THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1884.

Immigration to Canada.

THIS immigration question is becoming rather complicated. So far as Irish immigration is concerned, there are parties who approve of it and there are parties who do not. The British Government is anxious that Irish discontent should be lessened by depletion, and the Canadian Pacific Syndicate want laborers wherever they come from, laborers and people who will help out in the North West, in any capacity. It would be only a little consolation if the Irish emigrated to the United States, where they would immediately fall in with their countrymen and add to that ever-increasing volume of hatred towards England and Imperial institutions entertained by Irish-Americans; whereas by sending them to Canada—especially to the Northwest—they would become loyal, or, at all events, neutral. That is sound Imperial policy; but there are those who do not appreciate it. Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, says it is cruel to bring Irish immigrants to Canada in considerable numbers, and he points to Toronto where they are starving and freezing. The Irish hierarchy and clergy take His Grace's utterance as their key-note, and very justly so, and say—echoing the voice of the Irish nation—that there is room and there is comfort in Ireland for twice its present population. But there are others besides the Irish who cry out against wholesale immigration to Canada. The people of this country generally do not look upon the scheme with a favorable eye. Let immigrants come here as they are required of their own free will, but let the hot house system be discouraged. Why, after all, be in such an awful hurry even to settle the forest and prairie lands? An exodus to Canada would have the effect of cheapening labor by competition; that is to say, making the rich richer and the poor poorer, an abuse the age is crying out against with all its force. Does the advent of the thousand Irish and English immigrants now in Toronto give comfort to the working classes already established there? Do they not anticipate that in the spring it will have the effect of reducing wages still further and making the battle of life all the harder to win for themselves and their families? "Bring them on," cry the capitalists; "let them come in their hundreds of thousands; they will reduce the price of labor and enable us all the sooner to become millionaires."

Canada has a bosom broad and ample, and generous; she has millions of acres of land waiting for the plough, but in order to render it available she must have husbandmen, or those young and strong and powerful enough to adapt themselves to husbandry. Let farmers come, or farm laborers, or anyone who knows something of land, and let them be sent off to the North West. Every acre of ground they break up will enrich the country and add to its revenue; but we fail to see any good that can result from pauper immigration, whether from England, Ireland, or Italy. There are strong, willing hands lying idle by the sides of their owners all through Canada this winter, and there will be more next winter if this wholesale immigration be encouraged. Let there be immigration, but let it be discriminate. What are all our Emigration Agents good for? What is $550,000 voted for? The Canadian Government should not assist England in depleting Ireland against the wishes of the Irish people, and they should see to it that Canadian money be expended in producing the very best article for Canada. We can afford to wait for a great population, and we imagine it is better to have here five millions who are happy and prosperous than ten millions who are not.

The Annexation of Merv.

WERE it not that the Soudan occupies so much of public attention in England at the present time, the annexation of Merv by Russia would create a sensation of the first class. If a Tory Government were in power there would be danger of war with Russia; and even as it is, the relations between that country and England are strained, and explanations are demanded of the Muscovite. And explanations are given with that promptness and cheerfulness so characteristic of Russian diplomatists, and also with gross insincerity. Viewing the matter from a strictly impartial standpoint it must be admitted that Russia has just as much right to go south as England to go north, and that neither of those civilizing powers has much regard for treaties when they can break them with impunity. Of Russia it must be said that she is an adept in diplomacy, and that her ministers will lie without blushing about events that everyone is cognizant of. The Muscovite has been eating his way down to India since the days of the Empress Catherine, pausing now and then, ostensibly to swear he will on no account go any further, but in reality to digest what she has devoured. He has seized three splendid provinces within the past twenty years, namely, Bokhara, Khiva and Merv, and he is now in one of his digestive moods. In answer to angry demands for explanation by the English Government, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs is effusively friendly and cheerful. "Russia," he says, "will on no account proceed further south. She took Merv reluctantly; it was forced upon her by the Turcomans. She is now anxious to give all sorts of guarantees; indeed she offers to build a canal conjointly with England from the Sea of Aral to the Indian Ocean, and asks for designs upon India—excuse these tears! Such a base idea." No one believes these protestations, least of all the Germans, who know their neighbors well; and John Bull is in earnest in his intention to put a stop to that sort of thing. Unfortunately the Liberals are in power; they will use nothing stronger than language to stay the march of Russia, and when the Tories oust them Merv will have been forgotten. Then will come Herat during the next Liberal *regime*, and so on until the inevitable conflict in the Punjaub. If the Tories were in power the Russians might hesitate before annexing Merv; but if they did, it is nothing John Bull would say that would prevent them, for the Russians are always willing to fight if they cannot accomplish their ends by lying, or what they politely term diplomacy. The excitement in India over the annexation of Merv is far more intense than in England, where the succession of Soudan disasters has taken precedence of all public questions. The Russians, no doubt, could have annexed Merv long ago; but they are an infinitely patient people, and they bided their time until their ancient enemy would get involved, if not in the Soudan, then in any other place, for the British Empire is large and heterogeneous. Those who live may hear the clash of arms between Russia and England on the plains of India, but not account of Merv.

