THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1886.

Dominion Finances.

During the reign of the McKenzie government the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories was under the necessity of penetrating the jungles of the Great Lone Land on foot or by means of mustangs, dogs and sleds. Our readers will readily perceive the risk he incurred of having the gubernatorial pageant swooped up in a blizzard or overpowered by starving redskins. Under such circumstances some would suppose that taxation would not be so high then as it is at present. The difference, however, is very trifling. The taxes for 1875 amounted to $5.32 per head of the population, or $1.85 more per head than was levied in 1868.

Under the present administration the taxes in 1885 amounted to only $5.40 per head of the population, or exactly eight cents per head more than the McKenzie Government collected in 1875.

In lieu of this small increase the present Government built a great national highway—the iron horse now rolls across the prairies, touches at the seat of Government in the Territories, shoots through the Rocky Mountain passes and arrives daily at the Pacific Slope. In addition to this every industry in the Dominion has been fostered; subsidies have been granted to all parts of Canada to encourage the construction of branch railways. Cape Breton is to have a railway, Pictou is to have a branch and this Island already has a branch to Cape Traverse.

But although Mr. McKenzie clung to the aboriginal mode of development of the Northwest, and sent us the old *Albert* and *Northern Light* to fulfil the terms of Confederation, he did not fail to increase the public debt to the tune of $40,513,607, or about $8,100,000 a year.

During the thirteen years the Liberal-Conservatives have been in power since 1868, the public debt increased $52,400,000, or a trifle over four millions a year, while they expended $117,000,000 on public works; whereas during the five years McKenzie was in power he increased the public debt $8,100,000 per annum, and expended only $38,500,000 on public works.

We shewed last week the difference in favor of the present Government in reference to the Sinking Fund and charges of management. Let us now look at the interest on assets. In 1868 the rate of interest under that head was 0.59 per cent; in 1885 the rate was $3.92, an increase of $3.33 per cent. We also quoted from an Opposition newspaper to show that the debt burden is represented by the net interest. In 1868 the net interest per head of the population was $1.29; in 1875, $1.51; and last year $1.59. Then the improved credit of the country is to be taken into account. In 1874-6 Cartwright effected two loans at 12½ per cent interest, etc.; in 1884 Tilley negotiated $25,000,000 at 3½ per cent.

It should not be necessary at present, when every man in the Dominion of Canada who is willing to work can find profitable employment, to quote from public records to squelch out the "blue ruin" cry of the Grits. But they persist in making such outrageous assertions that every elector should be made conversant with our present hopeful and prosperous condition compared with the slough of despond into which the country had sunk under five years of Grit misrule.

While speaking of taxation we must not omit one important feature—the small indebtedness of Canada compared with Great Britain and a number of her wealthiest possessions. The "Statistical Abstract and Record," recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, furnishes the following comparison:

	Debt.	Per Head.
Great Britain	$3,093,942,516	$82.88
India	704,264,402	3.34
Natal	15,648,400	36.03
Cape Colony	101,245,775	90.24
Australasia	614,995,059	180.16
Canada	196,407,092	41.88

From the foregoing it will be seen that Canada is not, as the Grits would have us believe, the most overburdened country under the sun. Doubtless if they had been in power since 1878, taxation would now be much higher; we would still be paying 12½ per cent. for loans, and the Canadian Pacific Railway would have remained a political stalking-horse for Grit aspirants.

The Mayoralty.

The election of Hon. Mr. Haviland to the Mayoralty, on Monday last, by a handsome majority, will be hailed with pleasure in both town and country. The only thing we regret is that his term of office expires so soon. It is to be hoped that the result will teach those who forced the election upon the city a lesson, and that in future they will endeavor to rise above the narrow spirit which actuates them at present.

The result is as follows:

	Haviland.	Hooper.
Ward 1	118	90
" 2	110	64
" 3	92	65
" 4	163	135
" 5	199	195
	702	549

Majority for Haviland 154.

The Worship Mayor Haviland was sworn yesterday by Chief Justice Peters.

The Party of Purity.

The *Patriot* is opposed to "having the chief expending department of the Government in the Legislative Council." It is unnecessary to remark that this objection is offered in the interest of Mr. A. B. McKenzie, who, according to the *Patriot* "is a gentleman of sound judgment, sterling honesty and fair speaking ability."

