THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

Our Christmas Supplement.

On Friday, the 21st December, we shall publish a supplement, or extra, of the HERALD, the same size as our usual issue, which, in honor of the occasion, will be mailed free of cost to our subscribers. This extra issue will contain the Rev. Dr. McDonald's lecture on the "Celtic Race," delivered in the Market Hall on the 11th inst., an original story written especially for the HERALD by its editor, and a letter from Myles O'Regan, well known as the whilom correspondent of the Montreal *True Witness* in various parts of this and other worlds, but who is now a regular contributor to the HERALD. We go to this expense as some return for the labors of our friends throughout the Island in our behalf, as is evidenced by the spread of our circulation during the past month.

A Split Among English Liberals.

MR. GLADSTONE has weathered so many political storms when the chances were all against him reaching the haven of safety, that it is now considered hazardous to indulge in prophecies concerning him. He is strong in compromise, and that is one of the great secrets of his good fortune. His party is comprised of two sections—one Whig the other Radical, and as he is considered both and neither by turns, he is the best man to effect a compromise when they are tugging harder than usual at either end of the Liberal platform, threatening to break it in two and let the Conservative enemy march to the treasury benches between the halves. At the present juncture of affairs all his powers, art and eloquence are required to keep the party together; but even with those qualities exercised to the fullest extent it is doubtful if his usual good fortune will attend his efforts. Ireland is, as usual, the cause of difference. It will be remembered that in 1867 the Tories, to use an epigram of Lord Macaulay, stole the clothes of the Whigs while they were bathing, and thus masquerading, granted a very good Reform Bill, which did not, however, apply to Ireland. And now it is declared the time has come once more when another enlargement of the franchise must be given so as to admit a few more million voters. The Leeds convention has said so, and as this is the age of conventions which formulate platforms, their dictum must be accepted. Since 1867, however, a new power has arisen in Imperial politics, a power, too, which cannot be ignored. A National party has come into existence in Ireland, and when led by such a man as Mr. Parnell it goes for the saying that it must have a voice in Imperial legislation, especially in legislation that affects Ireland. The party is small, but it is compact and perfectly fearless and independent. It has at times held the balance of power in its hand, and it is thought will be still more potent after the next general election, franchise or no franchise. This Parnellite party watched the proceedings of the Leeds convention with intense interest, and when all was over stepped forward and said, "Why, gentlemen, you have forgotten Ireland. Will you follow the example of the Tories fifteen years ago, and leave Ireland out in the cold with a mediæval franchise. If that is your intention please say so, that we may regulate our action with a view to the immediate future." Now, this language grated harshly on the ears of those Radicals with Liberal professions. They would have sneered at the question, but they felt they could not afford it. They know very well that Ireland will send a strong Nationalist delegation after the next general election. Recent events have taught them that, and they also know that the Irish hold the balance of power in a great number of English constituencies. Here was an awkward predicament, from which has originated a split between the Radicals and the Whigs. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke have taken the earliest opportunity of asserting that Ireland shall not be excluded from the intended Franchise Bill, while Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen and other leading Whigs are known to be bitterly opposed to the extension. Mr. Gladstone now, therefore, must take sides, for there is no compromise in this matter. Ireland will be given the franchise or it will be withheld. That is simplicity itself. If Ireland be included it is calculated the Whigs will bolt; if not, the new Irish party will be strong, and hostile to the Liberals. It is possible the proposed Bill may be engineered through the Commons and accepted by the Lords, and Ireland be left out in the cold. But then comes the general election, in which it is conceded Parnell will carry seventy-five constituencies even under a limited franchise, and be in a position not only to oust the Liberals, but to hold the balace of power after and exact Home Rule as well as an extended suffrage. The victories at Mallow, Monaghan, Sligo, Wexford and Limerick are sufficient indications of what is to come, as the English Radicals are well aware.

In dealing with this subject we have altogether ignored principles of abstract justice as unfortunately not entering into the policy of Imperial politics in its relations with Ireland, and taken the Irish power of exacting vengeance altogether into account as governing the action of English parties. And, in fact, this is the cause of the strain between the two countries, and will continue to be until their relations are adjusted on an equitable basis and not on party contingencies. When Imperial statesmen are brave and honest enough to ask themselves, "Will this measure be good for Ireland," instead of what effect will it have upon this interest or that, then will there no longer be an Irish party of obstruction. In the meantime it is good and wholesome there should be, as also that it have the power of exacting political revenge, whether upon bigoted Tories or loud mouthed Radicals matters not a threneen.

Religious Troubles in Ireland.