Does Insurance Insure?

A SLIGHT BREEZE arizes now and then which ruffles the assurance the public have in Life Assurance Companies. The charge of the ex-Governor of Massachusetts against the Maine Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland created considerable alarm for awhile, but redounded ultimately to the advantage of the Company, which threw open its books for inspection to impartial experts, and came out of the ordeal with flying colors. After the inspection was completed it was found that the assets of the Company were far away above and beyond their liabilities, and that it was a very solid institution indeed. It appears that a prominent officer of the Maine Mutual people took an active part against Ben Butler in the late political contest in Massachusetts, and as the General does not go into a fight with rose water, he called the Maine Mutual ugly names—said, in fact, it was a bankrupt institution. Now, what we would like to point out is this: Suppose the Company attacked felt itself weak, would it be as prompt in taking up the challenge? Because it realized that it was strong, and that the assault was really worth a hundred thousand dollars to its credit, it came out in the open and laid bare its office secrets; but the question is, how many other Companies are in a like position? For aught we know they all are, and we sincerely hope so; but it cannot be denied all the same that of late years the faith in the public mind regarding life insurance has been weakened, and the numerous contests engaged in by some Companies in order to evade their responsibilities have not tended to strengthen it. In saying this we do not at all refer to the late case in Toronto, wherein the Company refused to pay the premium, because, after ensuring himself the legatee, entered into a course of drunkenness and debauchery that resulted in his death. Hundreds of cases arise every year in which the premium is withheld on causes the most frivolous, and the heirs of the insured made to suffer hardship, although the defendants know right well that it was to prevent this hardship to his widow and orphans the insured had insured his life, as also that the mere fact of his being insured was the cause very often of his neglecting to make any further provision. We must, of course, say in justice on the other hand, that the efforts made to defend the Companies are unceasing and untiring, and that they are oftener the sinned against than the sinners. The insecurity of what are known as Mutual Benefit Societies is still more glaring. They give, absolutely, no guarantee, and they collapse very often. Prince Bismarck is by no means an amiable character; but his efforts to insure the workingman's family from poverty by his recent legislation in that direction are worthy of all praise; and we hope the day will come when all policies will be guaranteed in some way by government, if, indeed, governments do not themselves become insurance companies or something equivalent.

MR. JACOB BRIGHT, M. P. for Manchester, and brother of the celebrated John, refuses to take off his hat when a royal message is read, at least he keeps it on, and in this he has been countenanced and his example followed by several Radical members, including a few Irish Nationalists. This was brought to the notice of the Speaker, who ruled that it was illegal to have the head covered while a royal message was being read. This, however, did not have effect upon Jacob and his friends, who still persisted in keeping on their hats. It is, in fact, a protest against royalty; but in order to be consistent they should wear their hats without a crown.

Editorial Notes.

OSMAN DIGMA, the lieutenant of El Mehidi, has met with a serious defeat between Suakim and Tokar, as will be seen by our telegraph report. It was about time the Arabs discovered the difference between Egyptians fighting without a heart and British soldiers fighting for fame and the prestige of the Empire, not to speak of bonds.

CABLE DESPATCHES say that Hugh O'Donnell, member of Parliament for Dungarvan, is ambitious of leading the Irish party instead of Parnell. When O'Donnell has come to a decision as to the leading of himself he will no doubt make an excellent party chief, but will find a difficulty in getting a constituency to elect him. That is one of the troubles with great men like Mr. O'Donnell.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT is an original sort of statesman, and could ruin a country as Finance Minister in less time than even El Mehidi. He thinks that the fact of there being a large sum of money in the Savings Banks is a sign of hard times. All the financiers of modern times are of a different opinion. Sir Richard is alone in his glory. He is an original financial genius, and no mistake.

MR. ARCHDALE, a prominent Orangeman, lately appointed High Sheriff of the County Fermanagh, has expressed himself to the effect that he would like to hang a Parnellite. This is the language generally used in Ireland by the relict of the old ascendancy party, now reduced to a wretched faction which has not the courage to rebel nor the means to oppress, and has to content itself with empty threats. If Archdale, Rossmore, *et hoc genus omnes*, had a little more sense they would try and conciliate Parnell, who may be in the British ministry one of these fine mornings as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

IT would seem from a telegram in the Halifax *Chronicle* that Mr. Blake is not quite satisfied with the party he leads as it is constituted at present. The telegram says "that the establishment of a Liberal constitutional party, of which the Hon. Edward Blake is to be the head, is the topic of conversation in Ottawa." Are we to infer from this that the Liberal party as at present is not constitutional? Perhaps Mr. Blake imagines this is about the time to catch the French-Conservative vote, and he is laying down his lines accordingly. The telegram says also that the rights of the Provinces will be guaranteed by the new party. Let Mr. Blake first guarantee a majority, and then a policy, after which it will be time enough to talk of Provincial rights.

