THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1892.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Chief Justice McDonald, of of Nova Scotia, has been appointed Administrator of the Government, during the absence of Lieut. Governor Daly.

The following from the Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, *Times*, shows that there is a considerable exodus from the United States to Canada. In a recent issue that paper remarked: "Immigration Inspector Robert D. Lawton returned yesterday from a tour of the lake ports of entry, where he was investigating immigration from Canada. To his surprise he found that more people are leaving the United States for the Dominion than are coming in. An unusual number have crossed the great lakes en route to Canada this year, and they were not all tourists or cashiers, but quite a number of settlers from the States went there to live. The number of immigrants from Canada has been smaller than usual."

The presence, in London, of Mr. Van Horne, of the C. P. R., R. B. Angus and Mr. Osler has aroused some curiosity in the Metropolis. The visit is officially announced as a short holiday: but it is generally believed Mr. Van Horne has in mind the placing on a sure footing of the fast Atlantic Service. For this purpose it is intimated he will endeavor to have the Imperal Government grant a large subsidy to the enterprise. The success of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a short and speedy route for the transport of troops is appreciated by the Government, and it is not impossible this may be an inducement to the granting of a suitable subsidy to the Atlantic line of steamers which the company is likely to put on.

The railway statistics of Great Britain, show that in 1891, there were 20,191 miles of railway in England, Ireland and Scotland, with an average paid up capital of £45,000 per mile. The passengers killed by direct accident numbered only five, and the injured numbered eight hundred and seventy-five. Ninety-eight were killed and eight hundred and thirty-seven injured by causes for which the companies do not hold themselves responsible. The total number of passenger journeys, exclusive of those relative to season ticket holders were eight hundred and forty-five millions. On this basis the killed from all causes are only one in about eight millions, with one in about a half million injured. If the review be limited to the number of passengers killed by causes beyond their own control, the deaths become one in one hundred and sixty-nine millions and the injured about one in a million.

A blue book on the "Criminal Statistics" of the Dominion shows that, according to the returns received by the department of agriculture, 5,988 persons were charged with indictable offences in the several criminal courts of Canada during the year 1891. This was an increase of 169 as compared with the previous year. Of the above number accused, 1,952 were discharged, leaving 3,964 as the number of convictions in the criminal courts during the year. It is pleasing to notice that our Island Province had the smallest number of indictable offences, as well as the smallest ratio to population, of any Province in the Dominion as the following figures will show:

Provinces.	1890. No. of convictions.	Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants.	1891. No. of convictions.	Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants.
British Columbia	183	19 75	145	14.85
The Territories	92	14.82	75	11.22
Ontario	2,123	10.14	2,046	9 67
Quebec	1,220	8 23	1,356	9.11
Manitoba	91	5 38	93	6 09
Nova Scotia	126	2.50	124	2 75
New Brunswick	79	2.45	98	2.99
P. E. Island	20	1.53	29	2.65

As we anticipated last week, matters became somewhat complicated in the Northwest Territories. The Haultain Ministry resigned and a new Government was formed with Mr. Betts as Premier. When the Executive met the Legislature, the Speaker resigned, and opposed the Government, thus leaving the Opposition party with a majority of one. An adjournment was then taken, and before the House met again, the Lieutenant Governor put an end to the dead lock by issuing a proclamation proroguing the Legislature and relieving the members from further attendance until it may be deemed expedient to continue another Session. Meantime the thirteen members of the opposition have signed a protest against this procedure, and have forwarded the same to the Government at Ottawa. They claim that the action of the Lieutenant Governor was taken on the advice of an Executive not possessing the confidence of a majority in the Legislature, and is consequently unconstitutional. A number of other reasons are alleged by the Opposition, why the proceedings should not have taken place. Among other things they charge a member of the Executive with having offered $250 to one of the Haultain party by way of bribe for his vote and support. It will thus be seen that the proceedings of the first Legislature of the Northwest Territories are likely to create an prominent place in the political history of the territories of the Dominion.

W. A. McDonald, of Scraden, who defeated one of Premier Greenway's Cabinet Ministers, will lead the opposition in the Manitoba Legislature, vice Boyd, defeated.

SCHOOLS IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

Our correspondent, "Fair Play," deals, in an incisive manner, with a question which has of late, to some extent engaged the attention of our daily contemporaries. Just why discussion on this subject has found its way into the press we know not. Neither are we cognizant of what representations if any, have been made to the City School Board regarding the subject. But in matters of this kind, it is most important that the public mind should not be falsely impressed. Irresponsible writers with small knowledge of the subjects they undertake to discuss, and with less honesty of purpose, may very easily obscure, by means of verbal frippery, the main issue in any question, and cause the unwary to arrive at false conclusions.

