THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1884.

CHRISTMAS.

To-morrow is Christmas Day—but who is there that needs to be reminded of what Christmas means, and all that it implies. Eighteen hundred and eighty years ago, to the shepherds upon the Judæan plains, the Angel spake: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy that shall be to all the people: For this day is born to you a Saviour who is Christ the Lord." Down the long ages, as year has succeeded to year, Christmas has brought the same "good tidings of great joy." In our childhood, the story of the Birth of Christ had a strange and powerful fascination for us; when, as men, we became engrossed in worldly cares, Christmas has banished our selfishness and bade us think of friends whom we love, and of the poor whom Jesus loves. The tale that Christmas has to tell is never old; it still bears the same good tidings to us which it brought to the shepherds—tidings which will be of great joy if we will only hearken.

Christmas is a season of social reunions, of feasting and rejoicing, and it is right that it should be so. But in the enjoyment of our plenty, let us not forget the poor left alone too often, to nurse their sorrows and their ills, to mourn their wretched lot, and to want while others feast. Let us not withhold our hand but grant liberally, for God loveth a cheerful giver. But, above all, let us not forget our Christmas worship; let us fall down before our God and adore Him for that greatest of all gifts—the gift of His only begotten Son, who took upon Himself our nature that we might become the sons of God. This is Christmas Eve—let us go in thought to the stable at Bethlehem and, prostrating ourselves before His Manger-Throne, adore the Holy Infant—the child Jesus—the Everlasting God.

Sleep, Holy Babe, upon Thy mother's breast;
Great Lord of earth and sea and sky,
How sweet it is for Thee to lie
In such a place of rest.

Sleep, Holy Babe; Thine Angels watch around,
All bending low with folded wings,
Before the Incarnate King of kings,
In reverent awe profound.

Sleep, Holy Babe; while I with Mary gaze
In joy upon that Face awhile,
Upon the loving infant smile
Which there Divinely plays.

Sleep, Holy Babe; ah! take thy brief repose;
Too quickly will Thy slumbers break,
And Thou to lengthened pains awake,
That Death alone shall close.

The "Patriot's" Lame Excuses.

THE *Patriot* labors last Saturday in an endeavor to excuse the mismanagement and extravagance of the Haythorne-Laird and Davies-Stewart Administrations, and charge that what it is pleased to call our "little scraps of past history" are not strictly according to the facts. We stand by every word we uttered last week and which we are prepared to substantiate, and we can assure the *Patriot* that our subject was very far from being exhausted. Let us examine the *Patriot's* excuses. It says that

"The troubles of the Administration of 1872 were wholly due to the reckless railway policy of the Pope-Howlan government."

The *Patriot* is wildly inaccurate. The troubles of the Administration of 1872 were brought upon themselves by their contracting to build fifty miles of railroad without making any provision to pay the cost of the construction. When the main Railway Bill was passed in 1871, the Pope-Howlan government levied a special impost tax of two and one half per cent. for the purpose of meeting the interest on the bonds issued for its construction. The Haythorne-Laird party not only opposed the building of the railway, and promised the people, if returned to power, to cancel the contract, but asserted that the two and one half per cent. was not sufficient for the purpose. They magnified the ultimate cost of the road, warned the people that it would entail ruin and desolation upon the Island, and prophesied that its total earnings would not pay the grease for the wheels. In an evil hour, the people believed them, and hoping to get rid of the "white elephant," returned them to power. Did they proceed to carry out their promises of stopping the railway and buying off the contractor? No—but they bargained for the construction of fifty miles more of "ruin and desolation," and that without increasing the impost rate, which they had declared to be insufficient, and without making the slightest provision for meeting the interest upon the new series of bonds which they proposed to issue in payment for its construction. Is it anything surprising then, that their credit should go down, and that their debentures would not sell? The moment their bonds were offered upon the money market capitalists enquired relative to the enterprise, and to the antecedents of its promoters, and so soon as they heard, they were perfectly satisfied to have nothing at all to do with them. The troubles of the Haythorne-Laird Government arose from the fact that they attempted to float an enterprise which a few months before they had decried, and which they had subsequently loaded with extra obligations. Their bonds would not sell, for the simple reason that they displayed before the world such a total want of financial ability, or more plainly speaking, common sense, as was evidenced in the fact that, weighted with an undertaking which, to believe their own words, they considered ruinous, they had imposed upon themselves new obligations without making any provision to pay the cost. Capitalists would have been as great fools as the Government had they allowed themselves to be enticed into purchasing such securities. But not only was their credit sadly below par in the money market, but the railway contractors, to whom they assigned the building of the branches, refused to accept the debentures which the law plainly said should be issued for their construction, and the Government were forced to make other arrangements to pay the contractors therefor. Here again their lack of common sense was apparent, for the arrangements which they made for paying for the branch lines were such that thereby the securities for the construction of the main line were entirely relieved of all responsibility, and thereafter the Government did not possess the scratch of a pen whereby they could compel the contractors to finish their work, or enforce the penalty from the securities in case of their failure. Talk about recklessness—the Haythorne-Laird Administration were either criminally reckless or stupidly ignorant—if the former they were knaves—if the latter, fools, we leave it to the *Patriot* to decide for itself. The people made up their minds long ago.