THE news from Ireland now-a-days is never very cheering, except in the respect that constitutional agitation is steadily gaining ground despite the tremendous difficulties it has to encounter from extremists and Orangemen on the one hand, and a Liberal Government on the other, but the late intelligence regarding the stoning of a priest in the North and the attack upon an evangelical meeting in the South, doubtless in retaliation, is the most saddening that has been cabled for a long time. When two powers are engaged in a fierce constitutional struggle the weaker should always be, and is, the most circumspect, for several reasons, and chiefly because it cannot afford to do wrong. Religious intolerance is a privilege long enjoyed by the ascendancy party in Ireland, but it is only in the rarest occasions that we hear of religious rancour obtaining among the Catholics of the South, so rare, indeed that we are loth to believe in the truth of the cable report which informs us that the men of Wexford broke the windows of Protestant churches and otherwise conducted themselves in a manner so disgraceful and so much at variance with their usual liberality in religion and politics. The leader of the National movement in Ireland is a Protestant, and so are many of the members who follow him, elected by Catholic constituencies. In Mayo, a purely Catholic constituency, a Protestant clergyman was returned at the last general election against a Catholic. We cannot see any such liberality in England, where, save in Berwick-on-Tweed, which elected Mr. Jermingham, there might as well have been no Emancipation Bill passed in 1829. The North of Ireland sends a solid Protestant delegation to Westminister, with the exception of Monaghan and Cavan, in which Catholics are the majority of the electorate. Where such liberality is exhibited by Catholics and such illiberality by "lovers of civil and religious liberty," it is hard to believe that Wexford can be so bigoted as to wreck a Protestant church, unless indeed while seeking retaliation for the stoning of a priest, and the killing of a nun and the wrecking of a convent by the Orangemen of the North. Two wrongs, however, do not make a right, and while it is perfectly in order for the ascendancy to do those things, the men of Wexford should pause to consider that they have really a good name to lose.

Since writing the above the despatch from Wexford, to which we allude, has been contradicted by the associated press agency, a contradiction which will gladden the hearts of genuine lovers of civil and religious liberty. Wrecking Protestant churches is an anachronism the people of Wexford would not tolerate.

Editorial Notes.

THE *Evening Canadian*, of Toronto, says that it is the speculators and land sharks of Manitoba who are now raising all the clamor about the hard times in that region. While affairs were booming and they were making money every thing was lovely; but having invested too largely and grabbed too greedily, they are now suffering the consequences.

IN the two lamentable cases of fatal shooting, one at Amherst, N. S., and the other in Cumberland County, N. B., arising from a charivari in each instance, have the effect of putting a stop to that disgusting amusement (?), the death of poor Benjamin Smith and William Forsyth shall not have been in vain. It would seem there must be a sacrifice of life before a reform can be effected, socially as well as politically.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Exchange Bank of Montreal, lately held, it was discovered that Thomas Craig, the manager, had levanted with a large amount of money; that his property in Montreal could not be touched, as it was in his wife's name, and that in the history of banking there never had been witnessed such manipulation and bungling as Craig had been permitted to indulge in without check. It was also found that the National Policy had nothing to do with the failure.

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN is making Regina famous as fast as he can, just as Napoleon made St. Helena by living on it. He was first fined fifty dollars for carrying a flask of ozone, next had another fellow fined a like amount for punching him on the head, and then was made Queen's printer, and latest of all appointed Vice-Consul at Regina for the Hiawaiian Islands. We may state that the traffic between the two places might be easily carried on in a miniature cockleshell drawn by a lame mosquito.

THE latest development of Boston culture is cock fighting, a pastime the Harvard students take delight in. This new culture is not easily reconciled with Harvard's refusal to confer a degree on Governor Butler, who they say was elected by the mob and refuse of Massachusetts in November, 1882. Still, it must be confessed, culture is a singular thing. The incongruity between cock-fighting and an Emmersonian essay is as great as that between rum and religion, Lord Byron to the contrary notwithstanding.

AS a large number of our subscribers owe from the 8th of November last year, we would feel obliged to them if they remitted to this office direct the sum of one dollar, which would clear them up to the 8th of November, 1883, or if they choose to pay in advance for another year, two dollars, which would square them on our books up to November, 1884. As an inducement to new subscribers we offer them the HERALD up to the 31st December, 1884, for one dollar, which is a year's subscription. Our agent, Mr. McIsaac, will call upon our city subscribers in a few days.

AND now there is a sinister rumor to the effect that Hon. David Mills is to obtain a constituency and enter Parliament. This bodes impending disaster to the country. When a buffalo dies on the prairie the vultures come sweeping down upon it from all quarters. Cartwright is sorrowful enough—but Mills! It is said the Mills of the gods grind slowly, though they grind exceedingly small. Let us hope this Mills of the London *Advertiser* will be allowed to grind away outside, anywhere but in Parliament. Our Mills would grind the constitution into fine flour in twenty-four hours.

