THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1884.

The Budget Speech.

THE annual statement of the Minister of Finance will afford general satisfaction. In this statement there is shewn a surplus of $1,200,000. The total estimated income for the current year is $32,200,000, distributed as under:

Customs	$20,250,000
Excise	5,550,000
Post Office	1,800,000
Public works, including railways	3,000,000
Interest on investments	800,000
Other sources	800,000
Total income	$32,200,000

The estimated expenditure is $31,200,000, shewing a surplus of $1,000,000, which, with the sale of Northwest lands, will be over two million dollars. The surplus is not as large as was anticipated, owing in the first place to a temporary depression in trade, and in the second place to an increased expenditure of $1,600,000 over the previous year, on account of the following items: Sinking fund, $53,412, which goes towards redemption of the national debt; Provincial subsidies, $875,673, which is an appropriation necessitated by increase in population, and which, under the articles of Confederation, must be paid by the Dominion Government every centennial year until the subsides reach $400,000 and eighty cents per capita additional of the population; general election expenses, $158,000; postal expenditure, $295,000 (the extra receipts of this department are $213,000); increased expenditure for public works, $390,000; emigration and quarantine, $184,000; and mounted police, $109,000. Notwithstanding this increase in the aggregate of the expenditure, it is shewn that the expenditure per capita is less than it was in any year between 1874 and 1879—the period of deficits and reform administration. In answer to the question why the surplus did not come out according to estimate, the Finance Minister stated that the surplus from the consolidated revenue is less by $1,200,000 than was anticipated, while an expenditure of over three millions was incurred by public works, such as Toronto Harbor, and for public buildings in various parts of the Dominion, which were absolutely necessary, and for which Parliament has voted. But there were other causes operating against so large a surplus as the $8,000,000 of last year. Taxation was reduced very extensively indeed, and much to the satisfaction of the people. In fact there has been a reduction in duties of $2,250,000, as compared with 1880-1, on the following articles: On tea, $844,016; coffee, $76,313; tin sheets, slates, and blocks, $91,000; stamps, $200,000; newspaper postage, $50,000; reduction on tobacco duty, $700,000; scrap iron, $1,000,000, and $64,000 on periodicals and other articles. Another cause militating against a large surplus, and which we hope will be felt in the future more than it is at present, is the reduction on import duties, owing to the fact that Canadians are manufacturing for themselves, giving employment to the people and keeping capital in the country. The estimated expenditure for the current year is $29,811,639, which, with an appropriation that may be required for the extension of the C. P. R. from Montreal to Quebec, will increase it to $30,611,639. Did the Government of the Dominion merely wish to dazzle the people and obtain popularity, they might go on increasing the surplus at pleasure. But such is not their policy. The National Policy was simply an experiment in the first year. As the years proceeded, and the National Policy developed itself so satisfactorily and so successfully, it was found the surplus kept on increasing until it reached the large sum of $8,000,000. Then was the time to reduce taxation, and this the Government has done in the manner we have mentioned. And no doubt this reduction of duties affecting the necessaries of life will go on until the policy, as carried out by its originators, will have become a science as near as may be, and its adjustment and re-adjustment can be arranged with mathematical precision. There are even now many articles taxed so as to bear heavily on particular industries, and many others that may be increased with advantage, but as Rome was not built in a day, so does it take time to adjust the tariff to the proper condition of a country that is comparatively young among self-governing nations. Three things plainly evident are, first we have a surplus, second we have a reduction in the necessaries of life, and third there is general prosperity throughout the country, the best proof of which is a great and growing immigration.

IT was all very well with El Mahidi and his Lieutenant, Osman Digma, so long as they had to deal with Egyptians, led even by European officers, but no sooner did they come in contact with a British army no matter how small, than their braves fell before them as falls long grass before the scythe of the stalwart mower. Than the Arabs and their black allies who fought outside of Suakim no men could have been braver, but they went down before the arms and discipline of the British as all other civilized and semi-civilized hordes have gone down when striving against skill and science. General Graham fought Osman Digma for liberty to evacuate the Soudan unmolested. It would never do to let half a million rifles and a proportionate amount of war material fall into the hands of the fanatical Arabs, who, when they had learned their use, might become formidable, indeed, and attempt great things after the manner of Mahomet their Prophet. We may feel assured that we have heard the last of El Mahidi for the present, but it is possible he may appear once more when the Soudan is evacuated. He should never have been disturbed there, nor would he if Britian had not become that curious thing—a Mahommedan power.

Mr. Davies, M. P., and His Telegram.

ON the 13th of February (we quote verbatim from Hansard) Mr. Davies enquired from his place in the Ottawa Parliament:

"Whether the engineers sent to report upon the wharves and piers of Prince Edward Island last summer have made their report yet? If so, whether the Government intend to take over any, and which of the piers in the said Island, and what sums are to be allowed the Province thereof?"

