THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1884.

More Grit Reaction.

NEVER an election takes place but the Grits profess to derive some comfort therefrom. Even last August when their "independent" candidate was so badly defeated in Queen's County they laid the unction to their souls that he received some hundreds of votes more than did Mr. Laird, whom they set up as having polled the straight Grit vote in 1882. No matter how badly one of their men may be beaten, they always see signs of a Grit re-action.

Two contests recently took place in the Province of Quebec—one to fill the vacancy for Megantic in the Local Legislature, caused by the elevation of the sitting member, Hon. George Irvine, to the Bench of the Admiralty Court, and the other in Beauce, caused by the appointment of Mr. Bolduc, the representative of that county to the Senate. The Hon. George Irvine, although formerly identified with the Conservative party, had, for some years past, given them a determined opposition in the Quebec Legislature, notwithstanding which he was recommended by Sir John Macdonald to the Imperial Government for the high position, the acceptance of which was the immediate cause of the election. At the last general election Mr. Irvine was returned to the Legislature by the very considerable majority of four hundred and forty-four. The other day, Mr. Whyte, the Grit candidate, was elected by the very meagre majority of fifteen! These figures tell their own tale, and present to the observant reader, incontrovertible proof of a Grit reaction, do they not? When in September last an election took place in the same county for the Commons, one of the most popular men of the Grit party in Quebec secured the seat by the narrow majority of forty-one, and even his return forms the subject of an enquiry now pending before the Courts. 444—41—15. Significant figures, very!

Beauce was formerly a Grit constituency in which, in 1876, Mr. Bolduc was elected in the Grit interest. In 1878 he again carried the county by a majority of 1264 in a total vote of 3042, and at the local election in that year Mr. Poirier (Grit) was returned by a majority of 438. In 1882 Mr. Bolduc appealed to the electors in support of the Conservative party, and was returned by a majority of 1122 out of only 1824 votes polled. From these figures it will be seen that Beauce is naturally Grit, and that only Mr. Bolduc's great personal popularity could have secured his election after his change of politics. In 1878, as a Grit, he polled 2153 votes to his opponent's 889. In 1882, as a Conservative, he received but 1523 votes, 630 electors having withdrawn their support from him, although they refused to vote for his opponent, who received only 401 votes. The other day Mr. Taschereau (Conservative) was returned by a majority of 320 votes, after a fierce contest, where personal issues were largely introduced. Thus, to use the grandiloquent words of Mr. L. H. Davies, doth "the chariot of that great man, that firm patriot, that upright politician, that noble spirit, the Hon. Edward Blake, roll on to victory."

Liberal Leaders.

LAST session the Quebec Legislature appointed a Commission to enquire into certain charges preferred by Mr. Mercier, the leader of the Grit opposition, against Judge Mousseau, ex-Premier of the Province, in connection with the letting of contracts for the Parliamentary buildings. The enquiry was long and tedious, and whatever may be the result of it, Mr. Mercier did not improve upon closer acquaintance. It was proved that he had received five thousand dollars as consideration for the withdrawal of certain personal charges against Mr. Mousseau's election, and that fifteen hundred dollars of this amount having sufficed to defray all law costs, the remaining three thousand five hundred he corruptly put in his own pocket. Fearful of this exposure, Mr. Mercier implored of Captain Trudel, one of his personal friends, and from whom he had received the money, to give him a letter to the effect that the sum paid was only the amount of the costs. This he urged upon Capt. Trudel, persuading him that as he was only a private citizen it was no business of the public if he told a lie, and at the same time offering him a share of the $3,500 as an inducement. He also wrote to Mr. Langelier, M. P. for Megantic, beseeching him to use his influence with Capt. Trudel to obtain the letter, and like Blaine with his friend Fisher, enclosing a draft of the letter which he desired to receive, declaring that it was a matter of life and death to him. But Captain Trudel was made of sterner stuff, and refused to become a party to such proceedings. When summoned before the Commission he told the story, the substance of which we have given above, whereupon Mr. Mercier obtained the attendance of some half dozen witnesses, who swore that they would not believe Capt. Trudel upon oath. But the testimony of Mr. Langelier, Mr. Mercier's own political friend, was still there, and now numbers of other leading men have come forward and testified as to Capt. Trudel's probity of character. This dastardly attempt of Mr. Mercier to blacken and ruin Capt. Trudel's reputation is the more atrocious when it is considered that at that very time he was under heavy pecuniary obligations to his friend, who had assisted him when in serious difficulties. And this Mr. Mercier is the gentleman whom we are to regard as the representative and spokesman of the Grit party in Quebec, whom Mr. Mowatt has been folding to his arms in Ontario, and whom Mr. Blake was recently toasting and slobbering over in Montreal. Verily they are known by the company they keep. By the way, we may note, as a significant fact, that Mr. Laurier, M. P., a very prominent Grit, when summoned before the Commission not only declined to attend, but defied the Commission to compel him to do so. What is the reason for this action? Is it to shew his contempt for the Legislature of his Province, or is it because he knows something which it would be inconvenient to reveal? It is safe to assume that if his testimony would do his party any good he would willingly attend.