The *Patriot* says:

"If the bonds of the Island were at a premium in 1873, instead of at a discount in 1872, it was because Confederation had, in the meantime, been carried."

The *Patriot* mis-states the facts—the bonds of the Island were not at a discount in 1872, they were in a much worse position; the Government could not obtain even a quotation for them. Why, when the Government borrowed $25,000 from the Maritime Bank in St. John, the bank refused to accept $28,000 of bonds as the sole security, and required the Provincial Secretary's own note for the amount, and when that note fell due they refused the bonds entirely, and would only renew the note by the month, and that at one per cent. a month. Again, Confederation did not take place until the 1st July, and the rise in the Island's credit dated from the day of the return of the Conservatives to power, for when the Provincial Secretary's note fell due, a local bank which had refused the money to the Haythorne-Laird Administration, immediately advanced the amount in gold to the new Government. The *Patriot* says

"It was no wise fiscal policy of the Tories that made the difference."

Granted: the Tories, as the *Patriot* calls them, had no time to propound their policy, but the bank was perfectly satisfied that in due time they would initiate a sound policy, and therefore they trusted them. Again the *Patriot* says

"At the time of the Union a Conservative Government, of which Mr. Sullivan was a member, obtained possession of a full treasury, and the Dominion Government having placed to the credit of the Island the cost of the new Post Office building and the dredge-boat, the administration of that day were flush of funds. In a few years the Tories had spent it all except what remained of the land money."

A high compliment, indeed, to the present Leader of the Local Opposition, to tell him that he was one of the Tories who spent all the money in the Treasury. We fear that the *Patriot* forgets in whose service it is. But, anyway, the statements are highly misleading. When we entered Confederation, we received $91,000 in payment for the Post Office and Dredge Boat, true enough, and that the Government spent that amount and more is also true; but how? The Post Office, which was sold, contained also the Law Courts and other offices, and it was necessary to replace them, and, accordingly, the present Law Courts were erected. A Court House and a Gaol were erected in Summerside, the Gaol in Charlottetown was almost entirely rebuilt, the Ferry steamer *Southport* was built and paid for, and the other steamer, the *Elin*, was bought and paid for, County Court Houses were erected, and a large amount of expenses of the Land Commissioners' Court defrayed; altogether some two hundred thousand dollars were thus expended, and we think the country got fair average value for the money. The Coalition Government acceded to power in September, 1876, and we have no means of knowing how much money they found in the Treasury:—but we see by the Public Accounts that, after they had been in office for three months, without having received any subsidy from Ottawa and before they had levied any taxation, on 31st December, 1876, the cash balance in the Treasury was over sixty-two thousand dollars—and yet the *Patriot* says "the Tories spent all the money!"

The *Patriot* is amusing when it says that

"The Liberals of this Province never have been extravagant from the days of Hon. George Coles down to the present."

The idea of identifying the Haythorne-Laird or Davies-Stewart combination with the old Liberal party led by Coles and Whelan, is certainly rich! What would these Liberal chieftains say if they arose from their graves and found their places usurped by such eminent Tories as the Hon. David Laird, Mr. Thomas W. Dodd, Mr. Henry Beer and B. Wilson Higgs? We shall expect soon to be told that these gentlemen were faithful followers of the Hon. George Coles, and assisted him in giving the country a wise and economical administration. We willingly acknowledge the many judicious reforms inaugurated and carried into effect by the old Liberal party, but even they got into trouble with their finances. There was an element in that party, of which the Liberals rid themselves at the time of their coalition with the Conservatives under Messrs. Pope and Haviland, and which, combining with a number of Tories, forms to-day what is known as the Grit party in this Island. It was that element, we say, that was doubtless the cause of the financial difficulties of the old Liberal party, and which still exercises its baneful effects upon the Treasury whenever the Grits succeed to power. No one, we believe, can charge the old Liberal party with extravagance, but it is unfortunate that they should have been beset with serious financial embarrassments towards the latter end of their reign.

The *Patriot* says:—

"What the people now desire most is to know how the deficits of the past two years and the present year are to be met. On this point the HERALD is as silent as the grave."

The *Patriot* is assuming too much, as we pointed out last week, when it states that there is a deficit upon the present year's transactions. What information has it got upon the point? None whatever. The *Patriot* charges us with making history—we deny it, but charge the *Patriot* with making statements calculated to alarm the people, and for which it has no foundation whatever. Let our contemporary have a little patience, and wait until the Public Accounts reveal authoritatively what is the true situation of affairs. We do not dread the result.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AN account of the Grand Liberal Conservative Demonstration at Toronto last week is crowded out of to-day's issue.