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN—In answer to the honorable gentleman I may say that the engineers who have been employed under the Chief Engineer of my own Department to inspect and report upon the wharves and piers of Prince Edward Island have made reports to the Department, and that the Chief Engineer is now preparing a report to me on the subject.

The report referred to by Sir Hector Langevin was received by him on the 18th, and, on the strength of that report, the following telegram was forwarded from Ottawa to the Hon. D. Ferguson by the Premier of the Province:

OTTAWA, Feb. 19, 1884.

HON. D. FERGUSON, Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown, P. E. Island:

Minister of Public Works received his chief Engineer's report yesterday. It is favorable, and will be substantially concurred in by Cabinet this week. Besides assuming control and refunding Provincial expenditure, Dominion Government will place in estimates this session a sum sufficient to put piers taken in thorough repair.

(Signed) W. W. SULLIVAN.

Before proceeding any further we beg our readers to bear in mind that when that telegram was despatched Belfast was on the eve of an election. We would not say the Premier was sorry to have an opportunity of sending it in order to help his Government, but, altogether apart from that consideration, he would have sent the news to his colleague as being good, and as being likely to hasten his own return to his home and the scene of his labors. At all events he sent it. This telegram would, no doubt, have a beneficial result at the election as an answer to the numerous articles in the *Patriot*, in which it was asserted time and again that the Ottawa Government would not give a dollar for the piers. This telegram was, therefore, read at a political meeting held on the 20th, and the local Grits waxed angry threat. What were they to do? Telegraph to Davies. They had great faith in Davies, and in their trouble they applied to him for relief. And Davies was equal to the occasion. He sent them a despatch, of which the following is a copy:

OTTAWA, Feb. 20, 1884.

No piers money granted or proposed. Government refused to say whether any will be. Engineers not reported

L. H. DAVIES.

We treat this telegram and its despatcher with a stretch of courtesy when we term it an election dodge. Mr. Davies when sending it along the wires knew as well as any man in the Dominion that it was a distortion to suit political exigencies. He knew it was a perversion of the truth. He knew that reports had been furnished by the engineers sent to the Island for the purpose of making them, for as we have seen he had been told so distinctly by Sir Hector in answer to his question on the 13th of February. And yet he had the effrontery to despatch the telegram above quoted, on the 20th ultimo, that is to say the day before the Belfast election, knowing it could not be contradicted in time to have effect. It was a question of veracity between the Premier and Mr. Davies, and unfortunately for the latter, judging from the result at the polls, it was decided in favor of Mr. Sullivan. In fact everyone believed in the falsehood of Mr. Davies' telegram, and everyone was right. Most of the electors remembered a little episode of a similar nature which occurred about ten years ago, in which Mr. Davies figured in a manner not creditable to himself or his reputation for veracity. While an election battle was being fought out between Mr. J. C. Pope and Mr. William Welsh, Mr. Louis H. Davies employed himself hawking a telegram around the battlefield purporting to be from the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, then premier of the Dominion, saying that if the proper person were returned Prince Edward Island would be represented in the Cabinet. As usual with Mr. Davies' telegrams, it fell flat; the "proper person" was not returned, and when Mr. Mackenzie was questioned about the telegram by the person who *was*, he denied point black he had sent it. Now, while not ignoring the faults of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, no one will charge him with stating a deliberate falsehood. But some one did tell a falsehood in the premises. Who was it? We refer the readers of the HERALD for answer to the telegram of the 20th, denying that the engineers' report on piers and wharves had been received. One and one make two.

We call attention to yet another extract from Hansard (21st February), and we shall have done with Mr. Louis H. Davies for the present:

Mr. DAVIES enquired, Is it the intention of the Government to take over all or any of the wharves and piers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to refund to local Governments of these Provinces the moneys laid out by them on these wharves or piers since Confederation?

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN—The Government has come to no decision in this matter.

It is not necessary to point out the meaning of this insidious enquiry. The object of it was to frighten the Government into a refusal of the claims of this Province. "What!" Sir Hector would exclaim were he not a strong, shrewd Minister, "shall we never have done with these Maritime Provinces and their piers. If we accede to the requests of Prince Edward Island we shall have to do the same all round, and shall never have done."

Really it is a fine thing to have a representative like Mr. Davies in Ottawa. Still we fancy the electors will conclude he will in future be more usefully employed at home, more especially as Nova Scotia and Mew Brunswick have representatives of their own in the Dominion Parliament.

The Propaganda.

