THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 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 facie* 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.

THE GRIT PRESS AND THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

The conduct of the Opposition press since the meeting in Washington, of the Commissioners appointed to take into consideration the questions in dispute between Canada and the United States, clearly shows that the opponents of the Canadian Government are much concerned lest an amicable adjustment of these important matters may be arrived at. This anxiety they have, in many ways, manifested. In the first place, as was made known when the Commission convened, its deliberations are secret, and the outside world can know nothing of its proceedings until the Commissioners shall have completed their labors, and transmitted reports thereof to the several Governments which they represent.

Yet, in the face of all this, the Opposition press has been publishing all kinds of news from Washington relative to the Commission. At one time it is reported that the Commissioners are unable to agree on any basis of settlement. Next we are informed that Canada's rights are to be sacrificed, and so on; all kinds of ridiculous statements are made concerning the deliberations of the Commissioners. Now, everyone should know that such statements are the merest conjectures, and cannot have the remotest shadow of foundation in fact; they are pure fabrications, having their origin in the imaginations of unscrupulous journalistic scribes.

Not satisfied with this, the Opposition press has given its commendation to the proposal that the Commercial Unionists should send a delegation to Washington, to lay their views of the international situation before the United States Government. The Toronto Commercial Unionists, with Goldwin Smith at their head, were the first to announce that they would send a deputation of their body to Washington to inform the authorities there that Canada was in favor of settling the questions in dispute by adopting Commercial Union. Next, the advocates of that theory, resident in Halifax, declared their intention of sending representatives to co-operate with their brethren from Toronto; and these proceedings are commended by such papers as the Toronto *Mail*, the Montreal *Herald*, and the lesser organs of the Grit party.

Now, if such tactics have any meaning or purpose, it can be nothing else than a desire to thwart the efforts of Canada's Fishery Commissioner in the discharge of his onerous duties, and to impress the people of the United States with the notion that these theorists represent the views of the Canadian people. Could anything be more preposterous? The Commissioners engaged in the consideration of these international questions were appointed by the different Governments interested, and duly accredited by these Governments to act in their name. As to the fitness of Canada's representative for the position which he holds, no one in the Dominion has for a moment thought of questioning it; and it is not so long since the friends of those who are now anxious to send a delegation to Washington to hamper him in his official capacity, declared their confidence in him by refusing to oppose his election to the House of Commons.

The subject to be discussed is that of the Fisheries, whether in arriving at a settlement of this question the deliberations of the Commissioners would assume a more comprehensive scope, is but a matter of conjecture. These tactics on the part of the Opposition clearly prove that they are afraid that an amicable adjustment of the difficulty may be arrived at by the Commissioners, in which they would be obliged to acquiesce. But could they only succeed, now, ere it is too late, in impressing the people of the United States with the false notion that a settlement on the basis of Commercial Union would be acceptable to the people of Canada, and get the United States press to discuss the question in that light, they are, doubtless, of opinion that all chances of a settlement would be destroyed, and then they could make a little political capital out of the fact that the Canadian Government failed in their endeavors to come to terms with the United States.

It would be difficult to conceive anything more dishonest, discreditable or unpatriotic than such tactics as these. Men capable of having recourse to such a mode of political warfare are certainly ungrothy of public confidence.

THE LATE REV. DR. GRANT.

Death has again visited the ranks of our diocesan clergy, and claimed as its own one of the youngest and most talented members of the Island priesthood. As we announced last week, Rev. Dr. Grant died at the parochial house, Cardigan Bridge, on Tuesday night, the 29th ult.

Rev. William H. Grant, D. D., was the eldest son of James Grant and Margaret Ryan, and was born at Souris on January 31st, 1859, so that at the time of his death he had nearly completed his 29th year. He was a man of great talent, a brilliant scholar and a sound theologian. When quite young his parents moved to Charlottetown, where he received his early education from the Christian Brothers, in St. Patrick's School. While there he manifested, by his aptitude for study and his facility of acquiring knowledge, that he was possessed of intellectual capabilities of a high order. On leaving St. Patrick's he entered St. Dunstan's College on the 15th September, 1873, where he remained for three years in the study of classics.

Having decided to embrace the ecclesiastical state, he, in the autumn of 1876, entered the Seminary attached to Laval University, Quebec, where he remained five years, studying Philosophy and Theology. During these years he availed himself of all the opportunities afforded by this renowned seat of learning, for the acquisition of a sound and thorough ecclesiastical training, and at the end of his brilliant course won, with much distinction, the degree of Doctor in Sacred Theology.