This is not merely a theoretical, but an eminently practical question, and as such should be dealt with in a practical manner. We take it that those who oppose any arrangement by which, for instance, the Convent Schools of this city might become public schools, conformable to the regulations of the Board of Education, wish to be regarded as Christians, no matter to what denomination they may belong. Now a distinctive mark of Christianity is charity, and those who pose as the champions of any form of Christianity should not lose sight of this fact. They should exemplify in their language as well as in their lives as close a resemblance as possible to the great Founder of Christianity. Starting from these premises, it is quite pertinet to ask whether or not it manifests a deep and sincere Christian disposition; whether or not it indicates a participation in that spirit of charity which permeated the Sermon on the Mount to find a contemporary vituperating those who differ from him, and hurling vile diatribes at them. Why not deal with the question on its merits and call men and things by their proper names?

Our correspondent has gone into the question so fully, that little more needs be said. Here are, however, a few facts which our citizens should not lose sight of. There are in this city, in round numbers, somewhere about four hundred Catholic girls of school-age. These girls are now and, for the most part have been educated at the convents. On account of these girls not attending the public schools, something like twenty thousand dollars have been saved in the public expenditure for school purposes, in the city since the introduction of the present School Act. In face of these facts, should reasonable men think that if, at any time, an arrangement could be made by which some or all of these buildings might be rented by the School Board, and the ladies who teach in them would be furnished with licenses, after passing the required examinations? These schools would then become public schools, the teachers complying with the requirements of the Board of Education. So far as the school-rooms in these buildings are concerned, we understand the members of the School Board have no objections to them, on the contrary they would be perfectly satisfied with them.

Thus far all appears well. Now where does the difficulty come in? The only objection that seems to be urged by the opponents of such an arrangement as we have referred to, appears to be the fact that these convent ladies wear a distinctive garb, peculiar to their order, and that they carry on their person some religious emblems. Why should anyone be afraid of such matters? They have always been thus arrayed, and we have never heard of any disastrous results in consequence thereof. Many Protestant girls have attended and still attend their convents, here as well as in Halifax, St. John, and other places, and we have not heard of one instance where the wearing apparel of the good ladies had the effect of changing, in the slightest degree, the religious convictions of these girls. As a matter of fact, it would not be paying a very high compliment to anyone's religious convictions to insinuate that they could be affected by a teacher's dress.

Our correspondent points out that there is no good reason why what has taken place in Halifax and St. John might not be accomplished here. The opponents say we have nothing to do with what has taken place in those cities. Well, we consider that such a declaration is a giving away of the whole case. What has been done in those places should have much influence in determining what course to pursue here. Our present School Act is modeled after that of New Brunswick, and our people, Catholics and Protestants are, for the most part, of the same race and nationality as are the people of the neighboring cities. Therefore what is good for them cannot be bad for us. Considering the question on its merits, and free from prejudice, there does not appear to be the least cause why any reasonable man should object to such an arrangement as that referred to, should it be asked for.

Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's High Commissioner in London, reports that hay is bringing as high as £6 and £7 in England. He considers this a good chance for Maritime Province farmers to dispose of good hay in the mother country.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' IMPRESSIONS OF P. E. ISLAND.

The Baltimore American of August the 13th, contains the following reference to Cardinal Gibbons' recent visit to our Province: "The return of Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by Rev. Thomas J. Broyderick, of St. Martin's parish, from their trip to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island was announced in yesterday's American. The trip did the Cardinal much good, and he returns comparatively free from the indisposition of which he had been complaining at the time of his departure.

Yesterday Rev. Mr. Broyderick gave an interesting account of their trip to the far North. After describing the pleasant journey in the special B. & O car, furnished by Mr. Lord, to Boston, and the passage thence to Halifax in the steamship Halifax, Father Broyderick said: "At Halifax the Cardinal was most hospitably entertained by the authorities and by all classes of the people. Catholics and Protestants seemed to vie with each other in doing him honor. The programmes of entertainments as a rule have been published. Vice-Admiral Sir John Hopkins was exceedingly kind, and he invited the Cardinal to take the trip to Prince Edward Island in the Flagship Blake. The Blake is the swiftest cruiser in the English navy. In Prince Edward Island the same hospitality and courtesy were extended. On two occasions the Cardinal had the opportunity of meeting the leading men of the Province.