UPON Friday evening we shall issue a Christmas number, which will contain the highly instructive lecture delivered on Monday evening last by Very Rev. Dr. McDonald—two original stories written for the HERALD, the one entitled "The Beggar's Bridge"—the other "The Christmas Tontine"—a sketch of Christmas at the Tracadie Lazaretto by Miss Pope, as well as other interesting matter. We are striking off a large extra edition of this number. If any of our subscribers wish to send copies abroad, and will forward us the names and addresses of their friends, we shall mail the number without any extra charge.

AFTER last week's snow storm we were glad to notice so many of our citizens busily engaged in clearing the snow from their sidewalks, thus complying with the requirements of the city bye-law which we recently quoted. Still, however, there were a considerable number who treated its provisions with contempt, and in front of whose residences there was only a cow-track beaten through the snow. Foremost in this class were the City authorities, who never raised a hand to clear the sidewalks along the Market Square. Will our energetic Stipendiary Magistrate invite the attention of such parties to the plain words of the law?

THE "great Tory Conspiracy" by which the Grits claimed it was attempted to overthrow the Ontario administration last spring, is still within the recollection of our readers. Dr. Dowling was one of the Grit patriots who magnanimously allowed himself to be "approached" for the sole purpose, of course, of exposing such disreputable practices on the part of the Conservatives. This gentleman's character was rather "shady" to say the least, yet the Grits claimed his purity to be of the first water, and his moral rectitude to be away and beyond that of Cæsar's wife. Late exchanges inform us that not only have the Courts unseated the worthy Doctor for corrupt practices, but disqualified him as well for knowingly participating in them to secure his election. It is too much to expect that the Grits will now disown him—as usual they will manage to find a way out of the difficulty.

WE are very glad to notice that our Postmaster is already taking steps looking toward a revision of the mail system on the Island. Arrangements have been made whereby the headquarters of the special train connecting with the *Northern Light* will, this winter, be at Georgetown. Immediately upon the arrival of the steamer, the train will leave with mails and passengers for Charlottetown, whence she will carry back the outgoing mail for the mainland. All that now remains to render this service as perfect as possible, is to place a mail clerk on board the steamer, the same as is done in the summer season between Charlottetown and Point du Chene, and with this object in view, we understand Mr. Lord, the Agent of the Marine Department, went to Georgetown yesterday morning. This done, much of the delay and crowding that at present are inevitable at the Charlottetown Office will be avoided, and the public will be better served. We may say that Mr. Brecken's endeavors are ably seconded by the exertions of Dr. Jenkins, M. P., who evidently considers that the era of parsimony in granting public conveniences has passed away.

Normal School.

BELOW will be found a list of the successful candidates at the recent examinations for entrance to the Normal School:

Candidates for entrance are required to make at least 200 marks out of a possible 400, and not less than 50 per cent of each of the English and Arithmetic papers. Those who obtain 200 marks in the aggregate, but fail to reach the minimum required in English and Arithmetic can, unless they are candidates for teachers' license, be admitted to the Prince of Wales College as general students, upon passing an additional examination in Latin, Algebra and Geometry. Those marked thus * are of this class.

Annie Collins, East Wiltshire, 254
Maud A. McIntosh, Summerside, 252.
Edith Pickering, Stanley Bridge, 245.
Teresa Brennan, Graham's Road, 245.
Helen E. McEwen, Clifton, 243.
Alice Landrigan, Covehead, 231.
Emily M. Crawford, Charlottetown, 229.
Kate A. Farmer, Somerset, 228.
Maggie Maxfield, Charlottetown, 227.
Elizabeth McCallum, Harrington, 227.
Neil McMillan, Wood Islands, 226.
Arthur Mellish, Charlottetown, 225.
Sarah A. Mallard, Gowan Brae, 225.
Maud Gill, Little York, 224.
Malcolm McDonald, Kinross, 223.
Judith Doucette, Tignish, 218.
Mary Conroy, Tignish, 218.
Terence Campbell, Millcove, 228.
Frances Henderson, N. Wiltshire, 218.
Eliza P. Nelson, Hampton, 215.
Ella Wilson, Charlottetown, 212.
Eunice O'Connor, Tignish, 213.
Edith Stumbles, Charlottetown, 212.
Hedley Bentain, New Glasgow, 211.
Maud Moreside, East Wiltshire, 211.
*Annie Weeks, Charlottetown, 210.
Ada G. Baker, Summerside, 209.
John A. Finlayson, Eldon, 208.
*Agnes Dogherty, Charlottetown, 208.
Mary Brennan, Graham's Road, 207.
Teresa McNally, New Glasgow, 206.
Lizzie McDonald, Flat River, 206.
Mary A. Gillis, Somerset, 205.
Kate Coady, Monaghan Road, 203.
Frank Lawson, Charlottetown, 203
Margaret E. McDougall, DeSable, 202.
Ida Smith, Victoria, Lot 29, 201.
Sarah A. Beaton, Flat River, 201.
Annie Lannan, Summerville, 200.