THE Grit press of Canada is fond of pretending to ignore English public opinion generally, but when it can make a point by copying from London papers it takes eager advantage of it. It is now drawing consolation from an article in the London *Standard* condemning the guarantee to the Pacific Railroad Company. It should be considered, however, that the Grand Trunk has powerful influence in England and that it is doing its best to ruin its great rival, as also that English journals of both political parties would do a good deal to bring a free trade Government into power in Canada.

THE associated press, or whatever parties furnish the cable despatches, are determined the world will be kept posted on crime in Ireland. A despatch of the 7th inst. informs us that a farmer was found dead twenty miles from Cork with his head caved in. But what about the murders committed weekly in Great Britain, or is it possible there are none? There is a story told of a printer's devil who went to the editor of a London paper for "copy" to put in a certain corner of the paper. "Oh," cried the editor, who was very busy paring his nails, "don't annoy me, just put in crime Ireland, another murder in Tipperary." And it was put in fortwith.

THE *Patriot* gives us American statistics to show the great exodus from Canada to the United States. Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, exploded those statistics long ago when he showed that the figures are collected from United States Customs officials, who put down every Canadian man, woman and child passing from one Canadian point to another over an American railroad as an immigrant, who, in fact, put down the Marquis of Lorne and suite as immigrants, and who—to cap the climax—put down Mr. Lowe himself, and we have no doubt the *Patriot* editor, also, when he performed his journey to Keewatin in the starvation era between 1874 and 1878.

WHAT is known as the hot water cure is obtaining general acceptance in America and is spreading to Europe. The most eminent physicians are giving their adhesion to it day after day. It is said that after six months of use the alimentary canals, the kidneys and the liver are completely washed out, and the patient takes a distate to spirituous liquors. It improves the digestion. Through its beneficent action the bile is eliminated through the bowels, and not through the blood; in a word, if the theory is good, and thousands say it is, the hot water cure will work a revolution in the human system. The water must be hot when taken, hot as tea and coffee are generally taken, and, if possible, from 110, to 150 degrees Fahrenheit; the time for drinking, one hour before each meal, and half an hour before retiring to bed. The quantity varies from half pint to a pint. The water should be sipped, and from fifteen to twenty minutes may be taken in consuming. The hot water cure is cheap for all, and it is plain to be seen this is no advertisement.

THE conduct of the Europeans of Calcutta towards the Marquis of Ripon and his wife is something like a request for an answer to the question, "What is loyalty?" The Marquis, as Governor General of India, and, thefore the representative of Her Majesty the Queen, was instrumental in passing what is known as the "Ilbert Bill," a Bill which provides that white men may be tried by native magistrates in India. This was really a step in the right direction, whether as regards doing an act of justice or creating a more loyal feeling among the educated natives towards the empire. But the white aristocracy do not view it in that light. They only see a race elevated one step at what they consider their expense, and to show their resentment hiss the Marquis at a public dinner, which is the same as hissing the Queen and Empress of India. How like is human nature all over the world, and how hard it is to instil generosity into a privileged class. The Orangemen hissed and pelted the Marquis of Anglesea in a Dublin theatre for the part he took in the Emancipation Act, all of which goes to show that ascendancies and castes are intensely loyal—to themselves.

Letter from Myles O'Regan.

To the Editor of the Herald.

