THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1885.

The Victory in Lennox.

THE election which took place last week in the county of Lennox resulted in a glorious victory for the Liberal-Conservative party—a victory more significant than the return of Dr. Jenkins last summer. Lennox had been for many years the constituency of Sir Richard Cartwright but, in the elections of 1878, it was wrested from the Grits. In 1882, Sir John Macdonald was returned to represent it but, upon his election being set aside, Mr. Allison, a Grit, was elected by a small majority. Great was the shout of triumph which then rang through the Grit camp. Mr. Allison's success was quoted everywhere as a proof of the Grit reaction which so eagerly sought, had never been found, and the beginning of the end of Tory misrule was seen by the Grit press to be nigh at hand. For a while the Grits were elated. Mr. Roe, the local member, and a conservative, died, and Mr. Hawley, another Grit, was returned to the Ontario Legislature. But the courts stepped in, proofs of the most wide-spread and glaring corruption upon the part of Mr. Allison's friends were adduced, and his seat was voided, and it was by the merest chance only that he himself escaped disqualification. For some weeks past the canvass has been briskly conducted. The Grits were bound to retain the seat and their leading men, Blake, Cartwright, Patterson and Charlton, went down to convince the electors that the Conservative policy was ruining the country. All sorts of side issues were introduced. Great prejudice was attempted to be raised against Mr. Pruyn, the Conservative candidate, because he was engaged in the liquor traffic. At one time it was reported that Sir Leonard Tilley was going to assist him in his canvass, and the Temperance people were then invited to gaze upon the great moral picture of Sir Leonard, the life-long teetotaller, assisting the return of a rum seller. Then when it was found that Sir Leonard did not visit Lennox, and that no member of the Cabinet went into the field, it was asserted that they were afraid to face Blake and Cartwright. But when the day of election came the electors spoke with no uncertain sound, and returned Mr. Pruyn by forty-one majority.

We have said that this victory has more significance than had the return of Dr. Jenkins last summer. First, because it is a seat wrested from the Opposition; secondly, because it is a strong condemnation of Messrs. Blake and Cartwright, who themselves stumped the county for Mr. Allison, and thirdly, because the victory has been won in a time of commercial depression which the Grits ascribe to the National Policy, and immediately after the announcement, which Sir John made recently in Toronto, that he had nailed the National Policy colors to the mast. Lennox, which contains some 3,000 voters, is wholly an agricultural county, being one of the finest wheat and barley districts in Ontario. It is in such a constituency of farmers therefore, that the cry against the National Policy would be most likely to have its effect. But Mr. Pruyn's victory is one of the most complete vindications of the National Policy which it has received since its inauguration six years ago. The Grits have ever since been declaring that it is ruining the country, and that the people are disgusted with it, but where are the proofs of such statements? In 1882 Sir John was returned to power with two thirds of the House of Commons supporting him, and this majority he not only continues to hold, but it has actually increased. How many seats have the Grits won in some twenty-four bye-elections which have since taken place? One, in Megantic. How many have the Conservatives won? Two—Lunenburg and York, N. B. And yet the Grits have the effrontery to tell us that the people are against the Government. Had Mr. Welsh been successful last August in Queen's, we would not have been much surprised, considering all the circumstances, yet so satisfied were the people of the beneficial policy of the present Government, that they returned a supporter by a larger vote than two years before they had given his opponent, Mr. Davies, whom they then placed at the head of the poll.

But not only is the victory in Lennox a tribute to the National Policy, but it is a scathing rebuke at the hands of the farmers to Sir Richard Cartwright for his libel upon our Dominion. Last week we quoted an extract from the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, shewing the effect Sir Richard's utterances were having in the old country. It is too much to expect that such wholesale misrepresentations and perversions of fact would not have a damaging tendency, for bad news always travels faster than good news. We hope that the *Freeman's Journal* will publish the fact to its thousands of readers, that Sir Richard Cartwright, the man who so vilely slandered his country has, by the very men who aforetime chose him to represent them in Parliament, been degraded and dishonored, and that their detestation of his course is so great that they will not even trust one of his political sympathizers.

"THE Ottawa *Free Press* says, it is understood that when Sir Leonard Tilley heard that Mr. Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright were to be in Lennox county, he cancelled his engagement there!"

The foregoing we clip from the *Patriot* of last Friday which, in another column, announced the victory of Mr. Pruyn, the man whom Mr. Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright went to Lennox to oppose. If the report circulated by the *Free Press* be true, it is only another proof of the sagacity of Sir Leonard Tilley. He knew very well that two such wet blankets as Blake and Cartwright would be too much for the Grit candidate to contend against and therefore mercifully staid away.

The Examiner's Insult to the Irish.