He was raised to the sacred priesthood by Bishop Racine, of Chicoutimi, in the Church of St. Joseph, Levis, P. Q., on the 31st July, 1881, being less than twenty-three years of age. Shortly after his ordination he returned home, and was appointed to a Professorship in St. Dunstan's College, where he remained three years, during the last year and a half of which time he was Rector of that institution, succeeding Rev. Dr. Chaisson, who had been appointed to the pastorate of Indian River. In 1884 he was obliged, on account of failing health, having been severely attacked with bronchitis, to leave the college and retire, for a time, from the active duties of the ministry. His health having somewhat improved, he was, in August, 1885, appointed assistant to the Rev. F. J. McDonald, of St. George's, Grand River East.

In January, 1886, he was appointed to succeed the late lamented Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, in the pastorate of St. James', Georgetown, and All Saints', Cardigan. He immediately entered upon his duties, and, although in delicate health, most zealously discharged the obligations which the spiritual care of the two parishes entrusted to him involved. In October last his health grew worse, but he was able to attend to his duties until Sunday, the 30th of November, when he offered the Holy Sacrifice in Georgetown for the last time. He had changed his residence from Georgetown to Cardigan but a short time previous to his death, and on Thursday, Nov. 24th, he was able to drive from Georgetown to his home at Cardigan. From that time until his death, on Tuesday night, he gradually sank. The last Sacraments were administered, and the consolations of our holy religion imparted to him by Rev. M. J. McMillan, of St. Teresa's.

Dr. Grant was a man of rare intellectual gifts; he was a correct and logical reasoner, and a zealous and earnest preacher. He was possessed of the most sterling integrity, was unswerving in his fidelity to duty, and unsparing in his condemnation of evil. The more one became acquainted with him the more were his numerous noble traits of character admired. He was a man of extraordinary energy and indomitable will. We need no stronger proof of this than the zealous manner in which he discharged his duties, even when enduring great physical suffering.

His remains, clothed in sacerdotal vestments and encased in a beautiful rosewood casket, were on view in the parlor of the parochial residence from Wednesday until the funeral on Friday morning, and were visited by large numbers of those, to whom he had been a spiritual guide and friend, and whom they had, in a short time, learned to love and revere.

The funeral took place on Friday morning, and was attended by His Lordship the Bishop, Revds. Angus McDonald, William Phelan, James Æneas McDonald, J. C. McDonald, Dr. Walker, John Corbett, A. J. McIntyre, John A. McDonald, E. Boyd, A. E. Burke, and J. C. McLean, and a large concourse of people of all denominations. The church had been suitably draped in mourning, under the directions of Rev. J. C. McLean. At 9 o'clock the prayers prescribed by the ritual of the church were recited over the body by His Lordship the Bishop. A procession was then formed, and the corpse borne to the church, while the clergy, in surplices and carrying lighted tapers, chanted the *Miserere*. Arriving at the church the coffin was placed in front of the Sanctuary, and the office for the dead was recited by the clergy. At the conclusion of the office His Lordship robed, and commenced the celebration of a Solemn Mass of Requiem, assisted by Revds. A. E. Burke and John Corbett as Deacon and sub-Deacon, respectively, with Rev. Dr. Walker as Thurifer, while Rev. A. J. McIntyre acted as Master of Ceremonies.

After Mass the Rev. John A. McDonald, of St. Dunstan's College, preached an appropriate Sermon from the following text: "Venerable old age is not that of long time, nor counted by the number of years, but the understanding of man is gray hairs."—Wisdom 4: 8. He dwelt, with much feeling, upon the brilliant talents and the many virtues and sterling traits of character with which the dead priest had been endowed

The absolutions were then pronounced by the Right Reverend Bishop, and the coffin was borne to the cemetery adjoining, by two elders from each of the churches of which he had had charge, the clergy chanting the *Benedictus*, and the large assembly following. The last sad rites were here performed, and all that was mortal of a talented and holy priest was consigned to the earth, to await the resurrection, within the shadow of the church whose altar he had so faithfully served, and within easy reach of his friends and late parishioners, who will, doubtless, frequently visit his tomb, and cause the incense of prayer to ascend to the throne of grace in his behalf. Grant him eternal rest, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him.

To his parents and relatives we extend our sympathy in their sad bereavement.

(*Boston papers please notice.*)

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The movement in favor of a national Canadian currency seems to be rapidly gaining ground. This, we think, is a step in the right direction, and we trust that the time is not far distant when all noteholders will have the security of the Government. Under the present arrangements Canadian Bank Notes of one Province are looked upon with distrust in another Province, and are scarcely negotiable at all in the United States. The establishment of a uniform national currency would obviate these difficulties and inconveniencies.

