THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1887.

Legal Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, whether it is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

All matter intended for publication in the HERALD, should be in our office by noon on Tuesday of each week. Advertisers wishing to have their advertisements changed, should advise us on Saturday morning, in order to ensure the desired change on the ensuing week.

CHRISTMAS.

Time's fleet wing has once more brought around to us the joyous and festive Christmas season; before another issue of the HERALD the greatest of Christian festivals shall have come and gone. For nearly nineteen hundred years Christmas has been observed in all lands as a time of festivity and rejoicing; a time when men are wont to lay aside, for a brief space, the cares of business and cease their solicitude for the things of this world. It is a time when the materialising effects of the worry and bustle of life are forgotten, and we are wont to look upon the more ennobling characteristics of our fellow-man; when, indeed, we regard the poetry of life rather than the cold prosaic tendencies of daily business.

The Christmas season is associated in the minds of people of all ages and conditions of life with ideas, various indeed, but all peculiarly appropriate to this great Christian festival. The young anxiously look forward to this joyous time, when the good Santa Claus (St. Nicholas) will come during the night and fill their stockings from his storehouse of good things. The aged are carried back in thought to other days and other lands.

This is above all a season when family reunions take place, when old friendships are renewed, and new ones entered into. Great, indeed, must be the distance to be traversed and insurmountable the difficulties to be overcome when the members of the same family shall not be able to come together on Christmas, to engage in friendly converse around the paternal hearth and partake of the good things spread out on the festive board. But to Christians this Feast has a deeper and much more significant meaning than that of mere social joy and festivity. It is the anniversary of the greatest and grandest event that ever took place on earth, the nativity of Jesus Christ, the man-God. It is in honor of this stupendous event, this sublime act of condescension on the part of Almighty God, that the Catholic Church, on this day, causes peals of joy to ring forth from thousands of steeples in all parts of the world; in honor of this supreme act of love her places of worship are profusely decorated, and her ministers are robed in the most costly vestments, and everything that can add grandeur and solemnity to the ceremonies of her public worship is done. During the season of Advent she has called upon her faithful children to prepare to approach the altar and receive Him worthily on the feast of His nativity.

It is not necessary, here, to dwell upon the state of things at the time this act of unbounded love for man was accomplished; but the annual recurrence of the festival seems an opportune time for us to pause and consider the condition and surroundings of man's Redeemer on His entrance into this world. The Immaculate Virgin and St. Joseph went from door to door in the city of Bethlehem and asked for admittance; but in every case received the same answer, "there is no room." The inns were crowded with men of wealth and honor, but there was no room for the meek and lowly. The young and tender Virgin and her holy spouse have no outward mark of wealth or worldly distinction, and consequently are refused admittance, and in their last extremity are obliged to seek shelter from the inclemency of the weather in a gloomy cave, the habitation of dumb animals. Here, on a bed of straw, with nothing to protect His delicate limbs, chilled with damp and cold, but the breathing of an ox and an ass, man's Redeemer was born.

It may be possible that there are among us some who have, hitherto, been so much engrossed with worldly affairs, and so puffed up with a sense of their own greatness as to forget the lesson of humility taught us by Him who chose, for our sake, to be born in a manger, and to subject Himself to all manner of poverty and privation. If we find that, in the past, we have erred in this respect, we can, during these Christmas holidays, repair our former shortcomings by alleviating, so far as our means will permit, those who are less fortunate than ourselves. Our dear Lord has said that the poor are always with us, and by relieving their necessities, alleviating their sufferings and soothing their sorrows we will be doing a work most acceptable to Him. If we are unable to supply them with many of the substantial comforts of life, we can, at least, give them words of consolation and advice. Whatever we can do towards making the poor participators in the joy of this hallowed season, will contribute, in some degree, to what we sincerely wish all our readers,—

A Merry Christmas.

GLOUCESTER FISHERY UNION.

The Cape Ann *Advertiser*, of a recent date, contains a lengthy account of a meeting of the Fishery Union held in that city a few days previously. After the usual amount of spread-eagleism and buncombe had been indulged in, the members of the Union proceeded to pass resolutions. Among those resolutions were the following:

Resolved, That we neither use nor desire to use Canadian waters for practical fishing, but simply ask that our commercial rights there shall be defined by our own Government, and when so defined, maintained.

Resolved, That the American ocean fisheries are not dependent upon any favor or privilege to be granted by Canada, but, on the contrary, the natural resources of our own country and the high seas afford everything necessary for the prosecution of our business.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully conform to whatever construction our own Government shall place upon existing treaties and legislation, and desire no new treaty that shall dictate our national legislation or destroy the small remnant of protection we now have.

Resolved, That the freedom of our ports and markets afforded Canadian vessels is in marked contrast with that afforded American vessels in Canadian ports when sailing under papers issued by the United States Government conferring all commercial rights and privileges upon them, and that a refusal on the part of the Canadian Government to recognize such papers bearing the seal of the United States is an act of non-intercourse, and justifies retaliation.