Lighting our Streets.

WE observe, by the proceedings of the City Council at their last meeting on Monday night, that they dealt with the matter of lighting the streets of Charlottetown. Tenders having been called for a period of five years or more, three proposals were received, as follows: from the Gas Company for $28 per lamp, from E. Palmer, jr. for $22 per lamp with vapor light, and from Henry Coombs for $17.50 per lamp with kerosene and patent reflector. The Council accepted the tender of the Gas Company for one year only.

What we should aspire to in Charlottetown is the electric light, which would be found not only more efficient, but, we honestly believe, far cheaper in the end. The gas lamps cost the city about nine cents each per night for twenty-five nights per month, the average number in which they are lighted. Now, one electric lamp at the Medical Hall corner would light all upper Queen Street, and western Grafton Street, and a considerable portion of lower Queen Street, and of eastern Grafton Street. Another electric lamp near the *Examiner* office, would light Great George Street to the Provincial building, and nearly the whole of Water Street, from end to end. Ten or twelve electric lights would be more valuable than the whole of our gas lamps, which number between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and forty, and, we believe, would cost far less; but even did they cost as much as the gas the result in the perfect lighting of the city would be far more satisfactory. The cost of lighting by electricity varies very considerably. Winnipeg pays as high as $1.25 per lamp per night for thirty lights, Toronto pays only about half as much, while Ottawa pays only 22 cents per lamp per night. We trust that in the coming year our Civic authorities will obtain information upon the probable cost of so lighting the city. There is no doubt that electricity will ere long come into as familiar use as gas or kerosene, and it behoves us to keep pace with the times, and not remain for ever in our "Sleepy Hollow."

The Jamaica Question.

THE discussion of the question of a political union of Jamaica with the Dominion has been brought to a summary halt by the determined refusal of the Legislative Council of that Island to consider proposals to that end. It will be remembered that a short time ago the Hon. Mr. Solomon visited Ottawa and consulted with Sir John Macdonald upon the subject. Upon his return home he laid the matter before his colleagues, but failed to find a supporter for his scheme, the adverse vote standing 8 to 1. It appears that our neighbors of the United States have got the start of us, and have been negotiating through the Colonial office for the adoption of a reciprocity treaty with Jamaica in certain articles. A Committee of the Legislative Council, upon which were two gentlemen of the familiar name of Farquharson, reported upon the Secretary of State's despatch:—

The Committee fully recognize the desirableness, and indeed the urgent need for early and special arrangements with the United States Government for the free entry of the British West Indian sugar into that country, and they recommend that in return for the abolition of the existing heavy United States duties on sugar, the Legislative Council should agree to admit the following products of the United States into Jamaica duty free:

Bread and biscuit, butter, cheese, corn, flour, lard, kerosene oil.

Although this report was not immediately adopted, there is little doubt that it meets with the approval of the large majority of the Council. Of course the consent of the Imperial Government is necessary to the conclusion of any treaty, and it is probable that they will favor an alliance with Canada, rather than a commercial arrangement with a foreign state.

THE Rev. Thomas Broyderick, referred to in another column as one of the Masters of Ceremonies at the opening of the Plenary Council, at Baltimore, is a native of Charlottetown, and a son of the late Mr. Thomas Broyderick, merchant, Queen street.

Presidential Election.

ALTHOUGH the Presidential Election took place yesterday week, the result is not yet definitely known, though it is generally believed, and even admitted by prominent Republicans, that Cleveland has been successful. From present appearances it would seem as if a desperate effort will be made to repeat the "count out" of 1876 and to place Blaine in the White House at any cost. Should this be attempted it is hard to say what may be the consequences. The issue hinges upon the vote of New York, where the majority on either side is very small. At the last moment Tammany went back upon Cleveland and lent its influence to Blaine in return for Republican support for its candidates for civic honors. The following is the electoral vote so far as ascertained at present writing:—

FOR CLEVELAND		FOR BLAINE.	
Alabama	10	California	8
Arkansas	7	Colorado	3
Connecticut	6	Illinois	22
Delaware	3	Iowa	13
Florida	4	Kansas	9
Georgia	12	Maine	6
Kentucky	13	Massachusetts	14
Louisiana	8	Minnesota	7
Maryland	8	Nebraska	5
Mississippi	9	Nevada	3
Missouri	16	New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	9	Ohio	23
New York	36	Oregon	3
North Carolina	11	Pennsylvania	30
South Carolina	7	Rhode Island	4
Tennessee	12	Vermont	4
Texas	13	Wisconsin	11
Virginia	12	Michigan	13
West Virginia	6		
Indiana	15		
Total	219	Total	182

EDITORIAL NOTES

WHY is it that there is no officer at this port charged with the duty of inspecting and weighing imported flour? The other day in Halifax we observed that every barrel landed from the steamer was immediately weighed. A local dealer informs us that he has often received barrels from eighteen to twenty pounds short in weight. This should not be allowed to continue.