WHEN, last week, we charged the *Examiner* with having insulted the Irish people, we wrote warmly and afterwards partially regretted our language, for we thought it possible that the word "Irish" had been used by it inadvertently, and that the writer had no intention of branding the Irish tenantry and the Irish party in Parliament as cowards and murderers. Having called the attention of the *Examiner* to its objectionable expressions, it was then in order for its editor to have made amends, to have retracted the offensive remarks, and to have expressed regret for having unwittingly insulted the Irish people, and the many thousands of Irish residents of this Province. But such an opportunity our contemporary has wilfully cast away, and instead of apologizing has but "heaped the insult." Its pretensions that we conveyed the idea that denunciations of the assassination of innocent persons are insulting to the Irish people are too hollow to deceive any body. The *Examiner* has wilfully and grossly insulted the Irish people, and now it glories in its shame.

The language of which we complained was the following, which we re-publish this week for the purpose of giving our readers another opportunity of judging of the fair play and honorable treatment which Irishmen and the Irish cause may expect from the *Examiner*. The italics in the quotation are our own:

"The Irish dynamite faction has shown the same combination of cowardice, wickedness and stupidity which has been *their* characteristic all along. *They* are cowardly and wicked enough to hide dynamite in railway stations and at bridges, where, if *their* designs succeeded, it would bring tortures and lingering death to scores of helpless innocent sufferers. Happily *their* stupidity has caused *their* attempts generally to fail."

"The Skye Crofters have raised an agrarian agitation *also*, and they have made out so good a case for themselves that, no doubt, their just demands will be granted. But notwithstanding some threats and acts of violence, their conduct is in *marked contrast with what has taken place in Ireland, and it must be satisfactory to Scotchmen to see that cattle maiming and cold blooded murdering of helpless families are not thought legitimate modes of agitation by their distressed countrymen.*"

Our readers will not fail to observe the connection between the two paragraphs. In the first it is the Irish dynamite faction which is denounced, with its combination of cowardice, wickedness and stupidity, whose designs are to bring torture and lingering death to scores of helpless sufferers. By what authority does the *Examiner* prefix the name "Irish" to the dynamite faction, as if Ireland was the only country on the face of the earth which begat murderers and criminals. But in the second paragraph of the quotation we find the little conjunction *also*, which we have italicized in the second line, and which serves to point the meaning of the writer most unmistakably. Without making any reference in the first paragraph to an agrarian agitation in Ireland, he commences the second by saying: "The Skye Crofters have raised an agrarian agitation *also*," from which nothing else can be inferred than that the parties who are conducting the agrarian agitation in Ireland are identical with the "Irish dynamite faction." This inference is strengthened by reading the remainder of the second paragraph which contrasts the conduct of the parties conducting the agitation in Ireland and in Scotland. He says, "their (the Crofters) conduct is in marked contrast with what has taken place in Ireland, and it must be satisfactory to Scotchmen to see that cattle maiming and cold blooded murdering of helpless families are not thought legitimate modes of agitation by their distressed countrymen." Which means nothing more or less than that the Irish tenantry, who are the agrarian agitators in Ireland, consider cattle maiming and cold-blooded murdering of helpless families legitimate modes of agitation.

We have demonstrated that where the *Examiner* speaks of the "dynamite faction" it means the agrarian agitators of Ireland, otherwise the "Irish tenantry," and at the risk of being thought wearisome we shall see how the first paragraph reads with a substitution of the nominative:

"The Irish tenantry have shewn the same combination of cowardice, wickedness and stupidity which have been their characteristic all along. They are cowardly and wicked enough to hide dynamite in railway stations and at bridges, where, if their designs succeeded, it would bring tortures and lingering death to scores of helpless and innocent sufferers. Happily their stupidity has caused their attempts generally to fail. The Skye Crofters have raised an agrarian agitation also, &c."

But why should we be surprised at the *Examiner's* remarks which are only in harmony with the course which, under its present management, it has invariably pursued upon Irish questions. We have watched it carefully, and we have never known it to allow an opportunity slip where it was possible to insult Irish people and to make them and their country the target for its malignant shafts. In proof of what we say, we quote a few of its utterances, and we might produce many more had we only the time to look for them. Here is a choice one:

"If murdering their landlords could have emancipated the Irish tenantry from the payment of rent, they would have been free ere this. One more is added to the long sad list of Irish agrarian crimes, and there is every reason to fear that the difficulties of recognizing any acknowledged grievances of the Irish people have been greatly increased by this wicked act."

From the foregoing extract it would appear that at the time it was written the *Examiner* had serious difficulty in recognizing any acknowledged grievances of the Irish people, and we can only regret that the murder, of which the Irish tenantry is there accused, should have so increased the difficulty under which the *Examiner* labored. Upon another occasion the *Examiner* said:—

"The record of Irish agrarian crimes, cold-blooded, dastardly and cruel, would disgrace a country of barbarians. It could be wished that the bulk of the Irish people who cannot have been directly concerned in these atrocities, should more strongly shew their disapprobation of them."