It will be observed that these innocent men set forth that they "neither use, nor desire to use, Canadian waters for practical fishing." How truly magnanimous on the part of the members of the Fishery Union to put such a resolution on paper. But in what marked contrast is their practice to their preaching. There are few people living along the sea coast of this Island who are not well aware that those Yankee fishermen use our waters for fishing and steal our fish as often as they can without being captured by a cruiser, and when they are caught in their piratical acts and brought before a court of justice they have no defence to make, thus acknowledging the unlawfulness of their conduct. The same spirit of unfairness and injustice runs through all the resolutions passed at that meeting. There is one thing, however, that is not difficult to perceive; indeed it can be read between the lines, and that is that the enforcement of the Treaty of 1818 comes a little hard on these poachers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Dominion Government's statement of revenue and expenditure for the first five months of the current fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of November, shows the receipts to be $14,589,840, and the expenditure $12,820,768, leaving a surplus of $1,769,072.

The Fishery Commission has adjourned until January the 4th. Hon. Mr. Foster has returned to Ottawa. Sir Charles Tupper has gone to Winnipeg, but is expected to reach Ottawa in a few days. From all that can be learned there are fair prospects of a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulty.

The Ottawa *Citizen*, referring to a pamphlet recently published in Montreal says:

"Mr. J. J. Curran, the indefatigable member for Montreal Centre, has, at the request of the congregation of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Montreal, published a pamphlet giving an account of the early history of the congregation, and dealing with other matters of interest to the Irish Catholics of Montreal. The chapter giving the history of the Irish Colony in Montreal from the arrival of the first immigrants in 1617, is one of the deepest interest."

Some little friction has of late existed between Russia and Germany consequent upon certain letters received by the Czar, and purporting to have come from the German Government. It is now said these letters were forgeries, and the matter is undergoing investigation. In the meantime Russia is massing troops on the frontier. Probably the meaning of this is that peace is best preserved by being prepared for war.

In the course of a lengthy article on Commercial Union, the Montreal *Gazette* thus refers to this new commercial doctrine:—

"Commercial Union as now before the people may be defined, therefore, as common tariff and joint purse arrangement between the Governments of Canada and the United States, by which the two countries will share in the customs and inland revenue receipts on the basis of their respective populations; but that Canada shall have no voice in the regulation of that tariff, no matter how her interests may be affected. In fact that the Canadian Parliament shall surrender to the Congress of the United States the control of the main sources of the nation's revenue, and abdicate one of those privileges of free Government that the English Parliament struggled for centuries to obtain from the monarch."

Judgment has been delivered by the Supreme Court of Canada in the Hackett-Perry case, confirming Perry in his seat. The ground on which the case was thus decided is: that by purchasing an interest from Crossman in the ferry contract Mr. Perry vacated his seat in the Local Legislature. It was on this same ground that Judge Hensley decided the case, and his decision has therefore been affirmed. Chief Justice Ritchie, and Judges Strong, Henry and Fournier concurred in this decision. Judge Taschereau, however, dissented from the decision of his colleagues, holding that Perry could not resign his seat in the Local House before the opening of the first session after the general election, and that the ferry contract did not vacate it. This opinion is in accord with the decision of the House of Commons in 1882, in the case of Dr. Robertson.

Mr. John V. Ellis, of the St. John (N. B.) *Globe*, and Grit M. P. for that city, has, for some time, been suspected of favoring the annexation of Canada to the United States. Of late, however, he has openly avowed this treasonable doctrine, and has been severely taken to task by the *Telegraph*. This is another instance of the wonderful harmony (?) that pervades the Opposition ranks. The *Telegraph* says:

"The Liberal party, hitherto led by and composed of loyal men, cannot afford to bear the odium of an annexationist among their representatives. We cannot conceive of Mr. Ellis again taking his seat among the loyal Commons, knowing what must await him there. Let him resign, and at once end the pitiful chapter. By so doing he will relieve his party of a load too great for any party to carry, save the Commons the necessity of applying an extreme penalty, and give St. John the opportunity to elect a representative who will be 'faithful and true' to the sovereign in a sense that Mr. Ellis can never be. Does he await a requisition? If so, he can be accommodated. It is our misfortune that he speaks from the elevation accorded to a representative of the people, a relation soon, we hope, to be terminated. His slanders of the people of St. John and Canada in this regard will fall upon willing ears across the line, and there is danger that they may be believed. Whether that be so or not, the will to injure Canada, and so to further a traitorous scheme, is doubly apparent in the time chosen for the assault. It is therefore of the more importance that Mr. Ellis' apostacy should be promptly exposed and rebuked."