MR. D. A. McNEILL, of Kensington, having accepted an agency for the HERALD, will shortly wait upon our subscribers in Prince County, and we shall be glad if they can find it convenient to pay him the amount of their indebtedness. He will also take the names of new subscribers, and we shall be much obliged if our patrons will extend to him their assistance in further increasing what is already a very handsome subscription list.

THE Montreal *Daily Witness* is a journal of a religious tone, notorious for its untruthfulness. The other day it whined over the fact as it stated, that upon a recent Sunday the Dominion Government passed several Orders in Council, none of them of so great importance as to warrant such an outrage upon the sanctity of the day. Taking their cue from the *Witness*, and sheltering themselves under its religious character, other Grit papers were only too happy to make the most of the report, and one of them went so far as to assert that it was in consequence of the temporary leadership of a Catholic (Sir Hector Langevin) that this breach of the Decalogue occurred. We never believed the report as circulated by the *Witness*, so that we are not surprised to find that it has been promptly contradicted, and the announcement made that such a circumstance has never happened during the present *regime*, the last occurrence of the kind having been in 1877, during the reign of Mr. McKenzie.

ELSEWHERE to-day we publish a letter from "A Citizen," upon the disgraceful state of our sidewalks. Everywhere we hear similar complaints. But the sidewalks are not the only objects of neglect—everything belonging to the city is fast going to ruin. The streets, which are dusty in summer, are ankle deep with mud and full of holes in spring and autumn. Take Spring Park Road for instance—some years ago it was macadamized, and as one of the principal thoroughfares to the city, was in fairly good condition—last week it was scarcely passable, and the holes in the roadbed absolutely dangerous. But what can be expected when the only repairs put upon the streets this summer consisted of a few loads of brickbats from the old post office, and which were ground into powder within forty-eight hours. The Fire Department is inefficient, and nothing has been done to provide the new hose so much required, and to which we referred some time ago. Instead of the Chief Engineer having any authority or influence, we understand that his movements are persistently thwarted by some of the City Councillors. The Police force is a farce, and our opinions upon it have already been recorded. The Market Hall is a standing disgrace, and provoked the sarcasm of Price Webber the other night, who suggested the propriety of giving a benefit entertainment to procure glass for the windows. Although such a fuss was made a few years ago about a park, what is being done to improve it now that we have got one? Nothing. Altogether the administration of our present Civic rulers has been highly discreditable; and we trust that our taxpayers will take the matter in their own hands at the approaching election, and place in power men of some business capacity and public spirit, who will rescue Charlottetown from the reproach and disgrace which are fast blurring its fair name.

Movements of the Fishing Fleets and Fish Receipts.

We notice forty fishing arrivals at this port the past week, as follows:

Vessels.	*Grounds.*	*Codfish.* lbs.	*Halibut.* lbs.	*Mackerel.* bbls.
19	Georges	550,000	6,200	
2	Cape Shore	90,000		
	Shore	72,000		
3	Bk hali'ty'g		130,000	
7	Mackereling			1,525
9	Bay St. Lawrence			2,028
	Imports			37
40		712,000	136,200	3,590

Other receipts, 500 quintals mixed fish and 511,000 lbs. pollock.

For the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 394,100 lbs. of codfish, 62,500 lbs. halibut, 5,028 bbls. mackerel, 109,000 lbs. pollock, 3,150 qtls. cured hake, 53,000 lbs. hake, 40 bbls. herring, and 30 casks oil.

Last week the receipts were 605,700 lbs. codfish, 202,200 lbs. halibut, 4,260 bbls. mackerel, 195 bbls. herring, 800 qtls. hake, 466,000 lbs. pollock, and 1,200 boxes smoked herring.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Nov. 7.*

St. Joseph's Society Bazaar.