The Bank of Prince Edward Island.

LENNOX COTTAGE, March 3, 1884.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR,—In the *Daily Examiner* of the 1st of March, instant, I see a paragraph headed "The Government Demand on the Bank of P. E. Island." I was born and brought up in the belief that the assets of a bankrupt, or of an absconded swindler, were to be divided proportionally among the creditors of the bankrupt or the victim of the swindler or swindlers. Old times seem indeed to be changed, and old manners gone. The paragraph states that it was generally thought that the Government would be willing to take their chance like all other creditors. I, for one, had never heard before of the enormous indebtedness of the Prince Edward Island Bank to the Government. This ought to have been made known to the public before this time, so as to avoid the great disappointment of the creditors of the said Bank, who were looking forward to the receipt, in a very short time, of another instalment on their deposits, as promised by the Liquidators of the said Bank. If the Government be about to exercise their preferential right to their claim, to the exclusion of the other creditors, are they not also in duty, and in common honesty, bound to institute a Government prosecution against the Directors and Shareholders of the said Bank for their very culpable negligence, or connivance, in allowing the affairs of the said Bank to drift into such a disastrous condition. From the general feeling of the inhabitants of this Province, such action on the part of the Government would undoubtedly tend very much to increase their popularity with all classes of this community.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT BRUCE STEWART.

Notes from Summerside.

There are five women confined in the jail at Summerside for contravention of the Scott Act.

Dr. Gillis, who had been unwell for some time, is now convalescent.

The Holy season of Lent is universally observed here. The Church was crowded on Ash Wednesday evening by large numbers of people, service being held in the forenoon at Somerset. The zeal and piety manifested were truly edifying. Father Doyle preached a very fine sermon at each place explanatory of the occasion. The Rosary is said here every Wednesday evening in the Church, and the Stations of the Cross devotion performed by the people every Friday evening. The Church is a fine one, warm and comfortable, and as declared by a gentleman from St. John this morning to your correspondent, there is not a neater in the Maritime Provinces. Catholics may well be excused for feeling proud over Church and Pastor.

The HERALD article in answer to the *Journal's* attack on Mr. Hackett, M. P., is thoroughly appreciated here.

Summerside, March 3, 1884.

The Markets.

HALIFAX MARKETS.

Halifax, March 1—New York City Mess Pork, new, $19.00 to $20.00; P. E. Island Mess Pork, new $21.00 to $22.00; do Thin Mess, $18.00 to $18.50; do Prime Mess, $17.00 to $17.50. P. E. Island Oats, new, 45 to 48 cents, Canada, do 40 cts.; Barley, 75 to 80 cts.: Potatoes, 28 to 30 cts.; Turnips, 25 to 30 cents per bushel. Butter, 19 to 21 cents per pound.

BOSTON MARKETS.

Boston, Feb. 29.—Pork is quite, and in moderate demand. Sales of prime at $16 50 to $17.00; Mess at $18.50 to $19.00, and clear and backs at $20.00 to $21.50 per bbl. The demand for Butter continues light but prices are steady. We quote Western and Northern creameries at 31 to 33, for fine fall and fine fresh and other kinds from 22 to 28 cts. Eggs have been selling at 23 to 24 cents per dozen. The market is well supplied with potatoes, and the demand continues moderate. We quote Houlton Rose at 45 to 48, Aroostook, Eastern and Northern Rose at 43 to 46, Prolifics at 43 to 45, Burbank Seedlings at 40 to 45, and Provincial at 38 to 45 cents per bushel.

MARKET PRICES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 4, 1884.

Beef (small) ℔ lb.	5 to 12
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb.	5 to 9
Mutton, ℔ lb.	7 to 12
Pork, carcass,	7½ to 8½
Pork, small	8 to 10
Turkeys	80 to 1.00
Geese	50 to 60
Ducks	35 to 40
Fowls	20 to 25
Butter, fresh	23 to 27
Butter, Tub, lb.	22 to 24
Eggs, ℔ doz.	16 to 18
Flour, ℔ 100 lb.	3.75 to 5.00
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lb.	3.50 to 3.50
Oats, ℔ bush., black	34 to 35
Oats, ℔ bush., white	34 to 36
Hay, ℔ 100 lb.	40 to 50
Potatoes, ℔ bush.	16 to 20
Turnips, ℔ bush.	14 to 16
Sheepskins	60 to 80

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

OTTAWA, March 1.