We spent a week quietly resting at Vernon River, a beautiful valley in Prince Edward Island. We spent some little time fishing on the neighboring shores, and Cardinal Gibbons proved to be the best man of the party in angling, for he caught a dozen fine trout. He visited Rustico, which is the oldest Acadian French settlement. Here he was received with booming cannon and waving flags, and we rejoiced to see among the bunting the starry flag of the United States.

These Acadiads are the descendants of the people whose cruel expatriation Longfellow sings so beautifully in his poem—Evangeline. These people live the primitive lives of their ancestors. It was a touching sight to see the aged Evangelines of Rustico in their quaint dress and kirtle, or head-dress, presenting themselves to the Cardinal and kissing his ring. They presented an address, written both in French and English. The Cardinal replied feelingly, congratulating them that, although their ancestors suffered, yet they preserved for their descendants, amidst all persecution, the faith of their fathers. At other places addresses were presented, to which replies were made with admirable fitness to the occasion and circumstances attending the presentation.

Prince Edward Island, which is an agricultural, Province, suffers much from the McKinley Bill, as the natural markets are the seaboard cities of the United States. However, there is a strong feeling of loyalty to the British Government, especially among the Catholic population. This loyalty is born of the religious freedom which they enjoy, and which, they assert, is far greater than the liberty which the Catholics in the United States enjoy. In all the Provinces Catholics hold the highest offices. The Governor of Nova Scotia is a Catholic, the Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island is a Catholic, and Catholics hold the principal offices in common with their Protestant brethren, a thing which they declare is rare in the United States.

Another reason for their adhesion to the British Crown is the freedom they enjoy in religious education, as the Government of the provinces gives separate schools whenever there is a sufficient number of Catholic or Protestant children to form a school. These reasons make them loyal to their country, and no inducement in the way of commercial treaties or advantages could lead them to join their fortunes with their greater sister—the United States. On all sides, however, we heard the wish expressed for closer commercial relations with the United States, and, no doubt, such would benefit both countries.

Prince Edward Island would make a beautiful summer resort for the citizens of the South if a little enterprise was displayed in the erection of hotels. The temperature for the summer averages about 75°, and it is an extremely hot day when it goes up to 85°. The evenings are cool, and one sitting in the open air finds an overcoat comfortable on the hottest days. The Island is so indented with inlets that no part is more than four miles from salt water, which makes the atmosphere bracing and healthy. The whole Island is a cultivated garden, and on every side are seen fields of wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes. The shore affords a continuous bathing beach. Board ranges from three to five dollars per week, for it is an Island of plenty. Fare for the round trip from Baltimore, first-class, is $50.00.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty, the eminent lawyer and orator took a relapse Sunday night and his condition is considered very grave.

John Whelan, a wealthy hotel man, has left Winnipeg with a team of horses and a stout buckboard. He proposes to drive every foot of the distance between there and Jacksonville, Florida, where he will spend the winter. Early in summer he will drive from Florida, to Chicago and after taking in the Chicago show will drive to his old home in Centreville, Lennox county, Ont.

A very daring robbery took place on Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Thursday afternoon. While a clerk was alone in Nicholas & Marler's stock brokers' establishment, a well dressed lady drove up to the door in a buggy and the young man went out to see what the stranger wanted. She made all sorts of enquiries about discounts on American bills and kept the broker talking three or four minutes. When he returned to the office he found that a clean sweep had been made, some $6 000 in cash and bonds having been taken.

Sir Donald Smith considers that, in the event of any change in the Leadership of the Dominion Government, Sir John Thompson is eminently qualified for, and has fully merited the Premiership.

The surplus revenue of the Dominion over expenditure, for the last year was $273,000. This cannot but be regarded as eminently satisfactory, especially when the remission of the sugar duties is taken into account.

CORRESPONDENCE

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

SIR,—I should not wish to enter upon the discussion of a subject that might tend towards creating any ill-feeling among the various denominations of P. E. Island, were it not that sometimes it becomes necessary to correct the misstatements of certain persons who, apparently with not the best intent, seek to foster dissension in our public community. I refer to the recent uncalled for comments made in connection with the schools in Charlottetown. In my present communication, however, I refrain from commenting on the results of the vile slanderer; but when misleading statements are published in a journal otherwise respectable, I think something should be done by way of defending the truth.