JUST as we are going to press the St. Joseph's Bazaar has been opened by His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown. It is impossible to describe in our limited space the magnificent collection of useful and ornamental articles that are displayed on the fancy tables—or the tempting array of sweets and savories with which the refreshment counters are groaning—to say nothing of the two tempting tea tables, with their shining array of silver, glass and china. The display of work is finer than has ever been seen at a Charlottetown Bazaar, and if the sales are as brisk as the fair vendors are confident of making them, the success of the Fair will be unparalleled. There are some very handsome pieces of work to be lottered, and also some very finely executed works of art. First on the list comes a portrait of our Right Reverend Bishop, in Cook's best style; then a really magnificent chair, embroidered by the pupils of St. Joseph's Convent, and upholstered by Mr. Michael Hennessy. A delicate china sett presented by His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax attracts attention on one of the tables; while at another is a colored miniature framed in plush, a speaking likeness of the late lamented Father McGillivray; a set of vestments delicately painted on white velvet; a costly plush work box, with silver mountings; a galaxy of beauty in the doll line; a "love of a canary;" a handsome horse rug; some very rich photo albums; several exquisite "five o'clock tea" tables, cushions, tidies, &c., delicately painted or richly embroidered, besides any amount of cakes and bonbons, show the generosity and hearty good will of the friends and patrons of St. Joseph's. There is a well stocked fishing pond, a *say* post office, and a hungry colored gentleman who rapaciously devours cents; a bewitching fortune-teller is ready to lift up the veil of destiny; and after all these wonders have been seen, soda water and ginger beer are there to revive the fainting visitor.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and suite will visit the Bazaar this evening. His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax has also promised to be present. Worth's Band will be in attendance, and no effort will be spared to make the evening pleasant for the public, whose patronage is all that is wanting to ensure the success of this excellent Bazaar.

We give below a list of those who have charge of the tables:

PRESIDENT AND GENERAL TREASURER—Mrs. Dobson.

First Tea Table, Mrs. F. Kelly, Mrs. J. Gaffney, Mrs. J. Griffith, Mrs. Capt. Buckley, Mrs. P. Jennings, Bridget Ryan, Annie Monaghan.

Second Tea Table, Mrs. J. Coyle, Mrs. J. McAdams, Mrs. O. Winter, Mrs. Mc Quaid, Mrs. M. Sweeney, Hannah Walsh, M. A. Callaghan, Kate Flynn. Treasurer—Katie Murphy.

Refreshment Table—Mrs Dr. Conroy, Mrs Barron, Ann Condon, Katie Egan, Maggie King, Bridget Flynn, Bridget Lantry, M. Lantry, Lizzie Hennessy, E. Hennessy, Mary McCarthy, M. Leonard, E. Fraser. Treasurers—Mrs. Coady, Maggie Hennessy.

First Fancy Work Table—Misses Ellen Higgins, Maggie Edmonds, Maggie Revens, Ella Carroll, Annie Trenaor, Martha Carmichael. Treasurers—Maggie Butler, Katie Johnston.

Lotteries—Portrait of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, Heartburg, Doll, "Queen of Fashion."

Second Table, Misses Virginia Newbery, Katie Flynn, Katie Higgins, Katie Gormley, Mary Ann McCarron. Treasurers—Theresa McKenna, Katie Walsh.

Lotteries, Child's Sleigh, A Bride, Arm Chair.

Third Table—Misses Mary Lynch, M. Ellen Callaghan, Kate Mooney, Alma Sweeny, Annie Doyle, Jane Mahar. Treasurers—Lizzie Flanagan, Mary Grant.

Lotteries—Work Box, Steel Engraving, Doll's Carriage.

Fourth Table—Misses Mary Farmer, Sarah Simmons, Annie Lynch, Eliza Butler, Maggie Metionnan, Bridget Baldwin, M. Lowrey. Treasurers—Mary Farmer, Mary Melsaac.

Lotteries—Toilet Sett, presented by His Grace the Archbishop, Writing Desk, Arm Chair.

Fifth Table—Misses Ann Hennessy, Sarah Hughes, Florence Cronan, Bridget Sullivan, Catherine Duffy, Maggie Kelly, M. Ellen Murphy, M. McAdam. Treasurers—M. A. Hennessy, Alice O Brien.

Lotteries—Silver Sugar Bowl, Foot Stool, Doll, "Court Lady."

Sixth Table—Misses Mary Higgins, Eliza Cahill, Maud Murphy, Mary Mahar, M. Trenaor, Mary McNally, Mrs. J. Welsh, Mrs. Walsh. Treasurers—Maud Murphy, Mrs. J. Welsh.

Lotteries—Reception Chair, Gold Earrings, Canary Bird.

Seventh Table—Misses B Coughlin, Maggie Melsaac, A. Mooney, K. Trenaor, M. Power, A. Power, K. McCarty, N. Power, Annie Smith. Treasurers—Mary Metionnel, M. Mahar.

Lotteries—Portrait of the late Father McGillivray, Doll "Belle of the Ball."