The past week has been a lively one in Parliamentary annals. We have had speeches from all the leading members on the C. P. R. resolutions, and from most of the small fry, and the result of the division was what everyone anticipated—a great majority for the Government. The vote was all but strictly partizan; there were two of a defection from the Opposition and one from the Government—Mr. Houde, M. P. for Maskinonge. So far as I can make out there was really danger at one time of a serious defection. The Quebec *Bleus* are a homogeneous body, numbering thirty-four French Canadians, exclusive of Sir Hector Langevin, Mr. Caron and Mr. Chapleau, and, it is said, were negotiating with the leader of the Opposition, or rather he was negotiating with them through Mr. Ouimette, though it is but fair to state both gentlemen deny the soft impeachment. It is well known that the Quebec members demand a large subvention from the Dominion to relieve their Province, which is on the verge of bankruptcy, a subvention the Government would be willing to grant but for fear of the other Provinces. They held several caucus meetings anterior to the vote on the C. P. R. resolutions, and various were the rumors consequent thereon. If they seceded the parties would be about equal, which would mean, I presume, a general election. Whatever may be thought of the denial of Mr. Blake, there is no doubt whatever that the *Globe* held out inducements to the French-Canadian members; and as the *Globe* is now in accord with the party, the party must be held responsible for the corrupt offer, which was in effect, "Help Mr. Blake to turn out the Conservatives on the C. P. R. resolutions, and the new Government will grant better terms to Quebec." But what shall be said of the *Mail* and its fearful stupidity? That unfortunate organ of the Conservative party helps materially to keep Mr. Mowatt in power, and will, if its imbecility can accomplish it, place Mr. Blake on the Treasury Benches. On the day after the attempted *rapprochement* got wind the *Mail* came out in an attack upon the Hon. Mr. Costigan and Mr. Ouimet, charging them both with treachery. It appears Mr. Costigan has a grievance—arising, I am informed, from interference with his Department, and that he tendered his resignation on the 18th February, which, however, was not accepted, affairs having been arranged on a more friendly basis. But the *Mail* did not wait for reconciliation, and lashed out right and left in Donnybrook fashion against all parties. To give the editor his due, it is not altogether his fault; he has to write as he is dictated to by Mr. Buntin, the defeated member for Welland, who thinks he owes a grudge to the party, and especially to that part of it composed of Irish Catholics, of which Mr. Costigan is the head. Nor is the trouble all over as yet. I hear of considerable caballing and overtures; but I venture to predict the Government will emerge from its difficulties with an unimpaired majority.

Sir Leonard Tilley delivered his Budget Speech yesterday. It was not as jubilant as that of last year, but it was as hopeful. The following are the principal tariff changes announced:

FREE.

Boiting cloths, not made up.

Canvas, jute canvas, not less than 58 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil-cloth for use in their factories.

Repeal the following items now on free list, viz: Colcothir, dry oxide of iron, fibre vegetable, for manufacturing purposes, fish plates, steel and all items or words contrary to or inconsistent with the foregoing provisions.

TO PAY DUTY.

Cotton, jeans and coutelles, when imported by corset makers for use in their factories, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Printed or dyed cottons, not elsewhere specified, 27½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Cotton, 42 inches wide, and over, when imported by manufacturers of enammelled cloth for use in their factories, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Cotton warp, No. 60 and finer, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Earthenware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware not elsewhere specified, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

India rubber, vulcanized handles for knives and forks, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Iron, cast iron forks not handled, ground or otherwise manufactured, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Labels for fish cans and other uses printed or painted, a specific duty of 6 cents per lb., and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Pins manufactured from the wire of any metal, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Sugars, syrups and molasses: sugar when imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, above number 14 Dutch standard, a specific duty of 1 cent per pound, and 32½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Sugar equal to No. 9, and not above No. 14, Dutch standard, a specific duty of ⅘c. per pound, and 27½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Sugar below No. 9, Dutch standard, a specific duty of ⅘ cent per pound, and 27½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Melado and concentrated melado ⅘ of 1 cent per pound, and 21½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

On all the above sugars, melado and concentrated melado, when not imported direct without transhipment.

Sugar from country of growth and production, above No. 14 Dutch standard, a specific duty of ⅘ of 1 cent per pound, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Sugar below No. 9 Dutch standard, a specific duty of ⅘ cent per pound, and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Melado and concentrated melado, a specific duty of ⅘ of 1 cent. per pound, and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Concentrated cane juice, concentratrd molasses, concentrated beet root juice and concrete, whether imported direct or not, a specific duty of ⅘ of a cent per pound, and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Syrups, cane juice, refined syrup, sugar house syrup or sugar house molasses, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses or sorghum, whether imported direct or not, a specific duty of ⅘ of one cent per pound, and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Other molasses when imported direct without transhipment from the country of its growth and production, 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on the value thereof, free on board.