THE world has heard with indignation and astonishment of the last act of the Italian Government in its relations with the Papacy. Since Victor Emanuel took possession of Rome it has been the aim of the Italian Goverment to deprive the Pope of his spiritual, after having plundered him of his temporal, power. At one fell swoop Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi seized the Ecclesiastical States, which had been in possession of the Papacy since the days of Charlemagne, and appropriated its revenues to the organization of a standing army used at present to keep Italy in subjection. In other words the man whom the Catholics of Europe appropriately termed a robber-king, took away the revenues of Christianity to dedicate them to the aggrandizement of the House of Savoy. Of course he made protestations of necessity and assured the Holy Father, and Europe generally, that although he was forced by national opinion to adopt so vigorous a course of action the spiritual rights of the Papacy—whatever he meant by the expression—should be respected, and protected if necessary by himself. Ever since then the Italian Government has encroached inch by inch upon the Papacy, and when Victor Emanuel died his successor adopted measures of a still harsher nature. Indeed the Italian Government seems to have but two objects as a reason for existence, to build up a bloated army altogether incommensurate with the status and resources of the new Kingdom, and to crush and despoil the Catholic Church. Italian writers, and infidels generally, ridicule the idea that the Pope was a prisoner in the Vatican, and made a great many unthinking Catholics believe that the Holy Father had imposed that *role* upon himself to extract sympathy. The outside world could not realize the annoyances inflicted upon the Pope, nor the constant plundering in both a small and a large scale of the Papal property. The latest act of aggression, however, is of so extensive and outrageous a nature as to open the eyes of the whole world. The Italian Government, which has long had its eyes on the funds of the Propaganda, has at length made a descent upon them. By a decree of the court of *Cassation* the funds and means of the Propaganda have been made to fall under the operation of another infamous act, lately passed bearing the name of "The Law for the Conversion of the Wealth (biens) of the Clergy," that is to say, for its secularization, or in other words, it is a law to deprive the Propaganda of its revenues, its library, its museum, and its college. "This process," says the *Moniteur de Rome*, (official journal of the Vatican,) "has a vast interest for the Catholics of the entire world," for whom the Propaganda is held in trust by the Holy See.

In order to make the readers of the HERALD understand the real nature of this gigantic act of plunder—the last and greatest of the Italian Government—we furnish a condensed history of the Propaganda. The Propaganda is composed of four establishments or divisions, viz., the College, the Printing House, the Library and the Museum. Everyone has heard of the Vatican Library; it belongs to Christianity at large, it is one of the most potent factors in our civilization. The learning of the ancient and modern world is to be found in that library. There are stored manuscripts and rare works which the scholar, no matter whence he comes, loves to pour over and study in his own language, if he pleases, if not, in any other, for it is cosmopolitan. This institution was founded in 1626, and has been successively enriched by Christian monarchs. Frederick II. donated the Illyrian characters, and Grand Duke of Tuscany characters for the Oriental languages. Then there is the printing house (L'Imprimerie) in which religious works in all languages are printed, and scattered over the world, so that none may be ignorant of the Word of God. The museum is full of Pagan idols, instruments of torture from which Catholic missionaries have suffered, the arms and utensils of all nations, and, we may add, of all ages. We have left the college for the last because of its paramount importance. It was founded by Urban VIII., whose name it bears. It educates missionaries for all parts of the world, for all races, for all languages. All the nationalities are represented there. We know that many priests of our own Island were educated at the Propaganda. We translate from *Le Moniteur de Rome*:—

"They (the young priests) carry the good news of the Gospel to the extremities of the earth, they arrest heathen people in their ignorance and barbarism, and bestow upon them faith and civilization. Even from the point of view of the philanthropist what can be more noble and elevating than such a mission? What work has more claim to the respect and sympathy of the world? What institution merits so much of humanity and civilization than this nursery of missionaries, of apostles, of heroes and martyrs?"

Here, then, are religion and science reeling at one fell stroke from the Government of Italy. Atilla was persuaded by a Pope to retire from Rome, but here is a Christian (?) king who does not hesitate to seize not only Rome, but the funds of religion, nay, to seize and destroy religion itself, or so far as he can accomplish it. The Government of Italy, after much humming and grimacing, has declared the Propaganda a national institution. It has stolen from the faithful of the past, and it insults and steals from the faithful of the present. Who maintains the Propaganda? Not surely the friends and disciples of Garibaldi, of Cavour, of Mazzini, of Victor Emanuel. As the Propaganda furthers the interests of religion over the earth, so do Catholics in return support the Propaganda. It is, we repeat, their property, held it trust for them by the Holy Father, and hence the seizure is a piece of international spoliation for which there is no parallel. We understand that efforts are being made in all the European nations to get the different Cabinets to protest against this latest international outrage, and that several of them have promised to lodge formal complaints. We trust they are in earnest, for if so King Humbert may hesitate ere he takes further action.

Another Advocate of "Popular Rights."

