THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1889.

FINAL NOTICE.

THOSE of our subscribers in arrears, who have been furnished with their accounts, have not responded as promptly as we would wish. We want this money for the conduct of our business, and, having earned it, it is unfair that we should be obliged to beg for it. We therefore mean to have recourse to drastic means for its collection, and if some of our friends will find themselves under the necessity of paying expenses, they cannot blame us, as we have given them sufficient notice.

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.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

THE harmonising of the interests of capital and labor is one of the great economic questions of our day. Both these agencies are requisite for the material advancement of a country, the developement of its resources and the comfort and prosperity of its inhabitants. Each of them has its rights and prerogatives, upon which the other should not trench. The capitalist, when he invests his money in a legitimate enterprise, and pays fair and equitable wages to those whom he employs, in order to produce the requisite results, should not have his rights jeopardized and his prospects of success blasted by the laborers demanding unreasonable wages, or taking advantage of a critical turn in business affairs to quit work. On the other hand, the employer should remember that the laborer is worthy of his hire; that he is as essential an element in the production of wealth as is the capitalist, and that it is only by granting a fair remuneration for his toil and treating him with the consideration due him as a man that he can reasonably hope to have his work well performed, or that the employe will have confidence in him as a friend and benefactor.

Were these considerations always carefully weighed, it is safe to assert that we should seldom or never hear of such unfortunate occurrences as those strikes which now and then paralyze trade centres, cause such distress to the families of those participating in them, and not unfrequently end disastrously to the strikers. Even when the demand for which the laborers strike is a just and reasonable one, and they finally succeed in gaining what they ask, the injury done to commerce, the time lost and the sufferings entailed by the strike, are such that it seems doubtful, after all, if the gain will compensate for the loss sustained and the suffering endured.

Another reason why strikes should, if possible, be avoided, is that they are sometimes brought about through the instrumentality of demagogues, who are unwilling to earn a livelihood by the labor of their hands, but hope to reap some advantage by precipitating a conflict between capitalists and laborers.

As a case in point we may take the strike inaugurated in London nearly a fortnight ago, some account of which will be found in another column. The demands made by the strikers in this case seem quite reasonable and such as they are justly entitled to, yet the privations of these men and their families are, we are informed, so terrible that it will require extraordinary advantages to atone for them.

In view of these facts, it is much to be deplored that some fair and honorable method of adjusting the difficulties between capital and labor, other than strikes, could not be agreed upon.

THE SCOURGE OF LEPROSY.

THE death of Father Damien, the leper martyr of Molokai, woke a responsive chord in every heart capable of appreciating self-sacrificing heroism. When he took up his abode among those most sorely afflicted of God's creatures, he found them in the lowest depths of degradation. Besides laboring for the salvation of their souls he at once perceived that some provision must be made for their bodies. He importuned the Hawaiian Government until ships were sent to the leper colony with clothes and food for the stricken inhabitants. He explored the coast of the country and discovered springs of pure water, which he had brought to the lepers by pipes supplied by the Government through his influence. He caused good houses to be built for the sufferers, and founded schools and hospitals. When he had done all this, and made the once bleak home of those unfortunate people almost a garden, he felt the dread disease in his own veins, and in a short time succumbed to its deadly influence.

We all know how, at his death, the story of his life thrilled the world. Besides arousing admiration for the man who had sacrificed his life for the unfortunate lepers, it drew the attention of men of science, princes and other celebrities to the terrible disease by which he died. The information which these investigations have already brought to public notice is of the most interesting nature. The most valuable contribution to this literature on this side of the Atlantic is contained in an address recently delivered by Dr. Prince A. Morrow, before the Academy of Medicine, in New York city. In this he set forth that leprosy, so far from being an extinct and purely historical disease, was, in fact, gaining ground, and prevailed to an alarming extent in the United States. Allusion was made to the lepers at Tracadie, N. B., where, as tradition has it, the disease is supposed to have been brought about one hundred and thirty years ago by some sailors belonging to a ship from the Levant, wrecked on the coast. No precautions were taken against it until 1817, when a woman died of the disease; then all took alarm. The Lazaretto at Tracadie was established by the Government of New Brunswick in 1847. There are said to be 42 cases of leprosy in New Orleans, and one hundred at Key West, Florida. In 1870 there were said to be one hundred and twenty thousand cases of leprosy in India, and under native rule there, up to 1815, lepers were buried alive. In the Sandwich Islands there are now over two thousand cases of leprosy known and many more suspected. The spread of the disease threatens the extinction of the entire Hawaiian race.