We seem most given to understand that it is mere imposition on the part of the Convent Sisters in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia that they should be entrusted by the Government with the education of the youth. The educational authorities of these Provinces certainly did not rush blindly into any contract with the Sisters; for we must surely suppose that they knew what they were doing. Nor can we suppose that mere liberality on their part prompted them to pay the Sisters a salary from the public funds. Must they not, therefore, have seen the justice of the act. But even supposing them to have been deceived in their estimation of the Convent schools, is it not within the range of their power to withdraw their support in the event of those schools proving unsatisfactory? If, therefore, the Government still continues to support them, it is a clear case that the working of those schools is satisfactory; for we may be certain that if the contrary were the case, the voice of the public would be quickly raised in their condemnation. It may, however, be remarked in passing that a few wayward persons are not to be considered the legitimate exponents of public opinion.

But why classify such schools as *separate*? From whom are they separated? They are open to any and everyone who may desire to attend them. The teachers use the same text books as those prescribed by the educational authorities of these Provinces. The teachers, moreover, are duly qualified, having passed their respective examinations. Why, therefore, should they be called *separate*? Is it perhaps supposed by some that religion is taught in them during school hours? But they do not teach religion during school hours. They teach the same branches as are taught in the remainder of the schools. There can then be no just ground for complaint on this point.

But we are told that *after school hours* religious teaching is imparted to the Catholic children, who, being dismissed with the other pupils, return to be taught their catechism. Well, what if it is? This certainly does not make them separate schools, or if so, then we have more separate schools in P. E. Island than we are perhaps aware of. In how many of our public school buildings during after hours are not prayer meetings held, sermons preached, &c., &c? And yet in such cases Catholics do not raise such cries as "separate schools," "violation of the Schools' Act," &c. It seems to me that we should endeavor to do unto others as we would have others do unto us—a duty but sparingly put into execution by a certain few of the community. Are those schools in which prayer meetings, &c., are held after hours separate, or are they not? If they are, then according to your contemporary, is our public schools' act openly violated. If they are not, neither are the convents in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to be considered as separate schools. This being so, I cannot understand what honest motive there can be for endeavoring to raise a cry against them, be they in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or elsewhere; for if the system is satisfactory, as it certainly is, there can be no honest reason for complaint.

It does seem strange that, while a person without any form of religion may become a duly qualified teacher in our public schools, those who belong to a religious community should be debarred from teaching, the teachers prescribed by the educational authorities of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and remunerated for so doing. All Christians will surely admit that any form of Christianity is better than no religion. Why, therefore, should such institutions as the above mentioned Convent schools not be if they comply with the requirements of the Board of Education.

Concerning Archbishop Ireland's views on education, I may say that in order to have a correct statement of his position something more authentic is required than the authority of the Toronto Week. The truth is that the views of this prelate, whom your contemporary lauds, are to a certain extent such as he opposes in the same leader.

FAIR PLAY.

President Harrison has issued a circular ordering that all vessels carrying immigrants from foreign ports on arrival in United States waters shall be subject to a quarantine of at least 20 days. This order will practically put a stop to the carrying of emigrants from Europe to the United States for some months to come, and will entail a heavy loss on the principal steamship lines, but the American people will cordially approve the President's action. The Canadian Government is working in harmony with that of the United States in repelling the terrible scourge from the shores of this continent. Prevention in all cases is better than cure, and it is far easier to prevent the inroad of disease than to check its progress once it has secured a foothold. The Postmaster general of the United States has instructed the officials of his department to immediately take such steps as may be necessary and practical to thoroughly disinfect the mails reaching the United States from foreign ports at which contagious diseases are reported to be prevailing. As the foreign mails crossing the Atlantic to Canada pass through the English post office, where they are disinfected, if from infected ports, further fumigation on arrival here is not deemed necessary, though it is more than likely that some modification of the American plan will soon be adopted, so as to deprive the United States authorities of any possible pretext for delaying Canadian mail bags on the border. —*St. John Sun.*

The Montreal transportation and elevating companies have come to an arrangement whereby tolls imposed by the U. S. government on Canadian freight passing through the Sault St. Marie Canal, will not fall on vessel men. These companies will reduce their rates proportionally so as to meet this half cent per bushel.

Mrs. Poitier, a Haverhill, Mass., woman became unconscious recently and since that time has taken no nourishment and has not moved. Her flesh, to all appearance, is slowly becoming ossified. Put for her heavy breathing she would be to all love her dead. Physicians pronounce it a remarkable case, and state she can live but a short time.

Carl Hagenbeck, the well-known animal dealer and trainer of Hamburg has arrived in Am rica. His trip to this country is for the purpose of building a circus in the world's fair grounds at Chicago. The building is to be 300 feet square and circular in character. It will have a seating capacity for 10,000 persons. Within the ring there will be two exhibitions each day of wild and tame animals, of which there will be nearly 100, from lions, and polar bears downwards.

PERSONAL.

Whittier, the poet, is dangerously ill.