Our contemporary ought to be aware that some years ago there was an "expending department in the Legislative Council," presided over by a very prominent member of the Grit party, in direct violation of the Independence of Parliament, which to this day Mr. McKenzie has never condemned. On the 12th of September, 1878, Thomas W. Dodd, Esq., M. L. C., became a member of Mr. Davies Government, and Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, from which date until the fall of that Government the firm of Dodd & Rogers received enormous sums of public money without tender and without requisition. Mr. A. B. McKenzie was also a member of the Legislative Council during that time, and should have felt an interest in upholding that branch of the Legislature, but he has never uttered one word against this flagrant violation of the Independence of Parliament. He could not be ignorant of the fact that the firm of Dodd & Rogers furnished thirty-six register grates, which were not required by the specification, for a building which is provided with steam-heating apparatus at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. There were no tenders called for these grates, no requisition, no certificate of delivery, nothing in the Public Works Department in regard to them only the payment of $774 to agents for Hon. Thomas W. Dodd, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer. This amount was paid on March 4th, 1879, while the motion of want of confidence in the Government of which Mr. Dodd was a member was pending in the House of Assembly. From the 11th of January, 1879, until 10th March following, Messrs. Dodd & Rogers received no less than $3,616.28 from the Government of which Thos. W. Dodd was a member; and it is a fact which cannot be gainsayed that this firm received at least $5,000 for supplies from the Davies Government. That is, Hon. T. W. Dodd, Member of the Legislative Council, and Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, as a member of the Government, paid the firm of which he was a partner the above sum. Mr. A. B. McKenzie, whose honesty is so highly praised by the *Patriot*, has been aware of these facts for the past eight years, and yet he comes forward under the ægis of the Association of which Hon. T. W. Dodd is President, for a new lease of office. It is impossible to believe that the electors of Springton, who, in February, 1879, passed the following resolution, have altered their opinions:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Members of the Government have violated their principles and policy as enunciated by them whilst in Opposition, thereby forfeiting the confidence of the people."

At Argyle Shore, it was also unanimously

Resolved, That this meeting set an example to all other meetings in other sections of the Island by petitioning His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to dissolve the present House of Assembly and send back our Representatives to the people at the Polls, there to give an account of their mis-doings, while in power."

The House was dissolved and some of the guilty ones punished, but Messrs. Dodd and McKenzie have escaped until now, although they deserve the same punishment inflicted upon the other members of the combination.

We have shown our contemporary in the clearest manner possible that the existence of an "expending department in the Legislative Council" is not without precedent; but we assure him that if the present Government should at any time transfer one of the Departments to the Upper Branch of the Legislature, it will differ entirely in its character from that which flourished under Grit rule.

There is one subject at least upon which the press and people of this city can agree—the maintenance of our public garden. Until about two years ago Queen Square presented a very dilapidated appearance, and the press of the city was under the necessity of frequently calling attention to nuisances of one kind or another. Since that time it has been kept in first-class order by Mr. A. Newbery, and to-day it would be difficult to find a more delightful spot. These improvements have cost a considerable sum of money and a great deal of labor, but those who contributed towards beautifying the Square have the satisfaction of knowing that the money has been well expended. When the new Post Office is completed it will be necessary to make additional improvements, and as the Square will then be, in reality, "the lungs of the city," every citizen ought to assist in making it as attractive as possible. The City Council promised $100 for last year's improvements, which, we understand, will be forthcoming in a short time. Unfortunately the Bazaar held last year, owing to unfavorable weather, was almost a failure, and the small-pox epidemic prevented the collection of money last fall. These circumstances have thrown a heavier burden upon the present year than is likely to occur again. Now is the time to square up the old and begin anew, and we hope all interested will make a united effort to raise funds for these improvements until such time as our city fathers will grant a sum of money for the purpose.

Mr. Davies on the Mainland.

Having completed his starring engagement in New Brunswick, Mr. L. H. Davies returned home on Saturday night. Whether he intended returning so soon or not is not generally known. Dame Rumor says he expected to receive invitations from the cities and principal towns of New Brunswick, but it seems he was only "billed" for a remote hamlet called Gagetown, and the town of Moncton, known to many on this Island as "The Bend." We knew Mr. Davies was fond of a little cheap notoriety, but we did not think he would be satisfied with such a one-horse affair as we have described. We feel half inclined to protest against the arrangement as a slur upon this Province. Neither St. John or Fredericton, the Capital of the Province, were one whit too big for our Mr. Davies. When Anglin visited this Island a few years ago, mean as our Grits are, instead of sending him to the backwoods to "waste his sweetness on the desert air," he was entertained sumptuously at the Capital. Mr. Davies had a right to expect similar treatment. His encounter with Mrs. Grant, of Inch-Arran, was sufficient to extend his fame beyond "The Bend;" but if a fifth-rate show pleases Mr. Davies and his Grit friends it does not harm us.

If we are to judge what he said by the reports of his speeches on the mainland it was fortunate for him that he was allowed to come home. No one who had not the stomach of a Gorgon could digest such doses as he administered to the Grits at Moncton and Gagetown. His speeches were a repetition of all the unfounded slanders manufactured by the Grits in and out of Parliament during the past eight years, and the manner in which he was received at Moncton, is evidenced by the fact that at close of his speech the stampede was so great that the chairman had to assure the crowd that there would not be a collection. His speech abounded with falsehoods which the retiring electors knew full well had been exposed and disproved over and over again.