The College and Normal School will re-open on the 6th of January, 1885.

THE Sisters Convent Bazaar last week, was very successful, netting some $400.

"The Race of Somerled."

A very fair audience gathered in the Market Hall on Monday evening to hear the Very Reverend Dr. McDonald lecture on the "Race of Somerled." It must be confessed that a goodly number were drawn thither by a desire to learn *who* or *what* was Somerled—that was the question of the night. Our fellow townsmen invoked maledictions upon the rain, and asked "Who was Somerled?" in one breath. And then many of them, full of faith in the power to charm that, for so many years, has distinguished our most popular lecturer, went out into the dark and dreary night to hear the history of the brave clan of the braes and the lochs, and the misty isles of the North, and were well repaid for their venture. Archibald McNeill, Esquire, President of the Caledonian Club, under whose auspices the lecture was delivered, occupied the chair—at his left hand sat His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, J. W. Morris, Esq., Esquire, James McDonald, Esquire, and other officials of the Club. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Æneas Macdonald occupied chairs in the front of the audience, among whom we noticed many prominent citizens, as well as the Revs. Charles Mc Donald, Jas. Æneas McDonald, Dr. Walker, A. J. McIntyre, F. Gallant, and Professor Boyd of St. Dunstan's College. When at eight o'clock, Mr. McNeill introduced Dr. McDonald, he was greeted with a storm of applause which broke out at intervals during the delivery of the lecture. As, through the courtesy of the Reverend Doctor, we are able to present our readers with the lecture, which will appear in our Christmas Number, they will be able to judge for themselves of its merits. It was a carefully prepared history of the grandest clan of Scotland, replete with interest, and not wanting in flashes of humor, that we best appreciated when heard from Father Dan's lips. That the history is puzzling may be gathered from the fact that, in one instance, seven Ronalds were followed by a Sir James, who was in turn succeeded by six Ronalds! A glance at all the genealogies might cause one to think it would be difficult to sustain the interest, but not so. Upon the platform, which was draped with a St. Andrew's Cross, and the lions of Malcolm Canmore, stood a Scottish gentleman, talking to a Scotch audience, chiefly in "belted tartan," of the doughty deeds of their ancestors, and many a long drawn sigh of interest, and many an "oh," and "ah," and "our folks came from there," greeted each reference to some historical name. Indeed, when the rose and the thistle were in such ascendancy, there was nothing for a poor man wearing the shamrock in his heart to do, but wish himself Scotch, or else diligently con the bye-law relating to butter, that is the ornament—the moral tablet—presented by Civic generosity to our Town Hall.

At a few minutes before ten Father Dan brought his charming lecture to a close. A vote of thanks was proposed by D. C. Martin, Esq., M. P. P., seconded by John A. McDonnell, Esq., who had been shewn to be a grandson *twenty-seven* times removed from Somerled. Judge Reddin supported the motion in a neat speech; and the question being put, the vote was presented to the Rev. Lecturer, who acknowledged it in a few very witty words. The audience then dispersed, seemingly content with the prosaic fact that in Anglo Saxon *Somerled* is plain *Samuel*.

Georgetown Notes.

THE fine mild weather which we have been enjoying this Fall was succeeded on Friday and Saturday by a heavy storm and severe frost, the Mercury on Friday morning falling to 15° below zero. The rivers are all closed. At Montague Bridge the brigt *Alaska* which had commenced loading produce is closed in for the winter. The schr. *Victory* which loaded at Montague and was towed down from there on Friday morning, is for the present ice-bound in the harbor opposite the town; she may possibly get clear, as the *Northern Light* will keep a track open to the Railway wharf for some time yet.

THE brigt. *Columbian* which McDonald Bros. commenced loading with oats for Europe, is at the Railway wharf, and the idea of getting her away this season is, I believe, abandoned.