Our Sidewalks.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR,—There is to the thoughtful mind something very suggestive in the general appearance of our city just now and the dilapidated condition of our sidewalks. It would seem as if some rabid anti-Scott Act men hold power in our august City Council who are allowing the sidewalks to remain in ruins, so as to divert the attention of temperance men from the "dens" so much spoken of during the late campaign. What kind of men compose our City Council it is hard to conjecture. Whether they are semi-gods elevated to a region where the breath of public opinion cannot affect them, or after all, only poor erring mortals treading the thorny path of life, we are not qualified to say. One thing is certain, that is, they seem to heed very little either the entreaties or imprecations of the public. What need they care for the public? Now and then some unfortunate pedestrian perhaps sprains his ankle or breaks his leg, and (sacrilegious man!) consigns our authorities to some unknown realms. That finishes it, and the "accident" is soon forgotten. But our sidewalks, (if such they can be called) are really in a dreadful condition. Totally neglected, fallen into decay, rickety and rotten, they speak volumes for the ability and enterprise of our public men. If not soon attended to they will be utterly useless, and persons wishing to move about must take the middle of the street.

But a day of retribution is fast approaching. The Council election takes place in January, when the waterworks question will be made an issue. Let us also have a sidewalk issue ere the underwriters again appear on the scene, and raise the premium on life assurance, as they have done that on buildings. The one being in danger from rotten sidewalks, the other from fire. We require *Workers*, not *Do-nothings*, in our City Council, and now is the time to prepare for the election and show that at least there is as much energy and public spirit in Charlottetown as will bring out men willing to adopt means to secure us alike against the terrors of fire and the dangers resulting from the condition of the so-called sidewalks. Grateful, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space, I remain,

A CITIZEN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 10, 1884.

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

In Consumption and Scrofula.

Dr. J. R. BUSTON, of Valdosta, Geo., says: "I have for several years used Scott's Emulsion, and find it to act well in Consumption and Scrofula and other conditions requiring a tonic of that class."

TIRED.—How often we hear one say, "I feel so tired and languid and yet have nothing to cause such a feeling." The trouble is that their system is out of order and requires a good bracing blood stimulant. To such we would recommend Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic. All Druggists sell it.

WILLIAM LEE, a thirteen year old son of Newton Lee, formerly of Summerside, was killed while playing among the cars in the Railway Yard, at Truro, last week.

Around the World.

The ice has been so thick in Toronto that the curlers had a match.

Queen Victoria is said to have a great liking for buckwheat cakes.

The Czar of Russia has suppressed eight newspapers, since his reign.

Twenty men were killed by a colliery explosion in Belgium last week.

Hon. Mr. Masson was sworn in as Lieut. Governor of Quebec last week.

The Empress of Germany has not been able to walk for eighteen months.

The Cunard and Union steamship companies have decided to amalgamate.

Fifteen men were killed in the Tredegar coal mines (Cornwall) last week.

The sum of $15,000,000 has already been spent on the British expedition to Khartoum.

Weather prophet De Voe predicts that this fall the sky will be redder even than last year.

Sugar is so cheap in Halifax that they have substituted it for molasses at the Poor House.

Charles Alberton, a Connecticut man has married his mother in-law. A novel revenge, to be sure.

The reported fall of Khartoum is now known to have been an elaborate fabrication of French origin.

It is reported that the transvaal government is secretly negotiating for Prince Bismarck's protection.

A new trial has been granted in the libel suit brought by Biton against O Brien, of the United Ireland.

A private cable announces that Sir John McDonald will probably sail from England for Canada on the 22nd inst.

Belva Lockwood says she is satisfied with the result of the Presidential campaign; she cleared $328 by lecturing.

It is grively stated that there was more bustle about Belva A. Lockwood's canvass than any other of the candidates.

The Canadian boatmen have materially modified their original views as to the difficulty of navigating the River Nile.

Thomas Shaw, member of Parliament for Halifax, Eng., has been appointed successor of late Postmaster General Fawcett.

Something went wrong with Quebec water supply pipes last week, and the element was selling at from five to ten cents a bucket.

Draw poker in England, rendered so fashionable there a few years ago by Minister Schenck, has now completely gone out of vogue.

A Paris company has submitted to the Pope plans for lighting up the dome of St. Peter's at Easter ceremonies with electric burners.

Receipts of the C. P. Railway during the past week were $255,000, as compared with $224,000 in the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of $31,000.

The Pope has approved of a division of the diocese of Three Rivers, Quebec, by the creation of a new See at Nicolet. His Holiness has appointed a new commissary apostolic to go to Canada.

Father Chiniquy attempted to lecture the other night in Montreal, but a mob smashed the windows of the hall. The chief of Police declares that the mob was employed by Chiniquy.