We could excuse Mr. Davies for endeavoring to refurbish his besmirched reputation in connection with the Inch-Arran "scandal," but we did not believe he would have the effrontery to allude to the Franchise Act. He is reported as follows: "They disfranchised the young men of Prince Edward Island, and gave votes to Pagan Indians." Who, we ask, but Mr. Davies and his agents attempted to disfranchise our young men? No other man on Prince Edward Island challenged a single vote. Had Mr. Davies not a face of brass he would not make the slightest allusion to the Franchise Act. It is a notorious fact that by taking advantage of every quibble, and every oversight on the part of electors, he succeeded, at the late revision, in having the names of some hundreds of Conservative voters struck off the list. Mr. Peter Sinclair, whose opinion no good Grit will question, stated last session that he would be satisfied with the Dominion Franchise Act in Provincial politics, and yet Mr. Davies continues his idiotic opposition to that law.

Mr. Davies, in his Moncton speech, made the statement that only thirteen of the one hundred and twenty-six newly-enfranchised Indians in Haldimand are Christians; the remainder are pagans. This statement caused a "sensation." Well, the Conservative candidate only received twenty-eight Indian votes at the recent election in Haldimand, which goes to show that he was defeated by Grits and pagans. We congratulate the Grits on this new acquisition to their ranks.

The charges of Mr. Davies in regard to timber limits and railway subsidies are unworthy of notice. They are manufactured out of whole cloth, and he dare not repeat them in his place on the floor of the House when he re-appears there next session. It was all very well for that gentleman to draw the long bow at a Grit gathering at Moncton, where all were admitted by ticket.

Without some reference to that incorruptible patriot, Sir Deficit Cartwright, Mr. Davies' speech would not, of course, be complete. The report from which we quote says: "He quoted, with great effect, Sir Richard Cartwright's charge made in Parliament, that every second man in the Cabinet had received gifts from contractors—testimonials or contracts." It will occur to most people that it is more creditable to enjoy the esteem of Canadian contractors than to live under such a cloud as over hangs the great "mixer and muddler," whose achievements in London in November, 1876, are still fresh in the memory of the people of this country. When Sir Richard visited London that year, he found Canadian Debentures selling for 94½ and 95, without dividend; but he did not find it convenient to solicit tenders; for reasons best known to himself, he preferred fixing the price at 90—others say 88. But two days after, these 90 per cents were selling for 92, and some person who would probably scorn to receive a paltry testimonial from a contractor, made fifty thousand pounds out of the transaction, and in the course of three months these debentures had realized for somebody the enormous sum of one hundred thousand pounds, which should have found its way into the Dominion exchequer. Mr. Davies did not impart such information as this to the Grits of Moncton. We rather think if he had done so, the saying that "old smugglers make good revenue officers," would be apt to suggest itself to very many of those who were admitted by ticket.

It is rather significant that Mr. Davies did not allude to the Fishery Award. He was silent for once on that subject; but he pocketed $15,000 of that award all the same, as his share of the boodle, which is the only portion of the spoils this Province ever received.

But the most ridiculous part of Mr. Davies' Moncton speech is his reference to Reciprocity. He had moved this "plank of the Liberal platform" year after year in Parliament, but it was voted down by a ministerial majority. To hear Mr. Davies prating on this subject, one would think the passing of a resolution in the Dominion Commons was the only thing required to secure Reciprocity. He also declared that the present Government had, by raising a Chinese wall, prevented a new treaty, and in the next breath denounced the Government for not "protecting the fisheries." We are inclined to believe that even the Grits present concluded that Mr. Davies was in favor of raising a Chinese wall on the three-mile limit, but Mr. Davies was in too fine a frenzy to weigh his words. It is no wonder, that, at the conclusion of such claptrap, a stampede took place, which left one-half the benches empty during the remainder of the proceedings.

Haldimand Election.