"The conflict between landlord and tenant is raging in Ireland. Unchecked by government, the agitators have worked the feelings and passions of the poor tenant up to such a pitch that, as *Punch* says: Death, violent death and painful wounds upon his neighbor he inflicts; and wastes, by devastation, pillage and the flames, his substance."

"Houses are burnt down, cattle maimed and mutilated, and men shot like vermin. The Irish are quick witted enough to see that one kind of debt is as bad as another, and that, if it is praiseworthy to shoot a bailiff who serves a process for rent, it cannot be wrong to murder one that is trying to collect a shop debt."

The compliment which is contained in the last quotation "the Irish are quick witted enough" to appreciate at its true value. In another issue, having ridiculed the idea of Ireland's troubles being laid to the land system, it said:—

"The prosecution of the leaders of the sedition is certainly a fairer plan than to wait until an overt act has been committed. The popular orators of a movement, such as this, are generally well in the rear when it comes to blows, and so the punishment falls upon some hot-headed followers who put into act the advice that the leaders never did more than give by words. Should the prosecution of Messrs. Parnell & Co. succeed, the agitation will soon die out. Should it fail, and the agitation increase, more stringent provision must be made—among the first will be the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*."

Nothing could shew more plainly than the foregoing extract on what side the sympathies of the *Examiner* lie in the great struggle which is going on in Ireland. The familiar way in which the term of sedition is applied to the acts of Messrs. Parnell, Davitt and other Irish leaders, the approval of their prosecution and imprisonment, and the recommendation to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act, whereby poor innocent Irishmen could be conveniently shoved into prison without judge or jury, indicate the leanings of the *Examiner* in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. In another place it said:—

"The discovery of half a dozen infernal machines on board an Atlantic steamer from Boston will not tend to conciliate the feelings of the English towards the Irish in America or at home. One more steamer never heard of again and hundreds of innocent victims, after a few brief moments of agony, sacrificed by the cowardly and bloodthirsty ruffians who set themselves to avenge the wrongs of Ireland."

It will be seen that in the last extract, without the slightest justification, the *Examiner* laid at the door of the Irish people the secretion of infernal machines on board an Atlantic steamer leaving Boston. So ready is the *Examiner* to blame the Irish for everything murderous and cruel, that the hellish designs of dynamite fiends are immediately associated in its mind with the wrongs of Ireland. Upon an occasion when it referred to the trials of the Phœnix Park murderers it said:

"But the prisoners are not the only ones who are implicated in the bloody work of the Assassination Society, and it is suspected that the Irish National League itself has been something more than an indirect agent in connection with them. Parnell's denial we are, of course, bound to accept, so far as his own knowledge extends, but the League could supply the means for many dark deeds without the knowledge of its leader."

It is true that some of the paragraphs which we have quoted have been extracted from a series of "Notes of the Month, by Observer," but inasmuch as the editor of the *Examiner* published them without taking any exception thereto, we hold him responsible for them, particularly as we find that when, upon one occasion, "Observer" made some heterodox statements upon Dominion politics, he was promptly taken to task by the *Examiner's* editor. Besides, we hold that no newspaper can justify the publication, over an assumed name, of studied insults to a large and respectable body of people, and at the same time disavow any responsibility therefor.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"To the poor the Gospel is preached." Such was the message of our Lord and Saviour, but it seems to have been forgotten in the establishment presided over by Henry Ward Beecher and which, by courtesy, is called a "church." It is the custom of the Beecherites annually to sell the pews by auction, the man paying the most money obtaining "the highest seat in the synagogue." But this year Beecher was troubled at the prospect of the sale—his course during the Presidential election had alienated many of his friends and he had an idea that they would shew their displeasure by not coming down so handsomely for the privilege of "sitting under him." The highest revenue ever realized was in 1875, being then within three dollars of sixty-nine thousand dollars—last year it was close on to thirty-five thousand dollars. This year, however, his admirers declined to pan out more than twenty-seven thousand dollars, but as this was more than Mr. Beecher expected, we learn that he was greatly elated at the result.

WE should have observed last week the decided improvement noticeable at the Charlottetown Post Office on the arrival of foreign mails, consequent upon the placing of mail clerks on the trains connecting with the *Northern Light*. Much, however, remains to be done at Summerside towards affording the residents those conveniences which they expect, and which they should possess. From the time that the mail arrives from Charlottetown in the morning, about half past eleven, until it returns again at two o'clock, the general delivery remains closed, so that a letter reaching there before noon cannot be answered until the next day, although two hours and one-half intervene between the arrival and departure of the train. With the insufficient assistance which the Summerside Postmaster has, we do not suppose he can do any better but why, we ask, do not the mail clerks which go to Summerside on the morning train lend a hand in the Post Office? Properly speaking, they should go to Tignish one day and return the next, but when this is not done there is no reason why they should not give some assistance in the Summerside Post Office, during the two hours and one-half which they spend there every day. We trust that Mr. Brecken will give this matter his attention and confer a favor upon the residents of Summerside.

