THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

All matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES ACT.

Last week we stated that our Ottawa advices contained the information that the legal advisers of the Crown in Great Britain had decided that the Jesuits' Estates' Act was strictly within the powers of the Quebec Legislature, and that in refusing to disallow it the Dominion Government had acted in a strictly constitutional manner. Since then an extra of the *Canada Gazette* bearing date of the 31st August, has come to hand, containing the following:

The Secretary of State of Canada has been instructed by His Excellency the Governor General to cause to be published for general information the following two reports made by the Attorney General and Solicitor General of England, on the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, intituled: "An Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates Act."

Law Officers to Colonial Office.

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,
July 9th, 1889.

We have taken the matter into our consideration, and, in obedience to your Lordship's commands, have the honor to report—

That, in our opinion, the decision arrived at by the Governor General not to interfere with the operation of the Provincial Act in question was right and constitutional.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD E. WEBSTER,
do EDWARD CLARKE.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford.

Law Officers of the Crown to Lord Knutsford.

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,
31st July, 1889.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands we have the honor to report—

That we are of opinion that the Act was clearly within the powers of the Provincial Legislature, and that there is no ground for a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD E. WEBSTER,
" EDWARD CLARKE.

The Right Honorable
Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.
etc, etc., etc.

In the light of the above reports from the Attorney General and Solicitor General of Great Britain, the contention of those agitators, whose ostensible ground of argument was the unconstitutionality of the Act, must appear most ridiculous. The importance of this decision by the highest legal authorities in the Empire cannot be gainsaid. They had no personal ends to serve; no political ambition to satisfy; nor were they actuated in arriving at a conclusion by the hope of public office or preferment. In giving this decision they spoke for the Imperial Government; they spoke for the Queen, for, under the British constitutional system, in matters of this kind, the opinion of the law officers is the opinion of the Cabinet, and the opinion of the Cabinet is the opinion of the Sovereign.

Anyone who has followed the question since the agitation commenced, should now, no matter what his previous opinion may have been, be thoroughly satisfied as to the constitutionality of the course pursued by the Government. Indeed there was no course open to them than that which they followed. They were sustained by the practical unanimity of the best legal authorities in the Dominion Parliament; this was followed by the non-political opinion of the Governor-General, and now the highest legal authorities in the Empire have, in unmistakable terms approved of their course. Referring to the matter the Toronto *Empire* has the following to say:

"Never before in the history of Canada has the position of a Government, when disputed, been so overwhelmingly vindicated as in this instance. It has been too much lost sight of, though it ought to be kept in mind, that when that Act (or any other Provincial Act) came before the Dominion Government, they had nothing whatever to do with whether the legislation was wise or unwise—that was supposed to be fully considered and decided by the Legislature—their finding that it was within the power of the Legislature to pass, and interfering in no way with the other Provinces or the outside relations of the Dominion, they decided that they could not properly interfere with its operation."

In view of all these facts it would appear that the occupation of those agitators, who made a pretence of doubting the constitutionality of the Act must be gone.

DELUSIVE PROMISES.

"One of the Americanizing Grit journals published in this city," says the Toronto *Empire*, "has the following editorial utterance:

"Dressed beef from Chicago finds its way now as far East as Halifax, although there is a duty of a cent a pound upon it. One of these days an agitation looking to an increase in the beef duty will arise."

"This is a typical specimen of the devices of the Grit organs, to make mischief whenever possible without the slightest regard to consistency. With the object of inducing the farmers of Nova Scotia to regard themselves as insufficiently protected from foreign competition, this leading advocate of the Grit and Wimanite movement to throw our markets wholly open to the United States, thus gives away its whole case for a great American zollverein. If dressed beef from Chicago can undersell the beef of Nova Scotia in its own provincial capital in spite of the existing duty and increased protection in the appropriate remedy, what becomes of the pretence of our copperhead press that Canadian farmers can profitably send their cattle to Chicago where there is such a glut of cheap beef? Could there be a plainer confession of the dishonesty and falsehood of the assertions made by our advocates of commercial union (the only right road to annexation) that our farmers would find a very remunerative market among our neighbors who have an enormous surplus of some of the leading agricultural products of both countries which they have for sale. Yet our farmers are told by Grit hypocrits that international trade under such circumstances would be so profitable as to compensate our agricultural community for the loss of their best market, by the closing of our factories and the dispersion of our operatives, that New England manufacturers may empty upon us their glutted stores and that New England operatives may give their custom to New England farmers. Chicago beef sold in Canada would hardly compensate our farmers, for no longer being able to make remunerative sales of their smaller and more perishable articles of produce to the operatives of a neighboring factory closed for the benefit of foreigners."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

DURING the two months ending August 31st, 1889, the public debt of the United States increased $7,400,000. Grit journals that are always so ready to chronicle any reduction in the debt of our neighbors, have not yet found space to announce this increase.