The eminent Jewish philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore, who only a few days ago celebrated his one hundredth birthday amid the rejoicings of his friends in all parts of the world, is alarmingly ill.

A despatch from Admiral Courbet, dated Kelung Nov. 7, says the Chinese had attacked the fortified works commanding the road to Tamsin, but had been repulsed with heavy loss after three hours fighting.

Kingston, Ont., ladies do not properly appreciate their privileges. Recently four hundred of them were served with notices to appear at the Court of Revision and have their names inserted in the voters' list.

A new road is being constructed from Oxford street to Picadilly circus, cutting through some of the worst of the Seven Dial labyrinths in London, which will cost for the purchase of existing buildings alone $4,000,000.

A railway navvy who has just returned from Salbury, on the Pacific railway, reports that the day he left he saw six navvies die suddenly, and in great agony, from, it was supposed, eating pork that was affected with trichinosis.

The Canadian *voyageurs* complain that the boats furnished them are flimsy affairs and not at all adapted to the purpose for which they were constructed. The troops are loud in their praise of the skill and bravery of the *voyageurs*.

It is stated that the Archbishop of Quebec has obtained a Papal mandament directing the affiliation with Laval University of all Catholic colleges in the Province of Quebec, with a view more especially to raising the standard of education of the clergy.

Dr. Henry Howard, a noted professional man of Montreal, recently testified in a Court of Law, that the greater number of mankind are crazy and that a great many criminals confined in prison should not be there at all, but should be receiving care in asylums.

One dire effect of the Presidential campaign is that the word "mugwump" seems to have come to stay. A few months ago it conveyed no meaning to any one. Now it has a marked significance. Even Mark Twain admits with gleeful candour that he is a "mugwump."

The British Conservatives have scored a decisive victory in South Warwickshire, winning by over eleven hundred votes the seat formerly held by a Liberal. This is a pretty significant indication that the current of popular feeling is just now setting strongly against Mr. Gladstone.

Consul General Frye, of Halifax, has made a report to Washington, on the subject of the Canadian fisheries. In it he says the bounty to fishermen, given by Parliament, has with the increase in prices, led to the addition of 143 schooners to the fishing fleet and to the employment of 1,526 additional men.

An experimental shipment to England of Canadian manufactured cotton goods was made by a Montreal firm a few weeks ago. The result has fully realized the expectations of the senders, the goods having been sold for seventeen cents per pound, an advance on the selling price in this country.

A wonderful engineering exploit is proposed in Italy, where they talk of throwing a bridge over the Straits of Messina that separate Sicily from Italy. A place where the channel is two and a half miles wide and 361 feet deep is selected. Two piers will support a viaduct of steel rails to a height of 328 feet above the water.

Now that the returns are all in for the elections to the Reichstag, Prince Bismarck feels greatly chargined over the result. He finds himself with only 160 votes in a House of 397 members and will require 40 additional votes to secure him a majority. It is probable the Reichstag will be immediately disolved and a new election ordered.

News from the Old World.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The outbreak of cholera in Paris and its alarming spread has cast into the shade the sensation caused by its appearance at Nantes. The earliest deaths were almost entirely among rag pickers. Thus far there has been no panic among the poorer classes, but many wealthy guests of the hotels are leaving. Poor people are now suffering so much from want of work, low wages and dear bread, that they will scarcely mind the added evil of cholera. There is more likelihood of a baker's riot than of any other form of excitement. There has been much rain during the last few weeks. This will be of the greatest aid to the pest. Nantes has had thus far nearly 50 deaths besides some in suburban villages. In numerous Channel hamlets it was suspected that cholera appeared, but if this be so the authorities are keeping all news of such matters from the public. There were 37 fresh cases of cholera in Paris and 22 deaths. In view of the small proportion of deaths the doctors believe the epidemic is not likely to spread.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *Times'* London cable says British politics are as dull as American politics are exciting. Fresh rumors of compromise of the franchise question are in the air, and Gladstone's recent speech, so very conciliatory in its tone, lends color to them. Churchill is said to be in the sulks because 80 Tories failed to vote with him in his fight with Chamberlain, and to be disposed to make terms with the ministry at some convenient time. The Tribune's correspondent cables that the second reading of the franchise bill was carried on Friday night without division. The unexpectedly large majority against Churchill's amendment on which the decisive vote was taken, was due to the fact that Parnell's followers at the last moment changed their tactics and voted for the bill in obedience to warnings from Ireland that the popular desire for enfranchisement was too strong to be safely resisted. The majority of 140 for the ball, ten larger than before, would be a good weapon to use against the peers, but unluckily it follows a debate of two nights filled with a spirit of compromise. Hartington wound up the discussion with an appeal to the opposition to say what they really wanted, intimating that the ministry were ready to make any possible concession. There was a strong feeling among the radicals that a compromise was imminent, involving a practical surrender of the ministry to Lord Salisbury, and a conviction of the coming agreement was so strong in the house of commons itself that Goschen, amid marks general assent, described the debate as a sham debate. Churchill, who spoke after consultation with the front opposition bench, and amid cheers from the whole tory party, declared that Gladstone's magnanimous speech contained all the elements of compromise. Nobody pretends to know precisely what form the agreement will take, nor what will content Salisbury, whose pretensions are likely to increase as the disposition of ministers to make a bargain becomes more evident. Salisbury's friends continue to insist that he himself would prefer to fight the matter out and risk even a dissolution on the question of reforming the upper house. The *Sun's* cable says: It is generally expected that Gladstone will return the compliment paid by the Irish members in voting with the government by insisting on Ireland retaining her present number of members.