In his speech Sir Leonard contended that, although there had been large surplusses, all the money had not been taken from the people. He appealed to men in trade to say if they had not goods at cheaper rate because taxation was high. It was said this tariff would injure the credit of Canada in England, but Canada's credit had never been so good as now. The estimates now on the table were for $29,790,000. The supplementary estimates would cover heavy expenditures on public works. They also would probably cover interest on the proposed grant toward extending the Canadian Pacific Railway to Quebec. The estimated revenue was as follows:

Customs	$20,000,000
Excise	555,000
Post Office	1,900,000
Public Works	3,000,000
Interest on investments	750,000
Other sources	80,000
Total	$32,000,000

THE apostle of "Sweetness and Light" acted like a common clown in Montreal lately. Messrs. Louis Frechette, John Lesperance, and others of the local *literati*, tendered him a lunch, in return for which he wounded their religious and national feelings so deeply that they rose and withdrew. Matthew Arnold may be a distinguished man, but that does not prevent him from being a boor. Perhaps he descended from Gurth the Swineherd.

Our Boston Letter.

THE AMERO CASE—THE CITY OF COLUMBUS—THE CHARLOTTETOWN FIRE.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

BOSTON, Feb. 25—The Amero case is one of the many which, within late years, have given scope to the dazzling ability of the detective of the period. Let me briefly recapitulate it: Six or seven miles outside of Boston lies the town of Watertown, just beyond the famous cemetery of Mount Auburn, where all good Bostonians hope to go when they die. The beautiful Charles sweeps past town and cemetery on its way to the home of Longfellow and the classic city of Cambridge. At the outskirts of the town, about a mile from the cemetery, the blackened ruins of a cottage arrest the attention of the passer-by, the only rational arrest made in the Carleton murder case. Nine months ago it was the comfortable home of Mrs. Carleton, the good-looking and cultivated wife of one Carleton who was the proprietor of a liquor saloon in Boston. He did not pass much of his time in the bosom of his family. His business naturally forbade it. One Sunday, during his absence, somebody unknown entered his house after dusk and brutally murdered the unhappy mistress of it. When the husband came home about 11 o'clock he learned of the tragedy. His little girl, whom the mother had been putting to bed when summoned to the door by a ring, had found the dying woman in the entry, and ran to a neighbor's with the awful story. The cottage was burnt evidently about a fortnight after the murder. This is about all that is definitely known. There were plenty clews, however. It is not necessary to go over them now. Only one was worked out, and that led to the arrest, away down in Nova Scotia, of a half-witted French Acadian named Roger Amero. He was identified by one or two people as having been seen in the vicinity of Watertown on the fatal Sunday, but the value of the identification is doubtful. More stress was laid by the officers who worked up the case on the loose statements of Roger's father, who is apparently twice as half-witted (if that means totally foolish) concerning certain alleged confessions of the son. Requisition was made for his extradition, and, after much legal wrangling, it was secured. He was brought to Boston some months ago, and put into jail, his father also being incarcerated as a witness. The case looked dark for Amero, so much so that the other half of his alleged wits fled during his imprisonment. Two of his brothers and a sister became insane, it is stated, down in Nova Scotia while the suspense lasted. At length Roger and his father were both discharged, a few weeks ago, the District Attorney stating that the case against the accused was not strong enough to go before a jury with. And that is the end of the case? Not quite. The Canadian Government is indignant at the treatment of one of its citizens, and proposes passing a vote of censure, or something against the authorities of Massachusetts; though it would be hard to see where the latter are to blame. If the Canadians would pass a vote of censure against the detective force, though such a measure would deeply wound the feelings of those sensitive officials, it would be more just and cost no more. The legislature of this State has a better idea before it, viz., a proposition to make some pecuniary indemnity to the injured man. There is a precedent for it in the Cahill case a few years ago. Cahill, like Amero, was arrested on suspicion of having murdered a young woman in the Dorchester district, and was brought over from Ireland and tried for the crime. He was acquitted, much to the disgust and anger of the detectives who had taken such pains to secure him, and the incidental reward. To do them justice, they cared more for the latter than the former. Personally they had no ill-will towards Cahill, and would have been equally satisfied to have hanged anybody else whose conviction would have suited the disbursers of the reward. Professionally, they were justly indignant at his acquittal, as reflecting on their alleged sagacity. So, when a proposition was made to award some compensation (a thousand dollars it was) to Cahill for the injury done him, they lobbied against it vigorously in the House and Senate. Even after another man, the notorious child-killer, Piper, confessed that he was the actual slayer of the woman for whose murder Cahill had been indicted, they still opposed the compensation bill. Mr. Dennis, the hangman in Barnaby Rudge, was not more jealous than they for the honor and emoluments of the profession. Cahill, however, was given his compensation; and now Amero's friends think that a thousand dollars would not more than compensate him for his loss of liberty and mind, and the incidental injury to his name and family. I don't think I would take even eleven hundred dollars, if his case was mine, and consider that I had made a good bargain.