The contest in Haldimand, on the 8th inst., resulted in the election of the Opposition candidate by a majority of 88. It is needless to say that the Grits are shouting themselves hoarse over the "victory," but we fail to see cause for rejoicing. That they did not lose a constituency is the most they can claim. Mr. Thompson, whose death caused the vacancy in Haldimand, represented that constituency continuously for nineteen years, which proves that Haldimand has always been a Grit stronghold. The following figures show the record of that district since Confederation:

1867.	
Thompson, Reformer	1,391
McKinnon	1,022
Thompson's majority	369
1872.	
Mr. Thompson was elected by acclamation.	
1874.	
Mr. Thompson was elected by acclamation.	
1878.	
Thompson	1,566
Davin	1,400
Lister	21
Thompson's majority over Davin,	166
1882.	
Thompson	1,490
Merrit	1,364
Thompson's majority	126
1886.	
Coulter, (Maj. in 4 polling div.)	294
Merrit, (Maj. in 3 polling div.)	206
Majority for Coulter	88

The returns show that, while the Liberal-Conservative candidate only polled 28 Indian votes, out of a total of 126, he polled 80 votes more than he did in 1882, or a clear gain of 52 white votes. On the other hand, the Grit candidate polled, including the balance of the Indian vote, only 42 votes more than Thompson received in 1882.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Treasurer of the Ontario Grit Government acknowledges that the income of that Province for the current year will fall $400,000 short of the expenditure. We hope the *Patriot* will make a note of this when "thinking aloud" on Tory extravagance.

An Ottawa despatch of the 10th inst., says Dr. Jenkins, M. P., has succeeded in making arrangements with the Dominion Government, whereby the steamer *Alert* will be employed in conjunction with the *Northern Light* in the winter service between this Island and the mainland.

Referring to Mr. Davies' prospecting tour on the mainland, the Moncton *Times* of the 14th inst. says:

"Mr. Davies is, it appears, looking about him for a constituency—hence his Sackville meeting some time ago and more recently in Moncton, Sussex and Gagetown meetings. Hence, possibly, his parade of the fact that he married a New Brunswick lady. But Mr. Davies, if rejected by the people who knew him best, will have difficulty in finding a retreat in this Province."

In an article on Russian designs in the Pacific, the Boston *Transcript* says: "English officials feel that they are dealing with liars when they deal with Russians, and yet they must accept the Czar's assurances with the same outward demonstration of confidence that they would accord to the President of the United States. We are but now beginning to learn from Russian novelists how much besides Asiatic craft and barbarism there is in the Russian character. Like their enemies the Turks, the Russians, as individuals, may be the frankest and most amiable of men, refined in society, apparently childlike in their generosity, and yet at the same time patriotically fierce and utterly unscrupulous where the prestige or advantage of their country is concerned. The Russians are strange people, whom we must learn to know, not through state papers and protocols, but through their literature and their acts."

The Legislature of Quebec has been dissolved, and the nomination of candidates for the new House will be held on October 7th, and the elections on the 14th. The present Liberal-Conservative Government of Quebec deserves well of the people, and will in all probability be returned to power with an overwhelming majority. Their Grit predecessors had a deficit of nearly seven hundred thousand dollars the last year they were in office, while the outgoing Administration have kept their expenditure almost within the revenue.

A numerously signed petition has been received by the Minister of the Interior from residents of Dakota, U. S. A., praying the Government to have Township 1, Range 6, Manitoba, west of the principal meridian thrown open for homesteading settlement, by settlers in Dakota. The reason for petitioning is the excessive taxation, at the rate of four and one-half cents on the dollar, together with the fact that everything a man possesses, from a steam engine to the watch in his pocket, is subject to assessment, which renders farming or cattle raising as a business unremunerative. As they are a long way from a railway and entirely without timber, a large body of them are not only willing but anxious to take up land in township 1, range 6, if thrown open for homestead settlement, abandoning their claims in Dakota Territory to be once more under the British flag, which they heartily regret ever having left.

County Line Notes.

We regret that our friend, Mr. James Duffy, is confined to his bed by sickness. We trust, ere long, to see him around as usual.

Farmers in this neighborhood are about through gathering their harvest. The grain crops are considered good, but it is thought the potato crop will not equal that of last year.

It is understood, and currently reported, that our genial and popular neighbor, J. W. Hughes, Esq., will be a candidate in the interest of the *Grit* party in conjunction with the Hon. James Yeo, at the next general Dominion Election.

We congratulate our friend, Mr. Jas. H. Cole, on the step he has taken in procuring a partner for life. The happy event occurred on the 30th ult., at St. Patrick's Church, Lot 14, when he and Miss McIntyre, of Tyne Valley, were united in matrimonial bonds by Rev. L. McDonald, P. P. The happy couple participated in a wedding tour to St. John, from whence they returned on Thursday last.

The many friends of Mr. John R. Murphy are pleased to see that he has fully recovered from his recent indisposition, and is again prepared to attend to business as usual. Mr. Murphy and family were afflicted of late with that much-dreaded malady, diphtheria, which carried away a promising and only son. The remainder of the family have now fully recovered. Mr. Murphy has had his premises thoroughly fumigated, and has taken every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. He is now prepared to attend to the wants of his customers, and says that there is no cause for alarm, as all traces of the disease have disappeared.

