THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1886.

The Mission to England.

Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson sailed from New York on Friday last, for Liverpool, to fulfil their mission to Downing Street. They had previously visited Ottawa and Montreal, and consulted with several practical men upon the scheme of the Subway, and we are glad to learn that they received every encouragement as to the feasibility of the project. We publish below certain correspondence which passed between Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Walter Shanly, C. E., a gentleman who stands at the head of his profession, and whose reputation is established both in Great Britain and America.

It is scarcely necessary to say that there is not a particle of truth in the telegram which appeared in the Toronto *Globe*, that the delegate demanded of the Ottawa Government increased subsidy for the Island in lieu of the absolute fulfilment of the Terms of Union, nor are the despatches which the *Patriot* contained deserving of any more credence. Certainly the *Patriot's* news was harmless, and very probably was manufactured on the premises. The delegates' business in Ottawa was to obtain the necessary letters of introduction from the Governor-General to the Colonial Office, and they seem to have made good use of the few leisure days at their disposal, in interesting the ministers and other public men at the capital in the Subway scheme.

The following correspondence speaks for itself:

MONTREAL, January 29, 1886.

SIR,—Referring to my interview of this morning with yourself, Mr. Hall, C. E., Prof. Bull and Senator Howlan, may I ask you to inform me whether, in your opinion, the construction of a subaqueous railway across the Straits of Northumberland, in the vicinity of Capes Traverse and Tormentine, is feasible and practicable? If so, within what time could such a work be completed, and what would be the probable cost of the same?

W. W. SULLIVAN.

Walter Shanly, Esq., C. E., M.P., etc.

MONTREAL, January 30, 1886.

SIR,—Replying to the question contained in your letter of yesterday touching the construction of a subway under the Straits of Northumberland between Prince Edward Island and the mainland:—

1. Whether the construction of such a subway is feasible?
2. Within what time it could be constructed?
3. Probable cost?

I consider the construction of such an undertaking on the very ingenious plan proposed by Mr. H. H. Hall, of New York, to be entirely practicable, and that the work might be completed within three years from the time of actual commencement.

As to cost,—I have not myself visited the locality, but have carefully examined the plans and soundings exhibited to me by Mr. Hall. These give a good deal of valuable information, but more will be required—that is to say—further surveys and bearings are necessary before accurate estimate of the cost of the work could be arrived at. My opinion, however, is that it should fall within five million dollars.

W. SHANLY.

Those who have hitherto viewed the Subway as chimerical should, we think, be assured by Mr. Shanly's letter and, being in possession of the openly expressed opinion of so eminent an Engineer, the Dominion Government, we submit, are bound to institute the preliminary survey and examination at the earliest possible moment.

A Grievance Exploded.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, who enjoys the unenviable reputation of being the most mendacious and unscrupulous reporter upon the Canadian Press, is another Islander who has achieved notoriety abroad. For impudent assurance and brazen falsehood, he stands to-day without a peer in the Dominion, and he glories in his shame. To constitute a successful liar requires talent of no inconsiderable degree, and the quality of perseverance in which he abounds, doubtless owes its development largely to the regularity with which he is alternately horsewhipped and kicked down stairs by parties whom he has maligned. But he serves his masters well, and keeps the *Globe* richly furnished with sensational falsehoods, which the lesser Grit journals all over the Dominion are only too eager to copy. The news (?) is usually so glaringly false and ridiculous as to supply its own condemnation, and therefore it is seldom that any pains are taken to anticipate the contradiction which the course of events inevitably supplies within a few days. It is well, however, occasionally to nail a lie, and we are enabled to give the facts of a case which the *Globe* correspondent grossly misrepresented, and which the *Patriot*, lacking the energy to manufacture a falsehood for itself, was only too glad to circulate secondhand. From the *Patriot* of the 1st inst. we clip the following:

"Canada for the Canadians was the cry of the Tories when they were in opposition. Protection for Canadian manufacturers, workmen and clerks. Since they came into power they also provided civil service examinations that appointments might only be given to the meritorious. But what do we see? Almost every month some stranger is foisted into office. The other day, says the *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent, 'a young 'English 'blood' named Laurence, who has been but a few weeks in the country, was appointed to a clerkship in the Governor-General's Secretary's office at a handsome salary, without examination, and in defiance of all rules governing such appointments. This young gentleman brought a letter of introduction to Sir John Macdonald from some Old Country nabob, and of course the Premier, being so anxious for 'the integrity of the Empire,' had to find a place for him. While hundreds of deserving Canadians who have passed the Civil Service examinations are obliged to seek employment in the United States. The worst of the business is that a clever young Canadian was dismissed in order to make room for this Mr. Laurence. A son of the late Col. Stewart (in his lifetime Chief Clerk of the Governor-General's office), who was employed as an extra clerk, was turned adrift in order that a place might be made for Sir John's new *protege*.'"