WE are sorry to observe that, small as is the Grit party in this Province, there is a split in it which in a while will widen to a chasm. The younger and bolder spirits of the party, wearying of the masterly inactivity of Mr. Laird and the *Patriot*, and thinking doubtless that a mere negative policy is a losing one, have ventured into the field of journalism on their own account and have started the *Evening News*. It would be impertinent in us to pry into the business secrets of Mr. Laird or of his rivals, even if we felt inclined; but we presume that if the *Patriot* had been paying before the fire it would have been re-issued after an interruption of a few days at most. That Mr. Laird has not seen fit to resume its publication is an indication that it was not a success financially, and that the bolder spirits have thought fit to issue the *Evening News* is an indication that their wing of the Grit party—or faction—did not think it a success politically. That the *Evening News* is not issued merely to fill the void temporarily created by the suspension of the *Patriot* is evident from the following extract taken from the leading article of our new contemporary:

"Since the temporary suspension of the *Patriot* caused by the destruction of its office and plant in the late fire, a great want has been felt for the reading matter supplied by that able paper. While hoping the time may prove short until the *Patriot* resumes that place in the first rank of our Maritime newspapers which it won by years of sturdy struggle, the proprietors of the *Evening News* believe there is room for another paper which will not only help to meet the present need, but will also be of future use in advocating popular rights."

So that whether the *Patriot* resumes or not as a daily, the *Evening News* will remain in the field, joyously confident that there is room for another advocate of popular rights. Perhaps there is. *Mais nous verrons.*

Editorial Notes.

WE have not heard anything lately of the progress, if any, made by our Ottawa delegation in the Dominion Exhibition. Considering how we are pressed and handicapped in winter one would naturally think the Government should, at all events, do for us what they can as part compensation in summer. Then again, we only ask what is our perfect right, P. E. Island is a Province of the Dominion, at least, so says the Hon. David Laird, and he ought to know. Come, Messieurs the Government, let us have the Exhibition.

THE Summerside *Journal* seems rather pleased that the HERALD has shewn it a line of retreat from its untenable position in regard to Mr. Hackett. In its last issue it says: "Let Mr. Hackett be taken into the cabinet and given a portfolio—he would make an active and capable minister—then would his residence in Ottawa be attended with benefit." This admission settles the matter, we imagine; for, if as a cabinet minister, his residence in Ottawa would be of benefit, why not also, though in a less degree, his residence there as a member of Parliament? We hope our contemporary will understand that it is not by attacks on his usefulness Mr. Hackett will be made cabinet minister, though, for that matter, what the *Journal* says of him—or any other man—does not signify very materially. The *Journal* is all right while discussing affairs bucolic; when it sails into politics it is truly at sea.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to the style of papers taken by a great many people of this Island who should know better, and requests us to denounce them. He mentions one paper by name, which is printed in Montreal and has a large circulation in the Island, and forwards extracts from it which, to say the least, are offensive to Catholic readers. We are aware that the paper he refers to contains a considerable amount of trash; but that would not be so bad if it was not accompanied by what is worse, what is really hurtful from a religious point of view to the minds of the young. Nevertheless it is hardly in our line to denounce them; it would appear too much like business jealousy. One of the latest *morceaux* which has appeared in the journal we refer is so sweet that it has been copied by a local contemporary whose scissors are ever ready to clip articles hurtful to Catholic feeling. If Catholic fathers of families will import this Montreal newspaper let them be responsible.

New Advertisements.

Look out for Perkins and Sterns' sale of spring goods. Great bargains.

W. & A. Brown & Co have resumed business, interrupted by the fire, in the store on Queen St. formerly occupied by H. A. Harvie.

Macdonald Bros., Georgetown, have a lot of land for sale on the Montreal Road.

The London House sale of cotton goods will continue for thirty days.

P. Bearney, Mill Cove, advertises for tenders for building a house.

Tenders for maintenance of buoys at Charlottetown are advertised for.

See the fine programme for the St. Patrick's night concert.

The postponed sale of Wm. Lannan's stock, crop, &c., takes place on 24th March.

Sheriff McCormack will sell the McLellan farm by auction on the 22nd of next September.

MARKET PRICES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 11, 1884.

Beef (small) ℔ lb	7 to 12
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb	5 to 9
Mutton, ℔ lb	7 to 12
Pork, carcass	7½ to 8½
Pork, small	9 to 10
Turkeys	1.00 to 1.50
Geese	.60 to .60
Ducks	35 to 40
Fowls	30 to 35
Butter, fresh	25 to 27
Butter, Tub, lb	23 to 24
Eggs, ℔ doz	16 to 18
Flour, ℔ 100 lb	3.75 to 3.80
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lb	3.50 to 3.60
Oats, ℔ bush., black	32 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.

HALIFAX MARKETS.