A SYSTEM of building houses entirely of sheet iron has been communicated to the Society of Architecture in Paris. The walls partitions, roofs, and wainscoting are composed of double metallic sheets separated by an air mattress, which is surrounded by different non-conductors of heat.

THE receipts of the C. P. R., for the last week in August were $450,000, an increase of $87,000 over the same period last year, and being the largest in the history of the company. It is estimated that when the grain crop of the North-West begins to move, the receipts will show a still more satisfactory figure. The friends of the C. P. R., are delighted with the prospects of the road under its present energetic administration.

POSTMASTERS throughout the country have been instructed by the Dominion Government to weigh all newspapers mailed to subscribers from the various publishing offices in Canada for one week. An Ottawa despatch to the grit papers says it is believed that this is the prelimary to the reimposition of the old system of taxing newspapers by weight, though it is more probable that the object of the order is to obtain information as to the amount of work at the various offices.—*Exc.*

A NEW railway system has come into use in Hungary, which is receiving more attention. For travelling purposes the country is now divided into fourteen zones, much on the principle of the adoption of longitudinal divisions for railroad time in America. Passenger fares are regulated now by zones, instead of by actual distance, and one uniform price is charged for all stations within the same zone. The new arrangement amounts roughly to a reduction of 25 per cent. and the first two days show an increase in traffic of over 300 per cent. The change is believed in London to mark an important epoch in railway history all over Europe.

THE fact that the probable falling off of immigration to the United States this year will reach not far from 200,000 persons indicates either that that country is not so desirable a home for foreigners as it once was, or that greater inducements are held out to the wage earners in Europe to remain at home. The diverson of immigration to Canada and the Argentine Republic is probably one cause, but it is believed that a still stronger cause is found in the better adjustment of industrial problems in the different European nationalities; and a substantial reason for this is that many skilled workmen who could find profitable employment in this country have returned, or are returning, to their European homes.—*Moncton Times.*

THE Grit scribes have not been haunting the steamboat wharves and railway stations for exodus items this year—at least not to any vast extent. The published statistics show that the grit papers based the exodus cry on a count of all the ins and neglecting to count the outs. The Boston steamers passenger lists for Halifax in the four months ending August show 5607 ins and only 3813 outs. The record for August is as follows: Nine steamers and 1632 passengers inward; ten steamers and 1737 passengers outward movement of tourists. The complete record for the six months will give a fair indication of the movement of population between the United States and the Provinces, the majority of the passengers being as a matter of course those going and coming on business or pleasure.—*Exc.*

IT appears that at the present time there are no fewer than six members of the British House of Commons who have passed eighty years of age. The oldest of them is the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, one of the members for Wolverhampton, the friend and colleague of Bright and Cobden in the anti-Corn Law agitation, who will be 88 on the 3rd of January next, and has sat for Wolverhampton without a break for 54 years. One year younger by natural but five years older by parliamentary birth comes Mr. Talbot, who has sat for Glamorganshire without a break, and with only three contests, since 1830. He is the father of the House, and with the exception of O'Gorman Mahon—who after a long retirement was returned for Carlow County in 1887—is the only M.P., who sat in the Unreformed Parliament. The Grand Old man of the Irish party is now 86. These three are giants; the other three have at all events given themselves the trouble to pass 80. They are Sir Gilbert Gennall, Mr. David Pugh and Mr. Isaac Holden.

THE report on farm mortgages for the State of Nebraska (1887-88) shows that of 215 farmers living in all sections of the State, 113 have their farms mortgaged, or more than 50 per cent. Of holders of under 80 acres 40 per cent. state that they were losing money. Over 41 per cent. of those whose farms are 80 acres reported that they were losing; over 40½ per cent. of those who had 160 acres reported that they were losing money; nearly 54 per cent. of tillers of 320 acres said they were losing money; 50 per cent. of those who had over 320 acres and under 640 reported that they were losing money; and 55 per cent. of those who had 640 acres and over reported that they were losing money. Thus it seems that in Nebraska the more land the farmer has the less chance he has of making farming pay. In the Nebraska labor report (1887-88) an attempt is made to discover the causes of farmers' failures, based upon the answer obtained from farmers, 88 farmers replied: "Too high rates of interest (borrowing money on chattel security and then paying 2 or 3 per cent. a month)." Fifty replied: "Low price of produce." "What we want," said some of the 50, "is anything to lessen freight rates and give us a better market." Forty-nine reply: "Poor crops." Nineteen reply: "High taxes." Ten reply: "Too many mortgages."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN SUMMER.

II.