At first sight it would appear as though the virtuous indignation of the *Globe* was well warranted; a few few days pass, however, and we find a contradiction issued officially by Capt. Streatfield, the Governor-General's Secretary, who, in a letter to the *Globe*, made the following statements:—

"1. Mr. Laurence passed the usual Civil Service examination in May last.

"2. The salary at which he has been appointed is $400, the lowest at which a clerk can commence his public service, and is considerably less than that received by the gentleman whom he replaced.

"3. Mr. Laurence's predecessor was employed as an extra clerk in this office on probation. His fitness for the place which he was then temporarily occupying having been several times called in question, he was required to present himself for examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the spring of last year, it being clearly understood by him at the time that his services would not be continued in the event of his being unsuccessful. He failed to pass, and consequently left the office at the end of three months."

Thus the touching little story of the Government's inhumanity to Canadians is ruthlessly spoiled. It will be observed that the *Globe* correspondent stated that Laurence had been only a few weeks in the country, that he was appointed at a handsome salary, without examination, and that a Canadian was dismissed from office to make room for him—all of which accusations are proved by Capt. Streatfield's letter to be without a shadow of foundation. But it would be too much to expect the *Patriot* to make the *amende honorable* and publish the denial.

Mr. Blake and the Leadership.

Judging from the bombast so constantly appearing in the Grit press, it might be supposed that the Leader of the Opposition was the idol of his party, and that he had been crowned with victory on every battlefield. Now the very opposite is the fact in regard to the position of Mr. Blake and his followers; they are by no means a happy family.

Some time ago it was announced that Mr. Blake would resign the Leadership of the Opposition on his return to Canada. This statement was indignantly denied by the organs. Our local Grit contemporary did not allow the statement to go uncontradicted, though it was well known, as subsequent events have proved, that there was no reason to doubt the truth of the report. At the Blake Banquet in London, Ontario, a few days ago, referring to the Leadership, Mr. Blake said: "You know, gentlemen, I have never concealed it from you that it was with reluctance I accepted the lead," and "To be serious, gentlemen, I trust at no distant day you will relieve me." Our readers will now see how much credence can be attached to anything appearing in the local organ.

As a Leader, Mr. Blake has proved a dismal failure. Even his followers will heartily concur with him when he acknowledges that the leadership "suits me in no one of the relations of life, and I am deeply conscious how inadequately I fill it." Quite correct. A leader who cannot express his views on ordinary questions in less than five or six hours ought to feel that he is unfit for the position. But Mr. Blake feels quite safe in threatening to resign, for he knows that the Grit party, notwithstanding the threats of the young Grits to throw him overboard, are destitute of a man qualified to lead them. In our opinion he is not born yet. It is, however amusing to see how nonchalantly the Grits discuss the situation. Under all circumstances they are confident of success. The loss of ten or twelve elections and the knowledge of being now virtually without a leader do not stagger them in the least. They profess to see their party marching on to victory. At the recent Banquet Mr. Blake, after seriously asking to be relieved, covered the so-called young Liberals, who have been clamoring for his resignation with soft-sawder, but in his long and stale rehash on Northwest affairs there was no encouragement held out to them to cultivate or strengthen the alliance formed with the Rielites during his absence. As this alliance at one time seemed acceptable to even the *Patriot*, we think it was cruel on the part of Mr. Blake to shatter their hopes by repudiating it. In view of these facts the uninitiated may well conclude that the Banquet was gotten up either to give Mr. Blake an opportunity to resign or to make a speech in favor of the Riel agitation. Seeing that he did neither the one nor the other it goes for the saying that his "usefulness is gone," and we need scarcely add that, owing to the present temper of the party, it was judicious on their part to eschew stimulants, otherwise we might have something more serious to chronicle than Mr. Blake's request to be relieved.

We have received a communication from a valued correspondent at Pinsville, for which we regret we cannot find space in to-day's paper, giving an account of a diabolical attempt to burn the school-house in that flourishing district. Only a few weeks ago the barn of Mr. James Heffel and all its contents were consumed by fire. This is well known to have been the work of incendiarism. It is a great pity that such scoundrels are not brought to justice.

The Northern Light.

Referring to our remarks last week upon the *Northern Light*, the *Examiner* is pleased to say:

"There is no truth whatever in the statement that the *Northern Light* is kept in port, because of her 'increasing weakness.' Her performances in the great storm of last month proved that she is anything but a weak vessel, and those who know whereof they speak, assert that she is now, owing to the repairs she has received, stronger than ever."