ON Saturday morning the storm having abated, the *Northern Light*, with mails and passengers, which she had received by special train on Saturday from Charlottetown, started about 8 o'clock for Pictou, and about 1 o'clock, p. m., returned with the disabled bark *Lucy Pope* in tow, having picked her up off Murray Harbor. The *Lucy Pope* sailed from Souris on Friday morning last for Britain with a cargo of oats, and encountered the full blast of the two days' storm in the Gulf. She has a heavy list to starboard and covered with ice to topsail yards, and from her appearance one can have some faint idea of her experience during those two days, the wind blowing a gale, thick snow, and the mercury 15° below zero—She must certainly have one of the most skilful commanders and hardiest of crews, to succeed in saving themselves and ship from destruction. Immediately upon the bark being placed at safe anchorage, the *Northern Light* again headed for Pictou, and though through the humanity of her brave captain in placing the *Lucy Pope* and her crew in safety, she was detained a few hours, her mails and passengers were in good time to connect with first train from Pictou Monday morning. The *Princess of Wales* arrived from Pictou same morning about ten o'clock, frozen out of Charlottetown, with mails and passengers which went forward by morning train on Monday. Among the passengers we noticed Premier Sullivan, Jas. Richards, M. P. P., D. McKay, M. P. P., Angus McDonald, Esq., West River, Allan McDonald, Esq., Tremont Farm, Montague, and Jas. McLaughlin, Esq., Souris, who reports markets very dull in Halifax, it being a prime sample of potatoes that will bring 35 cents; there are some 60 to 70 thousand bushels now afloat in Halifax harbor. The *M. A. Starr* also frozen out of Charlottetown harbor, arrived about 5, p. m. She discharges her cargo at the Railway wharf, and will load again for Halifax, her cargo coming by rail from Charlottetown.

Many seek to decry Georgetown, but here, when every other safe port on the Island is closed, we have arriving in one day three steamers and a bark.

Although prices for potatoes ruled high, a very good shipping business was done here this season, the firm of A. A. Macdonald Bros. alone loading some 20 to 25 cargoes.

Georgetown, Dec. 22, 1884.

Movements of the Fishing Fleets and Fish Receipts.

The fish receipts at this port, since our last issue, have been as follows:

Pures.	*Grounds.*	*Codfish.* lbs.	*Halibut.* lbs.	*Pollock* lbs.
1	Georges	45,000	600	
	Shore	187,000		25,000
4	Bk. h'lbd.		94,000	
5		234,000	94,600	25,000

Other receipts 15,000 lbs haddock, 400 qtls. cured hake.

For the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 264,000 lbs. of codfish, 92,600 lbs. halibut, and 66,000 lbs. haddock.

Last week the receipts were 120,000 lbs. codfish, 78,700 lbs. halibut, and 44,000 lbs. pollock.—*Gloucester Advertiser.*

W. A. WORDEN, Esq., United States Consul at this port, left on Saturday morning for a visit to the United States, where his wife and family are spending the winter. The Vice-Consul, F. W. Hyndman, Esq., attends to the duties of the Consulate in the meantime.

Fifteen Point to the Front.

A distinguishing trait of the Catholic Church is the admirable manner in which her temples of worship are decorated. It has been proved that the presence of beautiful and saintly ornaments on the walls and altars of these sacred edifices, tends to excite a congregation to fervor and admiration; consequently there is a strong rivalry existing among the different parishes as to which shall contain the most attractive building wherein to offer up the holy sacrifice of the mass. The truth of this assertion has lately been made manifest by the people of Fifteen Point, in causing such improvements to be made in and about their church, that it now deserves to have its name erased from amongst the unattractive class and inscribed in the list of our most tastefully painted houses of worship.

I had occasion a few days since to visit the parish in question, and really I was most agreeably surprised to see the many suitable changes which have lately been made in the church and its surroundings. The yard and cemetery are enclosed by a handsome paling, while the faultless painting on the outside of the church has greatly improved its appearance. On entering, the first thing that attracted my attention was the altar, situated in that part of the building known as the sanctuary—a part which is generally made to appear particularly edifying. This is especially the case in the present instance. The lower part of the wall beyond the altar is divided off into door-like panels, which are painted in rich and well contrasting colors. A little above are two nice statues; one of the Blessed Virgin, and one of Saint Joseph. But the best of all are the two oil paintings situated still higher, one on each side of the altar. To the left is a representation of Saint Mary Magdalene in her dying moments. She is represented as lying at the foot of a rugged mountain, from the side of which projects a small tree. With this tree she has constructed a cross, by properly arranging the broken top with the main trunk. Her eyes are turned toward this humble cross, while her whole countenance beams with celestial joy, on perceiving in the beautiful sky above her two angels, who undoubtedly have come to convey her pure spirit to its heavenly home. To the right is a painting of our Saviour, representing the event of his appearing to the Blessed Margaret Mary, for the purpose of manifesting the Devotion of the Sacred Heart. The significance of this apparition is expressed by his pointing to His Heart, as shown in the drawing. These paintings which are of life size, are remarkable for their extremely natural expression, and are the work of the contractor, Mr. F. A. Landry.

The main arch is done in fresco painting, the beauty of which is enhanced by the handsome and appropriate ornaments, (centre pieces). The galleries are painted in the form of panels, in colors which contrast most admirably. The walls are of a nice French grey, with borders of six different designs. The columns with their three shades of marble color, are certainly handsome. Everything is in perfect harmony, even to the pews which are finished as follows: the inside are flesh color, with ends grained, panels light oak, style dark oak.