Leaving Souris and travelling eastward by carriage road, one passes through a nice farming country for a distance of about twelve miles, when he comes to East Point. During all this journey he is in sight of the Gulf, and sometimes portions of the Nova Scotia shore are in view. In this stretch of country there are some very fine agricultural settlements, where the farmers' houses and outbuildings are models of tidiness and give evidence of comfort and thrift. At any place along here you could very agreeably spend a few days, and enjoy, to your heart's content, the luxury of surf-bathing, while you would have your bodily comforts attended to by the hospitable inhabitants.

East Point, as its name would import, is the eastern extremity of the Island. It is a long narrow neck of land that juts out into the sea, and the line of foamy breakers to be seen at nearly all times indicates an extended reef, dangerous to navigation. A lighthouse near the extremity of the point warns the maniner of his whereabouts. Continuing the road by which you came along the south side until reaching the Point, you find that you have turned right round and are now travelling towards the west. On this side, as well as on the southern side, there are a number of interesting places. North Lake and the surrounding country are localities where you can enjoy yourself, if you are so inclined. In addition to bathing and mackerel fishing, if you so desire you can go angling in the lake and neighboring streams, with a reasonable assurance of being rewarded by a catch of fine trout.

Pursuing your way westwards you come to the Church of St. Columba. This is a fine wooden structure, tastefully finished interiorly. It was built by the late lamented Father Pius McPhee. The kind and hospitable pastor, Rev. D. J. Gillis, who is at present absent in Europe with His Lordship the Bishop, has, within the past year, built a magnificent parochial residence beside the church. It is a wooden building of the most approved style of architecture, and finished with all the latest improvements, heated with steam, etc. It is quite fitting that this church should be called St. Columba; for, as that renowned missionary, when he left his native Ireland, established himself on the Island of Iona, where the surging of the sea was constantly in his ears, so here, also, the music of the waves is seldom absent.

About twelve miles west from St. Columba you come to St. Margaret's, where you will find another fine church and a neat and comfortable parochial house. The accomplished pastor, Rev. D. J. G. McDonald, is a charming host, whose guest is at once made to feel at home. The spire of St. Margaret's and that of St. Columba are important landmarks for the coast fishermen when they move out several miles from the shore.

From here, as, indeed, from nearly any point along the north shore, most interesting views may frequently be had. Looking towards the sea when the vast expanse of water lies calm and undisturbed save by that "ceaseless motion," and its bosom is dotted by hundreds of white-sailed craft of different models and various sizes, all in quest of the treasures of the deep, the scene presented is, indeed, one of rare beauty not readily forgotten. Or again, when the lowering clouds cast their shadows on the waters, and the erstwhile smooth surface of the Gulf is suddenly flected with foamy crests, the sight upon which you gaze, if partaking of the awful, borders also on the sublime. The boats now hasten to the shore, which they reach just as the angry billows begin to lash the banks, and the hundreds of vessels bend their course towards East Point. If they succeed in rounding the Point they are sure of a haven on the south side. From St. Margaret's, westward to St. Peter's, the coast is unbroken save by a number of small rivers and streams which enter the Gulf at intervals. The banks, in some places, are quite high and rocky, but for the most part the shore is not difficult of approach, and at nearly any place along here a few days can be pleasantly and beneficially spent.

MORELL AND ST. ANDREW'S.

About seven miles west from the Head of St. Peter's Bay, on the P. E. I. Railway, Morell Station is reached. The name Morell, given to this station, and by which the surrounding country is known, is that of the river which, near this place, empties into St. Peter's Bay. By the carriage road the river is crossed on a floating bridge, the only one of the kind on the Island, so far as the writer is aware. The mouth of the Morell is about three miles from the harbor. It rises many miles inland from the bay, and meanders through a fertile tract of country. The Morell is one of the most celebrated trout fishing rivers in the Province, and anglers from different places love to frequent this stream in search of the speckled beauty. The Morell district can boast of some of the best farmers in King's County. The most important agricultural portion of the district, perhaps, is not observable from the old post road; but in Morell Rear, on a road running south from a point near the station, for a distance of some eight or nine miles. Here you will find crops of hay, grain and roots that cannot be surpassed, and farm houses and outbuildings unequalled, we feel sure, in any other place of equal size on the Island. The whole settlement betokens order, thrift and comfort. They also possess a fine church and parochial residence. Their spiritual wants are attended to by Very Rev. Mgr. McDonald.

Some eight or nine miles west from Morell St. Andrew's is reached. This is a historic place, as being the seat of St. Andrew's College, established by the illustrious Bishop McEachern, whose name was a household word with a generation of whom but few now remain. At present St. Andrew's can justly boast of one of the handsomest church edifices in the Province. It is of wood, of gothic architecture and beautifully finished within. It contains several fine paintings, and has a bell over sixteen hundred pounds in weight. Adjoining the church there is a fine brick house, complete in all its appointments, the residence of the pastor, Very Rev. Mgr. McDonald, V. G., who also has, as we mentioned above, charge of Morell parish.