Then, if the *Northern Light* is stronger than ever, why on earth is she laid up in port? We freely acknowledge that she has done some very hard work, but this is what has used her up. The fact is, and we are not afraid to assert it, that the *Northern Light* is generally unseaworthy, and her boilers defective, and this is the reason why she is not at work. The Gulf to-day, we are assured by a gentleman from Souris, is almost as clear of ice between Souris and the Nova Scotia shore, as it is in July. As to the *Northern Light* being stronger than ever, the *Examiner* can tell that to the "marines."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Speaking of the mission of Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson to the Colonial Office, the Toronto News says:

"The dissatisfaction prevailing in Prince Edward Island over the neglect of the government to carry out the terms upon which the Islanders entered the union, by maintaining steamboat communication with the mainland all winter, has resulted in the appointment of delegates to proceed to England and urge the enforcement of the terms of union. The people of the Island have a strong case, and their claim is all the more reasonable in the light of the enormous expense incurred in perfecting communication with British Columbia at the other extreme of the Dominion. The steam communication asked for by the Islanders is a mere fleabite in comparison."

Some time ago we noticed the resignation by Hon. Mr. Joly, the ex-Grit Premier of Quebec, of his seat in the Legislature of that Province, for the reason that he was unable to sympathize with the Riel agitation which his party were so extensively booming. An election to fill the vacancy took place last week, when Mr. Laliberte, Grit, was returned by 53 of a majority. In view of the fact that Mr. Joly's majority in 1878 was 436, and that at the last election he was returned by acclamation, we do not think that the Riel agitators will be able to draw much comfort from the result.

Commenting upon a news item which we published last week that the Grits of Westmoreland Co. N. B., were thinking of inviting Mr. L. H. Davies to contest that County in their interest at the next Dominion Election, the Moncton *Times* says:

"Mr. Davies will hardly sacrifice himself on the altar of Gritism in Westmoreland. True, his own seat is none too safe, but we suppose Mr. Davies hopes to win, and a very short visit to Westmoreland would convince him of the hopelessness of contesting this county. Besides, when Westmorland wants an outsider to represent her, a more loyal and more consistent man than Mr. Davies will be called upon. If among the forty thousand inhabitants of this fine county, the Grits can claim no adherent fit to be sent to Ottawa, it is because their general policy has drawn the best men out of the party and little is left but old fogyism and narrow-mindedness."

Wherever it has been tried, the Scott Act is slowly but surely working out its own condemnation. It has been given a fair trial, and has been proved a failure—its usefulness has gone and the sooner a return is made to the license system the better for all parties. At present not only is there a serious loss to our revenue, with no perceptible diminution of drinking customs, but the law of the land is violated and outraged, day after day, before the eyes of old and young. What a state of society this will lead to it is terrible to contemplate. We are glad to see that public sentiment is undergoing a change upon this question, and that leading clergymen and laymen of influence, in other cities, have the courage to express their opinions freely upon the results of the Scott Act. We have already quoted Archbishop Lynch, Principal Grant, Rev. D. J. McDonnell and others, and we now give the observations of the Rev. Dr. McRae, a Presbyterian Minister of St. John, N. B., who, in the course of a lecture before the Women's Christian Temperance Union of that city, said:

"He was not a Scott Act man. He was not in favor of the Scott Act—an act that was bound to fail—for in no city in which the act has been carried has it been enforced. He instanced a visit to Fredericton a short time ago and there he saw the act was a failure. It had been carried in Fredericton a few months ago, but still drunkenness was visible in the streets. He believed in prohibition—total prohibition—a prohibition that would totally exterminate the traffic from our land. He had visited the city of Portland, Me., where prohibition had been in existance for many years, and there he saw drunkenness rampant."

The Grits are the hardest people to please in the wide world; no matter what the state of the Dominion Treasury they are always dissatisfied. When there was a surplus they howled that the people were being robbed, and now that the expenditure exceeds the revenue, they declare that bankruptcy is staring us in the face. One of the latest yarns receives a flat denial in the following telegram from Ottawa:

"There is not truth in the statement that the Minister of Finance went to Montreal to obtain a temporary loan from the banks. He has no difficulty in providing all the money needed. The receipts of the finance department for January were $2,484,000, and the expenditure, $4,000,000. Included in the expenditure is the amount paid in advance for six months subsidy to the several provinces. The customs receipts do not amount to as much as in January, 1885, but excise receipts show a steady increase, those of last month being $61,000 more than in the previous January."

When will our follow-Canadians learn the correct position of Prince Edward Island in the Confederation? We thought it pretty fairly understood, in the Maritime Provinces at least, that we built our railroad out of our own resources, but we find in a recent issue of the Halifax *Herald* a long letter from Rev. M. A. McPherson of Cape Breton, advocating the claims of that Island to consideration, and one of the reasons he advances in support of his arguments is that the Dominion built 210 miles of railway on Prince Edward Island at a cost of $3,654,356. It may surprise Rev. Mr. McPherson to learn, though we are tired reiterating the tale, that over three millions of that amount were paid by the Island out of its own moneys, and that the capital expenditure by the Dominion Government upon the Island railway, since 1873, is in the vicinity of half a million only.