Although leprosy is the most ancient of diseases, it is the one about which science knows the least. It is absolutely incurable, and all the remedies which have been applied to it so far have been merely experiments. The manner of its transmission from man to man is a perfect mystery. Investigations have been made by doctors in different countries; but the conclusions arrived at have not been the same. Some think it is a hereditary disease; others have a contrary opinion; some contend it is contagious, others maintain the very opposite. The opinions of Dr. Arthur Mauritz, superintendent of the leper settlement of Molakai, is most interesting. He says:

"The whole history of leprosy in the Hawaiian Islands, from its propagation to its present rapid spread and developement, verily proves that it can only be accounted for by regarding it as a contagious disease. Whatever else may be said of its being non-contagious in other ancient countries where the disease exists epidemically, these statements do not apply, or should not apply, to the disease in the Hawaiian Islands.

"That leprosy did not prevail on these islands until many years after they were open to foreign intercourse receives great confirmation in the fact that no true aboriginal word is in use for the name of the disease. I consider this a most significant illustration of the rapid spread of leprosy within a comparatively short era. I believe it perfectly safe to affirm that did leprosy exist among the ancient Hawaiians they would not call it, as the present race do, 'Chinese sickness.' Whatever defects the Hawaiian language may have, a very casual observation shows that it was, in the highest degree, and is a language of minuteness and exactitude; and it can scarcely be imagined that naming a slow, progressive disease like leprosy was beyond the power of their intellect, and yet this is really what those who claim to trace a hereditary developement alone of the disease ask us to do."

Dr. Mauritz refers to the fact that the Hawaiian name for leprosy is "Mai Pake," or "Chinese sickness. That leprosy was brought into the Archipelago by Cninamen is the common belief and statement there. In the second place, Dr. Mauritz very pointedly asks those people who deny the contagiousness of leprosy to account for cases like that of Father Damien Writing in 1884 (Father Damien having, of course, died since), Dr. Mauritz gives the history of his case:

"Father Damien arrived at the settlement in the year 1878, and has lived there continuously ever since. He is a Belgian, of good physique, and when he arrived was 34 years of age. During all the period of his residence he has been daily and hourly in contact with lepers of various grades, many very severe. Until 1884 he felt fairly well. In that year pains in the left foot troubled him; these continued to get worse, and, in the absence of any other signs, were attributed to rheumatism Towards the end of the year 1884 he consulted Dr. Arning, and to this gentleman must be given the credit of diagnosing the disease in its very early stage, as certainly not until six months afterward did external manifestations of leprosy develop. In May, 1885, there were no striking changes in his face when examined by Dr. Arning and myself. In August, 1885, a small leprous tubercle manifested itself on the lobe of the right ear, and from that date to the present, diminution and loss of eyebrows; infiltration of the integument over the forehead and cheeks is slowly but certainly going on, so that the case of Father Damien is a confirmed tubercular one, the symptoms and signs now present placing it in that class

."I believe the majority of cases of leprosy at the settlement, had they been rigidly watched, would fall in the same category as Father Damien's. Most cases of leprosy are recorded between the ages of 35 and 50 years, so heredity is scarcely possible. I am also clearly of opinion that leprosy is contagious at the beginning, and all through its course, and that the 'exhalations' from the leper are the main agencies at work."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE steamship City of Paris, which arrived at New York on the 28th ult., broke her record again, beating her own best time from Queenstown by three hours and forty-nine minutes. The actual time from Queenstown to Sandy Hook lightship was five days nineteen hours and eighteen minutes. Distance, 2,788 miles.

THE Canadian Pacific earnings during July were $1,375,528, and the net profits amounted to $604,048. There does not seem to be anything the matter with the Canadian Pacific railway. The ghost of the Grit prediction that it would not earn enough profits to buy grease for its wheels would not recognize it to-day.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MR. Foster, agent of an English syndicate of capitalists, was in Ottawa on his way east on the 30th ult. After making some large investments, he purchased the sole rights of the Warner's Safe Cure manufacture for one million pounds sterling and the Davies Brewery at Toronto for one million two hundred thousand dollars and is after the phosphate mines of Ottawa valley.

EXCITEMENT was caused at Victoria, B. C., on the 29th ult., through the action of Admiral Heneage in forcibly towing the German bark J. H. Husted from her anchorage in Esquimaux harbor although her master protested and ran up the German colors. The bark was discharging coal and the Admiral sent word to Capt. Reiners to move out as he desired anchorage for his war vessel.

ADVICES from the city of Mexico, bearing date of the 28th ult., say: It is probable that the treasury statement of exports for the fiscal year ended June 30 last will show the highest figures ever seen here, some $53,000,000. The first half of the year shows $26,846,000, a remarkable increase over the previous half year. Precious metals increased nearly $2,000,000 and other articles over $500,000. The United States takes 82 per cent. of the merchandise exports.

A WINNIPEG despatch of the 29th ult., says. Weather during the past fortnight was glorious for harvesting. The crop is now estimated at 25 bushels per acre. One farmer at Portage La Prairie from 11 bushels of wheat sown threshed 235 bushels, and many fields will yield from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Samples show that this season's grain is, by far the best ever raise in Manitoba, the kernel being very plump and the color bright. It is now pretty certain that the estimates of a month ago will be fully realized, viz., that the wheat crop in Manitoba and Assiniboia together will be 12,000,000 bushels.