County Line, unlike the western towns, does not grow up like a mushroom in the night, but still the march of progress is yearly visible. So far this season there has not been much stir in the building line, especially compared with our neighboring village of Kensington, but a few improvements are prominently noticeable. Mr. James O'Regan has erected a handsome and well-finished cottage, which he at present occupies, that would do credit to a larger place. Mr. John Hughes, of the Dominion House, has made many improvements in his buildings, which add much to their appearance; and Mr. James Power has just completed a neat little building.

The Emerald Branch of the Benevolent Irish Society, established here in February last, promises to be a permanent institution. It has now a membership of over seventy, all of whom appear to take a deep interest in the prosperity of the society, and are always ready and willing to give any assistance necessary to promote the objects for which they are associated. During the coming winter they intend holding weekly meetings, when lectures, debates, readings, recitations, etc., will occupy the time. The first lecture will be given by Mr. James O'Regan, on Saturday evening next, when the doors will be open to the public. We predict that Mr. O'Regan will be greeted with a crowded house. There will also be readings, recitations, etc., by other members of the society.

Cape Traverse Aroused.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Dear Sir,—Within the past season numerous visitors from the United States and the Upper Provinces have found their way here, which, as a watering place and summer resort, is fast becoming the first in the land. This place is now of easy access; has one of the finest hotels on the Island, with fishing, shooting, bathing, and more varied enjoyment to the tourist than any other point in the Maritime Provinces at present. Borings across the Straits are being made under the guidance of F. Jonah, Esq., C. E., and Capt. Philip Irving, together with Mr. Sargent, C. E., and three boatmen. The fleet consists of two ordinary eighteen feet keel boats with a dory. The borings are eight rods apart, and marked with a floating buoy. The augur used has a screw attached, and is of hollow iron joints, screwed together to a depth of sixty-five feet. The operation is performed by laying the boats together, anchoring both ways. By means of a deal platform, connecting both boats, the augur is lowered between and worked by hand. Some fifteen borings have been successfully made, all of which prove the bottom, so far, to be of ordinary sand on top, and a beautiful specimen of soft, brick clay under, to the required depth for subway purposes. Many visitors and travellers drop along to learn of the subway scheme. Some are credulous; some are otherwise; but there is one ever anxious and observant—that is Hon. Senator Howlan, who is on the spot watching the movements of the engineers. The Senator appears to live only for the final success of his scheme. He devotes his whole time and talent to the project, and is studying with a view to unravel the mystery of the burning question of winter communication. The Senator is perfectly indifferent to the opinions of unprofessional men in this matter. He labors unceasingly, and assists in every way to prove the feasibility of the work. He is very hopeful, and appears fully satisfied with the prospects. His is a faith strong enough to rent rocks. It is now generally conceded that even should the object of his highest ambition fail to be realized, he will be able to look back with honest pride at his efforts to establish winter communication.

Yours, &c.,
SUBWAY.

Cape Traverse, Sept. 12, 1886.

United States Crops.

Special reports to the *Troy Times* from Northern New York and Western Vermont and Massachusetts indicate that of all the crops rye has been the best, excelling in quantity and quality. Hay has been a large crop, though in many cases it suffered in quality. Oats have been a good growth, though affected somewhat by drought. The straw, both of oats and rye, is satisfactory. The long spell of rainless weather has been very injurious to corn, and late potatoes have suffered seriously. Reports as to potatoes vary greatly. The quality seems to be good, but the quantity is somewhat limited. Buckwheat will be a small crop and a poor one. As to fruit, apples will be a limited crop and pears and plums abundant. Hops are a miserable failure.

Supposed to be Dynamite.

A few nights ago Mr. Sexton's bench in the house of commons was temporarily vacant. A suspicious-looking parcel, enclosed in brown wrapping paper and tied with strong twine, lay on his seat. One of the House messengers noticed it and hurriedly called the attention of the police officers to the package. With blanched faces they stood around the mysterious-looking object, and at length one daring official bent down his ear close to the wrapper. But in vain. He could hear no sound of the infernal clock work which was to explode the dynamite. He cautiously raised the parcel, and, running out of the building, flung it into a cask of water. When Mr. Sexton returned he missed his parcel, and on inquiry learned the disposition which had been made of it. It contained screws and nuts which the Orange ship workers had thrown at the police during the riot, and was intended to be used as evidence.

A Farewell Banquet.

A farewell banquet was given to Mr. Justin McCarthy last Wednesday prior to his departure for America. Mr. Parnell presided. In his speech Mr. Parnell said that the Americans would welcome Mr. McCarthy as the foremost Irishman of the age and as a most truthful exponent of the Irish question. Great Britain's first duty, he said, was to give effect to the principles upon which her own greatness, namely—the rule of the people by the people and for the people, and also, if she pleased, to guarantee fair play to the Protestant community in Ireland, though he doubted that there were many who feared that the Protestants would not have fair play. A majority of the Liberal party had supported the Irish bill, and he hoped, with the weapons of legality and moderation, to enable Ireland to take the position for which God had destined her. Mr. McCarthy, in reply said he was not going to America on a political mission, but merely to pay a friendly visit, as he was extremely fond of the Americans.