In conclusion, I may add that the whole building presents a really charming aspect, and much praise is due, not only to the contractor, but also to the efficient and admired pastor, Rev. N. C. A. Boudreault, who was chiefly instrumental in causing such excellent work to be done, and whose labors for the welfare of his parishioners are those of a truly zealous priest.

Judging from the excellence of the work above described, and the entire satisfaction which, as far as I know, Mr. Landry always gives, I think it is not too much to say that he is one of our best artists. One of the principal reasons why his work gives such universal satisfaction is that he does the most particular part himself, instead of getting it done by others, as too many contractors do.

December, 1884. CON.

New London Notes.

Turning over the leaves of my note book, I find Clifton by the way, and that extra work has been imposed upon the postmaster here; under new regulations he is required to assort and make up mails for the newly established Post Office at Clinton, for which service he receives no emolument. It is really unfair to impose extra duty upon any officer in the public service without that consideration to which he is fairly entitled, whilst there are so many in the service who act as mere witnesses receiving big salaries, and fare sumptuously every day. When work, necessary work must be done for the public, then let it be paid for, surely the laborer is worthy of his hire. The Mail Service is, I am happy to find, most efficiently carried out under the management of Mr. George B. McKay, and all appear to be well pleased.

The singing class, presided over by Mr. A. McKinnon, is very well attended. Many of the class evince rare musical abilities which will be fully developed by careful training and sharp practice, and there is no doubt whatever, but Mr. McKinnon is fully competent to raise them to a standard of efficiency in this soul-stirring science. A concert for the New Year is on the *tapis* just now, in which the young ladies and gentlemen who form the class will take part. The proceeds are intended for the Building Fund of the New Presbyterian Church.

The *water supply* was cut off about a month ago causing much annoyance to housekeepers. There is most fortunately a "witch-hazel" here just now who promises a good supply to all hands and the cook for a trifling consideration.

The Public Meeting to be convened shortly is the all-absorbing topic of conversation. Railway extension to Stanley, and Winter Communication with the Mainland will be freely discussed. Let the people, throwing aside party and politics, stand together, united and unanimous for what they may consider best for the Province, asserting their rights, and daring to maintain them.

Q IN THE CORNER.

The Catholic male orphan asylum, in Brooklyn, was burned last Thursday afternoon. The building was 220 x 150 feet, four storeys in height and contained over 800 inmates. The fire originated in the dining room, from a lighted candle by one of the boys setting fire to clothes that were drying. Great excitement was caused and the location of the building upon an eminence prevented the firemen from fighting it to good advantage. The building was valued at $200,000 and was fully insured. Sister Mary Josephine fell from a window and died. Up to Friday evening 13 bodies had been taken from the ruins. There were 780 children in the asylum, 30 sisters and 30 attendants. At present only 658 are accounted for. All but one of the sisters and all the attendants are safe. This leaves 120 still to be accounted for, there is said to have been a list of all children in the asylum, but no one seems to know where it is. Those who were burned were all in the brick building, which had no fire escapes. Two adults and one boy have died from injuries received. About noon Saturday, when the workmen engaged in clearing away the debris of the burned orphan's home, had almost concluded that there were no more buried beneath the debris, they came upon a group of six more, all of which were burned to a crisp. They were placed with the others. This makes 16 bodies in all recovered. The funeral of the victims took place on Sunday. Temporary provision has been made in various Catholic institutions for the care and shelter of the children. Searchers for bodies in the ruins ended their labors in the storm on Sunday morning. The work was carefully conducted. All the ashes, brick, and rubbish were removed during the the day, but no more bodies were found. Twenty bodies are all that have been found in the ruins. There are still 20 orphans unaccounted for but they are believed to have escaped.

Around the World.

Boss Kelly of New York is ill.

Cholera has reappeared in France.

The Dominion Parliament will meet on 29th January.

Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot died last week.

Pratt's Astral Oil works were burned on Sunday. Loss $600,000.

An aerolite measuring five feet fell on a farm near Quebec last week.

The bishop of Meath has been elected Anglican Archbishop of Dublin.

The Anglican Bishop (Fuller) of Niagara, died last week of blood poisoning.

A serious fire occurred in Woodstock, N. B., last week, destroying a whole block.

Opposite Quebec the other day the St. Lawrence was so full of fish as to stop a canoe.

The Scott Act was carried in Leeds and Grenville Ont., last week by over 600 majority.

A boy was whipped to death by a schoolmaster the other day, in Dover, New Hampshire.

Heavy snowstorms prevailed last week in the western states which seriously interrupted traffic.

A servant in the household of Sir Richard Cartwright, in Kingston, is down with the small-pox.

There has been a disastrous coal mine explosion in Hungary. A number of miners were killed.

Still another of the Canadian *voyageurs*, George Fletcher, of Manitoba, has been drowned in the Nile.

