will—they may rest assured that he will do no act which, in his opinion, would result injuriously to their interests.

Now, there can be no doubt in regard to the triumphant return of the Abolition Candidates, if the people work as they should. The time for action is short, and united effort is necessary on the part of the electors, in order to secure the result aimed at. It behoves them to be up and doing, and on Wednesday next to rally to the polls, and there accord such a measure of support to the above named candidates as will ensure their return, and thus silence at once and forever the tongues and pens of those who argue in favor of saddling the country for all time to come with an annual expenditure of several thousands of dollars, from which no possible advantage can be derived.

The Irish Convention.

The Convention held in Dublin on the 18th ult., started the new departure in Irish politics which had been announced by Mr. Parnell. The organization of the future is to be styled the Irish National League, and its objects are summed up in five articles, subdivided into several heads. The first is simple; the restoration of an Irish Parliament. The second comprises the creation of an occupying ownership by amendments of the purchase clauses, so that the State should advance the whole of the purchase money, and the period of repayment be extended over sixty-three years; the transfer of all uncultivated lands by compulsory purchase to county boards for allotment; protection against the imposition of rent on improvements by an amendment of the Healy clause; and the admission of leaseholders and other excluded classes to all the benefits of the Land Act and the proposed amendments of it. The third article aims at the creation of county boards and the transfer to them of the election and control of all the officials in the county, from the nomination of High Sheriffs of counties and magistrates down to the management of lunatic asylums and workhouses; the substitution of local for Imperial control in the case of the police; and the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The fourth demands the extension of all Parliamentary and municipal franchises in Ireland to those existing or hereafter to exist, in England. The fifth article proposes legislation in the interest of the agricultural laborers, by providing half-acre allotments, relieving laborers' dwellings from poor-rate, and by repeal of the legislation which interferes with out-door relief. Also the formation of an Industrial Committee—on which manufacturers, shopkeepers, artisans and farmers are to have proportional representation—for the encouragement of Irish produce and manufactures.

Our Advertisers.

Among those who have succeeded in building up a first-class business in this city within the past few years is Mr. J. B. Macdonald, whose large and well-stocked Dry Goods Store is a few doors below Stamper's Corner. Here may be found every description of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at prices to suit the times. On the opposite side of the street Mr. Macdonald has recently established the "Dominion Boot and Shoe Store," which bids fair soon to become one of the most popular institutions of the kind in the city. It is needless for us to direct attention to Mr. Macdonald's advertisement. It cannot escape the reader's notice.

One of the leading Tailoring Establishments of the city is that of Mr. D. A. Bruce, whose reputation for good fits and first-class workmanship is widespread. As Mr. Bruce is "determined to sell," those who patronize him may depend upon getting great bargains. For further particulars we refer the public to the statements which are prominently set forth over Mr. Bruce's signature in another part of this paper.

"Stamper's Corner" has been for some time in possession of Mr. C. B. Warren, who is ever ready to minister to the wants of those who study the comfort and appearance of their lower extremities. Mr. Warren's stock of Boots and Shoes is large and varied, and his customers may rely upon obtaining value for their money. What Mr. Warren has to say for himself and his business may be found in another column, in the shape of an advertisement.

The "Island Crown" Cook Stove fully justifies the statement made at the head of Mr. S. W. Crabbe's business announcement. Those in want of Stoves of any kind would do well to give Mr. Crabbe a call, as his stock is such as to enable him to meet the wants of all. Mr. Crabbe also keeps on hand a full line of goods usually found in a first-class hardware establishment, which can always be purchased cheaply for cash. Call and see if such is not the case.

At "Robert Orr's Old Stand," John McPhee & Co. carry on a flourishing Dry Goods business. In point of quality and price their stock will be found equal to the requirements of the times.

No better place than the "Standard Book Story" could be visited by those in search of novelties. Mr. Nelmes, in his own particular line of business, is bound to keep abreast of the times. See his advertisement.

Beer & Goff's "Flour and Tea Store" is one of our established institutions. While they make a specialty of those necessaries of life, they also keep on hand a full supply of Groceries and Fruits to meet their large and steady increase of trade. To-day they advertise new Tea and new Fruit.

Those who act on the advice contained in Mr. L. E. Prowse's advertisement will have no cause for regret. Mr. Prowse is one of our most popular young Dry Goods men, who is bound to succeed in business.

Mr. W. W. Wellner, and the Messrs. Taylor, take the lead in the Watchmaking and Jewelry Business in this city. These firms carry large and attractive stocks. Every article usually found on sale in first-class establishments of the kind can be procured at their stores at reasonable rates.

People in search of literary pabulum should wend their way to Harvie's Book Store. Mr. Harvie has had a long experience in his line of business, which he turns to good account in selecting his stock.