Complimentary Dinner to Mr. P. McQuaid.

On Monday evening, Mr. McQuaid, who recently retired from the *Examiner* Staff, was entertained by a number of his friends at the Rankin House. A sumptuous dinner was provided in that excellent style for which Mr. Davies is so widely noted, to which about forty of a company sat down. The Editor of the Herald occupied the chair, having on his right the guest of the evening, and on his left the Hon. William Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works. Patrick Blake, Esq., M. P. P., acted as Vice-Chairman, being supported by the Editor of the *Examiner* and Mr. Unsworth, Mechanical Superintendent of the Railway. Among those present we observed D. C. Martin, Esq., M. P. P.; Col. Hunter Duvar, Inspector of Fisheries; T. A. McLean and A. A. McLean, City Councillors; Chief Engineer Large, Dr. S. R. Jenkins, C. A. Hyndman, Henry McKenna, Charles Robertson, J. J. McKane, W. A. Weeks, Jr., James Byrne, W. R. Johnson, D. O'M. Reddin, B. F. Longworth, Charles Lyons, Richard Walsh, P. P. Gillis, Thomas Campbell, J. T. Crockett, W. S. McKie, D. D. Ryan, R. V. Longworth, D. Nicholson, W. H. McNeill, W. J. Fraser, W. D. McKay, S. J. B. Leard, Archibald Shaw.

The following toasts were proposed and duly honored:—

The Queen.

The Dominion Parliament—Responded to by Hon. William Campbell.

The Provincial Legislature—Responded to by P. Blake, Esq., M. P. P.

Our Guest—Responded to by Mr. McQuaid.

The Army and Navy—Responded to by Col. Duvar and Mr. R. V. Longworth.

The Bench and Bar—Responded to by Messrs. A. A. McLean and W. A. Weeks, Jr.

The Press—Responded to by Mr. Cotton, Col. Duvar, and Mr. Walsh, of the Herald.

The Ladies—Responded to by Mr. McKane and Mr. Lyons.

A number of Volunteer toasts were also proposed, which elicited eloquent speeches from several of the gentlemen present. We must not omit to mention that in the course of his remarks the Editor of the *Examiner* paid a high tribute to the ability, diligence and worth of Mr. McQuaid, with whom he had been associated in various capacities for some thirteen years.

Mr. McQuaid leaves this evening for his new sphere of labor in Montreal, accompanied by the good wishes of many hundreds of friends for his continued health and prosperity.

Biographical Sketch.

Among those who have always taken a warm interest in the prosperity of P. E. Island, and who have contributed largely in aid of our religious and charitable institutions, the name of Frederick Ratchford Starr stands in the foremost ground. We regret to say that we cannot claim him as a native, as he was born in Halifax on the 19th June, 1821, being a brother of the wife of the Honorable Mr. Justice Young, LL.D., of this city. His first wife was a daughter of the late Chief Justice Jarvis, a sister of Dr. Jarvis, of Summerside.

Mr. Starr was the first General Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which is so efficiently represented on the Island by our friend Mr. McEachern. He has devoted the greater part of his career to the life insurance business and has been successful. As a Trustee he has always been punctilious in the active performance of his duty. He was elected to the latter position June 3rd, 1877, at a period when he felt compelled to give up the active duties of agent, owing to poor health and the absolute need of rest.

Industriously working upon the highly cultivated "Echo Farm" in Litchfield, Conn., Mr. Starr is an active man to-day, and released from the confinement of office, he has recovered health and spirits.

While in comparative retirement, Mr. Starr is nevertheless a busy man. He has developed the neglected fields at Litchfield even as he developed the fields of life insurance. He has one of the most noted farms in the country, magnificent cattle, well-stocked barns, and when a visitor praises this condition of things the farm echoes the expression many times and in various directions. The farm is as famous for its echoes as for its milk. Mr. Starr has expended large sums of money to supply New York with pure milk, and when it is stated that the ocean steamers have carried the Litchfield lacteal fluid to England and brought it back pure and sweet, pretty good evidence of its quality is furnished.

Mr. Starr has done much good earnest work in his life. He was one of the founders of the first Home for Newsboys in Philadelphia, and he wrote a clever book, based upon his experiences there, entitled "Didley Dumps, the News-boy." Mr. Starr has also written and Orange Judd has published for him a charming little book on practical farming, entitled "Farm Echoes." One of his most noted benefactions was that which contributed so materially to the purchase and outfit of the Prince Edward Island Hospital.

Although possessing but little political ambition he was elected twice to represent the town of Litchfield in the Connecticut Legislature, and declined renomination. During each term he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Humane Institutions. Mr. Starr has an active mind in an active body. His work is ever practical, his advice sound, and his companionship genial.