The French clique in Egypt advise El Mahdi how best to oppose the advance of the British expedition.

Brazil is preparing for war with the Argentine republic. The republic has 120,000 men ready for the fray.

The municipal authorities of London have offered £5,000 reward for the discovery of the authors of the bridge explosion.

Upon complaint of His Excellency the Governor General, a man was recently fined in the Ottawa Police Court, for ill-using his horse.

Large numbers of the factories in the United States are closing down their works, and great distress will prevail this winter among operatives.

Rev. Dr. Rice, president of the Methodist conference, and Rev. Dr. Carroll, also a prominent member of the Methodist body, died last week.

The New Orleans Exposition was opened yesterday week by President Arthur, who conducted the proceedings by telegraph from Washington.

The French occupy nine ports of Madagascar, but cannot blockade the whole island. The cost of their expedition to date is 12,000,000 francs.

A despatch says the present government of Newfoundland will undoubtedly be defeated on the Orange-Catholic question at the approaching session.

Both New York and Boston have Catholic Mayors this year. Some of the old Puritans must feel sorely puzzled at such a reversal of former relations.

John Barrington, a prominent official of the Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, died recently from the effects of eating partridge which had fed on poison berries.

The value of butter required to supply London within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, is estimated at about $225,000 per day, or $80,000,000 annum.

The English court of appeal has granted a rule nisi for a new trial in the case of Chas. Bradlaugh, found guilty of illegally voting in the house of commons.

Melbourne advices say it is reported that the German flag has been hoisted over the islands of New Britain and New Ireland, and a portion of the north coast of New Guinea.

There is a crash among London corn operators. Several have failed. More are expected to go under. There is very little hope of improvement this winter, owing to the low prices prevailing.

There was a general fight between Chinese and Japanese in Corea, recently. Chinese attacked and slaughtered both parties indiscriminately. Two sets of cabinet ministers were killed.

Mr. F X St. Jacques, the popular manager of the Russel House, Ottawa, has been offered $5,000 a year to take charge of a New York Hotel. Better pay than the Chief Justice of this Province receives by $1,000.

United Ireland says the "English exhibit admirable patience under the senseless and wicked fright to which they are subjected. But the police direct dynamite conspiracies and pay for explosions."

The brig *Lady Milton*, which left Harlingen on Oct. 31, for Charlottetown, P. E. I., has arrived at Penarth. She succeeded in reaching the Banks of Newfoundland where she lost her sails and was compelled to return.

Canada imported from the United States last year cod, haddock, etc., to the value of $265,000, herring, $23,000, mackerel, $13,000, oysters, $304,000, bait, clams etc., $35,000, canned salmon, $34 000. Fish oil, $55,000.

Pare County poor house, Michigan, was burned last Thursday night. At 10.30 thirty-seven inmates were turned out in their night clothes only. One insane woman dashed back into the building and was burned to death.

The disreputable lottery business which so long has been carried on at St Stephen, N. B., has at length been broken up by the government. Nat Read, the principal, was recently arrested, but on his trial coming on he did not appear and his bail was accordingly forfeited.

The loss by disaster in the Gloucester, Mass., fishing fleet for the year shows 16 vessels, aggregate tonnage of 1100, valued at $67,000. Insurance amounted to $63,000. One hundred and thirty-one fishermen lost their lives, leaving 50 widows and 36 fatherless children.

An interesting fact, which is not generally known, was that referred to by Mr. Mowat at the unveiling of the statute to Hon. George Brown, in Toronto, namely, that his brain was found to weigh more than that of either Daniel Webster, the first Napoleon, or Dr. Chalmers.

A cablegram states that thirty head of cattle exported by Mr. Cruitt, of Toronto, were sold at the Liverpool Christmas sale last week. They realized an average of upwards of £30 per head and were admitted to be the finest on the market, even surpassing the British cattle offered.

Investments in cattle ranches seem to be growing in favor with American capitalists, now that the millionaires of Great Britain have invested so largely in the same direction. The largest cattle ranch in the United States under one management is that of Captain Richard King, of Texas, comprising 800,000 acres, all under fence, with nearly 200,000 head of cattle, horses and sheep. This property has recently been sold to a New York corporation at a price said to be $6,500,000.

MARRIED.

At Charlottetown, on the 16th inst., by Rev. J. M. Stalford, Chester B. MacNeill, Esq., of the firm of Sullivan & MacNeill, to Hattie, youngest daughter of Alexander Hayden, Esq., all of Charlottetown.

At the residence of the bride's father, Nov. 26th, by the Rev. D. H. Lodge, Mr. George F. Fish, to Miss Hilda J., daughter of John Warren, all of Cape Wolf, Lot 7.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Dec. 11th, by Rev. W. H. Spencer, Joseph, youngest son of Hon. Joseph Wightman, of St. Andrew's Point, to Annie, second daughter of George Peters, of Lower Montague.