His Lordship Bishop McDonald left for Antigonish yesterday morning on a visit of a few days.

Judge Champagne, who sold his seat in the Legislative Council to Metcler, in exchange for one on the magistrate's court bench, is to be retired.

Messrs. James Paton, A W Sears and A. W. Weeks have returned from their business trip to England.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, who was on a visit to the Province left yesterday morning.

Mr. Charles Carpmael, Superintendent of the Meteorological Service Toronto, was in the city last week.

Mr. A. S. Johnson returned Thursday evening from his tour through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

We are pleased to see Mr. J. M. Hughes, of the P. O. Dep't, who had been ill with typhoid fever, for some weeks past, on the round again.

Messrs. P. Blake, C C Gardiner and Wm. McKie, returned Saturday evening from Bangor, where they had been taking in the Eastern Maine State Fair.

Mr. James Shaw, B. A., of Stanhope, has received the appointment of Classical Instructor in the Collegiate Schools at Vancouver, B. C., at a salary of $1200 a year.

Messrs A. J. McDougall, of Grand River, Lot 14, and R. A Macdonald, of Alberton, ecclesiastical students at the Grand Seminary, Quebec, left for there Thursday morning.

Judge Landry, of Dorchester, N. B., has been elected Grand First Vice-President of the C. M. B. A., at the session of the Grand Council, which closed at Hamilton, Ont., last week.

Hon. Edward Blake is to be given a grand reception by the Toronto Home Rule Association on his return to that city. Hon. Frank Smith is chairman of the reception committee.

Miss Ella Blake, daughter of Mr. Maurice Blake, and Miss Josie Handrahan, daughter of Mr. Thos. Handrahan, have gone to Halifax to enter the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

Mr. Hector McInnis, of the legal firm of Drysdale, Newcombe & McInnis, Halifax, was married in St. James' Church, this morning, to Miss Charlotte McNeill, one of Charlottetown's fair daughters.

S. D. Scott, Editor of the St. John Sun, and Prof. David Allison, of Mount Allison University, are on a walking tour in western and southern Nova Scotia. They do not undertake to avoid railways and steamers entirely, but plan to walk about 10 miles a day.

His Honor Lieut-Gov. Daly, of Nova Scotia, His Grace Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax, Rev. Dr. Murphy, the Archbishop's Secretary and Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald, of Summerside, left Monday morning on a trip to Vancouver, via the C. P. R. They travel in a car especially provided for them.

[illegible] of the Court of Queen's Bench, and one of the leading members of the Canadian judiciary, died at Montreal last week, after a long illness, at the age of 56. He at one time took an active part in politics, and was Attorney-General and Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, in Hon. Mr. Chapleau's administration.

Sir John Abbott has returned to his country house at St. Anne, P. Q. The premier has gained in flesh, but as the hon. gentleman said he does not recover from his weakness or regain his capacity for mental work. He added: "My general health has been benefited by my ten days' trip, but I do not think my capacity for mental work has at all improved."

We are please to learn that Mr. James J. Johnstone, of this city, has successfully passed his examination for admission as an attorney of the Supreme Court. Mr. Johnstone has received an excellent grounding in the mysteries of Blackstone, having obtained his legal training in the offices of the present Chief Justice and M. & D. C. McLeod. Mr. Johnstone will be admitted to the practice of law at the opening of the Michaelmas Term of the Supreme Court. We congratulate Mr. Johnstone and wish him every success in his chosen profession.

Mr. Labouchere, who has been made particularly conspicuous in English politics recently, is not, says a recent observer of him, "of Apollo-like stature, standing only about five feet eight inches in height, but is well and strongly built, and carries himself with that careless and easy manner which is one good indication of his many peculiar characteristics; his strongly marked and somewhat proletarist style of countenance expresses the strong individuality which marks all his writings and polemical speeches. In dress Mr. Labouchere follows a style adopted by all well-born and well-bred Englishmen, from which expensive jewelry and other ostentatious adornments are conspicuous by their absence."

Dunn & Russell report 28 Canadian failures for last week, against 29 for the corresponding week last year. Bradstreet reports 38 failures.

Mr Asquith, home secretary, has consented to consider the question of the release of the Irish prisoners sentenced for connection with the dynamite plots.

An agent representing 55 Pennsylvania families, was in Ottawa, last week arranging for homesteads for them in Canada, as they are desirous of locating in this country.

Mr. Gladstone was knocked down by a heifer in the park at Harwarden last week. He managed to rise and dodge the animal around the trees until it ran off. The old man was severely shaken up, but otherwise uninjured. The animal was afterwards killed.