HALIFAX, March 8.—Butter, per lb. 29 to 35 cts., Cheese, per lb. 11 to 12 cents. Potatoes, 25 to 35 per bushel; Turnips, 75 to 90 cts. per bbl. Hay per ton, $12 to $13. P. E. Island Oats, black, per bushel, 45 to 50 cts. Pork, Mess, $19.00 to $20.00; P. E. Island, Mess, $21.00 to $22.00; do Thin Mess, $18.00 to $19.00; do Prime Mess, $17.50 to $18.00.

Opening of the Legislature.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

THE Local Legislature was opened with all the formalities on Thursday last by His Honor the Lieut. Governor. An unusually large number of people were in attendance, among whom was quite a sprinkling of ladies.

No. 2 Battery of Garrison Artillery, the Charlottetown Engineers, and the 82nd Battalion furnished each its quota to the hundred officers and men forming the Guard of Honor. The 82nd also furnished the Band, which gave out martial music. As the Lieut. Governor advanced to the Provincial Building, No. 1 Battery fired a salute from Fort Edward. His Honor was arrayed in his gorgeous Windsor uniform, and, as he took his seat on the throne, was surrounded by his aides and other officers, whose uniform relieved the monotony of the scene. The following is the Speech delivered by the Lieut. Governor

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

It affords me much pleasure to meet you again and to solicit your advice and co-operation in the conduct of public business.

We have great cause to be thankful to God for the many blessings bestowed upon us during the past year. A bountiful harvest has rewarded the labors of our husbandmen. Our fisheries have proved fairly remunerative. In the midst of a somewhat widespread commercial depression our trade has maintained a healthy tone, and our Province has been mercifully exempted from calamities which have devastated other portions of the world.

The departure from Canada of our late Governor-General and his Royal partner has been the occasion of deep and universal regret. In the appointment of so distinguished a statesman as the Marquis of Lansdowne to the Vice-regal office we have the fullest assurance that the duties of that high position will continue to be ably and wisely discharged.

The Dominion Exhibition held at Saint John during last autumn afforded our people an opportunity of entering into friendly competition in the products of agriculture and general industry with their neighbors of the other Provinces. While I was gratified to observe, in every department, undoubted evidences of substantial and general progress, it gave me very great satisfaction to find that the exhibits from this Province had fully sustained the honorable record gained for Prince Edward Island at former Dominion Exhibitions.

The Provincial Exhibition of last year, held at Charlottetown, was in every respect the best Exposition of Agricultural productions which has yet been made in this Province, and the County shows were highly successful.

The want of a manuel for distribution containing information regarding this Province has long been felt. My Government, therefore, very cheerfully complied with a request made by the Marquis of Lorne, and caused a pamphlet to be compiled, which, I am pleased to know, has been favorably received. It will, I trust, be the means of making the great natural advantages of Prince Edward Island better known abroad, and of attracting suitable immigrants to our shores.

During the recess a representative of my Government visited Ottawa and conferred with the Dominion Cabinet respecting the claim of this Province to a refund of the amount expended by the Government of Prince Edward Island on public piers since 1st July, 1873, and also regarding the future maintenance of these works by the Federal Government. A decision has been arrived at by the Government of Canada on these subjects. Papers relating to the same will be laid before you.

Our Province still remains unprovided with that efficient and continuous steam service which was guaranteed by the articles of Confederation. The loss to the people of this Island arising out of the non-fulfilment in this respect of the conditions of Union is of the most serious character. You will be asked to consider means by which justice to this Province may be secured.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The accounts for the past year will be presented to you.

The estimates for the current year will be submitted to you; and I trust, it will be found that they have been prepared with a due regard to economy, whilst at the same time amply proivding for the most pressing needs of the Province, and for the efficiency of the public service in the various departments.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Your attention will be invited to the consideration of several measures calculated to promote the best interests of the people of this Province.

I now leave you to your important duties in the full confidence that you will apply yourselves to their performance with earnestness and patriotism.

The next part of the proceedings was the introduction of new members. Mr. Richards was introduced by Messrs. S. F. Perry and John A. Matheson, and Mr. Alex. Martin, of Belfast district, by Hon. Messrs. Sullivan and Prowse. After these gentlemen had taken the oath, the Bill presented by the Attorney General to expedite trials was read the first time. The following with other committees were then appointed:

Committee to Draft a Reply to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's Speech—Messrs. Blake, Martin, Holland, McKay, McLean, McDougall and Gillis.

Committee on Public Accounts—Messrs. Bentley, John McLean, Alex. Martin, Blake, Richards, D. C. Martin and McFadyen.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Sullivan, Messrs. Issac Oxenham and G. F. Owen were appointed reporters for the session.

Mr. Perry informed the House that he would act as Opposition leader in the absence of Mr. Yeo.

FRIDAY, March 7.

The Speaker took the chair at 5.10 p. m. The committee on printing the Journals and Debates of the House submitted their report, and, after a discussion, the contract was awarded Stephen G. Lawson, his being the lowest tender.