The Montreal *Gazette*, referring to the franchise resolution passed by the conference recently held at Quebec, says:—

"A compilation has been made by the Hamilton *Spectator* which shows that in the elections held for the Ontario assembly on December 28th last, there were 485,041 names on the voters' list. On the Dominion lists for the elections, two months later, there were 495,514 names, the vast majority of those young men qualifying on the income clauses of the Federal Franchise Act. The difference, over ten thousand, shows how much wider in its scope is the Dominion than the Ontario law. In Quebec the contrast would be even more marked, for Ontario has a far broader franchise than we in this province enjoy. The programme of the provincial conference included a demand that the control of the franchise should be given to the Legislatures, that is, that the Provincial Governments for the time being should have power to fix the qualification of a voter for the Dominion Parliament. If this were done to-day on the basis of provincial legislation, the voting strength of Ontario would be cut down by ten thousand, and that of Quebec by a considerably larger figure. Parliament is in fact asked to take a step that no other popularly governed nation has ever consented to, that is to take back from a section of the people the right of voting after it has once been accorded them. No one seriously supposes this will be done. The resolutions and demands of the conference have lost the importance of novelty, and are daily sinking out of view as a topic of discussion. But it is worth while bearing in mind that the Liberals have so formally put themselves on record in favor of a restricted franchise, and against the farmers' sons, clerks and mechanics that do not happen to be themselves householders, having the right to vote extended to them."

As a result of the elections for the House of Commons, held in Nova Scotia on Thursday last, 15th inst., General Laurie, Liberal-Conservative, has been elected for Shelburne County, thus adding one more to the number of Sir John Macdonald's supporters in the House of Commons. The winning of this county from the Grits is certainly a decisive victory, as it is the first time it has returned a Liberal-Conservative since Confederation. It will be remembered that, at the general election in February last, Robertson, Grit, carried the seat with quite a majority. His election was afterwards petitioned against, and the seat declared vacant. He was renominated, and, consequently, had the sympathy that men similarly placed generally have. Notwithstanding all this, the Government candidate has won his election, with a small majority it is true; nevertheless it is sufficient to show that Gritism is fast losing cast in this its, up to the present, impregnable fort. In Yarmouth, as everybody expected, Lovitt, Grit, has been re-elected, but with a much reduced majority, which shows that it is only a question of a little time until this county will also fall into line and elect a supporter of a progressive Liberal-Conservative Government. The by-election record has been decidedly favorable to the Government. Twelve by-elections have been held since February. Of this number Government supporters have carried ten, and two of these ten constituencies had elected Opposition members at the general election. The Government have, therefore, won two seats since the general election, and the Opposition have lost two, and this gain of two means a gain of four on a division. That is not a bad record at all.

Reformatory Notice.

The members of the Committee which was formed some time ago to promote the establishment of an Industrial School or Reformatory in Charlottetown, are still impressed with the urgent necessity of such an institution; but up to the present date only a small sum, now in the Savings Bank, has been collected towards the necessary funds for commencing operations, the Bank Book being in Mrs. Edward Palmer's possession. The Local Government has already provided a certain amount in this direction, to be appropriated by the Stipendiary Magistrate at his discretion when youthful offenders are brought before him. Donations to this fund, sent in from various parts of the Island, would, with the above-named sums, quickly establish this much-needed and inexpensive enterprise. During the winter months there are always idle tradesmen and women to be found who could, for a small amount, teach these boys and girls various useful occupations, which ought to include some branches of housework. Will the true-hearted philanthropists scattered throughout the Island think this matter over, and so far as lies in their power promote its success.

Joaquin Miller contributes a remarkable poem to the *American Magazine* for January, on "Twilight at Nazareth." Edward Fawcett's "Olivia Delaplaine" is continued, and discusses in injured Cape Breton Island, a secluded region likely to become of interest in the near future, will be described in an illustrated article by F. M. Endlich.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

This stores of our city are now fitted up in grand style for the Christmas season and the holiday trade is booming. During the next few days our business men and their clerks will have their hands full attending to the throngs of people, young and old, from town and country who will call on them. As we are desirous that all customers should get the best value for their money we wish to inform them where they can secure the best bargains.

Reddin's Drug Store

Is well stocked with all kinds of drugs and medicines; but nobody wants drugs for Christmas, everybody wants fancy goods, pipes, cigars, and nick nacks. Well, then, Reddin's is just the place to get these, he has a large stock and is selling very cheap. But perhaps you are in search of dry goods. If that be the case just go to the

London House.