DEAR SIR,—Many of your readers will remember me as the esteemed correspondent of the Montreal *True Witness*. At least, that is what they called me in that remarkable journal so long as I had any money; and so long as I illuminated its turgid columns with the fire of my genius. When, however, a great calamity overtook me, and I was wafted up and off to the much esteemed planet O'Ryan (called Orion by those anti-Irish wretches the astronomers), the *True Witness* found it convenient to forget all about me, and poor Myles has remained for years as unknown to fame as if he had never been born. And I sincerely wish he hadn't. But since he has, there is no use in hiding his light under a bushel or living in a cold bit of planet, which the said astronomers have magnified into enormous dimensions for purposes best known to the thieves themselves. Perhaps you would like to know how I got out of my unpleasant situation as D'Israeli's sleeping companion. So would I. All I know, for certain, is that I awoke one morning from my comatose state and found myself on the *Northern Light*, steering for an Island called Prince Edward. What a magnificently rotund name. It stands alone in the nomenclature of countries. Still, I imagine if it had a shorter one, Edward for instance, the problem of Winter Communication would be solved all the sooner. Thoughtless people enquire what's in a name, and then move off on their ear, thinking they have said a clever thing. But do you imagine for a moment, Mr. Editor, that the thirteen colonies would have succeeded in bamboozling John Bull under the leadership of a man of the name of Obadiah Snooks? We have all heard of the mother of the Gracci; but what about the maternal progenitor of Johnny Hatch or Jim Jones, or Jim Jams, or any other man? And tell me why did John Smith, of British Columbia, change his name to the jingling one of Amor de Cosmos, if there's nothing in a name. And, again, if there's nothing in it, why does the manager of the Merchants Bank of Halifax scrutinize the name on a cheque so anxiously before forking over the dirty cash? And suppose you take the wrong name to the said manager, and try to raise money on it, what will he do, and what verdict will the jury give? Having thus proved with *Examiner*-like logic, that a name is something, I go on board the *Northern Light* once more and continue my voyage. I admire the *Northern Light* very much; but I cannot say she has been built for speed. She does not move through the waters with the rapidity of—let us say—a thunderbolt. I am aware that a thunderbolt has not much to do with water, in many respects, but then it is handy for a comparison, and, besides, it is so striking. Gazing, pensively, over the bulwarks of the *Northern Light*, one can easily perceive she moves, though one might not like to swear it. Still, as a matter of course, she must have moved, or she would never have arrived at Charlottetown. That stands to reason, for everyone knows she does come. But, the question is, why is she called *Northern Light*. Granted she may be northern, but where the light comes in, is what I am anxious to discover. It seems to me the people of your tight little Island are fond of compound words. I struck up acquaintance with an Islander from Boston, coming home to spend his Christmas holidays, and asked him the cause of this liking for large words. "Oh," he replied, "there is nothing small about us." This was not a satisfactory answer, but it was the best I could obtain. I found out afterwards this man was a North Pole Macdonald. I was once at a Saint Andrew's dinner, and heard a speaker boast that Scotchmen were to be found all over the world; and that he would bet, if Nordjenski, or any other man, reached the North Pole, he would find one of that nationality examining it with a critical eye, to see if it could not be converted to commercial uses. I laughed at the absurdity of the thing, and would have taken the bet only I had no money about me. I seldom have in fact; I find it vulgar and troublesome. Almost everybody has money. But about the North Pole Macdonald? Whence the name if some of that clan have not been there? I live in hopes of yet coming in contact with a South Pole Cameron, after that, or an Hyperborean Ferguson, or an Equatorial Macintosh. And this last reminds me of the Scott Act. When I landed from the *Northern Light* I felt my spirit chilled. The voyage was long and the wind was cold, and what from one thing or the other, I felt inclined for something to warm me up. "Where," said I, to the North Pole Macdonald, "can a fellow get something?" "What do you mean by something?" "Why, don't you know—something hot?" He shook his head. "Oh! confound it, you understand me—whisky?" "I know nothing about it," he replied severely, and moved off. I moved up town and entered a saloon. I knew it was a saloon by the perfume emanating from it. They could not deceive me. "Give me a hot Scotch," I demanded, in that haughty tone, used by blue blooded strangers, when they first visit this city; but are afterwards discovered to be nothing but Life Insurance agents. "Can't sir, have none, the Scott Act is in force." "Can't! But great Scott, why?" "Because, as I have remarked, the Scott Act is in force;" but, perhaps you are sick; perhaps you have a colic; or you have phthisis or rheumatism, anything." "I have all of those complaints, and a dozen others, besides." "Oh, in that case, I can't refuse, and, so saying, he mixed me up a blue looking drink, which I tossed off at random, so to speak. I would have liked to smack my lips in the usual manner after taking a drink in a christian country, but found it utterly impossible. They were glued together. So were my teeth, and I felt my lower regions trembling as if it was a dose of electricity had been poured into them. "It was not a galvanic shock I asked you for," said I, severely. "Is that the way you treat strangers in this Province." "It is the fault of the Scott Act," said the bartender; "ten cents, please." I went to another place to try and do away with the effects of the dose, but found I grew worse, the more of the Scott Act I imbibed, and at length, gave myself up for dead and went to bed, in order that I might, at least, have a decent burial. I have been in many countries, Mr. Editor, and in various climes, and tasted of the *vin du pays* of each, without feeling as if I had swallowed an earthquake; but Prince Edward Island dished me completely. I am now, therefore, a teetotaler, and beg to offer this advice in the interests of the empire. Let the temperance people club together and buy up all the liquor(?) in Charlottetown, and ship it off to the army of the False Prophet, and if that gentleman and his dusky followers do not withdraw in howling anguish from before Khartoum, then shall I, Myles O'Regan, Esquire, consent to be dubbed a false prophet myself.

In my next letter I shall give you a few wrinkles on Winter Communication with the Mainland. Yours, &c.,

MYLES O'REGAN.

The Markets.

BOSTON MARKETS.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Prime Pork, $13 to $13.50 Mess, $14 to $14.50; Clear and Back, $16 to $17.50. Butter, 30 to 33 for Choice; and 22 to 26 for Fair and Good. Cheese, Choice, 12 to 14; Fair to Good, 10 to 11½; Common, 6 to 7½. Eggs, P. E. I. and Nova Scotia, 27 to 29 per dozen. Potatoes are in good demand. Aristook, 50 to 53; Northern Rose, 45 to 50.