THE treasury department, Washington purchased on the 28th ult., $5,395,000 worth of 4 p. c. bonds at $1,280 premium. This is, with possibly one exception, the largest day's purchase by the department since purchases at a premium began. The amount paid out by the treasury for bonds in the past week is over $11,000,000. Secretary Batchelor, speaking about the rumor that a combination had been formed to put up the price of bonds, said he did not think there was any truth in it, and that there need be no fear of a stringency so long as there would be bonds in the market and money in the treasury to buy them with.

THE railroad mileage of the world is set down at 548,035 miles. This is divided among the continents as follows: Europe, 207,806 miles; Asia, 26,898 miles, 22,954 miles being in the British Indian possessions; Africa, 7,716 miles, 2,795 miles being to the credit of Cape Colony; Australasia 15,297 miles. America, with 290,318 miles contains more than half the mileage of the world, the United States coming first with (in 1887) 240,210 miles. Canada stands second with 12,883 miles, or as much, nearly as Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Mexico combined, though her population is only one-fifth of the total of these countries.

THE report of the commissioners appointed by the Provincial Government of Ontario to report upon the condition of the schools in the French districts in Ontario is published. The commissioners found that in over fifty schools unauthorized text books were used religious instruction was imparted during school hours and that some of the text books used are objectionable. The commissioners recommend that teachers competent to teach French and English be engaged; that a training school for French teachers be established; that a series of bilingual readers be printed; that the use of unauthorized text books be prohibited and that religious instruction be only allowed after school hours.

LORD DUFFERIN, whose movements are always of interest to Canadians, has lately been visiting the tenants on his estates at Clandeboye, Ireland. The tenantry welcomed their landlord with true Irish heartiness, and Lord Dufferin replied with that graceful fluency, which characterize the least formal of his speeches. He expressed the wish that he could look forward to a permanent residence at Clandeboye, but that was impossible, as he was still called to serve the Queen in a foreign country However, he hoped that in future the visits of Lady Dufferin and himself to their home would be more frequent than had of late been the case. He thanked the tenants for including in the welcome his future son-in-law, Mr Munro Ferguson. The marriage of Lady Helen Blackwood and Mr. Ferguson, M. P., it may be remarked, takes place some of those days in the parish church at Bangor, County Down.—*Exc.*

REFERRING to the question of the Atlantic coast fisheries, the Providence, R. I., Evening Bulletin makes the following sensible observations: It is possibly still true that "Canada has nothing that our New England fishermen want," and that "they would be a good deal better off if they never put into Canadian waters;" but the fact that the number of licenses issued to American fishermen under the modus vivendi is this year twice as great as last summer is pretty good evidence that some fishermen, at least, not only do want something in Canada but are willing to pay well for it, if they cannot get it for nothing. It cannot have escaped notice, moreover, that this much-abused modus vivendi has given us two seasons of peace in place of the previous years of contention. But the arrangement ends this year, and it would be interesting to know if the present Administration, which, report says, has taken no steps towards a final settlement of the question, will endeavour to secure a temporary extension of the present agreement, or will prefer to see a return of the old harassing and dangerous conditions.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN SUMMER.

I.

From time to time the newspapers contain lengthy accounts and glowing descriptions of summer resorts in other Provinces, and in different States of the neighboring Republic. Possibly these various localities deserve the praise bestowed on them. Notwithstanding this there are many reasons for believing that, in few places in North America can the hot months be more pleasantly and profitably spent than in Prince Edward Island. Those from other parts who of late years have spent their summer vacation in our midst, bear ample testimony to this fact.

It is true we do not find here such diversity of scenery as characterizes some portions of the continent. Our Island home cannot boast such towering peaks, mammoth caves and foaming cataracts as constitute the chief attraction of some foreign countries. But the tourist will seek in vain for a spot which affords a more invigorating and health-giving atmosphere; fields with a richer verdure, or a people willing to dispense a more generous hospitality. No doubt nature's handiwork, as it presents itself in subdued grandeur, in this garden of the Gulf, might be made more attractive by the adornments of art, and a more lavish expenditure of money. Indeed there is scarcely any room for doubting that too little has been done in the way of affording our own people as well as visitors, facilities for enjoying the gifts and beauties of bounteous nature, particularly in the Capital of the Province.

Be that as it may, he who with an unprejudiced eye surveys our Island at its best in the summer season, must conclude that, with its rare opportunities for surf-bathing, its numerous rivers, abounding in choice fish, and its varieties of game, ours is a highly favored land, where the elixir of life is borne in the balmy breeze. Owing to the shape and position of the Island, no portion of it is very far removed from the sea shore; consequently the points of attraction are numerous. In order to mention even a few of these, it will be necessary to begin at one extremity of the Province. Following out this idea a few words will first be said about

SOURIS.