Meanwhile, the murderer of Mrs. Carleton is unknown. The murder of Mrs. Bell, on Kirkland Street, a crime perpetrated in broad daylight, also remains shrouded in mystery, and being now over two years old, has been charged off, in all probability, to profit and loss on the books of justice. This would not be so remarkable if it occurred in Connecticut where the killing of a woman every day or two hardly awakens a ripple of excitement, and seldom or never induces the authorities to go to the trouble and and expense of arresting anybody. Arresting the murderer won't bring the dead to life, they no doubt reason, while it will entail expense on the State.

The inquiry into the loss of the steamer *City of Columbus* progresses with much deliberation, but thus far with impartial thoroughness. The Captain and surviving officers and sailors have been examined, without throwing any important light on the cause of the disaster. The inquiry will not be satisfactory, however, unless the passengers who made statements to the press after their rescue are allowed or compelled to come forward and confirm them. From the Captain's straightforward story, as well as from my knowledge of his character, I am unable to believe that he was guilty of any carelessness whatever. Wright is a thorough sailor. His father and brother died at sea. He himself was almost born there. Like a true Cape Cod man he is almost amphibious. Like a true sailor he knew the sea so well that he never trusted it. I sailed many voyages as a passenger with him, and I never knew a captain so wholly devoted to his duty. He never had an idle quarter of an hour to spend in gossip or gallantry. The wheelhouse was his post always, unless when at meals or in port. A weather-beaten, rugged, plain-looking man, every line of his bronzed face bore the word "sailor." He was the last man in the world to have done what a New Bedford clergyman cruelly accused him of, in a smart "sermon," *i. e.*, deserted his post in order to go to bed, when his duty was to have "watched one hour" longer. Gentlemen like this critic, however devoted to duty, don't have to watch twelve hours running, in the teeth of a January gale; nor, if they did, would they care to make it an all-night session, as he thinks Captain Wright should have done. So much for the Captain. Upon his second officer apparently must fall the blame. Once before he had disobeyed an order in varying the course given him by the Captain, and was censured for it. On this fatal occasion he apparently repeated the fault, with the result of destruction to the ship, himself and a hundred valuable lives. The moral responsibility may rest on him, poor fellow, who has paid a heavy penalty for it. The financial responsibility, if negligence be proven, falls upon the owners of the vessel, and it will be heavy. Already they have made a motion for an injunction to prevent the bringing of heavy suits for damages against them by the friends of the victims. They claim that our United States statutes limit responsibility in such cases to the total value of the ship and cargo, some three hundred thousand dollars or so in this case. That they want even so high a limit as that fixed, shows how much they apprehend if unlimited liability were put upon them. The courts will decide this delicate point. The owners, Nickerson and Co., are very rich, but damages in full would deplete their exchequer considerably. If their petition for an injunction be granted it would seem that other owners of passenger vessels might hereafter make it a point not to own costly vessels or carry valuable cargoes. Economy and self preservation would induce them to run cheap vessels and employ no costly equipments. This could hardly have been the intent of the framers of the statute in question, but that is how it might work in practice.

The news of the Charlottetown fire has just reached Boston, and will be regretted by every exiled Islander. Fortunately the loss is not so great or so widespread as that of some sixteen or seventeen years ago. B.

SEVERAL Scott Act cases will be heard before the Stipendiary Magistrate to-morrow.

Voyage Round the World.

North Carolina has 395 gold mines.

Navigation of the Hudson River is now open.

The French will attack Bacninh on March 8th.

The Indian "rebellion" in the Northwest has been snowed under.

A California bull-dog was beaten in a fight with a coon the other day.

At the request of the Czar, Kaiser William will meet him in the spring.

Greece has abolished the prohibition of the importation of American pork.

Miss Nimmo represents the Toronto *News* in the Ottawa Press Gallery.

Winter wheat prospects in North Essex are reported to be exceptionally good.

The act for the separation of grocery and liquor licenses is now in force in Toronto.

The St. Petersburg police are taking precautions in view of rumored Nihilist plots.

The Nationalist candidate was elected for Cork city by a majority of nearly a thousand.

The Quebec Government, it is said, proposes to largely increase the price of liquor licenses.

Russia proposes to reduce the armament on the German frontier if Germany will do the same.

The statement that glazed pots are detrimental to plants has been exploded in England.

Prince Victor Napoleon, at the desire of his father, will shortly undertake a tour of the world.

The Parnellites have denounced the dynamite party from their places in the House of Commons.