HALIFAX MARKETS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 8.—Eggs, per doz., 23 to 25. Cheese, factory (new,) 11 to 12. Beef, per quarter, per lb., 5 to 8. Pork, carcass, 6 to 7½. Potatoes, 25 to 35. Turnips, per bbl., 75 to 90. Hay, per ton, $12 to $14. Timothy seed, per bushel, $3.25 to $3.50. Clover seed, 18 to 21. Oats, P. E. I., Black, per bushel, 45 to 50; White, 45 to 50. Pork, Mess, $14.50 to $15.00; P. E. I. Mess, $17.00 to $17.50; P. E. I. Thin Mess, $16.00 to $16.50; P. E. I. Prime-Mess, $15.00 to $15.50. Lard, Tubs and Pails, Cases, 12½ to 13½ 14 to 14½; Hams, 14.

Voyage Round the World.

The British fleet has arrived at Shanghai.

An editor in Servia is said to have starved to death.

The U. S. Congress opened on the 3rd of December.

The Basutos petition to be taken under British rule.

Queen Victoria is passionately fond of baked apples.

There are upwards of eight inches of snow at Ottawa.

It is now pretty certain that Ireland will obtain the franchise.

The French fleet are bombarding several ports in Madagascar.

Most of the Irish High Sheriffs for next year will be Nationalists.

The Exchange Bank of Montreal is declared hopelessly insolvent.

The C. P. R., will carry wheat at 20 per cnt. less than former prices.

General Pryor has commenced a movement for a respite for O'Donnell.

Alderman Meagher, Parnellite, has been re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The English papers are crying down gambling on transatlantic steamers.

Montana's mines are expected to yield this year 20,000,000 pounds of copper.

The American Bishops have closed their conference with the Papal Propaganda.

There is a conflict of opinion between two sections of the False Prophet'- following.

Vanity Fair is the only London newspaper published at so high a price as twenty-five cents.

Father McArthur was stoned by Orangemen, on the 3d inst., while passing through Newry.

Mrs. Mary Hyde, dying of want in Chicago, claims to be a niece of the Duke of Argyle.

On Nov. 10 the first stone was laid at the Pope's native place of a hospital to be built at his cost.

The Liberals will nominate Arthur Wellesly Peel for Speaker of the Imperial House of Commons.

Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, has been elected Speaker of the American House of Representatives.

Lord Rossmore's case delights the Parnellites, angers Ulster, and is acquiesced in by the Liberals.

Archbishop Croke says the present generation may live to see the green flag floating over Dublin Castle.

The Toronto *Telegram* says it has been decided to make the celebration of the U. E. Loyalists a provincial affair.

Counsel have moved for a new trial for Poole, on the ground that the court that tried him was illegally constructed.

It is thought that either the Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick or Senator Macpherson will be the next Lieut. Governor of Ontario.

Mr. Sexton, M. P., is coming to America to obtain funds for paying the Irish members. Parnell will subscribe $20,000.

Captain Kirwan, formerly of the Montreal *Post and True Witness*, intends starting a weekly conservative paper in that city.

The interest on the English national debt amounts to thrice the estimated income of all the members of the House of Peers.

The election of Mr. Carlisle, a Speaker of the American House of Representatives, is looked upon as a step toward free trade.

Mrs Carey, widow of James Carey, expresses anxiety to return to Dublin. The Government will probably provide for her.

The official number of votes cast in the Lennox election was 2,806; rejected ballots, 22, spoilt ballots, 4. Majority for Allison, 4.

Sydney, New South Wales, has a refuge which last year housed and breakfasted 12,000 people for the amazing low sum of $633!

The bodies of Henry Gray, Arthur Wood, and James Chapman, belonging to the ill-fated *Princess Louise*, were washed ashore and taken to Digby.

Mr Attorney General Miller, of Manitoba, has had two interviews with Mr Attorney General Mowat of Ontario, in re the boundary dispute.

It is stated that the Vatican will not renew negotations with Prussia until the demands regarding the education of priests are complied with.

The Duke of Edinburgh, having apparently given up the idea of again going to sea, intends to farm on an extensive scale, and to breed cattle.

The proprietor of *Puck* receives an income of $50,000 annually from that journal. The proprietors of London *Punch* annually share $40,000 between them.

An eye witness of the battle between the Egyptians and El Mahdi's forces, saw the Governor of Khartoum was killed at the opening of the battle.

The astronomers and other folks who know nothing about stars and things, are afraid something is about to happen on account of these red sunsets.

Samuel Hill, a member of the Saved Army, is charged at Kingston with attempting to abduct the 16 year old daughter of Rev. T. H. Macdonald, of Odessa.

In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, Mr Blair offered a joint resolution, proposing a national consututional amendment regarding alcoholic liquors.