It is, as you all know, one of the finest dry goods establishments in the Maritime Provinces. Its genial proprietors, Harris & Stewart, are bound to please all their customers, and they have such a stock to select from, that it is impossible not to be suited. But I hear you say that groceries are also needed for the Christmas holidays. In that case you should go to

Beer & Gorr's,

Whose stores, on Queen and King Squares, contain the finest assortment of groceries and provisions ever offered to the public in this city. Their motto is large sales and small profits. You will get good value for your money if you buy from them. What grand dry goods store is that with its large windows so beautifully trimmed? O! that is

J. B. Macdonald's,

Where you can procure any possible thing in ladies' or gentlemen's wear that you may choose to mention; yes, and you will get it at the very lowest price. It is worth while coming to town to see how nice he has every department of his large store fitted up. Don't fail to give him a call, and then if you want any furniture go round Stamper's corner and up to

John Newson's,

Where you will see such beautiful pictures in the windows that you will be sure to go in and examine his great variety of chairs, tables and furniture of all kinds. Once you have got your eyes on these goods you cannot go away without buying, he will offer you such bargains. But, say you, the most appropriate kind of a Christmas present is some article of jewelry. If that is what you want, just call on

E. W. Taylor,

In the Cameron Block, and you will be suited. He has such an endless variety of clocks, watches, chains, rings, bracelets and bric-a-brac, that the man or woman who cannot get what he or she wants in this store is hard to please, indeed.

James Paton & Co's.

Dry Goods Store is also in the Cameron Block, and it is just what you might call a store. Such a display of ladies and gentlemen's wear, collars, neckties, gloves, cuffs, that anyone who could not be pleased in this store deserves to be "cuffed." Besides dry goods, groceries and jewelry, the holidays cannot be passed without boots, shoes and rubbers, and for this reason you must call on

Goff Brothers.

Their store is on the west side of Queen's Square, and they manufacture and import all kinds of boots and shoes. They also keep rubbers and moccasins of all sizes and prices. You should call here for your soles' sake. Next door to them is the dry goods store of

Perkins & Sterns,

And such a store; so large and so well filled with the choicest goods, bought in the very best markets, and sold at prices that cannot fail to please. If you want anything in the line of hosiery, underwear, pocket handkerchiefs, kid gloves, or fancy neckties, you cannot do better anywhere than at Perkins & Sterns'. After having secured what you want in this line, you will, doubtless, be anxious to see the most interesting place in the city. By that, of course, you mean that you want to visit

The Diamond Bookstore.

The proprietor of this establishment, Mr. Theo. L. Chappolle, has lately had his store completely renovated, so that it is now one of the finest to be seen anywhere. He has the largest and nicest looking stock of goods that he has ever exhibited, and such low prices. Here are to be found books for the million, fancy goods of every possible description, toys and nic-nacs without number. Three additional electric lights have been put in, so that at night the place is as bright as day. While waiting to be served you will be treated to some exquisite music from his celebrated music box. Don't leave the city without calling here, and you better call early, for he says *mum on's* going to get bargains. After leaving the Diamond Bookstore, and retracing your steps down Queen Street, you will come in sight of one of the finest stores in the city. The attractions in the windows are so great that you will be forced to enter. You will then find that you are in the famous dry goods store of

Beer Brothers.

Their shelves and counters are actually groaning under the weight of their immense stock of choice clothing, furs, and every variety of dry and fancy goods. It is difficult to say anything new about dry goods, but one thing is certain, that Beer Brothers have a stock second to none in this city, either as regards quality or prices, and that the man who does not purchase from them stands in his own light. Give them a call; their store is next the London House. There is one thing a good many people would like to find out, and that is where Santa Claus gets his supplies. If that is all you want to know, go to

B. Balderston's

Fruit and Confectionery store, next the Herald Office, and you will imagine that you have been transported to Florida or some other Tropical clime. Here are such delicious bananas, apples, oranges and confectionery that you will have no hesitation in concluding that this is the rendezvous of Santa Claus. Next to Balderston's, and right under the Herald Office, is

J. B. Macdonald's

Dominion Boot and Shoe Store.

While ministering to the bodly comforts of his customers, in his dry goods store across the way, Mr. Macdonald does not forget their soles, which will receive every attention at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store. Here you will find an almost endless variety of foot wear, at bottom prices; and here customers will receive the greatest possible courtesy and attention. Talk about dry goods,

Stanley Brothers

Are the men that will give you satisfaction in this line. Their stock of underclothing, gloves, neckties, collars, fur goods in caps, muffs, mauties, &c., is very extensive and is of first class quality. They seem to know just exactly what the people want. Their store presents a very attractive appearance, and they are most attentive to their customers.

G. H. Taylor's

Jewelry Store, on the north side of Queen Square, is one of the attractions of the season. You can buy watches, clocks and jewelry of all kinds here, of as good quality and at as low a price as anywhere in the Dominion. Next door to G. H. Taylor is James D. Taylor. Is he a jeweler too? No. He is a bookbinder. He keeps the

Excelsior Book-bindery,

Where you can get your book-binding done better and quicker and cheaper than in any other place in the city. Whose place is that where you see the big hat? That is

L. E. Prowse's,

Where you can get hats and caps and dry goods at such bargains that you will wonder how it is you did not always buy of him. Mr. Prowse gets his hats right from the manufacturer, and he keeps such a stock of them that you cannot fail to be suited.