Miss Nevada, the American prima donna, at Paris, has become converted to the Catholic faith.

Hon. David Mills is now member for Bothwell in the Dominion House, *vice* J. J. Hawkins, unseated.

Arthur Wellesley Peel was elected Speaker of the House of Commons. He represented Warwick.

The bethrothal of the Princess Elizabeth, of Hesse, to the grand duke Serguirs, of Russia, is announced.

The deaths of the French General Schramm and General Emmanuel Felix De-Wimpffen are announced.

Two Salvationists were fined in the Trenton, N. J., Police Court for obstructing the street by parade and singing.

The Washington Monument will be 555 feet high when completed, or 40 feet higher than any other structure in the world.

A national convention of United States wool-growers has been called at Washington to organize for mutual protection.

Three Christian ladies have been admitted to Judaism in Cincinnati. The circumstance is very unusual in America.

In Chicago this week 320 newly made doctors have been authorized to diagnose and prescribe for suffering humanity.

A number of Canadians, under the guidance of Abbe Provencher, have left Montreal on a pilgrimage to Rome, Italy.

The steamer *Great Eastern* has been purchased by the English Government for a coal hulk to be stationed at Gibraltar.

The United States Senate committee has agreed to report favorably the bill admitting Dakota into the Union as a State.

The chief inspector of explosives asserts that the explosion in the Victoria Station, London, was caused by nitro-glycerine.

Ex-Governor Davis, of Minnesota, has published a legal concordance of Shakespeare's plays to prove that Shakespeare was a lawyer.

It is now known to English detectives that the Fenians have made Paris their headquarters, and have adopted the dynamite policy.

A minister in Lawrence preached on Sunday from Ecclesiastics, seventh chapter, eleventh verse: There is profit to them that see the sun.

It is reported that Henry Irving, the actor, will be solicited to contest some constituency in the Liberal interest at the next general election.

Gladstone says he will stand or fall by his franchise bill, and will not let Ireland suffer as heretofore at the hands of the House of Lords.

Prof. Perry, of Williams College, has made a calculation that the student killed while coasting was moving when hurt at the rate of three miles per minute.

Kingston's (Ont.) Mayor, guided by the opinion of the city solicitor, did not take part in the organization of the Board of Dominion License Commissioners.

The Ignatieff committee, who have been examining into the administration of Turkestan, have detected a deficiency of 100,000,000 roubles in the last fourteen years.

The steamer *Cephalonia* from New York, took $200,000 worth of gold to Europe. Over $700,000 more was withdrawn from the sub-treasury, New York, on the 26th.

At New York articles of incorporation of the Public Postal telegraph company have been filed. The capital stock is $1,000,000, with power of increasing to $20,000,000.

The sale of the Stewart building on Broadway and Chambers Street, New York, to ex-Judge Henry Hilton has been recorded. The price paid was $2,100,000.

The Ohio legislature has made a provision for the bringing of the remains of the distinguished war correspondent, J. A. McGahan, from Constantinople to Ohio for burial.

There is a brisk demand in the Montreal market at present for Canadian horses for export to the United States. Twenty American buyers are stopping here at present.

It is stated that Russia has voluntarily offered England a pledge to stop at Merv and to use her influence with the Khans at Bokhara and Khiva to facilitate English commerce.

Foote, the editor of the *Free Thinker*, has completed his year's imprisonment for blasphemy. Mr. Bradlaugh, with 2,000 sympathizers, met him at the gates of the prison as he came forth.

The Fenians of the North Western States were, it was reported, plotting the deliverance of Central Canada. They were going to liberate Manitoba from Dominion tyranny But the report turns out to have been a canard.

Mr. Archdale, who was recently appointed High Sheriff of the County of Fermanagh, is reported as saying said he hoped he would not have much to do as Sheriff, but if ever he got a Parnellite at one end of a rope he would give a very heavy tug at the other end.

Mgr. Fabre, of Montreal, has issued a pastoral which was read in the Catholic churches on Sunday, on the evils of the members of the church emigrating to the Eastern States. His Lordship urges the faithful to remain at home and colonize the uncultivated parts of their own Province.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

TRINKITAT, March 1.