Mr. B. Balderaton is steadily pushing his way to the front in the Grocery, Fruit and Confectionery business. Those who patronize his store will, we have no doubt, "spend their money to good advantage."

Messrs. John McLeod & Co., Merchant Tailors, do a rushing business. Mr. McLeod has earned for himself an excellent reputation as a cutter, and in the matter of style and finish his work speaks for itself. See what this firm has to say for itself in another column.

Mr. R. B. Huestis' Store is well worth visiting by those in want of Hardware. His stock is new and well selected, and as Mr. Huestis has had a large experience in the business—having been for many years in the employ of A. A. Baldwin & Co.—he is no doubt prepared to do as well for his customers as any other house in the trade.

Fraser & Reddin's Drug Store, in Newson's Building, is one of the best places in the city at which to purchase pure drugs and chemicals. The proprietors are both young men who deserve to succeed, and we have no doubt they will.

Messrs. M. Stevenson, L. W. Harris, and G. W. Millner tell the public where they can be supplied with Stove Pipe and Tinware of all kinds, as cheap as the cheapest.

Mr. Charles Lyons' advertisement contains information for those in want of that indispensable article—coal. Mr. Lyons is a young man who is well and favorably known in this city, and we have no doubt that his Coal Depot will be liberally patronized.

Mr. M. Heanessy and Mr. P. A. Hughes are prepared to supply Furniture of all kinds, and of the best quality, at reasonable rates.

The decorative art is represented in our advertising columns by Messrs. P. H. Trainor and J. Gaffney, both of whom are thorough masters of the business. Those who patronize them may depend upon having their work performed in first-class style.—As a Tonsorial Artist Mr. John J. Regan stands well with the citizens. Whether it be a clip or a shave you are in need of, Mr. Regan can send you away looking and feeling one hundred per cent. better than you did when you entered his shop. Give him a call.—Mr. A. McNeill is always ready to sell at sales of all kinds to the advantage of those by whom he is employed. Mac has the knack of being able to get the highest possible prices for goods which he puts to the "hammer."—Hickey & Stewart's brand of tobacco is too well known to require a notice at our hands. This firm has more than a local reputation.—Coyle & McQuaid are two young men who know all about the manufacture of tobacco, and we have no doubt that they will turn out an article that will give entire satisfaction to consumers of the weed.—As an artist, Mr. Geo. P. Tanton has held his own against all comers for considerably more than a quarter of a century. In the future, as in the past, Mr. Tanton is prepared to guarantee satisfaction to his patrons.—Parties desirous of doing honor to the memory of departed friends, cannot do better than call upon Mr. James Phillips, and order a Headstone or Monument of the best Italian or American Marble, and have it executed by him in the latest style of the sculptor's art.

A Word to Postmasters and the Public.

It is our aim to obtain for the Herald, under its present management, a larger constituency of readers than it or any other Provincial newspaper has ever been able to secure. We have fixed the subscription price at such a figure as to place it within the reach of all classes of the community. For the small sum of one dollar a year, we will furnish a paper that will not be excelled as a family journal by any of its local contemporaries. We ask of those to whom the Herald is sent to give it a fair trial. If, however, parties should receive it who are not disposed to subscribe, we ask them to return the third number. All who do not, will be considered regular subscribers.

Postmasters will confer a favor upon the Publisher by forwarding the paper to those to whom it is addressed, if not called for within a few days after its receipt at their respective offices. They are respectfully requested not to return any copies of the first number marked "not called for," if the papers have been sent to the proper Post Office, and an opportunity presents itself of forwarding them.

To Business Men and Others.

Merchants and others who failed to advertise in this issue of the Herald should make it a point to do so next week. Such an opportunity as the Herald offers for our business men and others to reach the masses of the people, seldom or never presents itself. The Herald will be the best advertising medium in the Province, as its circulation will be at least double that of any other Island papers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Buy Cloth and Trimmings from D. A. Bruce. An immense stock to select from. nov8

Call at Beer & Goff's for Choice Tea. nov8

Buy Ready-Made Clothing from John McPhee & Co. nov8

Buy your Dry Goods from John McPhee & Co. They sell very cheap. nov8

Best value you ever got in Cloth and Trimmings, at D. A. Bruce's. nov8

Buy Overcoats from John McPhee & Co. nov8

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DREADFUL FIRE!

Destruction of the Poors' Asylum, Halifax.

OVER 60 LIVES LOST.

Terrible Struggle of the Unfortunates to get free.

ALL HELP CUT OFF.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 8.