As will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns, a new President of the French Republic has been elected. M. Sadi-Carnot is a grandson of the celebrated Carnot, the associate of Robespierre, who voted for the execution of his King, and was subsequently Minister of War under Napoleon I. His father, a politician of the Extreme Left, is a poet, historian and philosopher, and has been a Minister of State in several administrations. President M. Sadi-Carnot, who is said to be somewhat of a Radical, is a favorite pupil of M. de Freycinet, was Minister of Public Works in M. de Brisson's Cabinet, formed in April, 1885, and continued in charge of the same portfolio under de Freycinet in 1886, but was dropped on the reconstruction of the cabinet in December of that year. He is described as a man with a beardless face, and is said to be very bashful. This seems to have formed his strongest claim to the Presidency, as he has not hitherto distinguished himself in any way.

The *Scottish Highlander*, of Nov. 24th, referring to Mr. Dillon's speeches in Scotland, has the following:—

"Mr. Dillon's speech on Thursday last, at Inverness, has made a deep impression on the public mind, and the effect of the others by which he followed it up—at Aberdeen, Galashiels, and Edinburgh—have already affected the tone of and produced a palpable change on Scottish public opinion. It is a great pity that this eloquent Irishman has resolved upon going back almost immediately to his native country, to be arrested and imprisoned as a common felon, when he can do such splendid work for the Irish cause on this side of the Channel. His friends should not allow it. His mere presence on the public platforms of Great Britain, applauded by thousands of liberty-loving Scotsmen and Englishmen, is the most eloquent and effective illustration that can be presented to the British people of the difference between the law now in force and its administration in Ireland and in this country. In his native land Mr. Dillon is by the Coercion Act, a criminal, liable to every form of degradation to which the vilest scoundrel can be subjected. In Scotland and England he is received and treated by hundreds of thousands as a pure, single-minded, noble patriot. As he himself said at Inverness, he 'had to come to England or Scotland to exercise the liberty of speech;' and perhaps the most telling sentence in his able address was the one in which he asked, 'If he was a criminal in Ireland was he not a criminal in Scotland, too?' Hitherto we thought that criminals were criminals everywhere, but the Tory Coercion Act has altered all that. A felon in benighted Ireland is a patriot and a hero in highly-favored Britain. Yet we are told that the law in both countries is the same!"

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

Wednesday last being St. Andrew's Day, the members of the Caledonian Club of Prince Edward Island, and their friends, celebrated the day in the usual manner, by a dinner at the Rankin House. The members of the Club, in plaid and bonnet, assembled at their rooms at 8 o'clock in the evening, where the officers for the ensuing year were installed, and other business transacted. They then, in a body, preceded by Mr. Peter Ferguson, Club piper, and keeping time to the martial strains of the *pibroch*, marched to the Hotel. The table was spread in Mr. Davies' usual good style, and the dinner was quite a success, some fifty guests partaking. Lieutenant-Colonel Irving, President of the Club, presided, and had on his right Lieut. Governor Macdonald, Chief; Hon. Senator Howlan, President of the Benevolent Irish Society, R. E. FitzGerald, Esq.; and on his left Hon. Senator Haythorne, Hon. D. Ferguson, Rev. James Carruthers, George McLeod, Esq. The Vice-chair was occupied by J. W. Morrison, Esq., Treasurer of the Club, having on his right Mr. Joseph A. Macdonald, 1st Vice-President, and on his left Capt. W. A. Weeks, of the Engineers. A. McNeill, Esq., retiring President, occupied the seat of honor at another table. In due time the "haggis" was brought in, preceded by the piper playing appropriate tunes, and was received by the assembly standing. When the procession halted, and his chiefship had been deposited on the table, the President delivered, in good style, Burns' address to the "great chieftain of the pudding race."

After most of the good things had been disposed of, the intellectual portion of the programme was proceeded with. The speeches were, we feel assured, of a higher order than is usual on such occasions. Letters were read from United States Consul George, Mayor Haviland, John A. Macdonald, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly, and others, regretting inability to attend. The usual toasts, in pure cold water, were enthusiastically received, and responded to in excellent style by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Senator Howlan, Hon. D. Ferguson, Rev. James Carruthers, A. McNeill, Esq., George Macleod, Esq., Captain Weeks, W. S. Stewart, D. J. McDonald, D. McKenzie, and others. Shortly after one o'clock, "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, and the company dispersed, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Obituary.