The prospect of reaching Khartoum within any reasonable time becomes smaller each succeeding day. Chamberlain has had to climb down. His proposals with regard to the merchant shipping commission would have been defeated, if persisted, in by a combination of conservatives, Parnellites, and ship owning liberals and to save himself he has had to give way on practically every point. Fawcett's death was due to overwork, to incomplete recovery from illness of two years ago, to the unseasonableness of the weather and finally to the treacherous atmosphere of the house of commons, which alternates between arctic cold and torrid heat. Muscularly he was the strongest man in the ministry except Gladstone, and he was the only member of the government who was loved and respected by all parties alike. Though a giant in frame he had a childlike simplicity and tenderness of manner. The *Tribune's* cable says Northbrook's financial proposal in regard to Egypt is believed in this city to include payment in full of interest to bond holders, reduction of interest on English Suez canal shares and ten years of English occupation. England paying the cost of the garrison. This means that England is to find the money with which to meet the deficit, Lord Northbrook holding it impossible to increase the taxation in Egypt. The proposals encounter the strongest opposition in the cabinet, and there are rumors of a crisis and possible split in the cabinet, Northbrook resigning if the scheme is rejected, and opponents threatening to resign if adopted. In Guy Fawkes parades Wednesday a large number of Churchills and Salisburys were dragged around in effigy and hanged, but no liberal toots treated. The *Times'* London cable says the Tories affirm that Parnell has negotiated a bargain with the ministry. As the price of his solid vote for the franchise bill he is to get the withdrawal of Lord Spencer from Dublin, the Maamtrasna inquiry and the disgrace of Bolton who has recently been reinstated. A substantial story is told of his having been at a private lobby, where none are admitted save on urgent public business.

Last Week's Storm.

The gale which blew here last Wednesday did little if any damage, but its effects along the north shore of Quebec were very serious. It is stated to have been the greatest storm which visited the coast in 40 years. The wind averaged 70 miles an hour and the sea was tremendous, overflowing the land, carrying away wharves and driving people from their houses. The whole town of Rimouski was inundated, and numbers of houses and barns with their contents were carried from their foundations. Trains were delayed and people were moving about in boats. Cattle were turned loose and made their way to the interior, while the goods which were warehoused in several large buildings were completely ruined. The loss at Rimouski is estimated at $30,000. There was a heavy washout on the Intercolonial three miles east of Bic. At Riviere du Loup a severe snow storm raged, and the wharf was damaged by the heavy sea. The building in which was the telegraph office was swept away. At Trois Pistoles the wharf was almost totally wrecked and the loss is estimated at $30,000. At Little Metis all the houses along the shore were carried off, as well as the boats, fences, bridges, &c. The sufferings of the people from cold and hunger were intense. At L'Islet all the principal streets and shops were flooded, and all the wharves damaged, and the whole village dilapidated. Damage $7,000. At Father Point the storm was furious; pilots of 30 years' experience never remember such a storm. The waves rose to the height of 60 feet. Three lives are reported lost. Along the north shore of New Brunswick the tide was very high, and the wind fierce with sleet and snow, but not much damage is reported.

Do you feel languid and dull, and have no appetite, then your system is out of order and requires a good bracing medicine. Take a few bottles of Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic.

Opening of the Plenary Council.

With all the pomp and circumstance, forms and ceremonies which have been associated with the Catholic Church for centuries, its third Plenary Council in the United States opened on Sunday morning at the Cathedral at Baltimore. The minor clergy and laity, who were to take part in the procession, assembled at St. Alphonsus Hall, about two squares distant, and then marched to the Archbishop's residence to join in the ceremonies proper. The streets through which the pageant was to pass to the Cathedral were filled with spectators, and as the cross-bearer carrying the processional cross was seen leading the procession, the faithful uncovered or made pious genuflections. In order then, there followed the secular and regular clergy, seminarians, theologians, bishops, archbishops and mitred abbots, all in full panoply of their sacred office. Slowly swinging his censer and spreading around an odor of frankincense came the censer bearer, and then bringing up the rear the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Gibbons. Preceding him, walked with feeble steps the venerable Vicar General of the diocese, Father McColgan, and then came the Archbishop, supported by his deacons of honor, Revs. Fathers Lee and Devine, respectively his secretary and chancellor. The church was reached, and up the long aisles the procession came in stately movement.