A few miles north from St. Andrew's you come to Savage Harbor, on the Gulf shore. This place is a charming summer resort, and is famed for its fishing and shooting, as well as its opportunities for salt water bathing. The illustrious Bishop McEachern, above referred to, had a residence in this locality and it was there he died.

THE steamer Stanley arrived here on Saturday afternoon last, and left again on yesterday morning.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Last week we reproduced from the *Empire* some portion of an interview which a representative of that paper had with J. J. Curran, Esq., M. P. for Montreal, regarding his visit to our shores. We now quote a portion of a letter from that gentleman, describing his visit to Charlottetown, St. John's, Nfld., and Sydney, which we find in the Montreal True Witness:

"When at last, after many vain efforts to get away, the Coban sailed out of our port, looking around to take stock of our fellow passengers, an inventory disclosed that not only was the Dominion fairly represented from many quarters, but the neighboring Republic was also there in the person of a tall Michigander, whom we designated throughout the voyage as 'Uncle Sam.' Ottawa gave us the Messrs. Harrison, jolly good fellows they are. Whitby sent along a rather severe visaged Scotch lawyer of the Grit persuasion, who looked rather glum at first, but melted at the close of the opening evening concert to the melodious strains of 'Auld Lang Syne.' I should have given *place aux dames*, and mentioned three charming young ladies from our own city, who were duly designated *les inseparables*. Mr. Drummond, of Petite Cove, was also with us, and two of his daughters. Who could have foreseen that one of them was so soon to be gathered in by the pitiless reaper, death, and that she was then making her last journey. Mr. Drummond has the heartfelt sympathy of all. Mr. Trenaux, of Farnham, represented the eastern Townships, and did his part well. Cornwall (Ont.,) more than held its own through Mr. and Mrs. Milliken. The Messrs. Wickam, of Prince Edward, were a valuable part of our contingent. Mr. Wilson, of Point St. Charles, carried off the palm as a vocalist. I also take the liberty of mentioning the Rev. Dr. Charles Taylor, president of the Anglican Theological Seminary, of St. John's, Newfoundland. He was the life of the party, a ripe scholar and thorough English gentleman, who will long be remembered by his fellow passengers on the Coban. Our trip to Charlottetown, having been made in the fairest of weather, was of the brightest description. We scouted the idea of seasickness. Every one did his or her level best to make the time pass agreeably, and everything went as merry as a marriage bell, which was only proper, as I forgot to mention we had on board an exceedingly agreeable couple who, if I mistake not, were on their wedding tour.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

"At length we reached the tight little island of P. E., that claims, and not without substantial reason, to be the garden of the Dominion. We arrived on Saturday night and our first greeting on Sunday morning was from Hon. Senator Howlan and his most amiable wife, who were hastening along the wharf to bid us *cead mille faithe* in true warm-hearted Irish Canadian fashion. After attending Mass at the Catholic Cathedral, which is, to be candid, a very poor edifice (soon to be replaced), where a very fine service was held, and, as one of the lady passengers styled it, 'A duck of a short sermon' was preached, we were taken in hand by the Senator, and the best of everything placed at our disposal. Talk of hospitality!

"We drove around Charlottetown and its environs. It is perfectly charming at this season of the year; numbering about 13,000 inhabitants it is progressing rapidly day by day. The public buildings are creditable, and it boasts of a first class hotel, the Davies House, whose genial proprietor is a general favorite. What shall I say of the welcome we were afforded by every one we met? The Hon. Mr. Sullivan, Premier of the Province, and a man of acknowledged ability and great popularity, who has presided over the destinies of the Province for several years; Mr. Blake, M. P. P., who represents the city in the Local Legislature 'by a large majority,' a solid Liberal-Conservative, clever, genial and generous, Mr. Caven, one of the professors of Prince of Wales College, an old graduate of the Propaganda; the Rev. Father Charles, President of St. Dunstan's College, who made us quite at home in the College quarters; the Messrs. Reddin, enterprising young merchants enjoying the reputation of "live men" ever ready to do a good turn, and many others not omitting my colleague, Captain Walsh, M. P., who used some very strong language in his own good-natured fashion, because we could not spend a day at his country seat and there find out what sort of a Paradise Prince Edward Island actually is; and just let me say here, that viewed from the water as we sailed out, a more picturesque place than the Captain's it would be difficult to find. The prettiest sight we saw in Charlottetown was the gardens around the public buildings. They are attended to free of charge by Mr. Newbery, one of the officers of the Provincial Government. The flower beds outrival anything I have seen, not even the skill of the florist who delights the eye in the grounds of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa can compare with the admirable effects produced by Mr. Newbery. I cannot close my remarks about those we met, without mentioning Mr. Edward Roche, the veteran librarian of the local parliament, now in his 75th year. Despite his age he took us not only through the modest buildings, but actually insisted on accompanying us to the roof that we might enjoy the view. Next to the "gem of the ocean" P. E. Island occupies the warmest place in the veteran's heart. Showing us through the little picture gallery, pointing out the the engraving of Daniel O'Connell he told us many anecdotes of the great liberator whose eloquence he had heard more than once. He spoke of a celebrated speech he had once listened to from the immortal Dan, in which he referred to P. E. I. as a little island with 40,000 inhabitants in the full possession of legislative freedom that was denied his ancient race of 8,000,000. "Little did I think at that time," said the old man, "that I should ever see the place myself."