This thriving village, in the eastern section of King's County, is reached from Charlottetown by the Prince Edward Island Railway, which here terminates. It is beautifully located on an arm of the sea named Colville Bay. The entrance to the harbor is about a mile wide from the lighthouse on Swanton's Point, on the eastern shore, to Lobster Point, on the opposite side. Its natural state left the harbor exposed to the open sea, but the breakwater built some years ago by the Dominion Government, to the distance of about one thousand feet outward from a point near the lighthouse, makes an excellent, safe and commodious harbor. Inside of this in stormy weather vessels of all sizes find a haven of safety. During this summer a light has been placed, by the Federal authorities, on the outermost end of the breakwater, which greatly facilitates the entrance of vessels. Not far from the breakwater is situated the Railway Wharf, where freight can be transferred from the cars to vessels and steamers and *vice versa*.

The opportunities for surf bathing which Souris and its environs afford are of rare excellence. The banks along the shore are, for the most part, high and precipitous. If you go along the shore, past the lighthouse, you will find yourself face to face with the open sea. Here you may enjoy a plunge in the surf, which will do much more towards rejuvenating you than the elixir of Brown Sequard. From the spot where you now stand you may, not unfrequently, view a scene of unsurpassed loveliness. If it be a calm morning, and you cast your eyes seaward, you are likely to observe, just as a light fog that had settled on the water is fleeing before the rays of the morning sun, a number of fishing boats resting on the bosom of the deep or moving hither and thither. Very often, too, a considerable fleet of vessels are to be seen in this locality. Carrying your eye westward over the waters of the harbor as they sparkle in the morning sun, you see the various capes and bays which break the coast as it stretches off towards Georgetown. Retracing your steps for some distance along the shore you come to a beach a mile long, one of the finest that can be found anywhere. It is washed by the daily ebb and flow of the tide, which leaves its surface hard and smooth. From here you observe the beautiful green fields of Souris West as they gradually slope down to the water's edge, and farther on, in a northwesterly direction, the river meanders through a rich farming valley.

Nor is Souris simply a place where the summer months can be agreeably spent. It is the business centre for the eastern section of King's County, and has a number of large and well supplied stores. The principal business houses are those of Matthew, McLean & Co., McLean, Heartz & Co., J. G. Sterns, McDonald & Co., McEachern & Co., Sterns Bros., etc. It is also well supplied with churches and schools. On the top of an eminence rising from the bay, where a beautiful view of the gulf can be had, stands St. Mary's Catholic church and the beautiful convent of Notre Dame, where the good sisters of that order carry on their work of Christian education. The visitor to Souris who calls upon the pastor, Rev. T. F. McDonald, will receive a friendly greeting. The medical profession is well represented here in the persons of Drs. Muttart, McIntyre, McLean and McLellan. Good hotel accommodation will be found at the "Sea View," where the rooms are large and airy and the table bountifully supplied. The proprietor, Mr. Cox, is very attentive to his guests. Souris is a growing town, and the summer visitor to our Island should not fail to spend some time there.

ST. PETER'S.

Among the many beautiful places which our Island Province can boast, there is no more charming spot than the village of St. Peter's. It is situated at the head of a bay of the same name, and is about nine miles distant from St. Peter's Harbor. It is thirty-eight miles by rail from Charlottetown, and twenty-two miles from Souris. About two miles and a half brings you to the Gulf shore, on the north side of the Island. It is on the line of the railway and is the centre of an extensive and prosperous agricultural district, the roads from all directions converging here. One of the finest bridges in the Provinces over a thousand feet long, built by the present Local Government, spans the bay near where the river empties into it. The village has several stores, principal being those of Messrs. Sullivan, Anderson, Mc Innis Bros., Larkin, etc. There are also located here two medical practitioners, Drs. Fraser and McDonald.

That which, above everything else, attracts the attention of the stranger, on his first visit to this place is the magnificent new Catholic Church of St. Peter. It is built of brick and occupies a commanding sight at the top of an eminence, whose acclivity rises gradually from the northern shore of the bay. Interiorly it is finished in spotless white. Its style of architecture is gothic; its groined arches and interlacing tracery being of the highest order of architectural beauty and harmony. Its high altar is an artistic gem, and its pews and pulpit are elaborately finished in ash and walnut. The cross surmounted spire rises to the hight of about one hundred and eighty feet; and in the tower hangs a ponderous bell, of excellent tone, which thrice daily reminds the parishioners of St. Peter's of the mystery of the Incarnation. This church is a source of just pride to the good people of this parish, and is a lasting monument to the zeal of His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, under whose directions it was built. The popular pastor is Rev. R. J. Gillis, from whom all visitors to St. Peter's receive a hearty welcome.