SEVERAL flashes of lightning were observed in the city last Friday night. There was a severe thunder and lightning storm in Halifax.

Liberal-Conservative Convention.

A very large and representative gathering of the electors of Queen's County assembled in Scott's Hall on Friday afternoon last, in response to the invitations which had been issued. Abraham Gill, Esq., was called to the chair, and A. A. McLean, Esq., acted as Secretary. It was thereupon decided to re-organize the Liberal-Conservative Association of Queen's County, and a constitution was adopted. The following officebearers were elected: President, G. W. DeBlois, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Hon. Wm. Campbell, Donald McKay, Esq., M. P. P., Hon. Donald Ferguson, Alexander Martin, Esq., M. P. P., and Patrick Blake, Esq., M. P. P.; Secretary, A. A. McLean; Corresponding Secretaries, Chas. Lyons and J. S. McDonald; Treasurer, George Peake.

Vice-President Blake having taken the chair the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this, the first resolution, passed by the Queen's County (Prince Edward Island) Liberal-Conservative Association be one of congratulation to the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, G. C. B. &c., on the signal mark of approbation of his public conduct lately bestowed on him by our Gracious Sovereign, in conferring upon him the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Association feels the most sincere gratification at this honor to their revered chief, and begs to offer him its most hearty congratulations thereupon; and further

Resolved, That this Association also congratulates Sir John A. Macdonald upon entering the fortieth year of his political life, a life devoted to the best interests of his country, marked by measures, whose momentous results entitle him to a high place amongst the most sagacious, liberal minded, and progressive statesmen of the age; and further

Resolved, That this Association hails with heartfelt satisfaction the fact that Sir John A. Macdonald enters upon his seventy-first year in a state of renewed health and vigor, which promises to his country and to his party a continuance of the benefits heretofore derived from his consummate political tact and foresight and proved administrative ability. That he may have many happy returns of his natal day is the cordial wish of this Association.

Three cheers were then given for Sir John and for Dr. Jenkins and the meeting adjourned.

Orange Outrages in Newfoundland.

Regarding the recent outrages and assaults by the Orangemen in Bay Roberts upon the harmless and unprotected Redemptorist Fathers, we publish the following as related by one of the priests upon his arrival at St. John's on 7th inst:—

"About the middle of December we began a mission at the request of Bishop McDonald of Harbor Grace, in Bay Roberts. The Roman Catholics there are a feeble minority, not numbering more than one-tenth of the whole population. About three-fourths of the adult male people of Bay Roberts are Orangemen. As soon as they heard of our presence there they started a demonstration, intending to frighten us and drive us out. We did not yield nor flinch to their bullying and intimidation. They surrounded the house where we lodged, flung stones at the windows, threw large stones at the walls, and set up all sorts of hideous noises outside. Between our humble hotel and the Roman Catholic Chapel they erected arches and spanned the road with Orange flags. They threatened our lives as they had fettered our liberty. The mob increased hourly in force and fury. They were being steadily reinforced from the small outlying districts. The situation was every hour more desperate and menacing to our lives. One ruffian drew a large knife from his sheath and aimed it at Father Delargy. Another gang threatened to precipitate Fathers McGivern and Delargy over the neighboring precipice if they did not beat a hasty retreat out of Bay Roberts. We deemed prudence the better part of valor, and, yielding to the strong wishes and insistance of friends, we quietly withdrew and went to Harbor Main, and held mission services there and in the several contiguous localities. Having concluded these missions, we determined, even at the sacrifice of our lives, to complete the one we had opened at Bay Roberts. But a few days remained to us, as we had made arrangements to leave for New York by the Allan mail steamer *Hanoverian*. We communicated with Bishop McDonald, and our plan was to meet the Bishop at Bay Roberts. At ten o'clock on Sunday morning last we set out from Holyrood, and the Bishop from Harbor Grace. At the time appointed we all met at the rendezvous previously decided upon. Bishop McDonald was to celebrate pontifical high mass, and the Redemptorist, McGivern, was to preach the mission sermon. The greetings of the Bishop and Fathers on meeting were scarcely exchanged, when a mob was observed collecting in the street. The crowds were dressed in anything but holiday attire. Some distance down the road the Orangemen had erected arches, and had raised Orange flags. The Bishop turned round to the Fathers and said, with great firmness, 'We cannot and will not say mass or conclude the mission if we are constrained to pass under these Orange flags and arches. I will see if the authorities at St. John's will not protect us in our legal rights, and have them removed.' 'Neither shall we,' replied the Redemptorists, 'submit to the indignity of being compelled to pass under insulting Orange trophies.' Bishop McDonald immediately communicated with the Governor and Executive at St. John's, representing in strong terms the critical position in which his life and the lives of the Redemptorists were placed, and, as a British subject, invoked the aid of the civil power. The Redemptorists telegraphed to United States Consul Mulloy, and claimed protection through him as citizens of the United States. The Consul immediately called on Governor Glover, and met with a ready response. The Governor sent a despatch to Commander Drummond of the war ship *Tenedos*, ordering that vessel to proceed to Bay Roberts. The Governor also sent large reinforcements of constabulary by special train, and on Monday all danger to the lives of the missionary priests had been removed. As soon as the Orangemen pulled down their flags and removed their arches, we went to the church and resumed and completed our mission. We were constantly guarded by the magistrates and police. We left Bay Roberts this morning. Wherever the train stopped we were received with every mark of esteem by the crowds who assembled to cheer us. Our treatment at Bay Roberts by the ferocious and cowardly Orange mob has no parallel in all our experience. To-morrow, before leaving for New York, we purpose going before the United States Consul and placing our experiences at Bay Roberts on record in the shape of a sworn deposition."