The forces under Gen. Graham marched a mile beyond Fort Baker yesterday, the rebels constantly skirmishing with his advance guard during the morning. Suddenly a large force of rebels, who were concealed along the shrubs in sandy knolls, opened a heavy fire on the British troops, who had bivouacked on the field, thoroughly drenched by the tropical rain. Gen. Graham immediately ordered his troops to form an oblong square, which had hardly been done when the rebels advanced, under a heavy fire, which did little damage, but before reaching within pistol shot range of the British line they wheeled about and retreated. General Graham immediately ordered an advance on the rebel position on knolls. The rebels then gave battle and fought with tremendous bravery, but were beaten on all sides—the firing of the British troops telling fearfully on the enemy. The rebels stubbornly contested every inch of ground and a frightful slaughter in the ranks ensued, the battle being very similar to the battle of Ulundi, South Africa, and the British victory as complete as that, affair. The battle lasted all day, the rebels finally retreating in disorder, leaving 1,000 men killed and wounded on the field. The British loss was only ten killed and forty wounded. The forces under General Graham bivouacked during the night at Teb. They have re-taken a large amount of baggage captured by the rebels from the expedition under Baker Pasha, together with four Krupp guns and a large number of small arms. It is General Graham's intention to march on Tokar to-day, when it is expected the fighting will be renewed as the fortifications in that city will enable the rebels to effect a determined resistance. The enemy showed great courage during the fight, and when the British troops moved upon their position, they refused to run, but fought to the death until finally compelled to give way to the superior military discipline of the British troops.

SUAKIM, March 2.

The British troops entered Tokar at noon on Saturday. A few shôts were exchanged with the enemy, when 4,000 rebels holding the town fled. Osman Digma is encamped eight miles distant from Suakim. A battle with him is expected when the British troops return to Suakim. The determination and bravery of the rebels were shown in the fact that when they were charged by the cavalry, great numbers threw themselves on their backs on the ground and speared the horses of the troops as they dashed over them. The march to Tokar was accomplished in four hours from Teb. The Hussars scoured the country and kept up a desultry skirmishing with the enemy, who retired in disorganized masses in the direction of Tamapiel. The rebels lost 1,100 men dead on the field at Teb, besides guns and munitions. Their whole camp, including 377 tents and many camels were also taken. The condition of the camp showed that the Arabs had relied upon being victorious. Gen. Graham will send part of the Tokar garrison to Tuakit, and will destroy the fortifications; he will then march to Tamanieb, where he will convoke the sheiks of friendly tribes.

LONDON, March, 1.

The news of General Graham's victory over the forces under Osman Digma in the Soudan yesterday has caused immense enthusiasm, and the complete subjugation of El Mahdi is now freely predicted on all sides.

LONDON, March 2.

General Graham, telegraphs as follows: "Tokar has been relieved. The rebels had held the town since Feb. 16, oppressing the garrison and inhabitants. The rebels fled to the mountains. It has been ascertained that the rebel guns at Teb were served by Egyptian soldiers. The Arabs of Houdeida have declared in favor of El Mahdi, and the governor has telegraphed to Sendaur for troops."

SUAKIM, March 2.

After the battle, Baker Pasha and Admiral Hewitt returned to Trinkitat. The soldiers and sailors stationed there heartily cheered Baker Pasha, who had been so severely wounded that he was unable to walk. Veterans who took part in the battle say they never met more resolute foes. The enemy's trenches were found completely filled with corpses.

NEW YORK, March 2.

The *Tribune's* London cable says: the news of Graham's victory only partially relieves the week's suspense. His decision to encamp on the battle field instead of advancing is taken to mean that the Arab resistance is stubborn and that in numbers the enemy is more formidable than was anticipated. Although the impression may be changed by later advices, it is now believed Graham has failed in the first day's fighting to do what is regarded as politically essential, namely to destroy or disperse totally the insurgent forces. The *Sun's* special correspondent adopts almost an identical view. After commenting on reports in London he says: The news has has not created any undue excitement in London, the opinion being that there is serious work remaining to be done and that the engagement of Friday was a comparatively small affair. The *Times'* London correspondent in a similar strain says few prisoners were taken and the sullen retreat of the enemy causes much uneasiness here. Gen. Graham after the capture of Tokar will march on Osman's headquarters at Tamaireb, unless Osman obeys his summons and lays down his arms. The actual force marching on Tokar numbers 3,900 men and is furnished with twenty-two guns and six machine guns.

SUAKIM, March 3.

Gen. Graham will send the Egyptian troops found at Tokar to join the garrison at Suakim. The English troops will be withdrawn to Teb, thence after receiving supplies of water, provisions and munitions they will advance to Tamaireb before the British begin attack upon the rebels. Osman Digma will be offered a conference. Five thousand rebels who fled from Tokar when the British entered the town on Saturday joined Osman Digma. Only one thousand of them are Soudanese, being fanatics sent from Kordoban.

LONDON, March 3.

The *Times* says: "We understand that orders have been sent to General Graham to retreat forthwith from Tokar, and to arrange for the immediate return of troops to England and Egypt."

DUBLIN, Feb. 29.

Mr. Deasy, Parnellite candidate, has been elected for Cork. The voting was, for Deasy, 2,150; for Goulding (Tory), 1,153. Majority for the Nationalist 997. Alderman Meagher, Lord Mayor of Dublin, was elected for Meath by acclamation, *vice* Metge