Serious labor disturbances, arising from the employment of non-union watermen to replace the strikers of Salt Union works, near Norwich, Eng., occurred last week. In the fights between the strikers and non-union men many were injured. The police were unable to control the mob and the assistance of the soldiers had to be invoked.

Hon. Mr. Foster has stated that the government has been asked to make representations to the British government against the unjust treatment by the Russian authorities of fishers of the British Columbia sealers. Mr. Foster says Russia's claim to a thousand mile jurisdiction in Behring Sea shadows the United States contention that six Marine jurisdiction passed to them when Alaska was purchased.

SPORTING NOTES.

Zimmerman has broken the world's competitive record of 2 m. 2 1-5 s, held by Taylor, making the mile in 2 m. 19 3-5 s.

O. S. Campbell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has again won the tennis championship of America, defeating T. H. Hovey.

The entries for the Provincial Exhibition races close on the 13th inst.

The Shamrocks defeated the Montreals at lacrosse, Saturday, 4 to 3, and the Capitals beat Toronto 5 to 3.

The Provincial bred bay gelding Frenchman entered the 2.30 list at Bangor, Me., Friday, winning the 2.34 class in straight heats trotting the third in 2.32. He is owned in Gardiner, and was bred in Windsor, N. S.

At the citizens regatta at Hamilton, Ont., Saturday, the mile-and-a-half amateur scull race was won by Hedley, of Philadelphia, in 10.31, and the three-mile professional single-scull race by Ten Eyck, of Worcester, Mass., in 21.49.

The two-mile single scull race between Hanlan and Stephenson at Trenton, Ont., last Wednesday, was won by the former by two lengths.

Hugh Adams, the Cornwall club's famous defence player, won the lacrosse ball throwing contest at Williamson, Ont., Saturday, and also broke the world's record by his throw of 149 yards 2 feet. 5 inches.

The concluding game of the Nova Scotia lacrosse league series—Wanderers vs Springhills—was played, Saturday, and won by the former by 3 to 1.

An international boat race—England vs France—has been decided upon. The race is to be rowed on the Seine, next month, in eight-oared outrigger boats over a two-mile course straightway.

Nelson lowered the world's mile record, over a half-mile track, at Maplewood park, Bangor, Me., on Wednesday last. The track was in bad condition, but he chipped 1¼ seconds of the best previous record made by himself, doing the mile in 2.12¾.

More fast trotting was done over the Independence kite track on Thursday. Budd Doble sent Martha Wilkes to best her record of 2.09½ made the previous week, and she came under the wire in 2.08. She now comes next to Nancy Hanks, besides holding the world's race record of 2.09½.

The Maritime colt stakes races begin at Halifax to-day, and with the other events will make three days racing. Dot and Edith L take part, the former in the 4-year-old and free-for-all classes and the latter in the yearling class. Dot has some pretty fast company to contend against in the free-for-all viz: Israel 2.28, Eddy Wilkes 2.29½ and Minnie Grey 2 30. The little mare will however no doubt prove equal to the occasion.

The world's trotting record took another drop at Independence, Ia., on Wednesday last, when the phenomenal little mare, Nancy Hanks lowered her own previous record of 2.07¼ by two seconds. She trotted a wonderful mile and finished strong in 2.05¾, equalling the pacing record of Hal Pointer. The time by quarters was 30, 1.01, 1.34, 2.05¾. Budd Doble was her driver.

On the same day, in the 2.20 pacing race in 2.20, Flying Jib did the third heat in 2.07, breaking the world's pacing record in a race. A two-year-old filly by Robin Wilkes came within a half second of Sunol's two-year-old record, by trotting in 2.18.

[illegible] in stamina as the Canadian Bisley made an enviable reputation for themselves by their performance of last week. In the individual and minor team matches some excellent shooting was done, and nearly all the members of the team secured money prizes. Their greatest achievement however was in the Provincial team competition for the London Merchants Cup and cash prizes. Ontario came first and won the cup and $100 by a score of 672 points. Our boys were second, only 5 points behind, with a score 667, thus winning $80. Next in order came Nova Scotia, 663; Quebec, 655; New Brunswick, 640; and Manitoba, 633. The total winnings of the Island team amount to $225. Our boys are to be congratulated on the success.

MONCTON RACES.