DIED.

At Minneapolis, Minn., on 10th inst., of lung fever, William Ambrose, infant son of Patrick and Katie Riley, late of Charlottetown, aged eleven months.

At his residence, Spring Park, on the 17th inst., of consumption, Patrick Power, in the 35th year of his age, leaving a wife and three small children to mourn their loss. May his soul rest in peace.

At his residence, Peake's Station, after a lingering illness, on the 13th ult., John Kenefick, aged 46 years, leaving a wife and large family of children, and a large circle of friends and relations to mourn their irreparable loss. The last and rites were performed on the morning of the 15th ult., when a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. M. J. McMillan. He was laid to rest beloved and respected for his many virtues, and will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. (Newfoundland and Boston papers please copy.)

At Afton, Antigonish Co., on the 13th Oct. last, in the 29th year of his age, Joseph, son of John Grant, of Boston, Mass., formerly of Monks' Head. The many friends of the deceased who knew and loved him so well while attending the school of St. Patrick's Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and elsewhere, will be happy to learn that he died a holy and edifying death.

In this city, on the 16th inst., Frederick Smallwood third son of the late John and Lucretia Dorsey, aged 2 years, 4 months and 11 days.

At Five Mile House, Lot 49, on Dec. 4th, Mary, infant daughter of Daniel and Johanna Edmonds, aged three months.

At Summerville, on Friday, 12th inst., in the 25th year of her age, Mary, dearly beloved daughter of Margaret and Maurice Walsh. May her soul rest in peace.

At Lot 16, on Oct. 11th, after a short illness, Richard Powers, in the 73rd year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

Suddenly, at Wilmot Valley, on the 8th inst., Mr Samuel Burrows, aged 57 years. He leaves a widow, one son and six daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father.

In this city, on the 20th Dec., after a lingering illness, of decline, Christine, beloved daughter of the late Captain Henry and Mary Ann Matthison, aged 20 years and 5 months.

On the 21st inst., at the age of nine years, of inflammation of the brain, Mabel Josephine, dearly beloved child of Thomas and Maggie Foley, Bayfield Street.

THE Xmas Tree and Tea held in the Convent de Notre Dame on last Thursday evening were a great success. The affair was continued on Friday evening, and concluded by a literary and musical entertainment given by the pupils. The tree and tables, loaded with articles both ornamental and useful, were in charge of the ladies of the Children of Mary Society; and one could scarcely visit this department without exchanging a little filthy lucre for some of the handsome articles offered. The inner wants were attended to by the ladies of the Holy Family; and their tea and refreshment tables at once whetted and satisfied the appetite. There was also an excellent fishing pond, where many an angler hove a line, and many a queer fish was caught. Lotteries abounded, and the young ladies in charge were quite willing to relieve visitors of any spare nickels. The entertainment, though gotten up in a hurry, was very good. The music was excellent, and the young ladies who gave recitations and took part in the dialogues, acquitted themselves creditably. The handsome sum of $400 was realized, which more than fulfilled the anticipations of the good ladies who had the affair in charge.

THE Charlottetown Branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance held a meeting last week when they passed resolutions of condolence with the family of a deceased member. This is the only active exertion which we have heard of them making since the Scott Act election—it may be, however, that secretly they are planning some grand *coup d'etat* which will startle the citizens and paralyze the liquor dealers. We doubt whether any great loss would accrue if the Alliance followed the example of their deceased member, only we do not know who would pass resolutions of condolence.

MARKET PRICES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec. 23, 1884.

Beef (small) ℔ lb.	5 to 12
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb	3 to 7
Mutton, ℔ lb	5 to 9
Pork, small	9 to 11
Ham, ℔ lb	10 to 12
Pork	5½ to 6½
Fowls	12 to 25
Butter, fresh	20 to 25
Butter, Tub, lb	19 to 21
Eggs, ℔ doz	25 to 30
Flour, ℔ 100 lb	2.50 to 2.75
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lb	2.50 to 2.75
Oats, ℔ bush., black	32 to 34
Oats, ℔ bush., white	35 to 36
New Hay	55 to 65
Potatoes, ℔ bush	30 to 35
Turnips, ℔ Bush	16 to 18
sheepskins	40 to 55
Cabbage ℔ doz	36 to 60
Apples per bush	48 to 1.92
Geese	60 to 65
Ducks	20 to 35

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

Is More Nutritious and Strengthening than any other combined or single remedy. The Medical Profession universally attest this fact and prescribe it in Consumption, and all wasting conditions, with splendid results.

Morris & Ireland's safes are being sold throughout the Provinces in large numbers. No other safe in the world contains as many improvements, and although the cost of the construction is probably more than any other safe the prices are lower. Those wishing to purchase safes should get their prices before purchasing elsewhere.

One hundred and twenty-five Tea Sets one hundred Chamber S