MONDAY, March 10.

Mr. Blake moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in a good, common sense speech which covered the ground remarkably well. It was ably seconded by Mr. Alex. Martin, the new member for Belfast. The address was criticised by Mr. Perry, who, of course, found fault with everything, except Mr. Davies' telegram. Hon. Mr. Sullivan replied to the temporary Opposition Leader in a speech remarkable for its close reasoning and sarcasm. He dwelt at some length on the piers and wharves question, and shewed Mr. Davies and his telegram in rather an unenviable light. When Mr. Sullivan had concluded, it was felt by the Oppisition that their hero in Ottawa had made a frightful mistake, which in politics is counted worse than a crime.

Letter from Myles O'Regan.

Mr. Editor:

I have received a letter from my esteemed cousin Theodore, in which he makes a heart-rending appeal for freedom. He says the climate of this Island does not agree with his aristocratic constitution, and he affirms that he is not accustomed to the sort of life he is obliged to live in the Hotel Blanchard. He promises, moreover, that if liberated he will trouble me no more, and will give me over the farm presented to him by the Government in fee simple, with everything thereunto belonging and appertaining. His letter concludes with the following thrilling passage:—

"You know, my dear cousin, that I could never bear pork fat, or sausages, or indeed anything in that line taken from a pig. That ugly looking animal is useful enough as affording tenants to pay their landlord rent, but it is not nice to eat, at least so it appears to me. Then again I miss my *valet de chambre*, and the cup of hock and soda water he brought me up every morning. And, besides, I am not mad. If I were mad I would be content. Let me out and I'll start at once for home. I shall walk home across the ice. I'll swim home across the Atlantic. I'll fly to my beautiful country on the wing of the morning, or any other bird if you only prevail upon Dr. Blanchard to liberate me.

"Your grateful cousin,

"THEODORE O'REGAN."

Now, the question is, am I justified in letting this man loose upon society. It is true he has not done anything very appalling, but have we not too many lunatics abroad already? That is the philosophical way of viewing the matter, and I am nothing if not a philosopher. Besides if he is not mad at present, who knows how soon he may be, and is it not best to keep the poor fellow while we have him secure? My heart bleeds for him. Does not the fact of calling himself my grateful friend prove he has a mad strain in him? No, I shall let him remain in his present quarters a few months longer, and I shall immure a few others, now at large, who are going around never dreaming that the germs of insanity are developing themselves in their brains. After mature consideration I resolved not to entertain Theodore's application, and wrote him the following letter to soften the refusal:

My Dearest Cousin.—Why are you disatisfied with your condition in life? Pause to consider how many there are in this world worse off than yourself, and yet do not complain. At least I have not heard them. You say you are not mad, and yet you do not seem to consider that a cause for gratitude. Why, my friend, this globe is nothing but one vast, spherical, lunatic asylum, the inhabitants of which are all lunatics of a more or less pronounced type. While you are snug and safe in your cell, conversing, perhaps, with the Mikado of Japan, your next door neighbor, here am I trudging through the snow to see if there is a letter in the post office for me. And there isn't, and probably will not before Dominion Day, if this sort of weather continue. Again, my dear Theodore, you should exult in the fact that you are now in the great Dominion of Canada, for though it may not be generally known, Prince Edward Island entered Confederation in 1873, and hence, my dear cousin, you are now in Confederation as well as in a lunatic asylum. Oh! thrice happy man! to be in so many places at one time, and thrice unfortunate wretch to grumble at the situation. Can't you see that I am right when I say this here world is a lunatic asylum. There are one hundred and some odd thousands of insane people even in this Province small as it is. *Entre nous* I am strongly of opinion that the inmates of the Hotel Blanchard are really the sane people, and that the outside folks are the lunatics. But, then, dear Theodore, the hotel being too small to hold so many people they are permitted to wander around as long as they do not leave the Island. This isolation story is all a myth; don't you believe it. The Canadian Government have spread the isolation yarn in their own interests. We are merely ice-elated, as it were, puffed up with our own vanity. We are lunatics in fact, or we never would have entered Confederation. Yes, and the *Northern Light* is a police boat in the pay of the Dominion Government employed to watch us Islanders and prevent our leaving here. Whoever heard of an island cut off from communication with the mainland all the winter, unless it might be in story-books, or in the mouths of lunatics. I was captured a few days ago myself and brought back, with a solemn warning not to attempt another escape. If our politicians were not the most raving description of lunatics think you they would have entered this glorious Confederation, to which you now belong, without guarantees as to winter communication, and if the people *en bloc* were not lunatics of the most pronounced pattern think you they would have elected them to office, aye, and re-elected them? Absurd, my aristocratic cousin, absurd! We obtained guarantees on paper, it is true, foolish impalpable guarantees, which the wise lunatics in Ottawa laugh at over their wine when it is red. The British Columbians are the most practical lunatics with whom I am acquainted. They are not isolated, oh, no, nor ice-elated, for though living more than two thousand miles from Ottawa they have made the Government stick to their bargain. They obtained tangible guarantees, the railroad is being built ever so rapidly, and a graving dock and terminus, and lots of other good things. What matters it that they are only composed of a few dozen white men, a few hundred Indians and a few thousand Chinese, they know a thing or two and obtained great advantages by entering this glorious Confederation. Yes, my dear Theodore, and if they want anything else they will have it also, for our Government can refuse them nothing, absolutely nothing; you see they have such a charming taking way with them. Now should not we be proud to belong to the same Confederation with those wise lunatics on the golden shores the Pacific? And so we are. At least, I am. They stand upon one ocean, we on the other; and I take notice they receive all the prizes and flotsam and jetsam, while our shores are strewn with the wrecks of broken guarantees. But you needn't go to the Pacific slope for cunning lunatics, you can find them every day in Charlottetown. I bought a straw hat a few days ago for a dollar and sixty cents (my poor head has been feverish since the late fire and I want a light hat), and would you believe the much esteemed vendor sold it to me below first cost. Just think of it, you are so situated that you are not under the the necessity of selling goods at first cost or below it, was there ever such a lunatic. Only I am not flush of money I'd go and buy a dozen more straw hats, so cheap are they and so seasonable this sultry weather. I saw several spasms of pain chase one another over the ingenious countenance of the merchant as he wrapped up my purchase in a beautiful paper bag, which, I have no doubt, he bought below first cost. It gives me exquisite pain to see merchants selling their goods at such a sacrifice—givivg them away as they say themselves in their advertisements; but what can I do? It would hurt their feelings if I gave them more money than they asked. But what can you expect of lunatics. Nevertheless, it is remarked that those merchants scrape along some how and wear good clothes, and drive fine horses over your beautiful property. However can it be?