Everything for the Garden seems a broad term for any one firm to adopt, yet the widely known Seed and Plant house of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortland St., New York, supplies every want of the cultivator both for the greenhouse and garden. In their handsome and comprehensive catalogue for 1886, will be found offered, not only "everything for the garden," but all things needful for the farm as well. Our readers will miss it if they fail to send for this catalogue, which may be had of Messrs. Henderson & Co., by sending them six cents (the postage only) in stamps.

The New British Ministry.

Mr. Gladstone has succeeded in forming a Cabinet which is composed as follows:

Gladstone, Prime Minister and first Lord of the Treasury.

Sir Farrer Herschel, Lord High Chancellor.

Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council.

H. C. E. Childers, Home Secretary.

Earl Roseberry, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Earl Granville, Secretary for the Colonies.

Earl Kimberley, Secretary for India.

Hy. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Marquis of Ripon, first Lord of the Admiralty.

J. Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board.

G. O. Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland.

A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The following appointments have been made under the new administration:

Earl Sydney, Lord Steward of the Queen's Household.

Arnold Morley, Patronage Secretary.

Charles Russell, Attorney General.

J. Rigby, Solicitor General.

Baron Wolverton, Postmaster General.

Edward Heneage, Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.

John Naish, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Samuel Walker, Attorney General for Ireland.

J. L. McDermott, Solicitor General for Ireland.

John T. H. Hibbert, Secretary to Admiralty.

G. Osborne Morgan, Under Foreign Secretary.

Sir W. K. Shuttleworth, Under Secretary for India.

Henry Broadhurst, Under Secretary of Home Department.

The appointment of Broadhurst as Under Secretary has caused a sensation in political circles, being the first workingman that has ever risen to the ministry.

It is reported that Earl Granville will soon retire from the Colonial Secretaryship, and will be appointed Lord Privy Seal; that Earl Roseberry will be transferred to the Colonial Secretaryship, and that Sir Charles Dilke will be appointed to the Foreign Secretaryship.

The new Attorney General, in an address requesting re-election by his constituents, declares himself in favor of allowing Irishmen to deal with Irish questions on Irish soil, while at the same time he favors maintaining all the safeguards of the supremacy of the Crown.

Gillis Sentenced to Death.

The following is a report of the address delivered by His Lordship the Chief Justice, when sentencing the prisoner, Gillis, to death:—

"ALEXANDER GILLIS:

"You have been tried and convicted of the crime of murder, and the duty now devolves upon me to pass upon you the sentence of the law for the crime. About the 25th of May last the body of Patrick Callaghan, the Keeper of Sherwood Cemetery, and the sole occupant of the secluded lodge, was discovered within the lodge in such a position and with such frightful wounds on his head as clearly indicated that he had been deliberately and foully murdered. A great sensation was at once produced in the public mind, but the crime appeared to be cloaked in mystery. Suspicions arose, and enquiries were set on foot and prosecuted in various directions, but for several weeks the mystery continued unrevealed. Soon, however, some isolated circumstances came one after another to light, and these being considered a connection was formed which visibly led towards you as being connected with the crime, and after a very long and patient investigation by the Grand Jury, a bill of indictment was found against you. In due time your trial before a jury of your country followed, and they have found you guilty of the terrible crime with which you were charged. You pleaded an *alibi*; that is, that on the day of the murder you were at another place in a distant part of the Province. You were defended by talented counsel, but notwithstanding their most able, earnest and ingenious endeavors on your behalf, you were found guilty. The jury on your case, through a protracted trial of several days, listened with profound attention to all that could be said and proved on your behalf, convincing, I believe, a sincere desire that no alleged fact against you should be left in doubt. But they pronounced against you—there was no alternative left them—and I think they could not conscientiously have come to any other conclusion. The crime, which for a time remained such a dark mystery, was gradually revealed. Witnesses living far apart and facts which transpired far from the scene of the terrible tragedy, became known as if pointed out by the unerring finger of an overruling Providence, and link after link was added to a chain which clearly at last reached you as the perpetrator of the crime. By the law of your country, and that which has been the law of this province since it became a part of the realm of Great Britain, your life is forfeited by the crime of which you stand convicted. The law decreeds not this in revenge for the life you have taken, nor to avenge the wounded feelings of the living relatives of your unoffending victim. The taking of your life will not restore life to him; to them it will afford no consolation, no alleviation of the grief and distress into which they were so suddenly plunged. You are not to suffer for this purpose, but as an example to others, who may at some time be disposed or tempted to perpetrate a similar crime, to restrain their evil intentions, and as an assurance that if they carry them into effect, their fate shall probably be the same as yours. I shall say but little more than add the painful words that my painful duty requires of me. The day of your execution is to be at some weeks distant, and as I cannot hold out to you any hope of any mitigation of your sentence, I do most sincerely hope that during that, to you short interval, you may find some consolation. I earnestly recommend you, therefore, to pray to Almighty God to give you a penitent and contrite heart. If your prayers are humble, sincere and earnest, they will, we are assured by Divine authority, be heard. And if they are, and you happily attain that condition of mind, you will then have the valued consolation to believe that although the blood you have in an evil hour been tempted to shed, and which has stained your soul as deep as scarlet, may yet be washed as white as snow. The sentence of this Court is that you, Alexander Gillis, be now taken to the common jail of this county, from whence you came, and there, or in some other safe and convenient jail in Queen's County, you will be closely kept until the day of your execution; and that on Thursday, the Eleventh day of March now next ensuing, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock of the afternoon of the same day, you be taken to the place of execution within the enclosed yard of the said common jail of Queen's County, and that you there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and in bidding you, as far as I presume to know, an eternal farewell, I offer up my earnest prayers that God may, in His infinite goodness, have mercy upon your soul."