Sanderson & Co.,

Next door to John Newson's Furniture Store, have on hand a very large stock of flour, tea, sugar, and all kinds of choice groceries, and they are selling them at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are bound to succeed.

Mark Wright & Co.

Do a large business in the cabinet-making and furniture line. They were burnt out last winter, but they have risen, phœnix-like, from their ashes, and have now a large brick building where the old wooden structure stood. In this building are employed many workmen. Besides, they have a large store on the corner of Hillsborough and Kent Streets, where they keep such a grand assortment of first-class furniture as would almost tempt a bachelor to go housekeeping. Don't forget that

Connolly Brothers

Have on hand, and are selling at very low prices, a large and varied assortment of groceries. Their place of business is on the corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets, where all orders in their line will receive prompt attention. If you want some good tobacco for the Christmas holidays go to

T. B. Riley's

Factory on Water Street, near Queen's, and you will get the very best satisfaction. For anything in the tailoring line you cannot do better than call on

Joseph A. McDonald,

Who will attend to you with all possible speed, and guarantee you satisfaction.

G. G. Jury

Keeps a large assortment of jewelry and fancy goods suitable for Christmas presents, and Mr. Patrick Kelly, of the

Golden Boot,

Is always happy to see his friends, and always ready and willing to furnish them with the best pair of boots it has ever been their good fortune to possess.

General News

STORMS AT SEA.

All incoming vessels report having experienced heavy weather at sea. The steamer *British Queen*, Captain Willis, of the Furness line, arrived last night from London, eleven days out. She reports having encountered head winds and heavy seas during the whole voyage. Last Sunday she encountered a severe N. N. E gale, during which tremendous seas washed over the ship, carrying compass and telegraph, damaging boats and deck gear, and washing overboard Robert Barry, the fourth officer, a native of Cork, who was drowned. No. 4 hatch was also broken in.

The schooner *Lion*, Captain Peters, arrived yesterday morning from St. John, Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar —145 hhds., 7 barrels, and 73 bags. The captain reports having experienced a terrific storm on November 30th and December 1st. The wind blew a hurricane, the sea running mountains high. The wind was N. N. E., barometer 29, and still falling. The vessel labored heavily and shipped large quantities of water. At times the cabin was overflowed. About 2 a. m. on the 1st, the jibboom was carried away. Captain and crew set to work to clear away the wreck and repair damages. The storm continued to rage, and the work was attended with the greatest danger. A wave of unusual size and strength delunged the ship, sweeping away the captain and two seamen, Wm. Smith and Stephen Waterman. Waterman was the only one of the three who could swim, but strange to say he was the only one who was drowned. The captain and Smith, after being in the water some time, succeeded in getting on board the vessel again. Their escape was almost miraculous. A bag was made, filled with cod and linseed oil, and thrown over. The effect of the oil on the raging sea is thus described by the captain: The bag was hung over the starboard rail, aft the cathead. The sea was white with foam, so terrible was the storm. When the oil bag was put out, the huge waves began to subside. The bag was kept out for twenty-four hours, and in that time the gale had pretty well abated.—*Halifax Herald, 16th inst.*

A DISASTROUS FRESHET.