School Examination.

The semi-annual examination of East Royalty School, was held on Monday, 29th ult., in the presence of the Trustees and several parents of the pupils. The examination was conducted chiefly by Messrs. E. Roche and John McSwain. The children were examined in nearly all the branches taught, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves was highly satisfactory, and reflected much credit on their teacher, Miss Julia Bergan. The number of prizes presented by Hon. D. Ferguson and E. Roche, Esq., was thankfully accepted. The parents, pupils, and teacher tender their thanks to the above-named gentlemen, for their kindness in presenting prizes unsolicited. The following is the prize list:—

Reading—1st., Minnie Prowse; prize presented by Hon. D. Ferguson.

Arithmetic—1st., James Chappelle; prize presented by Hon. D. Ferguson.

Grammar—1st., Herbert Partridge; book presented by Hon. D. Ferguson.

Reading, class IV—1st., Bessie Bergan; 2nd Harry Partridge; prizes presented by E. Roche, Esq.

Geography—1st., John Andrew, book presented by E. Roche, Esq.

Punctuality and General Classwork—1st., Annie Andrew; prize presented by teacher. Several other prizes were awarded to deserving pupils. Three prizes were also offered to be competed for at the end of March term.

It is officially stated that a messenger arrived at Khartoum on the 27th ult, bearing a letter from General Wolseley to Gordon. The messenger left Khartoum on 28th Nov., but was captured and beaten. Papers entrusted to him by Gordon were taken from him, with the exception of a small note which was sewn in his clothes and which said all was well at Khartoum. The messenger says he saw five steamers with troops on board, and that they were engaged in seizing supplies for the Khartoum garrison.

IF YOU are troubled with Impure Blood then use Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic, it will in a short time so cleanse the blood and soothe the nerves as to make life enjoyable and happy. Try it. For sale by all Druggists.

Public Meeting at Peake's Station.

Pursuant to notice publicly given, a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of the above named place was held on the 5th inst., for the purpose of laying before our representatives in a forcible manner the necessity of having a Booking Station at Peake's. On motion, Mr. Hugh Currie was appointed Chairman and the undersigned Secretary.

Mr. Anthony McLaughlin in a short and effective speech moved the resolution hereinafter mentioned, which was seconded by Mr. Henry Mooney, who also spoke briefly on the subject.

The Chairman then read a letter from A. C. McDonald, Esq., expressing his regret that he was unable to attend the meeting. He also stated that Mr. Schreiber had told him last spring that the station at Peake's would be commenced immediately after his inspection of the Island Railway in June, but that being unexpectedly called away to British Columbia he did not visit the Island until too late in the season to commence the station which he was confident would be commenced next Spring.

Hon. W. W. Sullivan then addressed the meeting. He stated that it was no part of his duty as a member of the Provincial Legislature to provide Railway Stations for the people, but gave it as his opinion that if the gentlemen who represent the people at Ottawa would bestir themselves they would certainly get the station.

Mr. Hooper then took the floor and gave his opinion in conjunction with Mr. Sullivan—that the people would soon have the much needed benefit of a Booking Station.

Dr. McIntyre then addressed the meeting. He said he was sorry he could do nothing towards getting a station, as he represented the minority in Parliament.

Dr. Jenkins then gave a short speech to this effect: that though he was elected to represent Queen's County, yet he has the welfare of the whole Island at heart, and he would cheerfully do anything that lay in his power towards providing the people of Peake's with a station.

A vote of thanks was then tendered Hon. Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Hooper, Dr. Jenkins and Dr. McIntyre for their attendance at the meeting, after which the following resolution was put to the meeting and unanimously accepted:

Whereas the people of this section of the province are subjected to great inconvenience for want of proper Station House accommodation at Peake's Station, and

Whereas, unanimously signed petitions have, on several occasions, been forwarded to the Department of Railways praying for a redress of this grievance, and—

Whereas, although we were repeatedly assured by our representatives, that the prayer of our petition had been granted, we regret to find that after three or four years spent in negotiations no progress seems to have been made toward providing the much needed accommodation.