Literary and Musical Entertainment at Black Bush.

The beauty and the chivalry of Black Bush and adjacent neighborhoods assembled at their Hall on Monday evening last. The Hall was crowded to overflowing, and the following programme was well rendered:—

1. Opening Remarks—President McPhee.
2. Paper—"Trade Question"—J. A. McDonald.
3. Critical Remarks—Members.
4. Violin Duet—Messrs. Morrison and McDonald.
5. Recitation—"Schooner *Hesperus*"—Chas. Morrison.
6. Recitation—Selection—Miss Agnes McDonald.
7. Vocal Duet—"When Ye Gang Awa', Jamie"—Miss Morrison and Mr. McDonald.
8. Reading—H. J. McDonald.
9. Address—"Benefits of Social Meetings"—James McPhee.
10. Recitation—"Spanish Champion"—M. J. Morrison.
11. Vocal Solo—Joseph A. Morrison.
12. Recitation—"Edinburgh after Flodden"—Joseph Morrison.
13. Recitation—John J. McPhee.
14. Violin Solo—"Old Jip Crow"—J. Francis McDonald.
15. Stump Speech—"Pitt's Reply to Walpole"—John Alfred McDonald.
16. Vocal Solo—Miss Leslie.
17. Overture—Black Bush Orchestral Club.
18. Dialogue—"Alexander and the Robber"—J. Morrison and J. A. McDonald.
19. Recitation—L. R. Nicholas and Miss Christiane McDonald.

Before receiving our early spring importations we have decided to close out—at not one cent of profit—the balance of our Ladies and Misses Felt Hats. All new styles and leading colors—Beer Bros. 2

The great cash clearance sale is still going on in all departments at the London House.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

In the Supreme Court, the case of Pearson vs. Sherron was decided, after several days' trial, in favor of the Plaintiff, a verdict being awarded for $5, subject to argument on several points reserved. The case of Henry vs. Laird is still pending. This is an action to recover damages for injury to a breakwater, which the Plaintiff was building, in consequence of Defendant's vessel being driven against it in a storm.

The young man Currie, who was shot By Mr. Hales, while endeavoring to enter the latter's residence, was yesterday brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate and remanded for eight days. If there is any superfluous sympathy afloat, we think it might be better employed in securing clemency for this misguided and unfortunate boy, rather than waste it upon a hardened criminal like Gillis. Young Currie has been severely punished already, the ball has not yet been extracted, nor has the broken bone knitted. We feel assured that he has received a lesson which he will remember all the days of his life.

St. George's Literary and Dramatic Club.—A meeting, to take steps to organize a Literary and Dramatic Club, was held at the Law Offices of R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., last evening. Mr. Kenneth J. Martin was called to the chair and the undersigned appointed secretary of the meeting. Matters relating to the formation of the Club were discussed and promptly decided on. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution based on the resolutions passed. On motion, the meeting adjourned till Wednesday, 17th inst., when it will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlor.—B. F. Messervy, Secretary of Meeting.

The month's mind of the late Very Rev. Dr. McDonald was held in St. Dunstan's Cathedral last Thursday. The Sanctuary was draped in mourning, and in the centre aisle was a catafalque on which lay a stole and biretta. A Solemn Mass of Requiem was offered by His Lordship the Bishop, the Very Rev. James McDonald, V. G., being Assistant Priest, and the Rev. James Æneas McDonald and Rev. Gregory McDonald, Deacon and Subdeacon. Rev. A. J. McIntyre was master of ceremonies. At the conclusion of Mass the Rev. Dugald McDonald delivered a very apposite discourse. The reverend clergy then proceeded from the Sanctuary to the catafalque, where the office was chanted.