Cured by the Earthquake.

A strange incident of the late earthquake shock is the recovery of the power of speech by Miss Mamie Martus, of Savannah, Ga., daughter of a retired officer of the regular army. At the close of the war her father was put in charge of Forts Pulaski and Jackson, below this city. While at the former fort the daughter, then a bright, intelligent child, had an attack of meningitis, which left her voiceless. The best medical skill was obtained, and the father took his afflicted child travelling, but nothing did her any good. She was dumb, but had all the other senses. During the excitement of the first earthquake shock last Tuesday night she in her fright attempted to call her brother. He was frightened himself when he heard her whisper his name. Since then she has gradually regained her voice, and now talks with perfect fluency. She says she was almost delirious with joy when she found that she could speak. Her voice was low and her throat sore for three days, and she had trouble in finding words to express her thoughts. It was much like learning a new tongue, except that she knew the words, but had forgotten how to pronounce them. City physicians are deeply interested in the case. Their explanation is that the recovery was due to intense mental excitement.

Sunday Schools.

There is a Sunday-school question, and it is just this and nothing more: *Do we need Sunday-schools at all?* Sunday-school instruction we have long put down as the poorest, because the hastiest and incompletest of all instruction. Its methods and results have been slipshod and temporary, and time has demonstrated that they improve only in spots. A School held on Sunday for one hour to teach the truths of religion to a child is first cousin to the system which lays aside all religion until Sunday arrives, and the sooner the *idea* which supports it is banished the better for us and the children. Where a Catholic school flourishes the need of teaching Catechism outside of school hours is purely accidental and transitory. The doctrines of christianity are so taught there, or ought to be so taught, that the child is never at a loss to explain to himself or to others the demands which faith makes on him, the truths of Christianity are grafted on his heart as the English language is grafted on his memory. The special instructions which may be given him, to make certain points sharper, more clear, more emphatic, are given him by the priest at the children's Mass on Sunday. He has no need of a dose of catechism on hot and cold Sunday afternoons, poured into him as Mrs Squires used to pour the treacle sulphur into the boys of Yorkshire.—*Catholic Review.*

Parnell's Irish Land Bill.

Since the interview between Lord Hartington and Lord Salisbury all hope of a compromise between the Government and Mr. Parnell has been abandoned. Lord Randolph Churchilll is disposed to bargain with Mr. Parnell on the basis of government support of the single clause of Mr. Parnell's relating to the suspension of evictions, but the majority of the Cabinet are opposed to any Irish Legislation until next year. Lord Hartington insisted that there should be no tampering with the Parnell bill and promised Lord Salisbury the vote of the Unionists if the Government absolutely opposed the bill. The Chamberlain section will not vote on the bill. Mr. Chamberlain, who has gone to the country says he will take no part in the debate. He adheres to his determination to do nothing to embarass the Government in dealing with Ireland. Lord Randolph Churchill will offer Mr. Parnell facilities for the second reading of his bill on the 16 inst., on the condition that the Parnellites offer no obstructions prior to the passing of the whole of the estimates. The Parnellites, aiming to retain control of the Government, insist upon the consideration of Mr. Parnell's bill before the estimates. The probable issue will be that Mr. Parnell will accept Lord Randolph's offer, knowing that the defeat of his bill is certain. Mr. Parnell has sent a draft of this measure to Mr. Gladstone. The first clause provides that leaseholders may apply to the court to fix equitable rents, the second that the tenants whose rents were fixed a year ago may apply to the court for a revaluation, and the third that the court, pending discussion on application, may suspend an ejectment on the payment of such proportion of the rent as the court may decide to be proper. The Government whips predict that the debate will be short, and that the house will adjourn on the 25th instant.

The London *Standard* says Mr. Gladstone has announced that he will not support Mr. Parnell's land bill.

Canada's Grand Old Man.

In concluding his speech to the Six Nation Indians at Brantford on Monday, Sir John MacDonald said:

Now, gentlemen the best friends must part. (Laughter and cries of "Go on, Sir John.") You may have noticed in the *Globe*, that truthful paper—(Laughter)—it always tells the truth—if you read it backwards. (Laughter.) Well, it told you that I was in a very bad state of health; they said I was fading away, as everything depended on me that as soon as I went down, away went the Conservative party, and in came the party of purity and retrenchment (Laughter.) If there is any grit in the crowd who has been afraid I would die immediately, let him look at me now. (Prolonged cheers.) If the grit stock is dependent on my living I am afraid it will drop considerably. (Hear, hear.) Last winter I had a very painful attack of sciatica, (what the Irishman called toothache in his leg), and blisters and other little sweetmeats were applied to it, and one of my friends, a rather amusing party, said: It is too bad that the whole interest of Canada and the conservative party should depend on a fly blister. But, gentlemen I have got rid of the fly blister and I am as good as new, and, God willing, I am going to lead the party to victory at the Polls next year. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The People of Canada.