Therefore Resolved, That this meeting emphatically protest against the indifferent and contemptuous manner in which their just claims have been treated.

EDWARD B. BYRNE,
Secretary.

To the Editor of the Herald.

DEAR SIR,—In common with many of your readers I have been greatly pleased at your spirited refutation of the *Examiner's* implications against the Irish. Hitherto that ultra English journal, in a tone of mild superiority has, from time to time, made grave charges against the Irish name, and made them with impunity. Every outrage, every crime, every scandal that can be found connected with a human being of Irish extraction has been flourished in the columns of the *Examiner*. Like the cynic who, when he heard of a quarrel or a misunderstanding, always said: "Who is she?" So, the calm superior English mind on reading of dynamite, theft or arson asks, "Where is the Irishman?" "If you throw enough mud *some* is sure to stick." So with these small but persistent insinuations. Your reproduction of the paragraphs relating to the Irish and Scotch agitators illustrates exactly the favoritism always shown to Scotland, the spoiled child of the English crown. But even the spoiled child demands a reckoning. A cry for justice has gone up among the hills, and from the northern wilds of the Lewis to the sunny slopes of the Grampians that cry will strengthen and re-echo until the Sassenach be obliged to yield. Not any amount of English "toffee" will stop the breach. Possibly the Highland conscience knows that "cattle maiming" and cattle stealing are not such unknown accomplishments among the mountains of Scotland as the *Examiner* would have us believe. That there are ignorant, and wicked and malicious Irishmen is due mainly to English penal laws. A country that has been trampled upon for centuries cannot arise with the languid grace affected at the Court of St. James. That the heart of Ireland, ever good, and pure, and true, is in sympathy with the lamentable crimes which the English journals ascribe to Irishmen is false; but that the heart of Ireland is in sympathy with the agrarian agitation in the Highlands is true. The history of a yet unfinished century tells us in glowing numbers how the Scotch and Irish troops, fighting side by side at Balaclava, gained a glorious victory for England; before two more decades run their course there may be another battle in which right shall conquer might, peaceably, it is to be hoped, but, at any rate, effectually. Let "calm, superior" Englishmen study the history of their own oppressive government, and let them be warned in time in remembering

FONTENOY.

January 12, 1885.

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR,—The first trot of the season took place on Stanley ice to-day, when the following horses competed, viz:

P. Welsh's bay filly, "Gay Girl,".....2 2
W. K. McKay's brown do, "Jenny Lind,".....1 1
J. Squarebrigs' black gelding "Black Dart,".....3 3
A Morris' bay do "Joe Clyde,".....4 5
G. Found's brown filly "Alecia,".....5 4
J. McCourt's grey do. "Sally Ann," distanced.

The ice was in fine condition, and the colts looked in good form and trotted fast for their age. The winner is a beautiful brown filly three years old, with fine action, sired by "All Right." P. Welsh, the owner of "Gay Girl," has refused three hundred dollars for her. She is a bay filly sired by "Gay Boy," and has a fine way of going, and very speedy but is a little unsteady until you get her wire edge off. Jas. Squarebrigs' black gelding "Black Dart" is a fine looking colt, sired by "Messenger Boy," and is the old horse all over, as he can trot fast when he likes but does not like very often. A. Morris' colt is a big coarse looking fellow, that someone may want sometime but not soon, unless to hand mud. G. Found's brown filly is a good looking one. Horse buyers need not go to look at her as he will not sell her, as he thinks she is the making of another "Bijou," but good judges think not. Jas. McCourt's grey filly shows great bursts of speed, but was somewhat handicapped by drawing two in a sleigh, with chain traces which made her act bad. He has received some big offers for her but refuses to sell, as he thinks it too bad to sell all our best brood mares off the Island. Jas. Squarebrigs' two-years-old "All Right" filly is one of the finest on the Island, and is a credit to her sire, which she resembles very much. People in this vicinity feel the loss of such a stock horse as "All Right," as his colts show him to have been one of the best stock horses ever imported to this Island.

PICTON.

Stanley Bridge, Jan. 5, 1885.

No sufferer from any scrofulous disease, who will fairly try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, need despair of a cure. It will purge the blood of all impurities, thereby destroying the germs from which Scrofula is developed, and will infuse new life and vigor throughout the whole physical organization.

Around the World.

Halifax is to have the Electric Light.

New York's civic debt is $92,000,000.

Bishop Jackson (Anglican) of London, Eng. is dead.

There are six vacancies in the Dominion Senate.

Another gold mine has been discovered in Nova Scotia.

There were shocks of earthquake in France last Friday.