Naturally Mr. Roche is fond of speaking of his sons, one of whom was a distinguished officer in the naval service of the United States, who lost his life in the Samoan disaster; the other is the well known literateur whose brilliant pen has contributed so much to popularize the Boston Pilot, and whose writings find their way into many of the leading newspapers and periodicals of the neighboring Republic.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE.

In our advertising columns to-day will be found a notice of St. Bonaventure's College, St. John's, Newfoundland, conducted by the Irish Christain Brothers, under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of St. John's. As the prospectus contains a full account of the nature of the studies pursued in this institution and the manner in which they are conducted, it will give a better idea of the end and usefulness of the College than anything we could say. We therefore append it:

PROSPECTUS.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REV. DR. POWER.

St. Bonaventure's College is conducted by the Christain Brothers, who aim at giving the pupils a complete and thorough education—elementary, commercial and classical. At this College boys may, without leaving the country, advance from the elementary stage to the subjects prescribed for the matriculation and arts and science examinations of the London University.

The chief object of the education system of the Christain Brothers being the religious instruction of their pupils, the moral and religious training of the pupils is most carefully attended to.

No effort is spared to secure the exact and efficient training of all the pupils in the studies pertaining to commercial life.

The studies are divided into three courses:

1. The elementary course is intended for young boys, who will be kept apart from the rest of the students, in dormitory, class and refectory. A resident matron will give them all the care their tender years may require.

2. The commercial course is adapted to boys preparing for business or more advanced studies.

3. The advance course comprises those studies necessary for students preparing for university examinations, for the professions or for the priesthood.

The collection of apparatus necessary for the study of natural science has been greatly enlarged, and no expense will be spared to make it all that the requirements of the students may demand.

The scholastic year is divided into three terms:

1. Christmas to Easter.
2. Easter to Midsummer.
3. Midsummer to Christmas.

FEES FOR DAY BOYS:

Elementary Course—$4 per term; $12 per annum.

Commercial Course—$5 per term; $15 per annum.

Advanced Course—$6 per term; $18 per annum.

FOR BOARDERS.

Tuition, Board and Washing—$160 per annum.

All fees payable in advance at the beginning of each term. Instrumental music and medical attendance are extras.

Students, unless personally known to the Brothers, are required, before entering, to present a letter of recommendation from a clergyman and a certificate of health from a physician.

Each boarder will provide himself with at least two suits of clothes and an overcoat, four day shirts, three night shirts, two sets of flannels, six collars, four pair of socks, three pair of boots, a pair of house shoes, two pair of pillow cases, two pair of sheets, two pair of gloves, six handkerchiefs, hair brush, tooth brush, combs, etc.

Three months notice is required before the withdrawal of a pupil.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1. Elementary Course:—3rd and 4th reading books, grammar, geography, writing, arithmetic, drawing, singing, etc.

2. Commercial Course:—5th and 6th reading books, English grammar and composition, French, geography, history, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, Euclid, algebso, mensuration, shorthand, typewriting, drawing, singing, elocution, etc.

3. Advanced Course:—The subjects of the commercial course, Greek and Latin classes, modern languages, natural philosophy, chemistry, trigonometry, navigation, etc.

Pupils of the second and third divisions will be required to take up only such subjects as may be considered suitable for them.

Communications to be addressed to

REV. J. L. SLATTERY.

DEATH OF PATRICK KING.

From the Springfield, Wis., Home News, Aug. 29.

One by one the early settlers are passing from sight. Year by year and month by month their ranks are growing thinner, and these dear old neighbors, who have grown weary by the wayside, take a final leave and are at rest. The News is again called upon to chronicle the death of one of these, the venerable and kind Patrick King, who departed this life at his home in Old Helena on Friday afternoon, the 23rd inst., at five o'clock, after being confined to the house scarcely a week.