The department of agriculture have published "a statistical abstract and record," which contains a summary of all the statistical information usually culled from the sessional papers, but which is now placed directly within the reach of the public. The following tables show the percentage of increase of population in the various provinces:

	1871.	1881.	Inc.
P. E. Island	94,021	108,891	15.8
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	13.6
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	12.4
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	14.
Ontario	1,620,851	1,923,228	18.6
Manitoba	18,995	65,954	247.2
British Columbia	36,247	49,459	36.4
Totals of Canada,	3,635,024	4,324,410	19.

The territories in 1881 had a population of 56,446.

The nationalities most numerously represented and their per centage of the population:

	No.	Per cent.
French	1,298,929	30.04
Irish	957,423	22.16
English	881,201	20.35
Scotch	699,863	16.23
German	254,319	5.88
Indian	108,547	2.50

The numbers of adherents of the principal religious denominations in the Dominion were as follows:

	1871.	1881.	Inc. per cent.
Roman Catholics	1,552,413	1,791,992	15.43
Methodists	592,549	742,911	25.18
Presbyterians	574,584	676,165	14.51
Church of England	501,964	574,818	13.95
Baptists	252,064	299,525	18.76

The denominations mentioned comprised the following per centages of the total population in 1871 and in 1881:

	1871.	1881.
Roman Catholics	42.71	41.43
Methodists	16.33	17.17
Presbyterians	15.81	15.63
Church of England	13.81	13.29
Baptists	6.82	6.95
Others	6.52	5.63

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Mr. Hedly Bremaut, a native of Summerside, but at present proof-reader on the Boston Daily *Post*, is on a visit to his friends in this Province.

The "Revere House" property—offered at auction to-day—was bought in by the owners and sold afterwards to Owen Connolly, Esq., by private sale.

We regret to learn that Mr. Patrick O'Donnell, of Pisquid Road, Lot 49, had his leg accidentally broken, by coming in contact with a carriage wheel, while returning from Vernon River Church on Sunday last.

The Charlottetown market prices are as follows: Potatoes, 30 cents per bushel; Oats, 34 cents; Hay, 50 to 55 cents per 100 lbs.: Flour, $2.25 to $2.75 per 100 lbs.; Oatmeal, $2.30 to $2.50; Beef (small), 7 to 10 cents per lb., and by the quarter 4 to 7 cents; Mutton, 5 to 8 cents per lb.; Veal, 3 to 7 cents; Lamb, 35 to 60 cents per quarter; Pork (small), 6 to 8 cents per lb.; Butter (fresh), 22 to 24 cents, and by the tub 16 to 18 cents per lb.; Eggs, 10 to 11 cents per dozen; Apples, 50 to 60 cents per bushel; Plums, 14 cents per quart.

General News.

Tecumer says Beach is the best sculler he ever saw.

The most careful estimate is that $5,000,000 will be required to rebuild the city of Charleston.

Four thousand five hundred ounces of gold, dug in the Transvaal, were recently shipped to England.

The Labrador Herring catch is a failure this season; estimated at 5000 bbls., against 90,000 last year.

The Mackerel receipts of Gloucester last month were 11,647 bbls., against 48,237 bbls, in August last year.

In an explosion in a colliery near Bristol on Saturday, seven persons were killed and ten injured.

The Porte has sent a note to the powers praying them to prevent the foreign military occupation of Bulgaria.

Fifty-four per cent. of the land in the Province of Manitoba is still unoccupied, and improved farms can be purchased at reasonable rates.

The date of the Quebec elections has been officially announced. Nomination will be on the 7th and polling on the 14th October.

The Irish delegates were tendered a very hearty reception, on their arrival in Dublin, but one not more Irish than their welcome at Chicago.

The population of Syria is almost in a state of insurrection because of the active efforts of Turkey to force Syrian recruits into the Turkish army.

According to the Boston Journal, it is said that the the crew of a Portland seiner have netted $1000 each as a result of their work this year.

United Ireland says no power in great Britain can collect a "landlords' tribute" in Ireland in face of an organized, united and level-headed people.

Hanlan will take to England, to row Beach, the boat in which he defeated Courtney. If Beach accepts, the race will be for from $1000 to $5000 a side.

The conference of Catholic bishops at Maynooth has passed resolutions declaring that the people of Ireland still adhere to their demand for Home Rule.