The altars were ablaze with light, the deep diapason of the organ swelled up to the dome in peals of thunder, the voices of the choir added to the melody, and the services began. On reaching the sanctuary, the archbishops occupied seats to the right of the altar, and the abbots and provincials to the left. The bishops occupied the recess of the Altar of the Blessed Virgin, while the seminaries occupied the recess of the Altar of St. Joseph. Archbishop Gibbons occupied the throne, and near him was the Very Rev. Edward McColgan, Vicar General of the Archepiscopal See. The main altar was adorned with evergreens and white blooms.

Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis celebrated Grand High Mass, assisted by Rev. Dwight Lyman as deacon, and Rev. J. A. McCallen was master of ceremonies. The choir consisted of upwards of fifty vocalists, under the direction of Rev. Father Graf, and the music was of a high order. After Mass, Most Rev. Archbishop Regan, of Philadelphia, Pa., preached on the Church and Her Councils. He selected for his text 18th, 19th, 20th verses, chapter 28th, of the Gospel of St. Matthew.

At the close of the sermon, Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons descended from the throne and proceeded to the centre of the sanctuary in front of the main Altar, where he offered inaugural prayers for the Plenary Council.

The following are officers:

Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons, Apostolic Delegate, presiding.

Chancellors—Revs. John Foley and George Devine.

Promoter—Rt. Rev. Bishop Kain, of Wheeling.

Secretaries—Mgr. Corcoran of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Gabriels of Troy, Rev. Mr. Mesmer, of Newark, and Rev. Dr. O'Connel, of Richmond.

Notaries—Rev. Messrs. F. Wayrie, Albienck, Chapelc, Grannan and De Augustins.

Masters of Ceremonies—Revs. J. A. McCallen, Thomas Broyderick and M. F. Kelly.

Unlucky speculations have reduced Mr Vanderbilt's fortune to $150,000,000 but with strict economy, the unfortunate man will be able to keep the wolf from the door. By the way the story of Mr. Vanderbilt's unexpected gift of half a million dollars to the New York Medical Hall College, is a curious one. He had driven out to a country inn, and while drinking an anti-Scott Act beverage, was accosted by a poor cripple boy, who asked him for the means with which to get medical assistance. He responded, which was an unusual thing for him to do, and on his return to the city he wrote his half million cheque and sent it to the college, to the immense surprise of the faculty. The cripple lad found the tender spot in his composition, and impulse did the rest.

If you want knowledge you must toil for it; if you want food you must work for it; if you want pleasure you must earn it,—and if you want nice soft hands you have only to use Estey's Fragrant Philoderma.

MARKET PRICES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, NOV. 11, 1884.

Beef (small) ℔ lb.	5 to 12
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb.	3 to 7
Mutton, ℔ lb	5 to 9
Pork, small	9 to 11
Ham, ℔ lb	10 to 12
Pork	6 to 7
Fowls	12 to 25
Butter, fresh	20 to 24
Butter, Tub, lb	19 to 22
Eggs, ℔ doz	22 to 24
Flour, ℔ 100 lb	2.50 to 2.75
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lb	2.50 to 2.75
Oats, ℔ bush., black	34 to 35
Oats, ℔ bush., white	36 to 38
New Hay	60 to 70
Potatoes, ℔ bush	30 to 36
Turnips, ℔ Bush	20 to 24
Sheepskins	40 to 55
Cabbage ℔ doz	36 to 72
Apples per bush	48 to 1.00
Geese	40 to 55
Ducks	18 to 35

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

HALIFAX MARKETS

HALIFAX, Nov. 8.—P. E. I. Oats, perbushel 38 to 43 cts., Barley, 65 to 70 cts., Potatoes, 45 to 50 cts., Turnips, 30 cents per bushel. Butter, per lb., 17 to 20 cts., Cheese, new, 10 to 11½ cts. per lb. New York Mess Pork, new per bbl., $18.00 to $18.50; P. E. Island, do, $21.00 to $21.50; do, Prime Mess, $18.00 to $18.50

BOSTON MARKETS

Barclay & Co's. Report.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Oats, No. 1 and extra White, 36 to 38, mixed, 32 to 34 cts. per bush Canada, none.

BUTTER.—No material change in prices. Fine fresh creameries are moving fairly at full prices but all other grades are slow. Sales continue at 29 to