The immigration returns show that up to November of this year nearly seventeen thousand more people settled in the Dominion than at the corresponding date in 1882.

A bill has been introduced in the United States Senate to permit American citizens to purchase foreign built ships to engage in the foreign trade under the American flag.

All the children born in Dublin, Georgia, last year, were males, and this year all females. So says an exchange. Perhaps there were only two of each sex born each year.

A French paper says it is not an uncommon thing for a ship to leave Liverpool with idols for the heathen, as a cargo, and missionaries to convert the said heathen as passengers.

The result of the opening of the St. Gothard Railroad is shown to be that French trade with Italy was $2,000,000 less than in 1881, and Italian trade with Germany, $18,000 000 more.

Representative King, of Louisiana, will introduce, at the first opportunity, to Congress a bill providing that compensation of women in the Government service shall be the same as that of men for similar work.

Some time ago, Helen Smith, working at Sandford, Vail & Bickley's, Hamilton, lost her hair in the machinery. She has now entered a suit for $20,000, alleging that the defendants were negligent in not covering the shaft.

Admiral Santo, the new Italian Minister of Marine, is 53, and son of a General. He is reputed a very able officer. In the battle of Lissa, 1866, he sank with his ship, the *Itali*, but, on rising, caught a spar. He was six hours in the water.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 6.

Wallace Ross, the oarsman, received a cable despatch from London, to-day, stating that a match between himself and Bubear had been made. Ross leaves for England next week.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The boys employed in several Yorkshire collieries have struck for increased wages. By this action nearly 500 men are compelled to cease work.

CAIRO, Dec. 6.

The panic at Khartoum, caused by the defeat of Egyptians, and reports of the approach of El Medhi's forces, is subsiding. It is not now believed that El Medhi contemplates making an early advance from El Obeid.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 3 p. m.

This afternoon's St. James' Gazette, in a financial article, says that an unconfirmed report on the stock exchange, that war between France and China had been declared, caused excitement and general decline in prices.

HONG KONG, Dec. 6.

News has been received from Tien Tsin, a port in Pekin, that the Government of China refuses to withdraw or modify its claims in regard to Tonquin, and that she prefers war to surrender of the province to France. Large bodies of troops are continually passing Hong Kong en-route to Tonquin border.

PARIS, Dec. 6.

The Telegraph says the Marquis Tzeng sent a note yesterday to prime minister Ferry, asking suspension of the fighting in Tonquin, in order to prevent a conflict which might compromise the pending negotiations between France and China.

GLOUCESTER, Mass. Dec. 6.

Three more of the missing vessels have been given up by their owners, making five that went down in the gales of November 12th and 13th. Anxiety is felt for four more overdue. Those given up are as follows: Schooner *Sultana*—left port October 19th for Western Bank, absent seven weeks; had a crew of fourteen men, including Fabian McDonald, master, of Chepstow, P. E. I.; Ansel McDonald, of the same place; Harry and Lawrence Smith, brothers, of Chester, N. S.; James and John McLean, brothers, Cape Breton; Charles W. Murray, William Connors, Peter McPhee, John Curtis, P. E. I. Charles Publicover, of Chester, N. S. The *Sultana* was owned by Andrew Leighton, was 70 tons, and insured in the Gloucester Mutual office for $3,600 and $2,000 on outfits. The schooner *Maud T. Leighton* left Provincetown Oct. 29th for Georges. She had a crew of 12 men, including Manual Greer alias Brown, who leaves a widow and one child in Western Islands. The *Leighton* was 73 tons, first class, owned by Andrew Leighton, insured in the Gloucester Mutual for $7180 and $700 on outfits. Most of the men were natives of the provinces but have followed fishing from this port for several years. The schooner *Ruth Graves*, left Georges Oct. 17th; had a crew of twelve men, including Winslow Decamp, of Shelburne, N. S., married; Stanley Pool, of the same place; Justine Guilatt, William Scaboyer, Duncan Dhils-m, Michael Hall, Isaac Levache, Fred Allendorf, Joseph Jamison and Maurice Powers, of Canso. She was 63 tons, owned by James Mansfield & Sons, and was insured in Gloucester for $3000, and $500, on outfits.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

It is reported that the woman who accompanied O'Donnell to the Cape of Good Hope when Carey was murdered, sailed from London yesterday on the steamer Germanic from Liverpool for New York, with a well-dressed man. They took cabin passages.

ANTIGONISH, Dec. 6.