From the Head of St. Peter's Bay to the harbor's mouth the distance is, as we have already said, about nine miles. On either side the farms gradually slope down to the water's edge. On the southern side the railroad skirts the bank for a distance of seven or eight miles, affording a beautiful view. On the north the neck of land extending between the bay and the gulf of St. Lawrence, gradually narrows until it terminates at the harbor's mouth, in a series of sand hills..

From different points within a radius of a few miles of St. Peter's, many beautiful and panoramic views can be had. Standing at the harbor's mouth, on either side, and looking towards the sea, you are likely to behold numerous boats and vessels tossing on the bosom of the waves, while nearer the shore you see and hear thousands of sea fowls dopping and screaming. Looking up the bay, a beautiful panorama presents itself to your view. The village appears in the distance, while the beautiful green fields rise from the bay. Possibly the most beautiful scene is that which spreads itself out before you, on a calm evening, as you take your stand on an eminence on the southern side of the village. The bay lies before you as calm and smooth as if it were polished marble, while here and there it is tipped with the rays of the setting Sun, giving it the appearance of burnished gold. Away to the north the blue waters of the Gulf are in sight, dotted with white sails. To the westward the white dunes rise, as if from the waters of the sea. Across the entrance to the harbor is extended a foamy barrier, which tells that Neptune's wrath lately enkindled, has not wholly subsided. Off by the horizon the Sun seems to be seeking his safron-hued couch beneath the waters, and as he disappears his last rays stud the western sky as if with so many golden spokes.

St. Peter's has numerous advantages as a place for summer residence. Its opportunities for bathing, its proximity to the sea shore, at the north side of the harbor, and its railway conveniences. It is to be hoped that in the near future, it may become one of Prince Edward Island's favorite resorts.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

AT latest accounts His Lordship the Bishop was at Lourdes, France, on his way home.

NAEL, the murderer, was guillotined at St. Pierre, early on Saturday morning, the 24th ult.

REV. FATHER RILEY, of Manchester, N. H., who was on a brief visit to the Island, left for home this morning.

HENRY SHAW, a rich philanthropist, who died in St. Louis, Mo., a few days ago, left nearly his entire estate, amounting to $2,500,000 or more to the city of St. Louis.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Esq., Clerk of the Privy Council, is expected to arrive here this evening to inaugurate the new Lieutenant Governor, who will be sworn in to-morrow.

REV. CURE ROUSSELOT, parish priest of St. James, Montreal, died on the 1st inst. aged 62. He was one of the best known and most popular priests in the diocese of Montreal.

JAMES BYRNE, Frenchfort, offers for sale a valuable farm of eighty acres, conveniently situated, with suitable buildings. The advertisement will be found in another column.

REV. J. C. MCLEAN, of this city, and Rev. Dr. Walker, of Rollo Bay, left here yesterday for a tour of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. We trust they will enjoy their well-earned holiday.

As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the Prince Edward Island Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held at Charlottetown, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 2nd and 3rd. For particulars application should be made to A. McNeill, Esq., Secretary.

OUR readers should take particular notice of the advertisement in another column of the Auction Sale to take place at Government House grounds on Tuesday next, the 10th inst. This will be a rare opportunity to purchase horses, or carriages of the very best quality. R. Bearisto is the Auctioneer.

A DESPATCH from Denver, Colorada, dated the 29th ult., says that on the previous night, at Sopis, in that State, an eight-year old daughter of James Danocly started to kindle a fire with oil, when the can exploded, burning the girl to death, and fatally burning the mother, who attempted to save her child. This makes fifteen lives lost in that state during the past month by the explosion of oil cans.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Cyrus V. Magregor, the popular proprietor of the Osborne House, which took place about midnight on Monday. He had been suffering from an affection of the throat for some time, and about a week ago he was attacked with hemmorrhage of the lungs. From then he gradually grew worse till the end. To his widow and children we tender our sympathy in their bereavement.

MESSRS. MCAULAY, of St. Peter's, Mc Lellan, of Summerside, Reid, of Hope River, Magrath, of Tignish, and Macdonald, of Johnson's River, ecclesiastics, left here yesterday morning for the Grand Seminary, Quebec, to resume their theological studies. They were accompanied by Messrs. Blaquier, of Rustico, and R. J. McDonald, of Bedeque, who graduated from St. Dunstan's College last term, and enter the Seminary as Ecclesiastical students.

MR. Curran, M. P., for Montreal centre, who visited this city a few weeks ago on his way to Newfoundland, returned to Montreal on the 28th ult. To an Empire representative he said that Prince Edward Island "was one of the happiest spots on the face of the globe. There are no powerfully wealthy people, but no paupers. The last census gave them 108,891, of whom 17,115 are Catholics, the remainder belonging to different Protestant denominations, all living harmoniously together, although they have had their troubles. There are 16,663 owners of land on the island and 13,629 occupiers. Agriculture is the principal resource of the country. There are, however, good fisheries. The manufactures are limited, but have rapidly developed of late. They consist of butter, cheese, starch, and soap factories, tanneries, grist, saw and woollen mills, factories for canning and preserving meat and fish, carriage factories, etc. By the census of 1881 the figures of island industries were as follows: Capital invested, $2,000,000; number of hands employed, 5767; yearly wages, over $800,000; value of products, $3,500,000."