Deceased was born in Ireland, and from thence moved with his parents to Prince Edward Island when about sixteen years of age. He was married there and three children blessed the union. In 1850 Mr. King moved with his little family to Wisconsin, and settled at what was then Helena, a thriving little place near the shot tower, and lived on the farm to which he then moved until his death. In April, 1852, he made the long and tedious overland trip to California, a journey which was accomplished in five months and three days, remaining in the golden state three years. On returning home he entered into the lumbering business with Hugh McCutchin, and with him continued in business until 1863, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. King then formed a partnership with his son, and the business was carried on under the firm name of King & Son, until Owen King, the junior partner, purchased his father's interest and he retired from active business.

Mr. King's life has been an active one; he was a man of energy and possessed great natural ability. His life partner passed away about eight years ago, since which time his health has been gradually failing, and it is thought that his annual visits south, during the winter months, were the means of prolonging his life for several years.

The deceased will be greatly missed by his neighbors and friends, and these embrace all who knew him, for he was a real gentleman, and a man whose friendship meant to his neighbors the possession of a lasting prize.

Two children survive him, Mrs. T. J. Clancy, of Helena, and Hon. Owen King, of this village.

The funeral took place on Sunday last. Short services were held at the old homestead, when the remains were conveyed to the Catholic church at Mazomanie, where funeral services were conducted by Rev. Father Jones, and his remains were laid at rest in the cemetry at that place beside those of his wife. The little valley has perhaps on no similar occasion seen a larger gathering of people than that formed by those who came to pay a final tribute of respect to their old friend. Of the number forty-six teams followed the remains to Mazomanie, while at least twenty more loads, many of them from a distance, did not go beyond the home. Twelve of these conveyances contained friends from Dodgeville. Truly, a good man has entered the rest prepared for such in the bright beyond.

[The deceased was a brother of Mr. Michael King, Rocky Point.—ED. HERALD]

PARNELL'S MOTHER DYING.

Mrs. Della Stewart Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, is, according to an account found in an exchange, slowly dying at Bordentown, N. J. To a person who recently called on her, she had the following to say:

"No, I am not dead, but dying. My life is slowly, but surely ebbing away, and I realize that my days are numbered. As they say out west, I am dying with my boots on, and I will not give up until I have to go to bed. My life has been one long series of trials and tribulations as far back as I can remember, but during my darkest hours I never thought of dying. I for I expected to live to see the Irish people on their native soil, led from under the bondage they suffered from English tyranny and oppression. But I don't believe I will see that happy day, for while the light of my existence is flickering, the hope of Ireland's immediate freedom is lessening day by day. I am now in my 74th year, and as my condition, mentally and physically, forces itself upon my observation, I often wonder how I have passed through so many trying ordeals and lived to such an age. My son has been trampled upon in his views upon the rights of the Irish people, and my heart has bled for every insult he has received. While he is suffering martyrdom abroad, I am being trampled upon at home. A certain man has been trying to blast my reputation, for he has instituted a lawsuit against me for the recovery of a sum of money which I do not owe him. This has necessitated a great deal of labor on my part, and has ruined my constitution. For over six months I have been overhauling papers and documents which have been accumulating in my effects of 15 years. I have gone through every one of those papers three times, and my eyesight has been ruined. I cannot see any more, and although it is necessary for me to go over the papers again, I cannot do it. The nerves of my eyes are burning, and I fear that within a short time I shall be totally blind, if my eyes are not closed forever before that time. The work must be done, however, for there are certain papers which must be found before the stand which I have taken in this lawsuit may be vindicated."

Mrs. Parnell is being attended by Dr. Ships of Bordentown, who visits her at frequent intervals. Charles Stewart Parnell, her son, is expected to arrive in this country as soon as he can get away from London. He is only waiting for a lull in Irish politics to come to his mother, whose condition is known to him.

14,000,000 IN ONE DAY.

Over 14,000,000 bushels of wheat were recently sold in New York city in a single day. What a monument of magnificent bread this would make if reduced to flour and made into snowy, sweet, palatable loaves with Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder. It is sold by all grocers.

The Williams' Piano and the convents—Nearly every convent and ladies' school in Canada, from Red River to Newfoundland, use and recommend the R. S. Williams & Son Pianos. Sole agents for N. S. & P. E. I. —J. P. Willis & Co., lower Queen St., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

FOR SALE.—At a bargain, a new Emerson Piano, only in use 6 months. Apply to R. H. MORROW & Co., Auctioneers, Charlottetown, September 4, 1889.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE latest news from His Lordship the Bishop was from Madrid, Spain, and bore date of August 25th.

MR. JAMES GUARD, of Southport, offers for sale a shire horse, recently imported by him. See his advertisement.

ANDREW HAND, executor, offers for sale two lots of freehold land on Brothers Road. See his advertisement in another column.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S fees in the Maybrick case amounted to 1,100 guineas. He had a retainer of 500 guineas, and 100 guineas for each day of the trial.

THE Quebec papers say that a much larger quantity of tobacco has been raised in that Province this year, than ever before, while the quality is much better.