Died at Astoria, Oregon, on the 17th September, Captain Lemuel Callback McKay, late of the U. S. Life Saving Service, aged 54 years. The deceased was a native of Malpeque, P. E. Island, and left here thirty-two years ago. In early life he entered on a seafaring career, and for a time he was engaged in the coasting and transatlantic trade. In 1859 he went to Australia and engaged in prospecting and gold mining, and later in New Zealand. He was one of the first party of miners that successfully crossed from the east to the west coast of these Islands during the Maori war. After being twelve years on the gold fields, he again entered on a life on the ocean, getting command of a vessel bound for the Fiji Islands, and was there employed as a coast guard in the King's Navy. Leaving there he continued trading in the South Pacific until 1876 sailing for England, calling at Calcutta and other East India ports. He next visited Constantinople and other places on the Mediterranean, then he came to America intending to return home. On arriving in New York and learning of some new discoveries of gold in New Zealand, he returned there, but remained only a few months, finally leaving there for Oregon, U. S., arriving there in 1880. Shortly after his arrival he obtained an appointment in the U. S. Life Saving Service, where he remained until the 10th of August. While on duty at Shoalwater Bay he received an injury in his side, which in five weeks time cause his death. He leaves many relations in the provinces and elsewhere, including two brothers, Mr. H. E. McKay, Postmaster, Malpeque, P. E. Island, and Mr. A. McKay, contractor and shipbuilder of Moncton.—*Moncton Times*, Nov. 19.

General News.

LORD MAYOR SULLIVAN.

The London *Daily News* of the 3rd inst. says: the imprisonment of Lord Mayor Sullivan is a national scandal. He is a man of the highest character, both publicly and privately. The question which the people of Great Britain are asking in shame and anger is, what manner of law is this which converts such men into criminals? The *Standard* says: "We are sincerely sorry for Mr. Sullivan, but if he is a prisoner the fault is soly his own. The Government's task is a painful one, and the only effect of the present conduct of the nationalists will be to alienate the sympathy of even those Britishers who do not look with disfavor upon Home Rule."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Halifax *Herald* of the 5th inst. says: "The four-masted steamer *Parisian* arrived with the weekly mail Saturday night with 350 passengers. About two o'clock yesterday the four-masted steamer *British Princess* dropped anchor in the harbor. Captain E. H. Freeth reports: Left Philadelphia for Liverpool, 9 a. m., November 30th, and passed Cape Henlopen a 5 p. m. same day. On December 1st and 2nd encountered a gale from the northeast which was accompanied by heavy seas. On the night of the 2nd a flaw was found in the forward crank shaft. The ship was run along at an easy rate of speed, and on the 3rd bore up for Halifax to replace the defective crank shaft with a spare one on board, all else well. There are on board 7 saloon and 117 steerage passengers, who appeared to be thoroughly enjoying themselves when the *Herald* reporter was on board. The *British Princess* was built in 1883, and is owned by the British ship owners company, Liverpool. She is 420 feet long, and 2,558 tons register. The captain expects to have repairs completed by Wednesday night. The *British Princess* is a sister ship to the *British Queen* and *British Crown*. The *Nova Scotian* arrived from Baltimore last evening. She experienced heavy weather and had a boat smashed and knocked out of davits and lost three ventilators. The four-masted steamer *Assyrian* arrived last night from Liverpool via St. John's, Nfld., whence she brought about 100 exodians. She is 3,608 tons register, and was formerly the *Assyrian Monarch*, of the Monarch line. The *Portia* left New York on Friday for St. John's, Nfld., and Charlottetown, P. E. Island, without calling at Halifax. The *Bonavista* (which takes the place of the *Miranda* leaves New York to-morrow night for Halifax."

The American Magazine for December is in all its features a Christian number. The leading article, "Christ-Ideals in American Art," by William H. Ingersoll, gives occasion for the frontispiece, "The Boy Christ Disputing with the Doctors," engraved from a picture by Frank Moss; and a sculptured "Head of Christ," by Launt Thompson, is reproduced in line engraving on the cover. The article is replete with descriptions and illustrations showing how our leading painters and sculptors have represented the Ideal Christ. A very interesting account is also given of the origin and history of this ideal, which, according to early traditions, may be traced to a portrait taken in the life-time of Jesus.

Drawing upon his ample fund of personal recollections, Charles Gayarre tells, with a wealth of anekdote, how various means of amusement were provided for rich and poor fifty years ago, in a quarter of New Orleans that seems then to have been devoted—at least in the holiday season—to the Genius of Pleasure.