A despatch from Iron Mines, N. S., dated the 12th inst, says:—The thirty hours steady down pour of rain has caused considerable damage to property here. The several streams which surround this little town on all sides are swollen ten times their natural dimensions and are raging torrents, destroying everything that impedes their progress. The strip of pretty meadow back of the rolling mills is now covered with a rushing, swirling sheet of water by which trees are being uprooted, sheds and barns are being swept off and strongly built houses rocking on their foundations. Several houses have been chained to boulders and large trees on the banks of the ravine. The water in these houses is from six to fifteen feet in depth. The larger animals upon being released swam to places of safety, but the smaller ones and fowls were lost. The concrete bridge which the local government have been building this fall across the river, which separated the east and west parts of the town, went down like a mound of sand. Late in the afternoon a man named Dill started for his home in Great Village accompanied by a man named McGillivray. In attempting to follow the road out of the mines, over which the water was rushing rapidly, his horse and wagon were swept into the raging torrent, dragging both men along. They were tossed, beaten and swept down the stream for nearly half a mile when the current dashed them amongst some bushes which they clutched, hindering their mad progress for a few seconds, which gave friends, who had seen the accident and followed, time to save them. They were carried to a house near by. The men were terribly exhausted, speechless and sorely bruised and chilled, but are now pronounced out of immediate danger. The horse, a valuable animal, was drowned and together with fragments of carriage and contents was swept to Great Village and on to the Bay, a distance of about eight miles. Three smaller bridges have been carried off and it is feared that others will go.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Bathurst, N. B., despatch, dated the 14th inst., says: About two o'clock, Saturday afternoon, a mixed train with a stack house snow plough ahead, left Caraquet for Bathurst, in charge of Conductor D. J. Kearney, and Engineer M. Lanagan. The train ran along without trouble or unusual delay until it approached the bridge at McIntosh, over the Caraquet River, a distance of 34 miles from Bathurst, when the driver perceived a large bank of snow in the cutting on the Bathurst or Western end of the bridge which would need clearing. Mr. Lanagan at once whistled down brakes, reversed his engine, and brought the train to a stand-still. The snow-plough, engine and tender were then detached from the balance of the train, which was left standing on the track, the intention being to run back for them as soon as the drift had been pierced. There were numbers of hands on the train who went along to assist in removing the snow. There was no snow on the bridge, and nothing but a clear track between the spot where the train had halted and the huge drift on the other side of the structure. Under a good head of steam, the snow-plough, engine and tender dashed forward, the driver's intention being to strike the obstruction with as much force as possible; but when about half way across the bridge the snow-plough left the track, and followed by the engine and cab, mounted the guard rail, where they each seemed to hang an instant, and plunged into the river, a distance of fifteen feet, hurling eight men into eternity, and severely injuring five others. The sight was a terrible one to those who had been left behind in the cars on the other side of the bridge; but, hurrying to the spot, they did all in their power to rescue the wounded. How the accident occurred is a mystery.

Address to the Rev. Dugald M. MacDonald, P. P., Tignish.

The Rev. Dugald M. MacDonald, P. P., Tignish, left here on the 14th inst. en route to Europe. He expects to be in Rome during the Sacerdotal Jubilee of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Before his departure from Tignish he was presented, by his parishioners, with the following address, together with a well-filled purse:

Reverend and Dear Father,—On the eve of your departure for Europe we, your parishioners, assemble to tender you our sincere congratulations on the successful manner in which you have conducted the affairs of the parish for nearly a quarter of a century past, and to wish you a pleasant and prosperous trip to the old World.

This being almost the first occasion during so long a period that you will be absent from amongst us for any great length of time, it recalls to our memories the day chosen by Divine Providence to give you to us as a guide invested with His own authority to conduct us in the way which leads to eternal life.

The many years that you have been amongst us as our Pastor are in our memories inseparably connected with the goodness and multitude of your works for our spiritual and material welfare.

You have on all occasions and at all times been ever ready to sacrifice your health and interests to attend to our needs and to convey to us the consolations and comforts of our holy religion.

Our minds have been instructed and invigorated by your frequent eloquent discourses and your lucid explanations of the mysteries of religion have strengthened and confirmed us in our faith.

But your care has not been limited to our spiritual advancement only. You have also been mindful of the material interests of the parish.

Principally through your zeal and energy our convent has been completed and furnished, affording us the most beneficent results in the training and educating of our young girls in the solid and attractive developments of true Christian life.

We can also point with pride to our splendid parochial house erected and furnished under your guidance without any expense to the parish.

You have also successfully solved the difficult question of heating our large Church, which is now accomplished at small cost while adding greatly to the comfort of the congregation.

We are indebted to your foresight and care for the beautiful organ which forms so important an addition to our Church music, also for the magnificent bell, the tolling of which calls us to our devotions from the most remote parts of the extensive parish.

The interior decoration of our Church has also engaged your attention, and we are glad to observe that in undertaking this necessary work you have so arranged, that no considerable outlay of our resources will be required at present and that no accumulation of debt in connection with it shall rest upon the parish in the future.

The manner in which you have discharged the duties of your high office, pursued with a zeal and energy almost beyond belief, bids you take timely rest, and we rejoice to know that you have decided upon such a course, and we hope you may derive much benefit from your well-earned holiday.

We will miss your presence and your kind words of paternal advice, but we gladly make this sacrifice since we know that you have made suitable provision for our needs in your absence, and that it will be for your good.

While away from us you will visit many places of interest. In the great nations of Europe you will see many magnificent Cathedrals and Holy Shrines so dear to every Catholic heart, and greatest of all you will have the enviable pleasure of viewing the Eternal City and of seeing and speaking to our common Father, Leo XIII Vicar of Christ on earth, the successor of St. Peter.

When there, dear Father, remember in your prayers your faithful children and parishioners in the distant parish of Tignish.

We will pray to God and to His Holy Mother that your voyage may be a pleasant and prosperous one. Having entrusted you to such safe keeping we are confident that He who rules the wind and the waves will return to us in safety our dear Father and Pastor.

Permit us, dear Father, to present you with this purse of money which we request you to kindly accept as a slight token of esteem and respect.