"You shall hear again from your cousin,

"MYLES O'REGAN."

Voyage Round the World.

An outbreak is feared at Cairo.

The Senate has passed the C. P. R. resolutions

The Halifax Infants' Home has been destroyed by fire.

The dynamite fiends have not been arrested up to this.

It is only a white lie to say that Barnum's elephant is white.

The slave dealers have determined to support Osman Digma.

Sullivan beat Robinson in four rounds at San Francisco lately.

The circulation of the New York *Morning Journal* has reached 102,000.

General Gordon says the battle of Teb was a useless shedding of blood.

The Government buildings in Halifax are guarded from Fenian attacks.

The Democrats of Trenton, N. J., want Tilden for Presedential candidate.

Another war between the Boers and British is spoken of as being likely.

Queen Victoria is uneasy about the dynamiters, fearing an attack upon her life.

The annexation movement in Manitoba is almost exclusively confined to the Grits.

The French Government intend taking steps to expel the dynamiters from Paris.

The succession movement in Winnipeg has collapsed. It never amounted to much.

Any sort of a laborer obtains $2.50 a day in British Columbia. But it is not easy to get there.

The recorder of Hoboken, N. J. has been dismissed from his office for theft—or kleptomania.

It is rumored that serious news has been received in Paris regarding the French attack on Bacninh.

While Henry George was emerging from a lecture room in London a pickpoket "nationalized" his watch.

British Columbia makes every Chinaman pay a tax of ten dollars a year, and imposes fifty dollars on new comers.

There is a rebellion against the Mormon Church in Utah. Thousands of the "rebels" are declaiming against Polygamy.

It turns out from investigation by a Parliamentary Commitee that the emigration returns of the United States are made up from guess work.

It is rumored on the continent that Russia, Germany, France and Austria will soon unite to break the naval and maritime supremacy of England.

General Gordon is reported to be in a difficulty at Khartoum. He cannot extricate the garrison on the White and Blue Nile without troops.

A new volume from Browning is promised. It will consist of one long poem, though the work will be about the same size as his latest volumes

New Brunswick, New York, has now a ghost of its own in the shape of a Newfoundland dog, which disappears through the sidewalk when spoken to.

O'Connor Power, M. P. for Mayo, is invited to all the aristocratic routes in London. The cause for uneasiness is, "will Mayo invite him to stand again?"

Osman Digma's forces are melting away from him; those who remain are reported discouraged, but Osman will nevertheless make a final stand at Sinkat.

English shipowners are very angry over the new shipping bill soon to pass. The object of the bill is to provide for the better security of life and property.

An immense crowd witnessed the race between Ross and Bubear on the Thames on the 10th inst. Ross won easily by fifteen lengths, in twenty-six minutes and ten seconds.