THE LONDON STRIKE.

The strike, which has been going on in London for some time, has assumed gigantic proportions, and has affected all branches of labor. The number of strikers is estimated to be about two hundred thousand. On the 30th ult., London advices informed us that the condition of the strike was becoming graver hourly.

Burns addressed 6,000 men in a hall, giving as the watch word "No Surrender." He was cheered to the echo.

Three thousand iron workers at Veighley struck. The strikers boasted that Monday would witness a gigantic amalgamated strike of the workers in every industry unless the ultimatum of the dock men should be accepted by noon on the following day. In an interview Burns said he felt depressed although he hoped for the best.

Notice was posted at the strikers' committee rooms suspending relief measures owing to the fact that tradesmen upon whom orders were issued are demanding the committee's coupons.

Cardinal Manning, Sir Andrew Lusk and the Lord Mayor's deputy, Smith, conferred with officials of the dock companies. It is understood the Cardinal pleaded the cause of the strikers.

It is reported the gas workers are dissatisfied and fears are entertained that London will be left in darkness in case they strike, with additional danger by reason of neglected retorts.

Another account said the great strike had reached its crisis, and it now remained to be seen whether Burns will be able to restrain the fury of 100,000 hungry men, goaded to the point of desperation by the misery of their starving families, for another week. If this is possible, and it would be impossible under any other leaders it is the general opinion that the dock companies will be obliged to give in.

If Burns loses control of the strikers, there will ensue the bloodiest riot ever known. The men were gathered by tens of thousands along the river front. Their aspect was gloomy and sullen. Many thousands had not tasted food for a day, and to return to their homes means for them to be obliged to listen to the cries of their children for bread, and to endure the squalor and destitution that necessity and the pawn brokers have brought about. Although the city, apart from the rendezvous of the strikers, was quiet, there was no little alarm felt for the public safety. The police department is on the qui vive. The entire force is ready for instant action, and the military in the barracks and at the tower are under arms and in readiness for immediate service.

A more formidable mob than the great gathering of angry men in the east end could not be brought together. Every man was savage and hungry, and once carried beyond the point of endurance, they would be irresistible. Burns himself was down among them, imploring and commanding, and endeavoring to impress the leaders with the sense of the terrible responsibility that rests upon them. The Thames was as quiet as if commerce were unknown in London. The vast flotilla of freighters, that in ordinary times crowd the river, lay moored to the wharves, rising and falling with the tide.

The great warehouses were closed and the shutters of doors and windows drawn. The docks were deserted and their gates barred. A more than Sunday calm was over everything. Two passenger steamers of the Allan line, that should have sailed for Boston, over a week ago, were deserted in midstream.

On the 31st the employees of Yarrow & Co., who are under a heavy contract to supply the Government with torpedo appliances struck and 5,000 iron workers on the Isle of Dogs have gone out for an advance of six pence. The dock laborers on strike number 110,000, and as the immediate consequence of their cessation 20,000 stevedores, 6,000 light men, 20,000 clerks and nearly 5,000 grain workers and laborers are compulsorily idle. The Melbourne trades council, representing all branches of labor, has called a mass meeting for Monday to raise funds for the London strikers. The directors of the dock companies have absolutely declined to make any concessions beyond these already offered. The council of strikers held a meeting and after a long discussion on the situation it was decided to continue the strike A monster meeting of the strikers was held in Hyde Park on the 1st. Burns and other labor leaders made speeches. Resolutions stating that the men would continue the strike until their demands are fully conceded were unanimously adopted. It is estimated that 250,000 persons took part in the demonstration. The immense crowd dispersed in an orderly manner. The "Economist" predicts disastrous results for the strikers if they obtain the six pence rate with the four hours minimum, and says that the number of men seeking work at docks will largely increase. The company will employ more permanent men and avail themselves of fewer casual employees, and only a few will be benefited. The lot of the many will be harder than ever. The law of the survival of the fittest will be exemplified by the strike, the wide-reaching consequences of which will be unprecedented in London's history. The riot insurance rate advancing, the dock directors, having refused to negotiate except with the old dock men, Burns declared against further interviews.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Black Diamond left Victoria, B. C., on the 28th ult., ostensibly on a trip up the coast to refit, but she is really off on a sealing cruise into Behring Sea. The owners believe they have a perfectly legal right to hunt seals in Behring Sea.

North China and Japan have been visited by a series of typhoons of unprecedented severity. At the lowest estimate 5,000 persons were drowned. Advices from Yokohama say disastrous storm recently occurred in Wakayama ken. Ten thousand persons perished in the floods following the storms and 20,000 were rendered homeless. The loss of property is enormous.