The Hotel Brunswick Futurity stakes races on Moncton Driving Park last Wednesday and Thursday were very successful and an enjoyable time was spent. The first day's events resulted in a big scoop for the Island flyers competing—three firsts, a second and a third being to their credit. The owners of the animals are to be congratulated on the success that is crowning their endeavors to place our horses on a footing with the speediest of those of the neighboring provinces. The officers of the track were: Judges—George H. Saunders, Woodstock, N. B., starter; Jas. A. Sharp, Summerside; W. F. Linton, Truro, N. S. Timers—R. H. Barnes, Amherst, N. S., and W. A. Brennan, Summerside.

One record—the Maritime Province two-year-old—was lowered at the meeting, by Gracie Wilkes' performance, when she trotted under the wire in the second heat of the two-year-old event, in the fast time of 2.48

The summaries of Wednesday's events are as follows:

Moncton Driving Park, August 31, 1892. Hotel Brunswick Futurity Stakes for foals of 1891, for entrance fees and $50 added, divided into four monies. Half-mile heats, best 2 in 3.

A N Large, Charlottetown, bl f, Edith L, by Brilliant, dam by C. M. Clay (R J Steele) 1 1
Wm Gordon, St. John, b c, Sans Peur, Jr, by Sans Peur, 7396 (F McManus) 3 2
J D Mahon, Truro, br f Champa, by Brown Chief, 2068, dam by Ramdress, 2230 (H Mahon) 2 4
Chas W Holmes, Amherst, b c, Walter R, by Peter Blair, 1960, dam by a son of Deerfield Morgan (D M Atherton) 4 3
Pascal Hebert, Memramcook, b c Shamrock, by Dearborn, 4204, dam by Sir William Wallace, 2.27¾ (P Hebert) ..... ro.
Time—1.41¼, 1.39¼.

Shamrock passed under the wire ahead in the first heat, never having been headed, but was ruled out as he was a pacer.

Same day and track, Hotel Brunswick Futurity Stakes for foals of 1890, for entrance fees and $100 added, divided into four monies. Mile heats, best 2 in 3.

H Crossewell, St. Eleanors, ch f, Gracie Wilkes, by Preceptor, 5601, dam Oliver Wilkes, 2.50 by Geo Wilkes, Jr, (Geo Muttart) 3 1 1
J C Mahon, Truro, b c, Bishop, by Bronze Chief, 3068, dam by Lakeland Abdallah (H Mahon) 1 3 2
R A Fitzsimons, Summerside, bl c, Slippery Tom by Island Chief, dam by French Lion, (R A Fitzsimons) 2 2 2
J E Lamy, Amherst, br s, George Buchanan, by Robert Kirkwood, 5784, dam Lyra, 2.28¾, by Antonor, 290 (D M Atherton) 4 4 4
J W McManus, Memramcook, bl c, All Right Wilkes, by Harry Wilkes, 1906, dam by All Right, 5617 (F McManus) 5 5 5
A D Rice, Amherst, ch c, Sir Richard, 1.35, by Peter Blair, 1960, dam by Lander's Knox (R F Brownell) 6 6 6
J D McManus, Memramcook, bl f, Poppet, by Harry Wilkes, dam by Gold Leaf (Pascal Hebert) ..... dis.

Same day and track, Hotel Brunswick Futurity Stakes for foals of 1889, for entrance fees and $100 added, divided into three monies. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

J C Mahon, Truro, b c, Brasilian, 2.48¼, at two years old, by Brown Wilkes, 2040, dam by Lakeland Abdallah (H Mahon) 1 1 1
A B Etter, Amherst, ch m, Frances P., by Sir Nutwood, 5786, dam by Ormoor, 1400 (D M Atherton) 2 2 2
H Horne, Charlottetown, bl m, Loot 8, by Black Pilot, 2.3¼, dam by Prince Regent (H Horne) 3 3 3
Time, 2.38¾, 2.38¾, 2.40¾

Same day and track. Free-for-all class. Purse $250, divided. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Peter Carroll, Pictou, bl g, Sir Charles, 2.32¾, by Peter Blair, 1960, (P Carroll) 2 1 2 1 1
J E Lamy, Amherst, bl m Lyra, 2.28¾, by Antonor, 364, dam, Morning Star, by Peacemaker, "290 (D M Atherton) 1 3 1 2 3
Newton Lee, Truro, b m, Lady Derrick, 2.32¼, by All Right, 5617 (N Lee) 3 2 3 3 2
William Gammon, River John N S, gr m Minnie Grey, 2.30 by Harry Morgan, (R J Steele) ..... dis.
Time, 2.40, 2.40¼, 2.41¼, 2.39¼, 2.44.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—The Rugia, from Hamburg, with 98 cabin and 436 steerage passengers, came in about 5 o'clock, but was immediately sent to the lower bay. The captain reports 23 deaths at sea from cholera and ten cases more now on board. The Rugia left Hamburg Aug. 23 before the order prohibiting immigration was issued by the company. As the Rugia started down the bay the Normannia was seen coming up, also inward bound from Hamburg, with 483 cabin passengers and 482 emigrants on board. She was also sent to the lower bay. The steamer City of Berlin left quarantine for her dock at ten o'clock this morning.