The first regular meeting of the new City Council was held on Monday evening, when the usual Standing Committees were appointed, as also the Assessors and Board of Fire Wardens. For City Surveyor the Council selected Mr. H. B. Smith, and we heartily congratulate them on their choice. Mr. Smith filled the position before, and never were our streets in better order than during his incumbency. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Council confirm the resolution passed by a former Council on the 13th day of July last, wherein the Council agreed to pay a sum not exceeding $3,000 for the placing and maintaining of water hydrants in the city for civic purposes.

Further Resolved, That this Council are now desirous of entering into a contract with any person or company for such water supply.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1886, the pioneer seed annual of America, comes to us this year a real gem, not a dry list of hard botanical names, but over thirty pages of reading matter, among which are articles on Roses, House Plants, Cheap Greenhouse, Onion Culture, Mushrooms, Manures, Young Gardeners, and very interesting reading, followed by about 150 pages, containing illustrations, descriptions and prices of seemingly everything the heart could desire in the line of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Potatoes, &c. It is a mystery how this firm can afford to publish, and really give away, this beautiful work of nearly 200 pages of finest paper, with hundreds of illustrations and two fine Colored Plates, all enclosed in an elegant cover. Any one desiring goods in this line cannot do better than send 10 cents for the Floral Guide, to James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y. Deduct the 10 cents from first order sent for seeds.

The Concert in aid of the Small Pox sufferers realized $156.11, and private donations $4.00, amounting in all to $160.11, with which the following articles have been purchased and distributed by Mrs. Newbery and Mrs. Lewis, according to the list of sufferers supplied by the Mayor and visiting physicians:—Blankets, 14 pairs; Comfortables, 7 pairs; Bed-ticking, 23½ yards; Sheeting, 19½ yards; Grey Cotton, 250 yards; Flannel, 82 yards; Winceys, 97 yards; Shirting, 13½ yards; Linders and Drawers, 10 and 8 pairs; Shirts, 4 pairs; Stockings and Socks, 38 pairs; Pants, 3 pairs; Coats, 3 pairs; Shawls and Skirts, 2 pairs; Girl's Ulster and Cloaks, 3; Black Dresses, 2; Wool Scarfs, 8; Socks and Rubbers, 16 pairs; Reels of Cotton, 3 dozen; Buttons, 8 dozen; Flour, 300 pounds; Sugar, 20 pounds; Oatmeal, 60 pounds; Tea, 5 pounds; Rice, 3 pounds; Soap, 9 pounds; Meat, 12 pounds; Potatoes, 2 bushels; Coal, 6½ tons; 1 second-hand Cook Stove.

A Testimonial.

We, the undersigned Jurors, empanelled to try Alexander Gillis for the murder of Patrick Callaghan, do hereby desire to express our appreciation of the attention shown us while shut in for eight days, not only by the Sheriff, but by his Deputy and officers, and also by the Keeper of the Court House, and would also say that the provisions supplied by Mr. Vatcher were all that could be desired.

HENRY WOOD, Foreman.
GEORGE BEER,
JOHN MCNEILL,
WELLINGTON YOUNG,
JAMES WILLIS,
CHRISTMAS BRENTON,
PAUL MCPHEE,
JOSEPH ROBERTSON,
WILLIAM R. LANE.

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR,—I wish to get space in your valuable columns to deny a report which appeared in the *Patriot* of the 2nd inst. I have been accused of concealing small pox for some time in my house, which is a malicious falsehood which the ring knew to be false when they invented it. I have no doubt but Dr. Jenkins and Mr. Brecken will be greatly pleased for the information they received regarding the integrity of the Walsh family. With reference to the Post Office I will merely remark that all postal matter has been called for, so I think the affected party has very little correspondence except with the *Patriot*. And now, Mr. Editor, before concluding I wish to warn this party to leave the Walsh family alone, or I will have to take the necessary steps to make him do so.

Yours &c.,

D. WALSH.

Cornwall, Feb. 10, 1886.

The Newfoundland Governorship

Among the associated press despatches of Saturday morning was the following:

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Sir George William DesVoeux, K. C. M. G, Governor of Fiji, has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland. He is about forty-five years of age.

Some time since it was announced that Sir Ambrose Shea had been appointed. There was no official announcement, but it was stated in the press, and Sir Ambrose himself confirmed the statement. Sir Ambrose who had been in London returned to Newfoundland, and received the congratulations of his numerous friends. But there were some people in Newfoundland who refused to congratulate him. The Government of Newfoundland is a coalition Protestant government and Sir Ambrose is a Catholic. The government of Newfoundland therefore proceeded to move heaven and earth to have the appointment cancelled. They prepared and sent home a memorial asking the Colonial Secretary not to appoint Sir Ambrose to the Governorship of his native province. The first native Newfoundlander that had ever been named for the position, he found on his arrival in St. John that the only men who were offended at his elevation were the present Government of Newfoundland. Sir Ambrose at once returned to London, it is presumed to meet the memorial against him that had gone home. While in London, correspondents in the *Times* took up the cudgels against his appointment, and Colonel Stanley seems to have found the pressure from Newfoundland so strong, that he went out of office leaving the appointment unmade. Earl Granville has promptly chosen Sir G. W. Des Voeux. Thus a gentleman has been brought from the Fiji Islands to take the Governorship of Newfoundland because the Government of that province would not endure one of Newfoundland's own sons to occupy the position!