"Christmas in the Grand Army" is the story told by one of the surviving members of a society founded among our soldiers during the war. Its meetings took place on successive Christmas Days, the last being held just before the close of the conflict. Diaries of war incidents were kept by members and read at the meetings; often lasting over a period of years, and indicating by changed ownership the casualties of battle.

In the December number of Mr. Fawcett's story, Olivia begins to find out what sort of a husband she has acquired, and he in turn meets equal surprise in attempting to control her.

Salmon fishing in the Cascapedia river is described in an illustrated article. Lords Dufferin, Lorne and Lansdowne, as well as the Princess Louise, angled in this stream; but visitors from the United States, among whom was the late President Arthur, caught its biggest fish.

In another illustrated article, E. L. White has a pleasant sketch of the discoverer of natural gas at Findlay, O., to whom the people of that place should certainly erect a monument.

An interview with Walt Whitman and ancient version of the love story of Miles Standish will interest literary readers; there are some short stories, a thoughtful of new books by Julian Hawthorne, a paper on Home Decorations by Jenny June; Health Papers for December by Dr. Hutchinson, and poems by Edith M. Thomas, Charles Henry Luders, George Edgar Montgomery, Charles Lotin Hildreth, Hamlin Garland, and Andrew Hussey Allen. The Portfolio has three illustrated articles by well-known authors.

News from France.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a withdrawal of the resignation of Rouvier from the Cabinet. The withdrawal was made at the request of President Grevy. The *Journal Des Debats* advocates the election of M. Ferry to the presidency. The party of the Right has resolved not to support any Republican candidate. Threats have been made of a revolutionary demonstration to-day, but they are not regarded as serious. Extensive military and police precautions have been taken however, to guard against an outbreak.

Eight regiments of cavalry are held in readiness at Versailles. Yesterday and to-day the streets were placarded in all directions with posters which were torn down as fast as possible by the police. These read: "People of Paris; the Republic is in danger. The Congress is about to name Grevy's successor at Versailles. There is a monstrous conspiracy to deliver the country to Ferry, the famine breeder—to Ferry the Tonquinois—to Ferry, the valet of Bismarck. Republicans of all shades, Socialists or Revolutionists, shall we allow such a crime to be perpetrated. No! a thousand times no. Blood must not flow needlessly, but we will not recoil before any sacrifice to save France from being represented by the meanest of traitors. Citizens let us be ready and watchful. The Republic is in danger."

When M. Rouvier left the Chamber, he proceeded to the Palace Elysee and had a conference with the President. The crowd in front of the Parliament building then numbered several thousands, cries of "a bas Ferry" and "vive Grevy" were frequently heard. The Chamber reassembled at 4 o'clock, when a further recess was taken until six. The Senate took recess till 8 o'clock. Pasl De Roulede, leader of the Patriotic League, addressed the section of the crowd outside the Chamber and gave the crowd "vive Grevy" and "vive Boulanger." The people rejoined with "a bas Ferry," "vive la Republic." The Garde Republicaine assisted the police to clear the whole space between the Palais Bourbon (Parliament building) and the quays. The adjournment of the Chamber until six o'clock was the result of a conference between the four Republican groups, who unanimously agreed to adopt an order of the day declaring that the Chamber was awaiting the communication of the President, and would adjourn until six o'clock. When the session resumed at four o'clock the order was submitted and met with applause from both the Left and Centre, and carried by 531 against 3. M. Rouvier then returned to the Palace to communicate to Grevy the result. The sitting of the Chamber was resumed at 6.30, when Rouvier ascended the Tribune and announced that he had communicated to M. Grevy the vote of the Chamber on the order of the day. The communication caused the President to modify his resolution. He had never intended to enter upon a conflict with Parliament and would therefore send a message to the Chamber and Senate to-morrow informing them of his decision. The President declined to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, which therefore retained its functions. M. Rouvier's statement was greeted with cheers. At the conclusion the Chamber adjourned till 2 p. m. to-morrow. The excitement in the city is intense. A mob is gathering in front of the Palace Elysee crying for the President to resign. Revolutionary demonstrations are expected. Troops guard the entrance to the palace. The troops in front of the Palais Bourbon became so demonstrative that cavalry were obliged to charge them. M. Paul DeRoulede and Louise Michael have been arrested. There was a big demonstration in front of the Russian Embassey to-day, the crowd shouting "Vive la Russia." The police dispersed the gathering.