ON Wednesday last in the Legislative Council Chamber, in the presence of a considerable number of people the oaths of office, as Lieutenant Governor of this Province, were administered to the Hon. Jedediah Slason Carvell, by Judge Hensley and John J. McGee Esq., Clerk of the Privy Council of Canada.

As will be seen by advertisement in another column, the King's County Exhibition will be held at Georgetown on Thursday, the 26th inst. Arrangements are made for conducting the Exhibition in first class style, and the most successful gathering of the kind ever held in King's County may be expected.

THE race between William O'Connor, champion oarsman of the United States and Canada, and Henry E. Searle, of Australia, for £1.000 and the championship of the world, was rowed on the Thames, London, on Monday last, and was won by Searle. The distance was four miles and three furlongs, and the best time was 22 minutes and 42 seconds.

THE Kingston Ont. Freeman relates that a few mornings ago "a young robin, in trying to fly from its nest in one of the tall trees in front of the Court House, fell on the grass-plot. A large cat sprang into the yard and taking the bird into its mouth started with it towards the barn. The bird gave a cry, when the parent robin flew from the tree and attacked the cat with such firmness that puss dropped the bird. The cat then backed up against the fence and showed fight. The old bird, not one bit dismayed, with bill wide open, feathers ruffled and screaming with rage, struck the feline twice. The fur flew. The cat was so frightened that it ran away as fast as it could and crawled under the corner of a building."

THE NORTHWEST.

It is expected, says a Winnipeg despatch of the 4th inst., that the Northwest ranchers will begin to ship cattle to Great Britain about the middle of the month. They were very well satisfied with the experimental consignment made last fall, and the shipments this year will be much larger than last. A train load of cattle has already been shipped from Manitoba to Montreal. Smaller shipments of Manitoba cattle have also been made during the past six weeks to the East, where the dealers hope to sell them at a profitable figure. Western shippers are pleased with the way the C. P. R. handled their stock last season. Consignments were delivered in Montreal in 6 days and 7 hours from Calgary, or 4 days and seven hours actual running time. Deducting two days for unloading and feeding at Winnipeg and Schrieber, that rate is but little slower than passenger trains run.

It is estimated that there will be 12,000,000 bushels of wheat for export from Manitoba and the Northwest, and the C. P. R. are perfecting their arrangements for moving this immense freightage. A prominent official of the road speaking on this subject said: "We are in a splendid position this year to handle the crops; for instance, we have 100 more locomotives and no less than 6,000 freight cars more than we had in the autumn of 1887, when blockades were heard of in the press. Then as you know, many of our engines can draw much heavier loads than they could then. Again, it is likely that about 50,000,000 bushels of this grain will be stored as usual at Port Arthur, for shipment to eastern points in the spring of the year. By this amount of grain stopping off there, it enables us to return our cars to be reloaded, in about one half the time we could if they had all to go on to Eastern points at once. Of course it does take a large number of cars to handle this business, for 12,000,000 bushels of grain, at say, 600 bushels to the car, means 20,000 cars, and say an average of 20 cars for a train is 1,000 train loads. There is every likelihood that the crop this year, both in Ontario and Manitoba, will be 24 per cent. heavier than last year, because that year autumn frosts played havoc with them. We shall have more chance to handle too, because it is expected to be ready to ship about ten days earlier than last year, when it only commenced to move about the 8th of October, while this autumn there is every reason to expect it about the last week in September.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

The September CENTURY contains a paper on Napoleon Bonaparte, of unusual interest and importance, being contemporary accounts, by British officers, of the ex-Emperor's exile to Elba, his voyage to St. Helena and life on that island. Not the least valuable part of this record consists of the conversations here preserved with Napoleon on some of the most prominent passages of his career.

The Lincoln instalment is crowded with absolutely new material, and has to do mainly with Lincoln's triumphant reelection. The authors quote freely from unpublished MSS. by Lincoln, and their own letters and diaries. The sketch of Chase's career is continued to his death, and includes an account of his appointment as Chief-Justice. A propos of the latter portion of the Lincoln history is the article by Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court on Chief-Justice Marshall, accompanying a rare portrait of the great Chief-Justice by the French artist, Memin.

An article appropriate to the season is Mr. Hamilton Gibson's ingenious and original study of butterfly and plant life, accompanied with illustrations by the author. This paper is entitled "Winged Botanists," and shows the remarkable botanical knowledge of the various butterflies in selecting allied plants for food in the caterpillar stage.

The American artist, Mr. Wores, whose studies of Japanese life and landscape have recently attracted so much attention in New York and London, writes appreciatively and most interestingly of Japanese things; and the text is illuminated by reproductions of a number of his oil paintings.