A fire broke out yesterday morning (7th) shortly after midnight in the bakery of the Provincial Poors' Asylum, an immense brick building in the south-western suburbs of Halifax, spreading so rapidly that at 1.30 a. m. it was a mass of flames. From 400 to 500 people were sleeping in the building. They rushed about in helpless confusion, and it was difficult to get them out. The whole city fire brigade was at the scene of disaster, but could do very little, owing to scarcity of water. The hospital was in the tenth story, and contained seventy helpless patients, most of them unable to leave their beds. People early on the scene were engaged in removing the blind and decrepid from other parts of the building, not considering those in the hospital in immediate danger. When they heard the great roar, and saw the flames burst from the windows of the hospital itself, they got out half a dozen patients through a passage leading into the wings, but over sixty of them perished. Some were seen in their death frenzy to drag themselves from their beds and dash themselves against the windows, clinging to the sashes until licked off by the flames, then falling back into the fiery pit below, beyond reach of human aid. The firemen tried to erect ladders, but they were too short, and the melted lead and falling slate from the roof, drove them back time and again.

(The Asylum was a twelve story brick building, one of the largest structures in the Provinces, situated more than a mile from the city proper.)

Ottawa, Nov. 7.

One of the most appalling murders ever perpetrated in the Ottawa district occurred on Thursday last, but the news did not reach the city until to-day. It appears that on the day mentioned, a cripple named Robertson, son of a Vacklock Hill merchant, left his home on a hunting expedition. Not returning the same evening, a party of friends organized and went in search of him. His mother accompanied them, but no success was achieved until Saturday, when his mother discovered the unfortunate man in his own room. His skull was fractured, evidently by some blunt instrument, and his face and body also bore marks of harsh treatment. It is thought that after being pummelled he was left to die in the woods by the villian who attacked him, but subsequently he recovered sufficient strength to crawl home. The Crown Attorney has the matter in hand, and a detective is now at work on the case.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.

It is understood that the government have received notice that the North American squadron will leave Halifax this month. The "Northampton" and "Lynedock" are going to Antigua, where they will meet the transport "Nepaul," which is to bring out Sir Edward Commerill, the new Admiral.

Cairo, Nov. 6.

Arabi's counsel say that they have reason to believe that when the translation of his papers is completed the documents will prove that he received direct encouragement from the Sultan, and that he had the unanimous support of the Egyptians and the sanction of their religious representatives. Among the papers is the text of the Sultan's firman, dated 23rd June, conferring the order of Medjidie upon Arabi in recognition of his zeal, honesty and intelligence.

London, Nov. 6.

The Times' Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Russian diplomacy is making great efforts to influence France to unite with Russia in a policy unfriendly to England.

Copenhagen, Nov. 6.

A most violent storm prevailed through the country last night and this morning. Much damage was done on land and several shipwrecks are reported.

Comfret Conn Nov 4

A passenger train ran into a freight train near here this morning. Both engines and twelve cars were wrecked. The engineer of the passenger train was fatally hurt, and the fireman of the freight engine killed. The accident was caused by the engineer and conductor of the freight train, running the train past the meeting post, in violation of the rules.

RACES AT UPTON PARK,

On Thursday Next, 9th inst.

THERE will be a HANDICAP TROTTING RACE, in which Mr. N Large's "Bush Messenger," L. L. Jenkins' "Queen," and 13 others will compete. Also, a RUNNING RACE and FOOT RACE.

R. H. JENKINS,
Secretary.

nov8

P. E. Island Railway

THANKSGIVING DAY EXCURSION.

Excursion Return Tickets

WILL BE

Issued at One First-class Fare,

to and from all Stations on the Railway, on Thanksgiving Day, the 9th instant, good to return up to and including the 10th instant.

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Superintendent.

Railway Offices, Ch'town, Nov. 4, '82. nov8

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the CATHOLIC LITERARY INSTITUTE will be held in St. Patrick's Hall on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 7.30 p. m., when matters of importance to the Society are to be discussed, and the programme for the Winter Session settled. A full attendance of members is requested. All persons wishing to become members are invited.

J. L. DEMPSEY,
Secretary

nov8

BUY

Fall & Winter

GOODS!

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE,

J. B. Macdonald's,

QUEEN STREET.

BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND TEAS,

THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

Men's and Boys'

Winter Clothing

—AT—

J. B. Macdonald's,

QUEEN STREET.

DOMINION BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

DOMINION BOOT & SHOE STORE

A GREAT SUCCESS.

—:O:—

THE public can readily appreciate good Goods at Cheap prices, by the very liberal patronage extended to our BOOT AND SHOE STORE since opened. The amount of money saved by those who have already bought at our Store is considerable; we wish, therefore, to spread the good news that all may participate.

NEXT DOOR TO FRASER'S CORNER.

J. B. MACDONALD.

DOMINION BOOT AND SHOE STORE.