O'Connor has been unanimously elected for Tipperary.

The London *Times* was one hundred years old on New Year's day.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales attained his majority last Thursday.

French authorities are divided as to the propriety of holding Madagascar.

Glasier (Govt) was elected for Sunbury in the N. B., Legislature, last week.

British shipbuilding statistics show a falling off of nearly 600,000 tons in 1884.

Nearly 15,000 people, chiefly skilled mechanics, are out of employment in St. Louis.

Fifty-five thousand men have been discharged from New York factories this winter.

The Amherst boot and shoe company are putting up a $5,000 extension to their factory.

Eleven trials for murder took place in the State of Maine last year, which does not say much for Prohibition.

A wing 70 feet long, 40 feet wide and four storeys high, is to be built on St. Joseph's College at Memramcook, N. B.

Fall River Mills have made another ten per cent reduction in wages. It is a question of reduced wages or no work.

Large numbers of cattle are dying from cold and hunger in Montana. The winter there is reported the coldest for years.

There were in New Zealand last spring 13,306,329 sheep, or an increase of nearly a million during the preceding twelve months.

Halifax is in a far better state than last winter. Only about one-eighth of those who applied for relief up to this date last year have applied so far.

It is reported that the Czar will assume the additional title of Emperor of Central Asia, and that there will be a grand coronation ceremony at Samarcand.

France is said to be negotiating with Columbia for the purchase of some islets off the north-west coast of Panama upon which to establish a naval station.

The Brooklyn bridge does not pay and must earn $22,500 a year to provide the sinking fund required by law for bonds issued by New York and Brooklyn.

German Officers, many of whom are travelling under aliases or as missionaries, continue to arrive in China, and are engaged actively in drilling Chinese troops.

An English ship called the *River of the Seas*, lying in the harbor of Victoria, B. C., was burned on the 8th inst. Her cargo, valued at $900,000, was almost totally lost.

It is estimated that nearly thirty-thousand houses have been destroyed by the earthquakes in Spain, over 3,000 persons have perished, and thousands of cattle have been killed.

Horse thieves from the United States are committing great depredations in Canadian settlements near the boundary line. Over $4,000 worth of stock was stolen last summer.

The Ontario branch of the Dominion alliance is circulating petitions throughout the province for alteration in the Scott Act requiring a three-fifth vote before it can come into operation.

The remarks of Wm. Henry Gladstone, son of the premier, at Hawarden, last week, are understood to indicate that his father will retire from party politics at the end of the present session of parliament.

The Schooner *Cecil H. Low*, which arrived in Gloucester last week with a cargo of 374,000 frozen herring from Fortune Bay, made the earliest frozen herring trip on record. She was just a month on the trip.

Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, a great highland land owner and member of parliament for Inverness-shire, has called a conference of landlords to consider the demands of the crofters. A number are in favor of concessions.

Capt. William Cain, of the Yarmouth ship Eliza Everett, died suddenly at Montevideo. The Eliza Everett seems to be an unfortunate ship. Three of her captains—Eliot, Purdy and Cain—have died within a year.

A man by name of Thomas Phelan was assaulted and stabbed in fourteen places in O'Donovan Rossa's office in New York last week by another man named Barker, in turn Phelan shot Barker. No fatal results as yet.

The Lancet says Gladstone's complaint is chiefly a slight attack of catarrh. Beside this he is suffering from lumbago and insomnia. There are fair prospects that he will soon be completely restored to health.

Boston's receipts of mackerel during 1884 were 190,000 barrels, an increase of 43,500 over 1883. Of these, 50,000 were from the provinces. The receipts of codfish were 400,000 quintals, of which the provinces furnished 78,000.

Charles W. Fairbanks, the engineer who originated the plan and constructed the magnificent water-works system of Halifax, died last week. Mr. Fairbanks visited Charlottetown some years ago and reported upon the waterworks question.

Just now, while the weather here is balmy and spring-like, Jack Frost is holding high carnival in the Middle Atlantic States. On Saturday week a man was frozen to death in Dogtown, New Jersey, and another at Stapleton, Long Island.

The Supreme Court of Canada have decided that the liquor License Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1883 is *ultra vires* so far as relates to retail licences in the several provinces, but that the power of licensing wholesale dealers and ships' saloons is rested in the federal parliament.

Alden's Literary Revolution.