The schooner *J. N. A.*, Richard, master, 63 tons register, built in P. E. Island, in 1880, and owned by John N. Arsenau, House Harbor, Magdalen Islands, from Halifax, bound to Magdalen Islands, with Her Majesty's mails and general cargo, was disabled by a breaker off East Point, P. E. I., last Monday evening, and drifted into St. George's Bay, where she struck on the north side of Cape George, at 2 p. m., Tuesday morning. The crew were rescued with great difficulty. Captain Richard nearly perished. The vessel will be a total wreck. The Mails were taken off and forwarded to Halifax this morning. No insurance on vessel; cargo insured in Halifax. A small schooner from Cheticamp went ashore at Malignant Cove on Tuesday evening. All hands saved.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 8.

The House has passed a resolution instructing the Government to introduce a bill respecting Chinese immigration. The startling statement was made by the Provincial Secretary that there were three thousand destitute Chinese in the mainland who can only subsist by murdering and stealing, which they have already begun.

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., Dec. 7.

To-day while the Warford family were crossing from home in the south-west arm of Notra Dame Bay to Little Bay, a sudden squall capsized the skiff and all five occupants were drowned. Their names were Henry Warford, Sarah Warford (wife), Mathias and George Warford, nephew of Henry, and Amelia, infant daughter of Henry and Sarah Warford.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

A Rome despatch to the *Times* states that the *Moniteur de Rome*, papal organ, strongly censures the Catholic clergy of Newry, Ireland, for their attitude during the recent agitation there.

CAIRO, Dec. 9.

A force of hill tribes attacked five companies of Egyptian troops which were reconnoitering outside of Suakim on the 5th. The Egyptians were completely annihilated and artillery captured. Two spies entered Suakim and reported that the hill men were hovering near the town. On hearing this, Mahmoud Taper Pacha sent forward 500 black troops and 200 Bashi Basouks against the hill tribes, he himself remaining at Suakim. At a distance of three hours march from the town the Egyptians were attacked by several thousand men. The Egyptians fought stubbornly, but were cut to pieces, fifty only of whom escaped.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Latest advices say the Egyptian forces were defeated near Suakim on the 5th. The lost number 680 men. The force was commanded by an Egyptian major. The survivors say they were attacked by 5,000 men.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

The Central Labor Union has passed a resolution asking President Arthur to endeavor to procure a stay of execution of O'Donnell's sentence.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Recent events in Ulster and elsewhere in Ireland show conclusively that nothing but the Queens government stands between Ireland and civil war. The Irish party is at present chiefly absorbed in preparations for a banquet to Parnell at Dublin on Tuesday. The rotunda promises to be the scene of a national demonstration. The Lord Mayor of Dublin will preside. The first toast will be "Ireland a nation," and Mr. Davitt is expected to respond to it. Covers will be laid for six hundred guests, and besides these the gallery will be occupied by about six hundred ladies.

Friendly relations between Parnell and English radicals is shown by the fact that Mr. Chamberlain asked him to recommend a person for the existing vacancy on the local marine board at Cork. The tory press furiously assails Mr. Chamberlain, for the concession.

St. Vincent de Paul Society.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of this truly useful and benevolent Society was held in St. Patrick's Hall on the evening of the 9th, Professor Caven, the President, in the chair. Fathers Corbet and McIntyre, and Mr. James McKenna, of St. Dunstan's College, occupied seats on the platform.

After prayer, by Father Corbet, the President called upon a member to read the Epistle and Gospel for the day; this was followed by an appropriate spiritual reading. Mr. Henry Fitzgerald, Secretary, then submitted his half-yearly report, from which we learn that there are forty-six active, nine honorary, and five junior members. The average attendance at regular weekly meetings is twenty members. The receipts since last meeting were $109.27. Seventy-eight cash orders on the Treasurer, fifty orders for provisions, and fifty orders for coal, have been issued since that time, amounting to a total of $92.71, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands, including balance of last year's account, $18.02. The Treasurer, Hon. A. A. McDonald, was then called upon and submitted his accounts for the term, and also his annual statement. The receipts for the past year from all sources amounted to $473.57, including balance brought forward from last annual account. The expenditures were as follows:—

1,145 lbs. bread, 570 lbs. flour, 110 lbs. meal, 1,400 lbs. potatoes, 65 quarts molasses, 96 lbs. of sugar, 55 lbs tea, 200 lbs. meat and fish, 44,640 lbs. coal	$247.81
Cash paid by visitors amount to	207.74
Janitor for year's sevices	10.00
	$465.55
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	$18.02
Total receipts since establishment of Conference	2371.99
Total expenditure	2353.97
Balance in hand, as above	$18.02

Brief addresses were delivered by the President, Father Corbet and Mr. McKenna, and the sum of $7.43 was collected. After the closing prayer, by Father McIntyre, the meeting adjourned.

Since the above meeting we learn that Mr. Philip Coyle has given five barrels of flour to the Society, to be distributed among the poor of all denominations. Mr. Coyle, Mr. Owen Connolly and other gentlemen, gave donations with the same object last year, and if their example were generally followed it would be found the best possible way of reaching the deserving poor of the city, better by far than indiscriminate charity. The St. Vincent de Paul Society deserves the thanks of the community, and should receive generous support.