At the council at the Elysee Palace, after the second sitting of the Chambor, Rouvier explained the bearing of the vote. Grevy asked each Minister his opinion. All said that immediate resignation was peremptory. Grevy replied that the Chamber had brought about the existing situation, and the Chamber must bear the responsibility before the judgement seat of history. No doubt is entertained but that the President will resign. Congress meets Saturday. M. DeRoulede left the Chamber and proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, followed by a large crowd, whom he harangued, calling for cheers for Grevy. The only response was cries "a bas Ferry," "Demission," "Demission," The crowd was dispersed by police. DeRoulede refused to go and was arrested and taken to the nearest station. He strongly protested against incarceration. He was released an hour later. A good deal of rough skirmishing took place during the evening. Several persons got contusions. Twenty persons were arrested.

The Communists and Socialists are not idle. The meetings which are held every night show a vast increase of strength. A feeling of uneasiness prevails throughout the capital, and the quiet, Conservative people are getting thoroughly scared. Should either M. DeFreycinet or M. Ferry be elected to succeed M. Grevy as President of the Republic it is thought that there will be trouble. M. DeRoulede, who has resumed the leading role in the Patriotic League, even goes so far as to thereaten to turn the latter into a revolutionary society if ex-Premier Ferry, the man who showed the white feather in the Boulanger-Ferry episode and is mainly responsible for the Tonquin disasters, is elected president of the Republic.

December 2.—A number of members of the two Chambers held a session in the Palais Bourbon this afternoon to ballot for President preparatory to election by the Congress at Versailles to-morrow. The first ballot opened at 3.30 and closed at 4.30, with this result:

M. Floquet	101
M. DeFreycinet	94
M. Brisson	56
M. Sadi Carnot	49
M. Ferry	19
M. Faillieres	3
M. Grevy	2

The second ballot taken resulted:

Freycinet	190
Brisson	84
Sadi Carnot	27
Floquet	26
Ferry	11

Only Republican Deputies and Senators voted. Hundreds of Revolutionists and Socialists on the pretext that the Republic is threatened with danger, this evening formed a parade and started from the Hotel de Ville towards the Chamber of Deputies, followed by a big crowd. The police cavalry charged and routed them. The mob retaliated with a shower of stones and wounded a number of persons. The rioters finally dispersed. The Municipal Council decided to continue sitting until the election of President is secured. General Boulanger following the order of Generals to rejoin their commands has returned to Clermont Ferrand, his head-quarters. Some serious rioting occurred in Place de La Concorde this evening. Mounted police charged the crowds, several revolver shots were fired at the police. The latter were reinforced with infantry and a fresh charge made. Sixty persons were injured. A Socialist meeting was held in Sallier Savie.

Boston Markets.

Potatoes.—There is a steady good demand for choice sound. Island stock is selling as follows: Rose, per bbl., $2.15; Hebrons, per bushel, 72c to 80c; Rose, per bushel, 70c to 75c; White stock, per bushel, 70c; Meintyres, per bushel, 65c; Chenangoes, per bushel, 65c to 67c.

Eggs.—The market is liberally supplied with held goods and demand is very slack. There is a fair call for strictly choice new laid but very few to be had. Most sales of Eastern continue to 35c and under P. E. Island, N. S. and N. B. are dull at 25c.

Flour.—Trade quiet and nothing new to report.

Beer Bros. defy competition in Carpets and Oil Cloths. Just call and see the goods and prices. nov 30, tf

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Telegraphic News.

Montreal, Dec. 1.—The French Chamber of Commerce here has adopted a resolution asking Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian representative on the Fishery Commission, to demand payment by the American Government of the claim against it for hay duties, on the same principle that the United States asked and obtained reimbursements from Canada of considerable sums stolen by St. Alban's raiders and payment by Great Britain of the Alabama claims.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—The Government steamer *Lansdowne* has been ordered to perform winter service between Pictou and Georgetown. The *Northern Light* will be kept in readiness at Georgetown in case of emergency.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—The Ministry have asked the Czar whether, in view of the political situation, it is desirable to hold an Educational Congress in 1888, or postpone it to 1889. The Czar replied that it could be held next year. He said that the political outlook was satisfactory. There was no fear of new complications.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Parliament has been prorogued pro forma until Jan. 14th.

In future the Secretary of State's department will publish inquiries for next of kin. Four will appear to-morrow.

Railway legislation promises to be plentiful next session. Applications are pouring in daily.