Beach and Ross, the oarsmen, have deposited £200 each for a race. Tecumer has challenged Gaudaur to row on the championship course for £200 a side.

Counsel for the United States in the fishery siezures have been notified that the prosecution would be ready to proceed with the David J. Adams case on the 22nd or 28th inst.

A telegram from the bishop of Tonquin says seven hundred Christians have been massacred and forty villages burned in the province of Manhon and 9,000 Christians are perishing of hunger.

A brick of gold weighing 319 ounces and valued at over six thousand dollars was lately brought to Halifax, N. S., from the Oxford mines at East Halifax. It represents thirty days' work of three men.

The London *Standard* hears that a report is being prepared showing that the patronage which would have been handed over to Parnell and his friends if the home rule bill had passed would have been worth £1,200,000 yearly.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has received a cable message from London stating that the Imperial Government had no intention of placing Canada on the scheduled list with regard to the importation of live stock.

Among the passengers by the Allan line steamship Corean, from Glasgow, which arrived at Quebec last week, were twenty-four Icelanders. They are bound for the Manitoba settlements, and went west by the Canadian Pacific railway.

The Catholic bishops assembled at Maynooth, sent a memorial to the English Government urging the adoption of temporary measures to relieve the Irish tenantry and prevent the outrages, which they resort to in simple desperation.

The Dominion Government have commenced buying up and slaughtering all the cattle belonging to the farmers in the immediate vicinity of the Levis quarantine. The authorities are determined that pleuro-pneumonia shall obtain no footing in Canada.

A letter from Seoul, Corea, China, to San Francisco, dated Aug. 2, says that the deaths from Asiatic cholera from July 15 to July 25 numbered 3,140. Since then from 267 to 497 persons have died daily. Coffins could not be obtained, and bodies were wrapt in sacking. In many places dogs and vultures had scratched away the light covering of earth and devoured the bodies.

Prof. Powell, of the Geological Survey, concludes that the earthquake had its centre in North and South Carolina, to the northeast of Charleston. The land area of the earthquake was 900,000 square miles, one-third of the total area of the United States, and the maps which have been prepared show that the shock traversed this distance in 15 minutes. The earthquake did not come from the direction of Bermuda.

During the celebration of early Mass in Pilgrimage Church, Rodna, Transylvania, last Sunday, a panic was caused by the accidental burning of the altar curtains. People rushed from the building, trampling the weak under foot, and numbers leaped from the galleries down on the heads of the crowd below. Fifteen persons were crushed to death, and thirty severely and one hundred slightly injured during the panic.

The Parnell Land Bill, as re-drafted, suspends evictions on the payment into court of half the rent due. Many Gladstonians disapprove of the amount of reduction. The Parnallites assert that full values justify the demand of over 50 per cent reduction. The second reading of Parnell's bill will take place Friday. Gladstone has privately announced that he will return to London on Saturday, and he hopes to take part in the debate on Monday. It is understood that he will support the Parnell Land Bill.

The 1884 Mackerel Catch, according to the *Boston Journal* "was officially reported at 478,000, but the general impression now is that it was nearer 600,000, as some 125,000 barrels were brought to light in Portland, of which nobody here had any record. It was the enormous catch of 1884 which caused the depression in mackerel the past year or two and kept the prices low. That stock has now disappeared together with the accumulations of last year and a new era in the mackerel trade is fast approaching.

MARRIED.

At the Rectory, New London, by Rev. T. B. Reagh, William H. Schurman, to Eliza Menette, daughter of the late Lewis Leard, of St. Eleanor's.

In this city, on the 9th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, by Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. Hezekiah Pesvrour, of North Wiltshire, to Miss Eliza Jane Ford, of New Glasgow Road, Lot 24.

At the Manse on the 8th inst by Rev J. M. McLeod, Mr. George Samuel Larter to Miss Elivia Marrigan, both of Charlottetown.

On September 8, by the Rev. E. Bell, at Tyne Valley, Mr. Jas. Waldron to Miss Edith Sullivan, both of Tyne Valley.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. James D. Taylor, to Miss Annie A. Higgins, both of this city.

At St. Mary's Church, Indian River, on Monday, 6th inst., by Rev. Dr. Chaisson, Mr. Alex. McIntyre of Kensington, to Miss Mary McDonald of Springfield, Freetown Parish.

DIED.

At Brackley Point, on the 9th inst., after a short illness of Typhoid fever, Annie M., daughter of John W., and Margaret Robinson, aged 21 years.

At Nantes, France, on Sept. 9, Camilla, the beloved wife of Frank Robkirk, Esq., of Nantes.

At Victoria West, on the 27th Aug., Flora Bell, daughter of Malcolm and Flora McLeod, aged 2½ years.

At Linkletter Road, Sept. 3, Mr. James Sharp, a native of Dumfries, Scotland,