The claims of Roger Amero for compensation for unjust imprisonment in connection with the Carleton murder, are under the consideration of a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The commercial situation is very critical in Havana. The low prices of sugar, the tightness of the money market, and general distrust are acclerating a crisis that will involve all branches of business.

The American Consul at Dundee has asked the captains of whaling vessels to keep a lookout for Lieut. Greely in Baffin's Bay, in view of the possibility of drifting from Smith's Sound on an ice floe.

A Paris despatch to the London *Standard* says the police are aware that the chief agent of the dynamite party is in France and they believe a woman supposed to have conveyed dynamite to London is in Paris.

Willie Grey, aged 14, and of highly respectible parentage, in Montreal, has been detected in a $300 forgery. He and two companions were about starting for New York, and had thirty dime novels in their possession.

The American House Committee on Public Lands has decided by a vote of 7 to 4 to recommend a forfeiture of all the granted lands contiguous to that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad which was not completed July 4, 1879.

A lawyer pleading before Sir J. Byles, recently deceased, said: "I would refer your lordship to a work on my hands—'Byles on Bills.'" "Has the learned author given any authority for his dictum? If not, I would not heed him. I know him well," interrupted the Judge.

When the Christians of El Obeid were brought before El Mehidi he asked them to be converted. "If you are the False Prophet" says a nun, "work a miracle that we may believe you." El Mehidi admitted that it was a reasonable request, but told her to wait. The nuns wit saved all their lives.

The mills of the Oxford Woollen Company, Oxford, N. S., used for fulling, finishing, etc., and the new grist mills of W. W. Thompson, of same place were burned last week. The Oxford Company's loss is about $8,000. Mr. Thompson's loss is probably $8,000. There is $2,000 insurance on the first named, and $1,000 on the last.

The Quebec *Chronicle* reports the folowing as some of the doings of the present month in the parish of Deschombault, Portneuf: Joseph Bedard, aged 81, has just married a wife aged 28 years. Another widower of more than 60 years, has been married to a girl of 24 years. In an adjoining parish a widow of 50 years has just married a man of 72 years, and an old man of 70 has married a girl of 30 years.

The investigation of the Board of Local Inspectors of steam vessels on the *City of Columbus* disaster, was completed at Boston on the 4th inst. The board revoked the license of Captain Wright, and censured Captain Bearse of the *Glaucus* for not going to the wreck when his vessel was passing it on the morning of the catastrophe.

The late Abraham Hayward, the brilliant reviewer and conversationalist, was, like Disraeli, of the Hebrew race, and was brought up in a solicitor's office. He had the most bitter personal hatred of Disraeli, which was as intensely returned, and in the *Morning Chronicle*, of which he was editor while it was the organ of the Peelite party, wrote articles against him of the most virulent acerbity.

LOCAL AND OTHER

THE Mount Stewart Debat Institute are arranging for on St. Patrick's night.

WE call attention to gramme arranged for St. I be seen in another column

WE are indebted to Mr. son, late of Belfast, but no B. C., for late fyles of papers.

THE spring advertisment ald and McPhee will appe HERALD. They were recei sertion this week.

ST. JOHN contends th charter, the Dominion G power to interfere with its and now Halifax declares so far as it is concerned.

A LOTTERY in aid of th Cardigan Road will take The people of this distr energetically themselves, of asking the co-operatio their laudable object.

THE Convention of th Branch of the Dominion in this city on Thursda solutions in reference to and for the better enforce Temperance Act were ad

THE receipts of the Committee are not as lar ed. They are $10,124 a ture of $10,141.25, showin This, however, is accoun weighed against the vast the city at large.

JOURNALISTIC ITEMS are that we are loth to intru on the public. And yet i frain from mentioning th Lawson was seen on the of skates floating aroun ful as a fairy. It was l cut a *sacred* edifice on t foot.

WE have received th *Evening News*, which ca evening. It has a brig though considerably sm it may grow. It is pub of which, we understa Martin, M. P. P., Mr. J Hon. D. Davies are t principal stockholders.

ON Friday evening, J. G. McDonald deliver Bush School on "Rob He gave a beautiful de once occupied by St. Philip Neri, St. Fran others. The lecture o delivery, and was lis with marked attention was crowded the best

THE "Silsby" fire gone considerable repa Monday and Tuesday citizens were present t a great interest has b department matters worked well, and enti of Chief Engineer L partment. The suppl pump was tested and

THE *Patriot* has s not in splendor like familiar to most of u It will appear weekl weekly, until the spr material will be proc made to send it flying one of the leading da time Provinces. In editor lacks in fre in vigor. But then if not vigorous. Hon ger and editor, but concern will be owne

OWING to the late crossing between the last till yesterday. gers and one hundr arrived in Charlotte morning. It was Post Office sorting matter, but under t "cribbed, cabined Post Office officials ing they occupy, what disadvantage they distributed th re-building of the J menced too soon