Pictou, Dec. 2.—Word reached here to-day that the cage pit of the Albion mines, which was about being reopened, after being idle since the Ford pit explosion, some years ago, was on fire. The report proved correct, but the damage is not great, and nothing of a serious nature is apprehended. Officials of Acadia mine visited the pit yesterday. Everything appeared all right then, and it was confidently expected by their manager—Neat—that the pit would be opened in a few days, but it is now feared it will have to be abandoned.

Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 2.—James Donaldson arrived home at New Bedford, Pa., two weeks ago from a European trip. He came on the steamer *Alesia*, and was quarantined at New York for two months for cholera. When he reached home his wife washed and disinfected his clothes. She soon became sick and died from a peculiar disease, which the attending physicians could not understand. The body became black in spots. In a day or two undertaker Duffy became affected and is now seriously ill. Donaldson died on Wednesday. His son, daughter and a dozen other residents of New Bedford are down. The physicians are greatly alarmed and do not know the disease.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 3.—There was intense excitement here last night caused by a collision between the police and the medical students. The latter were parading the streets singing college songs when a policeman arrested one of their number named Dickenson. The others closed around the policeman who drew his revolver and threatened to shoot. He succeeded in taking the prisoner to the station, followed by the students. The students threaten to again parade on Monday night and serious trouble is feared.

Versailles, Dec. 4.—The result of the first ballot for President taken in Congress Saturday was: M. Sadicarnot, 303; M. Ferry, 212; Gen. Saussier, 149; M. DeFreycinet, 76; Gen. Appert, 72; M. Brisson, 26; other candidates, 26. M. Sadicarnot was elected on the second ballot, when he received 609 votes. The announcement was received with cries of "Vive La Republique." M. DeFreycinet and M. Ferry withdrew in favor of M. Sadicarnot.

Paris, Dec. 4.—President Sadicarnot was formally installed in the Elysee Palace this afternoon. Later on he received visits from ex-President Grevy, M. Rouvier, President Peitral of the Budget Committee, and other leading politicians. Newspapers generally approve of the election of M. Sadicarnot, and consider it an augury of peace. Telegrams from the Provinces without exception testify to the satisfaction felt at the result of the election.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—J. W. Gale & Co., wholesale dry goods, have suspended payment. The liabilities are placed at $150,000, principally owing to European creditors. The assets are placed at $100,000.

London, Dec. 4.—There were twenty persons killed and many injured by an earthquake at Besigmanio, Calambra, Spain. Several shocks were felt throughout the Province of Calabra. The town of Bogliano Gravena, suffered severely.

The Century for December.

The December Century opens with a frontispiece portrait of Lincoln from a photograph made about the time of his inauguration, which event is the subject of the present part of the Lincoln History. Messrs. Nicolay and Hay continue in this number the promised publication of new material. The narrative begins with Mr. Lincoln's departure from Springfield, and includes an authentic account of his farewell to his neighbors and of the speeches made at Indianapolis, Columbus, Steubenville, Trenton, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg. An exact statement of the facts in regard to Lincoln's secret night journey through Baltimore is given, accompanied by unpublished letters from Seward, Scott, and General Stone. The circumstances attending the revision of the inaugural address are related with particularity, the text of that document being printed in full, with the references to Mr. Seward's suggestions for alterations in foot-notes, so that the reader may see which of these suggestions were adopted by the President and which rejected. The comparison affords an insight into Mr. Lincoln's attitude toward the crisis which he was so soon to be called upon to meet. The famous closing paragraph is printed in fac-simile, accompanied by a similar reproduction of Seward's suggestion for the same paragraph. Accompanying the paper are portraits of Seward, President W. Seward, and Ward H. Lamon, together with a sketch of the inaugural scene.

Prof. Charles W. Shields, of Princeton College, contributes an important and interesting paper, entitled "The United Churches of the United States," being a review of the Century Editors on Christian Unity, which were written as comments on his former article of the same title. The letters received were from many denominational sources. Prof. Shields in his summing up says: "Never were the signs as well as the needs of such union more apparent, never was the feeling so deep and growing that the divisions in the Christian Church must some how come to an end."

Mr. Kennan's second paper deals with the "Prison Life of the Russian Revolutionists" and answers the question, What is the specific nature of the wrongs which call forth, especially among the youth of Russia, such manifestations of fierce, passionate hatred for the Tsar, and which inspire such persistent and desperate attempts to take his life? The material upon which these articles are based has been derived mainly from three sources; first, the personal examination of a large number of Russian prisons; second, the statement of three or four hundred men and women who have been shut up in those prisons for terms ranging from six months to seven years and at various times from 1874 to 1885; and, third, the statement of Russian officials who are now or have been at some time connected with the prison administration. Mr. Kennan describes the defects in Russian law and in prison management, the treatment of political prisoners and their daily life, the spy system, and specific instances of Russian cruelty are cited in support of the writer's conclusions.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Rev. Dr. Grant, the stores at Cardigan Bridge were closed and business suspended on the day of his funeral.