Steamer Normannia, which arrived this morning, had two deaths in the cabin during the voyage and three deaths in the steerage. There are now three cases of cholera in the ship's hospital.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 4—To-day three deaths from cholera occurred on board the Nomannia, two on the Moravia and one on the Rugia. Six persons ill with the disease were sent to Swinburne Island to-day. The cabin passengers of the Normannia were transferred to Hoffman Island. The panic among them to-day is described as something frightful. They cried out against being confined in a pest ship, the ladies especially being in a state of great terror. These fears were relieved to a certain extent by their removal to Hoffman Island.

QUEBEC, Sept. 4—Dr. Lachapelle, president of the provincial board of health arrived back from Grosse Isle, where he had been with members of the International quarantine association. He found affairs in a most deplorable state, and will to-morrow issue orders to the municipal authorities at all Quebec, ports of entry to prohibit the landing of any passengers or baggage from any steamers coming from infected ports while cholera exists in Europe. Should the Canadian government follow the example of the United States and quarantine ships for twenty days, the accumulation of ships at Grosse Isle would break down the service at once.

The Allan steamer Cireassian, from Liverpool, ran aground 18 miles above Quebec, Monday.

Monday was labor day in Uncle Sams domain. In Boston it was generally observed, business being almost wholly suspended.

The British flag has been hoisted over the Gilbert islands, one of the most important groups in the South seas.

CHARLES ROLFE, a 15-year-old boy was killed at North Street Station, Halifax, Friday morning. The little fellow was attempting to board the train, but lost hold and fell under the wheels. He was frightfully mangled, but lived about two hours. His father, Edward Rolfe, is mail clerk on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

SAYS the Halifax Herald: Some thirty Chinamen are now in Halifax awaiting passage to the West Indies where the majority will work on sugar plantations. The Celestials came from the Pacific coast. One of them is very wealthy. A very large order of goods from Hong Kong is now en route to Halifax for him. This will be shipped to the West Indies on its arrival here, probably on the steamer Dunet Castle. Nearly all can speak English quite fluently.

Jeremiah Haggarty, a seaman on board the ship Rosignol, loading deals at West Bay, N. S., while furling the main royal yard, one evening last week, lost his hold and falling to the deck was instantly killed. Haggarty was one of four who concealed themselves on board the ship at Liverpool, Eng., and after being discovered were put to work. The others, on reaching port, deserted.

Beer Bros. Column.

Good News
—ABOUT—
New Goods.

Nothing pleases us better than to secure a line of new and fashionable goods at a bargain.

We also believe that few things please **YOU** better. Well, we have just received our first shipment of new fall goods, and now invite you to call as early as possible to see what bargains we have for you.

One remarkable bargain we have for you is in our Mantle Department. It consists of **100 CAPES, 100 JACKETS and 100 LONG CLOAKS**, at much under usual price. Examine this lot most carefully; it is the kind of bargain that will stand any amount of criticism.

In **Dress Goods** too, we have several choice bargains. For instance, see our 28c line of double width new styles.

Our **MILLINERY** Room is full of pretty Hats & Bonnets, and in a few weeks our **FUR GOODS** will be asking for a hearing.

We invite you to call, see our goods, see the prices, and share in the bargains.

BEER BROS.

OLD DR. GORDON'S NEVER FAIL IN CURING all Suppressions and Irregularities, and make women regular. Perfectly safe. Used monthly.

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Price $1. Six packages $4. Sent by mail securely sealed upon receipt of price. Write for circular.

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We have just received our New Stock of Spring and Summer

Overcoatings
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They are, without doubt the finest lot we have ever shown. They consist of

Tweeds & Worsteds.

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Our Goods are made up in the most modern style; for Fits we cannot be beaten, and our prices are always moderate. We guarantee satisfaction.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

sept 16, 1891.

DIED.

In this city on Thursday, Sept. 1st, 1892, Michael Power, Sr., aged 75 years May his soul rest in peace.

In this city, on Saturday, Sept. 3rd, 1892, Michael Trainor, aged 72 years May his soul rest in peace.

JOHN J. BYAN, a clerk in the employ of John A. McDougall, of Chicago, who absconded with $2,000 belonging to his employer, was arrested at Chicago last week, and taken back to Chicago.