Australian papers, received at San Francisco recently say about June 26th the Savo, a small trading vessel, was boarded by natives at Malayta. The natives shot mate Ladden dead and beheaded a trader named Cooper with an axe. Keating, owner of the vessel, and several others on board were badly injured, but they drove off the natives, killing twelve. It is reported Keating has since died.

Reports received from the Northwest show that the German settlers, an unusually large number of whom arrived last spring, are delighted with the country, and they will encourage many more of their countrymen to come out. The cattle ranching business is reported to be flourishing on the Canada side, while in Montana there promises to be very little food for the cattle during the coming winter.

The Attorneys in the Cronin case at Chicago have a straight road before them now, which they can travel for weeks or perhaps months. "It will take two months to get that jury," said Assistant State Attorney Elliott recently. Mr. Elliott's judgment should be sound. For years he has been in the state attorney's office, and has watched other great trials. "Two hundred men will be rescued because of conscientious scruples against the death penalty," he cantinued. "There were that many in the anarchists case."

The fisheries department Ottawa, is in receipt of information pertaining to the skid fisheries at Queen Charlotte island. British Columbia looks forward to working up a large industry in catching and packing this delicious fish for the market. This is the first year that a systematic effort has been made to prosecute the fishery. One Vancouver merchant has so far put up one thousand barrels this season. Halibut are reported very plentiful off the north-west coast of Vancouver island, and it would appear that our fisheries on the Pacific coast promise to be as valuable as those on the Atlantic side.

A late Montreal despatch says: A poor Chinaman sat quietly in a railway car on his way from Portland, Me., to San Francisco, and had paid for his ticket. When the train reached Richmond, P. Q., a Canadian Customs officer called upon him for $50 duty. This the Chinaman refused to pay. If he were in Canada he had no wish to be, and was on his way to San Francisco. The conductor being called, at Cowansville, he was ejected from the car. He was then seized by the Canadian officer and held for duty, being watched by the United States officer to prevent him getting across the border.

On the 30th ult., a special train from Burlington, Vermont, conveying the people attending the breeders meeting, collided with a hog train on a curve near Brooksville, three miles north of Middlebury. Eleven cars were piled in a heap of debris 35 feet high. Engineer Emery of the passenger train saw the other locomotive coming round the curve, put on the air braks, pushed the fireman from the cab, remained with his hand on the lever till the last second and died the death of a hero. The passenger train conductor, Hiram Blodgett, and W. A. Allan, a farmer, were also killed, and three were injured.

The Imperial Oil Co., will soon set up at their St. John, N. B., establishment a stationary tank of 1,000 barrels capacity, which has just been completed to their order by Messrs. Robb of Amherst. The tank, which weighs ten tons is about 35 feet high and 14 feet in diameter. The company have heretofore been supplying the St. John depot from tank cars, but the rapid increase in their business has compelled the company to adopt this more speedy method of handling oil. Eight or ten tank cars will be brought here at a time and their contents pumped into the monster reservoir, from which barrelling can go on as called for.

A despatch from Victoria, N. B. bearing date of the 30th ult. says the schooner Pathfinder, which was seized by the United States revenue cutter Rush, had arrived there; The Commander of the Rush had placed a seaman on board the Pathfinder and ordered that the vessel be taken to Sitka. After the Rush left the Pathfinder was headed for Victoria despite the protests of the American seaman on board. Officials of the Marine Department say if it be true that the sealing schooner Black Diamond, though registered in Canada, is owned by American citizens, she is liable to be confiscated under the provisions of the Canada Shipbuilding Act.

A letter has been received at San Francisco from an officer of U. S. steamboat Richard Rush by the steamer St. Paul, which arrived from Ounalaska on Tuesday night, stating that on Aug 6th the Rush captured the British sealing schooner Lily of Vancouver while taking seals in Behring Sea. The schooner was searched and 1,000 skins were found and placed on board the Rush. A prize crew of one man was placed on board and the Lily was sent to Sitka. The seized sealers will have their cases tried in the Alaskan district court. The Rush will proceed to San Francisco when relieved by the Bear at Ounalaska. In all there have been fourteen sealers boarded by the Rush and warned out of Behring Sea, besides six that were captured.