The autumn term of the United States Congress opened at Washington on Monday last. Speaker Carlisle, of the House of Representatives, was re-elected.

As the *Patriot* is a newspaper that professes to give the news, will it kindly inform its readers when the "diocese of Georgetown and Cardigan" was created? This will certainly be news to most people.

Local and Special News.

The child of the Princess Beatrice and of Prince Henry of Battenberg, which was recently born in Balmoral Castle, in the Highlands of Scotland, has been baptised by water from the River Jordan.

Heavy Shawls 70 cents to $1.00; Heavy All-wool double-width Cloth for 40 cents; All-wool Tweed for 9 cents; Dress Goods at any price, and 2000 more bargains at Beer Bros. nov 30, tf

It is said in England that the Russian wheat crop this year has been better than for ten years.

The London *Times* says Parnell is hiding for fear of his life.

A Matter of Economy.—As a matter of economy Burdock Blood Bitters is the cheapest medicine in use, for it takes less to cure chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood, than of any other known remedy. Burdock Blood Bitters is only one dollar a bottle.

Mrs. Charles Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes "I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

Mr. Sullivan, Lord Mayor of Dublin, went to prison last Friday.

A Postmaster's Opinion.—"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh, postmaster of Umfraville, Ont., "having used it for soreness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it."

Many ladies in Dublin have been reduced to poverty by the loss of their rents.

To be free from sick head-ache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Lord and Lady Ramsay died suddenly in France last week.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Switzerland has recently adopted a law placing the manufacture of wines and liquors in the hands of the government.

A Claim Verified.—Burdock Blood Bitters claims to cure all curable diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and blood. That it actually performs all it claims, is proven by testimonials from parties which none can dispute. Send for testimonials of remarkable cures.

First little girl: "My father is an editor, what does yours do?" Second little girl: "What ever mama tells him."

Some of the Western Politicians collect the seeds of a plant, powder and sift them, and then bake into cakes, which they smear with oleomargarine and eat. In preparing this article of food they use an article known as Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder, that is acknowledged to be the best in the world.

The latest novelty for gentlemen's wear is a small thermometer for a breast pin. When a man gets left he can thus easily tell if it is a cold day.

Nil Desperandum.—"Never despair," is a good motto for all. If afflicted with any lingering disease, remember "while there is life there is hope." Never despair of relief until you have tried Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures diseases of the stomach, stomach, liver and blood when all other medicines fail.

As a general thing we don't find fault with a woman's inconsistency until we have been made a victim of it.

In a Dreadful Condition.—Hattie E. Bantham, of Mill Village, Ont., says, "My cough was dreadful, I could not sleep at nights on account of it, but when I used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I had rest and was quickly cured. All druggists sell this invaluable cough remedy.

A bachelor suggests that births should be announced under the head of new music.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

Sealed orders have been received by the commanders of the French army to protect the republic.

A Hint to House-keepers.—Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for croup, sore throat, and a cut foot and can highly recommend it to everybody."

General Boulanger has returned from Paris to Clermont-Ferrand to take command of his corps.

Mothers.—Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend. 35 doses, 35 cents. 12 wks nov 9

President Eliot, of Harvard, who has lately arrived from Europe, says that the English language is spreading over the continent of Europe as the universal language.

Flannel 12 cents, Gingham 6 cents, Towels 2 cents. Heavy Ulsters $2, Fur Capes 75 cts., and 1000 more bargains at Beer Bros. nov 30, tf

Twenty persons were killed by earthquake in Spain last week.

Market Prices.

Charlottetown, Dec. 6, 1887.

Veal ℔ lb	$0.04	@ 0.4½
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb	00.6	@ 0.6
Beef (small) ℔ lb	00.7	@ 0.10
Mutton ℔ lb	0.05	@ 0.08
Pork (small)	0.06	@ 0.08
Pork ℔ carcass	0.5½	@ 0.06
Lamb ℔ lb	0.08	@ 0.09
Ham ℔ lb	0.13	@ 0.14
Fowl, per pair	0.35	@ 0.40
Butter, (fresh,)	0.20	@ 0.21
Butter (tub)	0.17	@ 0.18
Eggs ℔ doz	0.17	@ 0.18
Oats ℔ bush, (black)	0.20	@ 0.25
Hay ℔ 100