JOHN B. ALDEN'S *Literary Revolution*, though, possibly, not making so large a "noise" in the world as three or four years ago when its remarkable work was new to the public, is really making more substantial progress than ever before. A noticeable item is the improved quality of the books issued. GUIZOT'S famous *History of France*, "not sold, till recently, for much less than $50.00, is put forth in eight small octavo volumes, ranking with the handsomest ever issued from American printing presses including the 436 full page original illustrations, and is sold for $7.00. RAWLINSON'S celebrated "Seven Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," is produced in elegant form, with all the maps and illustration, reduced in price from $18.00 to $2.75. These are but representative of an immense list of standard works, ranging in price from *two cents* to nearly $20.00, which are set forth in a descriptive catalogue of 100 pages, and which is sent free to every applicant. It certainly is worth the cost of a postal card to the publisher, JOHN B. ALDEN, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

JOY AT LAST for the old Rheumatic. Everyone who has tried "Selatica" will testify to its magic power over RHEUMATISM and Neuralgia, which it cures permanently and effectually by neutralizing the RHEUMATIC POISON in the BLOOD. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

MARRIED.

At Elmsdale, Lot 4, on Dec. 31, by Rev. George Fisher, John H. Meggleson, to Mary A. Hardy.

On January 7th, by Rev. George Fisher, Malcolm Matthews, to Sarah Ann Stewart, both of Elmsdale.

At Georgetown, on January 7th, by Rev. W. H. Spencer, Capt. Malcolm McLeod, of Belfast, to Abbie, daughter of James N. Cogswell, Esq.

In this city, on Dec. 30th, 1884, by Rev. S. H. Rice, Mr. O. H. M. Gay, to Miss Annie Wood, both of Lot 46, P. E. I.

In this city, on 7th, Inst. 1884, by Rev. S. H. Rice, Mr. J. M. Mitchell, to Miss Jessie McLeod, both of Lot 32, P. E. I.

DIED.

At Clermont, Lot 19, on Tuesday, 30th ult., of inflammation of the brain, Mary, relict of the late Daniel McWilliam.

At Halifax, Jan. 7th, John McLean, a native of Prince Edward Island.

At Charlottetown, on the 9th inst., John William, aged 20 years, 2 months and 3 weeks, the beloved son of John Scott.

At Souris West, on 2nd inst., of pneumonia, John Daniel, son of Michael and Charlotte McWade, in the 23rd year of his age.

At St. Peter's Bay, Jan. 3rd, of inflammation, Charles Fraser, the beloved and only son of Charles and Mary Ann Waye, aged fourteen months and three days.

At North Tryon, on the 26th December, of heart disease, Lettie May, aged 8 years and 11 months, beloved daughter of William and Mary Pooley.

At Summerside, on the 26th of December, in the 76th year of her age, Catherine Finlay, widow of the late L. Shreenan, of Somerset, Lot 27.

At Brown's Creek, on the 25th of Dec. after a long illness of consumption, aged 21 years and 11 months, W. Norman Campbell, eldest son of Donald and Flora Campbell.

At Dundas, on the 14th ult., Sarah, the beloved wife of Donald McLeod in the 74th year of her age, after a lingering illness of two years.

At Belfast, on Tuesday, the 23rd of December, Mary Jane Martin, aged 18 years and 10 months, beloved daughter of Martin Martin, Sr., and Ann Docherty.

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR,—Upon reading the *Examiner* of Monday last I noticed an ironical article purporting to be a description of the New Year cheer sent by Judge Young to the employes of the Registry Office. Strongly suspecting that the account given of the affair was intended as a piece of sarcasm on one who has done as much, if not more, than any other in the community in contributing from his purse to every charitable need, and also in establishing by acts of kindness the universal brotherhood of man, I made enquiry and found the facts were largely distorted. Would that we had at this festive season, and indeed at all seasons, more of such men. But it is not to be wondered at that the time-honored custom of New Year calls and making gifts is gradually dwindling away, when no one is safe from the envenomed shafts of ridicule. Moralizing thus, I chanced to pick up the *Examiner* of the 2nd inst., and saw therein a very modest announcement of an entertainment given to the Mummers by a prominent citizen on the evening of the New Year. Being fully conversant with the facts connected therewith, I propose giving your readers an extended account, not of the feast of meats, pudding, pies, tarts, apples, oranges and other fruits, and confectionery, with which the table fairly groaned on the occasion, but a condensed report of the speech with which the worthy host entertained his comical guests. After the edibles had been fairly discussed the toast of Our Host was proposed by the chief Jester of the company, which was drunk in hard cider, the host then arose to respond, and said that as it was New Year time, a season of general convivality, he would, as *apropos* to the occasion, take a passage from Shakspeare and endeavor to enlarge upon it for their mutual benefit. "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women players." He doubted not in the least but that they had studied their parts in the pantomime to perfection. Indeed from the hilarity displayed by the boys on the street, he felt assured that such was the case, and that some of them, if not all, must have at some time gone to his school, when in his early days he acted school master, and that it was a well-known fact that every person who had risen to any eminence in his profession or calling, had graduated from under his tuition. He then began to descant on May on Parliament, branched off on the merits of Southdown sheep and Berkshire pigs, and finished with a grand peroration on what he knew and how much he had done to advance Horticulture, Floriculture, Rag Mats and Textile Fabrics in wool. The company in the meanwhile indulged in