The exhibition made by Premier Thorburn and his colleagues of pettiness and bigotry is certainly deplorable. We can well understand how their action has produced a very bad feeling in the colony. It would be strange if it did not. It augurs badly for the future of Newfoundland. We were in hopes that after the heat of the election subsided, the sectarian feeling that had been evoked would be allowed to die out, and that the spectacle of a purely "Protestant" government in a country over two fifths Catholic, would disappear. But it looks as if Newfoundland politics were actually getting worse. It looks as if the present dominant party there, were bent on perpetuating rather than obliterating the present unhappy division in that colony. Unless, indeed, the action of Premier Thorburn and his government is so repugnant to the more liberal minded among the Protestants that they will abandon the whole mad scheme of which the present government is the outcome, the result of the late emeute cannot be otherwise than to exasperate still further the large Catholic minority in Newfoundland, and to make more bitter the religious feuds for which that Island is becoming notorious. "Happy" Newfoundland, as the Nova Scotia anti-confederates delight to call it—appears to be no happier, or to have no more happiness in store for her, than other provinces not blessed with isolation and autonomy.—*Halifax Herald.*

Extensive Forgery in Newfoundland.

Advices per the S S. *Newfoundland* say that a great sensation prevails at St. John's by the discovery of forgeries to the extent of nearly ten thousand pounds. It appears that ten years ago a young Scotchman named Gibbs, married a daughter of Mr. Gear, a well known merchant of St. John's, and settled down there as a dry goods and gentlemen's furnishing merchant. About the first of the year he left St. John's in the Allan steamer for England, presumably to make purchases, as usual. A note of his in one of the banks was to fall due during his absence, and he made arrangements to have it extended. When the note came due, it was sent up to his business establishment to be attended to. His father-in-law, Mr. Gear, happened to be in the store, and as his name was on the note as an indorser, it was handed to him by the bank messenger instead of to Gibbs' clerk. Mr. Gear was thunderstruck to find his name on the back of the bill. That was the first he had ever seen of it. His name had been forged on it—forged by his own son-in-law. The revelation came to him like a thunder clap. He immediately repaired to the banks to make inquiries, and after a thorough investigation found that for a year past notes bearing his forged endorsements had been discounted by the banks; and that at that time, forged paper to the extent of nearly £10,000 or $40,000 was lying in the banks, of which Gibbs had received the proceeds. It is understood that these notes bear among others, the forged names of Mr. Gear, Ayre & Sons, Stear & Sons, and a Mr. Marshall. The discovery has produced a great sensation in Newfoundland, where such a crime was almost unknown before. The banks mulcted are the Union Bank and the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. Mrs. Gibbs, who is very highly connected, is almost crazed with grief at her husband's crime. Officer Sullivan, of the constabulary, came up in the *Newfoundland* and left in the *Sarmatian* for England, to endeavor to capture the forger. The Newfoundland papers, with their usual enterprise, suppress all reference to this interesting piece of news.—*Halifax Herald.*

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas H. Keating, wholesale clothier of Boston, Mass., and brother of Mrs. Alexander McKenzie (Confectioner), Charlottetown, which sad event occurred suddenly on Thursday, 29th ult. He was a native of this city, having been born here in 1828. When quite a youth he went to Boston and secured employment in a clothing house. Subsequently he became a partner in the firm of B. L. Merrill & Co., and in 1863 started business as head of the house of Keating, Lane & Co. He lost heavily in the Boston fire of 1872, and in 1874, removing to New York, entered the firm of W. C. Browning & Co. Some two years ago he re-established himself in Boston, and at the time of his death was senior partner in the house of Keating, Thompson & Witherell. From the Boston *Herald* we extract the following particulars of his death:—

"The sudden death of Thomas H. Keating, a prominent wholesale clothier of this city, at his home, 55 Temple street, at an early hour yesterday morning, was a severe shock to his many friends and business acquaintances. In excellent spirits, and apparently in the best of health, Mr. Keating left his home Wednesday evening to attend dinner at the home of Hon. Leopold Morse, on Commonwealth avenue. Later in the evening he visited the Temple Club, of which he was an honored and popular member, and where he passed much of his spare time. He left the club in company with a