Assuring you of our earnest love and devotion and earnestly praying that Almighty God will return you to us with renewed health and strength, we beg on behalf of the Congregation of SS. Simon and Jude to subscribe ourselves,

Your faithfully,

Edward Hackett, Stanislaus F. Perry, Richard Keough, Joseph H. Gaudet, John J. McLellan, Peter Gallant, Francis Hughes, Maxime Chaisson, Onesime Chaisson.

Tignish, Dec. 11th, 1887.

REPLY.

To Edward Hackett, Stanislaus F. Perry, Richard Keough, Joseph H. Gaudet, John J. McLellan and others:

Gentlemen,—I thank you very heartily for the kind expressions conveyed to me in your beautiful, though flattering address, and I trust my trip to the old world will be pleasing and prosperous as you and I could wish. If my labors here during the last twenty-two years have been blessed with some slight measure of success, that is due more to your hearty co-operation with me in whatever was deemed necessary for the religious, moral and material advancement of the parish than to any extraordinary effort on my part.

I feel deeply the allusion you make to the day when it pleased God to place me in charge of this extensive parish, and when began those pleasant years that for me have been the happiest of my life. In a large and thickly settled parish like this, extending at one time from the North Cape to Mimingash in one direction, and on the other from the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to that of the Strait of Northumberland, and containing a Catholic population of about four thousand souls, my duties must indeed have been very onerous, and at times they must have been very imperfectly performed.

As it is the duty of all pastors of souls to be ever ready to afford the members of their flock, in health and in sickness, those comforts and consolations offered her children by our Holy Mother the Church, so my willingness that I may have always had to promptly discharge the functions of my sacred calling was forced upon me as with force from a sense of duty as from the pleasure I felt in ministering to the spiritual wants of such a really good and Christian people."

Although I can lay claim to nothing akin to eloquence, I am nevertheless rejoiced to hear that my plain and familiar instructions have not been delivered in vain, and that notwithstanding their many defects, they have not been without fruit.

It is again the duty of a pastor to watch over the material as well as the spiritual interests of his parish. In view of this fact, I have done anything towards finishing and furnishing our beautiful convent, the erection of the parochial house, and other improvements mentioned in your address, I only carried out your own wishes and expended the means you so generously gave me in such a way as to attain the end we had in view, and afford as much satisfaction to all concerned as was possible under the circumstances. Moreover let me add—and it affords me the greatest pleasure to have it in my power to do so—that the liberal and noble manner in which you have ever responded to the many appeals I have had to make to you for aid and assistance to enable me to accomplish the various works above referred to, has been such as would do honor to a priest of more than double the material resources of that of Tignish.

With such a splendid record before me, I have every confidence that when the interior decoration of the Church will have been finished, which will probably be about the first of next August, you will enable me to meet my obligations to the contractor for that important work in the same way as you have done on all other occasions of a similar kind.

I am glad that you understand how necessary a vacation is from time to time to a hard-worked priest, and how beneficial to his health a trip to foreign lands is likely to prove. These as you yourselves seem to very well understand, are the sole reasons why I am preparing to, in few days from this, cross over the great Atlantic to the new to me old World.

I can scarcely find language to express to you how sad I feel at the thought of being separated from you, my dear parishioners. If only for a few months. I trust, however, that God will enable me to return soon again to continue my work among you for some years to come.

It is my intention to visit some of the principal countries of Europe—countries that have been the theatres of many of the great events that have come down to us in the annals of history, and countries that have been also identified with all that is great and noble, in the idea of Christian civilization. As time permits I shall not fail to visit the principal places of interest that are usually attractive to the American tourist. When at Rome, and indeed wherever I am during my absence, I shall not forget in my humble prayers my good people of Tignish, and if I have the honor of a private audience with His Holiness the Pope, I shall implore a special blessing on you all from the common Father of the faithful and Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth.

Please to also accept my best thanks for the munificent gift you have been pleased to hand me, and which, for me has far more intrinsic than extrinsic value, as I regard it chiefly as a token of the union, love and harmony, that have always existed between me in our relations with each other as pastor and people.

Accept, gentlemen, in conclusion, the assurance of my sincere love and esteem.

Dugald M. MacDonald.

Tignish, Dec. 11, 1887.

A most extraordinary operation was performed at the Charlottetown Hospital on Thursday evening last. Mr. Mathias Landrigan, of Sturgeon, while eating his dinner on Wednesday, the 14th inst., accidentally swallowed two artificial teeth, which stuck in his gullet. This caused him great pain, as well as prevented him from swallowing anything. In this condition he was brought into the City Hospital, and on Thursday evening Dr. Conroy, assisted by Drs. McLeod and Taylor, having put the patient under the influence of chloroform, made an incision in the side of his neck, found the teeth imbedded in the gullet, and removed them. For a time the patient had to be fed by means of a tube passing into the stomach, but now he has so far progressed under the care of the good Sisters that he is able to take food in the ordinary way and is rapidly progressing towards complete recovery.

Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—Immigration returns for last month show arrivals in Canada 11,188 as against 7,018 in the corresponding month last year. The total arrivals for the year to November 30th are 128,162, as compared with 109,492 in the same period last year.

Hon. A. W. McLelan, Postmaster General, left yesterday for New York, en route to Washington. He goes there to conclude negotiations for the establishment of a parcel post system between the two countries.

Toronto, December 15.—Dr Platt, Grit M. P. for Prince Edward was unseated yesterday for bribery. Dr Chamberlain, Grit M. P. P. for Dundas, had his election voided for the same cause.

The sale of Timber berths took place in the Crown Lands Office here to-day, and realized over one and a quarter million dollars. Prices ranged from $800 to $6,400 per square mile. Representatives of American firms bought largely.

Montreal, Dec. 15.—Joseph Chapleau, who attempted to murder Mr. Verville in his grocery store some days ago, was to-day sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—The steamship *City of Sydney*, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, reports the Huango river overflowed its banks in the Province of Honan, China, Sept. 28th and completely inundated eleven populous cities. The whole area is now a raging sea 10 to 30 feet deep where once was a densely populated rich plain. The former bed of the river is now dry. The present lake was the bed of the river centuries ago; the loss of life is incalculable. Missionaries say millions of Chinese are homeless and starving. The Government in Honan reports to the throne nearly all the people are drowned in the district reached by the water. The only survivors are those who escaped to high ground, or took refuge in trees till rescued. The extent of ground swept over was seven thousand miles. There are already considerable sums contributed to the relief of the sufferers.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—The House of Commons has been summoned to meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday, the thirty-first of January. Sir John will then meet his followers with an increased majority.

Dublin, Dec. 16.—The Marquis of Ely, who some time ago refused to grant a reduction of 25 per cent. under the plan of campaign, causing the wholesale eviction of tenants and the dismissal of the New Ross Board of Guardians because they refused to treat the evicted as paupers, is now visiting Wexford estate for the first time in ten years. Yesterday he invited Canon Doyle, the leader of the tenants, to dine and discuss the matter. The result is that the Marquis has granted a reduction of 50 per cent., with easy terms of payment, and will reinstate all evicted tenants.

Mr. Sheehy, M. P., who was arrested under the Crimes Act, was to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor. Notice was given of an appeal, and Sheehy was admitted to bail. Upon being released he was again arrested on a charge of having participated in a meeting at Clonmel. Bail was refused and the prisoner taken to Clonmel Jail. Father Matthew Ryan was arrested under the Crimes Act Thursday at Ballyneely.

Berlin, Dec 16.—A new bill has been introduced in the Reichstag, authorizing the expulsion of all Socialists who have incurred penalties for violation of the anti-Socialist law or by belonging to secret societies forbidden by existing laws. In accordance with the provisions of the bill most of the Socialist members of the Reichstag may be expelled from Germany. The bill also permits the punishment of any one taking part in a Socialist congress.

Montreal, Oct. 18.—It is generally believed in political circles here that Joseph Royal, M. P. for Provencher, who is here at present, will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Mr. Diggles, a New York capitalist who is here in connection with the Calgary and Peace River Railway charter, has originated one of the most extensive schemes ever contemplated for reducing the passage between America and Europe to a minimum. His plan is a railway from Quebec to the most easterly point of Labrador, where safe harbors abound. He says the voyage could be made to England in three and one half days.

Thelma, Ala., Dec. 18.—Wm. W. Jordan, a crazy faith doctor, living here a year, has had great influence over negroes, and said he had come to redeem the Jews. He arranged a passion feast at the house of two negro women this morning, and told them a sacrifice was necessary. Frances Driver said she was willing to offer herself, and laid her head on a table. Jordan took a sword, struck her several blows on the neck and stabbed her a number of times, killing her instantly. The body was then dragged into the street by two other women. A white woman who witnessed the affair gave the alarm, and the police, after a terrible struggle, overpowered Jordan and conveyed him to the city prison. The negroes are greatly excited, and threats of lynching are made.

Dorchester, N. B., Dec. 19.—Thomas Landry, a section man of the I. C. R. here, was killed by a special freight train near Dorchester this afternoon. He with section foreman Brownell and four others, were going from their dinner on a hand car to work, which was about one and a half miles from the station. They took unusual care in the way of stopping to listen for a train; but as it was foggy and raining, they could hear nothing and were not aware of their danger. The special rounded at a sharp turn in a cutting a short distance ahead of them. The men all jumped from the car and attempted to remove it from the track, but before they could do so the train was upon them. All but Mr. Landry sprang back in time, but he being older was too late, and the train struck him killing him instantly.

Easton, Tenn., Dec. 19.—A snow-storm Saturday night caused the greatest blockade on the railroads