A New Zealand correspondent writes. The last few years have thinned out a number of the first settlers from Cape Breton to New Zealand. The remaining few can now be easily counted. Their names are Messrs James Sutherland of Boularderie, Roderick and James Frazer and William McDonald of St. Ann's the latter from the "Glen," Roderick McKay ("og") and Capt Duncan McKenzie of Baddeck. The youngest of these veterans would be McKay, who is bordering on his 60th year. Sutherland the two Frazers and McDonald are all over 90 Capt McKenzie is over 80, who unfortunately has been afflicted for several years with failing eye sight, which is a severe strain on his strong constitution. All these are in good health, both bodily and intellectually, and I have no doubt but some of them may cover the century.—*Halifax Herald.*

A shooting affair in which a colored Pullman car porter named Charles Stock, of Jersey city, was badly wounded, occurred near Lancaster, Pa., a few days ago. Stock had charge of a car on the Pacific express which arrived at that place from the east at half-past one o'clock. While the train was standing at the station a young man who gives his name as Charles D. Chambers, and was recently released from the Eastern penitentiary, slipped unnoticed into Stock's car. After the train had pulled out of the station Stock was awakened by Chambers and he thought him in the act of robbing passengers in the car. When Chambers saw that he had been discovered he quickly drew a 38 calibre revolver and fired three shots in rapid succession at the porter. The first passed through his leg near the thigh, the second struck him close to the abdomen and the third went through the car window. Chambers tried to escape but was arrested. Stock is expected to die.

The steamer Oceanic, which arrived at San Francisco from Hong-Kong and Yokohama on the 28th ult., brings advice to August 10 of further details of the bursting of the Yellow River embankments in the Province of Shantum, July 22. The destruction is widespread. The breach in the river is over 2000 feet in length, and a swift current swept through, flooding to a depth of 12 feet a large extent of country lying adjacent. Many houses were washed away and a despatch from Chefoo states that the number of persons drowned is too great to be counted. Ten districts are already submerged and it is feared many more in the low lying country south will suffer a similar fate. The latest advices concerning the earthquake at Kumamota, July 28, places the number of killed at 18 and the wounded at 19. Forty-two dwellings were demolished. A telegram received on July 30 states that 53 shocks had been experienced and that they continued to be felt. The inhabitants were sleeping in the open air. The same earthquake was felt in the Province of Cinkugo. Considerable loss of life is reported, but no particulars have been received.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Information has been received by the police and by Home Secretary Matthews, to the effect that leader Burns to-day urged the strikers to proceed to the docks and expel the men working there. The dock company express themselves as better satisfied with the aspect of affairs. They have an increased number of men at work, composed of strikers who have given up the fight and new men. Officers of the companies state that plenty of labor would be obtained if the strikers' pickets were abolished. A mob composed of 800 strikers invaded the Albert Docks this afternoon, and compelled the workmen there to cease their labor. No damage was done to property. At a meeting of wharfingers a resolution was adopted advising the strikers to accept the dock companies' offer. The Government is employing convicts to unload vessels in the Medway. J. P. Connor's paper, the Star, has collected £2,500 for the strikers' fund. A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says that at a meeting there to-day, £1,500 was collected in behalf of the strikers.

OTTAWA, Sept 2.—The annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Association opened here to-day with fine clear weather. The attendance of riflemen is the largest on record, aggregating 450. The first competition was for Nursery prizes—five rounds at 300 yards. The first prize went to Private Windatt, of Lindsay, who made the highest possible score. Corporal Gorley, of St. John, came second, winning $15. Sergt Gray, of the 66th, Capt. Silver, of the 63rd, and Surgeon Gillis, of P. E. Island, took $10 prizes. For the team prizes there were thirteen entries. In the MacDougall match for a cup and prizes Sergt Armstrong, of Guelph, won the cup and $30. Capt. Silver, of the 63rd, came second, winning $55. Scores and prizes in the Gzowski team match will be placed to-morrow.

The Minister of Customs has been advised that Chinese going to China from the British colonies sell certificates enabling them to return other Chinamen who are thus able to evade the payment on entering Canada.

Count De Louvilres, French Consul for Canada, draws attention to the amnesty to French subjects in Canada, which was proclaimed on July 19th. It is a full and complete amnesty for all offences committed prior to the date of promulgation, and to take effect in Canada on July 19th, 1890. It is now, however, applicable to offences against the state.

MARKETS.

BOSTON PRICES, AUGUST 31st, 1889.

EGGS—Eastern extras 19c, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firsts 17c, Canadian firsts 17c to 17½c, P. E. Island firsts 17c.

FISH—Cod, dry shores, large, $4.50. Cod, dry shores, medium, $3. Hake $1.75. Haddock $3. Herring, pickled, bay shore gibb'd, $3.50. Herring, pickled, bay shore, split, $3.25. Herring, pickled, round shore, $3. Mackerel, extra shore per barrel $30. Mackerel No. 1 $25. Mackerel No 2 rim $17. Mackerel No. 3 large rim $17, Mackerel No. 3 plain $16.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES, SEPT. 3, 1889.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.06	to $0.08
Beef (small) per lb	0.06	to 0.08
Mutton, per lb	0.05	to 0.06
Pork (small)	0.08	to 0.10
Pork, by the carcass	0.07	to 0.08
Ham, per lb	0.14	to 0.15
Fowls, per pair	0.40	to 0.50