Loss of the Minnie Gordon.

THE Commissioner appointed to enquire into the loss of the *Minnie Gordon* at North Cape, on the 5th Nov., has the following finding:

From a consideration of all the circumstances connected with the case, I have come to the conclusion that the barque *Minnie Gordon* was wrecked upon the North Cape of Prince Edward Island through gross careless of the master and mate of that ship, and that the certificate of the former shall be suspended for the space of one year from this date, and that the mate, whenever he returns to this country, be brought to trial for his misconduct on the above occasion.

Given under my hand at St. John, New Brunswick, this 3rd day of December, 1883.

P. A. SCOTT,
Commissioner.

The above was concurred in by Captains J. Prichard and William C. Robinson, Nautical Assessors.

New Advertisements.

John McPhee and Company are selling off their stock of clothing at holiday prices.

For Christmas gifts of all shapes, sizes, varieties, prices, and degrees of beauty, go to Watson's Drug Store.

W. A. Brown & Co. are selling carpets, furs, mantles, cloths, ever so cheap.

J. B. Macdonald is out all the time with his cheap and solid winter clothing for men and boys. Give him a call before Christmas.

See advertisement of Mortgage Sale of Townships 28 and 29, on eighteenth of January.

See advertisement of Postmaster as to change of time.

Go and buy Chappelle's Almanac for fifteen cents.

Stray cow on the premises of James Clerkin, Old Tryon Road. See advertisement.

MARRIED.

At St. Peter's Church, Charlottetown, on Dec. 5th, by Rev G. W. Hodgson, Charles S. Howatt, to Lottie A. Darby, youngest daughter of the late W. R. Watson, Esq.

On Sunday, the 18th November, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. John's, Newfoundland, by the Rev. Wm. Forristal Administrator, Mr. John Ranahan, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Alice Mary, third daughter of the late Captain John Maley, of St. John's.

At the Clifton House, Chicago, on the 17th ult., by Rev. C. F. Todmas, Mr. M. G. McLeod, of Omaha, Neb., to Miss Flora C. Currie, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

At Elmsdale, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. A. F. Carr, A. M., Mr. Robert Haywood, of Montrose, to Charlotte, third daughter of Mr. Robert Hardy, of Elmsdale.

DIED.

At his residence, East Point, on the 18th Nov last, Henry Jarvis, in the 64th year of his age. Deceased was a native of Nova Scotia, who came to this Island when quite young, where he made his home. His remains were followed to St. Columba's cemetery by a large concourse of friends.—R. I. P.

At Scotch Settlement, Parish of Moncton, of diphtheria, on the 5th inst., Catherine Ellen, daughter of Alexander and Mary Duff, aged 17 years, 5 months and 23 days.

At Montague Nov. 27, after an illness of nine weeks, Eva Marion, eldest and beloved daughter of Peter E. Campbell, aged 13 years and 10 months.

At the Charlottetown Hospital, on the 1st inst., after a painful and tedious illness, Areas O'Donnell, of Pisquid Road, Lot 40, aged 31 years. May she rest in peace.

At Wheatley River, on the 15th ult., in her 26th year, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Albert McKay, leaving a husband and one daughter to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The annual production of Kerosene Oil in the United States, is about 600,000,000 gallons. The grade known as *Water White*, is highly refined, colorless, odorless and safe. It is sold in 5 gall. tins, or by the gallon, at George Carter's, Great George Street. dc 12 1f

Read the Advertisement of Fraser & Reddin, in another column; they are determined to be ahead this Christmas in everything in their line. Give them a call. dec 5 3i

Buy your Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers, &c., at John McPhee's & Co.

John McPhee & Co. are giving special Bargains in Ulster and Mantle Cloths, Coatings, Tweeds, Knit Wool Goods, &c.

Great rush for Tea at P. Monaghan's Grocery and Tea House, an evidence of its strength and flavor. oc3

MARKET PRICES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec. 11, 1883.

Beef (small) ℔ lb.	5 to 12
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb.	5½ to 7
Mutton, ℔ lb.	4 to 9
Lamb, ℔ lb.	none
Pork, small	7 to 10
Turkeys	80 to 100
Geese	50 to 60
Ducks	20 to 30
Fowls	16 to 25
Butter, fresh	22 to 25
Butter, Tub, lb.	20 to 22
Eggs, ℔ doz.	24 to 25
Flour, ℔ 100 lb.	2.75 to 3.00
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lb.	2.50 to 3.00
Oats, ℔ bush., black	32 to 34
Oats, ℔ bush., white	34 to 36
Hay, ℔ 100 lb.	40 to 50
Potatoes, ℔ bush	16 to 20