Mr. Paine, whose article on the "Pharoah of the Bondage" will be remembered, presents an illuerated study of the identity of "The Pharoah of the Exodus and his Son" —in the light of their monuments.

George Kennan closes his account of "The Kara Political Prison," in an article devoted to the tragic history of the institution.

Another illustrated article is Emmet O'Brien's account of "Telegraphy in Battle" during the civil war.

In fiction there is the second instalment of Joel Chandler Harris' "The old Bascom Place;" a striking, strange, true story by Cable, "Atalite Brouillard;" and a story by Mrs. Richberg King, "Jarrow Van Steen," illustrated by Edwards. The latter is a companion story to the same author's "Papa Hoorn's Tulip." James Jeffrey Roche has a poem on "Albemarle Cushing," and there are other poems by Charlotte Fiske Bates, Langdon Elwyn Mitchell, Louise Morgan Smith, Nathan Haskell Dole, and Richard E Burton.

"Ballot Reform Progress" and "Eight Hours a Day" are treated editorially.

Brander Matthews contributes a timely "Open Letter" on "The Centenary of Fenimore Cooper," and "Brio-a-Brac" contains contributions by Clinton Scollard, J. A. Macon, George Birdseye, etc.

To Shoemakers—Prime Sole Leather and a fine stock of Boot Tops just received at the Dominion Boot & Shoe Store.

If there is "Man or Boy amongst you" that wants a Suit or Coat or Pants and Vest for your own sakes go straight to J. B. Macdonald's.

Voluntary evidence given every day as to the superior quality of Boots and Shoes sold at the Dominion Boot & Shoe Store. If you want Boots and Shoes go there.

Blank books, bill heads and receipt forms in the best style, printed at the Herald Office.

GENERAL NEWS.

Steve Brodie, the New York bridge jumper, went over Niagara Falls, in a rubber suit, on Saturday last. He was picked up by watchers, and though bruised and bleeding at the lungs, soon recovered consciousness, and is now apparently all right.

Forest fires which have been raging in the mountains of Montana, for the past six weeks are now supposed to have been extinguished by the heavy rain recently had there. Snow to the depth of six inches covers the ground. The area burned is large, and the occupation of woodmen is gone, as everything has been burned to ashes.

The editor of the Paris Cocordo has been sentenced to four months imprisonment and to pay a fine of 7,500 franc for purloining court documents. The Temps says the Minister of the Interior has requested the prefects of different departments to receive no notice of candidature from Boulanger, Rochefort or Count Dillion, on the ground that they are interdicted and cannot comply with the conditions of the multiple candidature law.

The French government has consented to allow the Perfect to receive the candidacy of Boulanger and Rochefort and to permit the display of their placards, etc., in Montmorency and Belleville. The Boulangists are jubilant over the government's change of front, considering it a sign of vacillation. The Ferryists, on the other hand, are furious. The endeavor to restore harmony threatens to jeopardize the government's success in the elections.

One of the most disastrous fires that ever struck Williamsburg, N. Y., occurred on Saturday afternoon last in the mammoth sugar plant of Dick, Meger & Co. The entire establishment, a collection of buildings eight stories high, extending about 400 feet on North 7th Streen, 300 feet on North 88th Street, and 250 feet along the East River were reduced to ruins. Within the building were 1,700 barrels of sugar, valued at about half a million dollars. The total loss is about $2,000,000. A number of men were injured. The mills employed about 200 hands.

Dynamite exploded at Antwerp, on the 6th inst., in a cartridge factory killing several persons and doing much damage to property. The cartridge factory was situated behind the docks upon which a million cartridges were being loaded and was adjacent to petroleum stores. Two large Russian petroleum warehouses were set on fire and are now burning. Eighty thousand barrels of oil are burning. The loss will be many million francs. Owing to the intense heat the firemen were unable to approach the flames nearer than a hundred yards, and it would be impossible to extinguish the fire in less than 24 hours.

Advices to San Francisco from Honolulu, by steamer Australian, state that the British man-of-war Espiegle, returned there August 28th, after an absence of a month. She visited Humphrey's Islands and Riverson Island and annexed them to the British dominion. The Islands are twenty miles apart and supposed to be on the route of one of the projected trans-Pacific cables. While at Humphrey's Islands the Espiegle took on board twenty men of the British ship Garston, from Sydney to San Francisco, which was wrecked near Starbruck Islands, July 17th. The ship was abandoned. One boat, containing Capt. Pye and eight of the crew was lost sight of and has not been seen since.

Rev. A. B Parker, P. P., of St. Bernard's, Digby, writes:—"It is proposed to erect a memorial to the memory of the late Abbe Sigoyne—a man whose name is still held in veneration by all who knew him and who enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence and respect of all classes and creeds in the two counties of Digby and Yarmouth. This memorial is to take the shape of an academy for higher education, to be established in the county of Digby, and th