THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1885.

The Franchise Bill.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great *furore* which the Opposition party, both in Parliament and in the press, have raised over what they allege to be the iniquities of the Franchise Bill, we fail to observe among the people that excitement which might not unreasonably be expected, after the miles of inflammatory harangue which have been spread broadcast. In fact, the course of events has unmistakably proved that those who should be most concerned, were there any real cause for alarm, are taking matters most coolly, and do not share in that heart-rending indignation with which some of their representatives at Ottawa have been so painfully afflicted but which, overwhelming as it was made to appear was, unfortunately for the country, not sufficient to choke their utterance. The discussion which has taken place upon this Bill, on the floors of Parliament, is without a parallel in the history of the Dominion, and the manner in which it has been conducted reflects no credit upon those members of the Opposition who have so persistently maintained their obstructive tactics. The measure itself is one which is contemplated by the British North America Act, which has been promised several times in the Speech from the Throne, and if we mistake not, has been introduced once or twice but subsequently withdrawn. Sir John Macdonald's Government some twelve years ago, had the Bill prepared and would have then brought it under the notice of Parliament had their tenure of office not been cut short. The Opposition leaders, at various times, have expressed their satisfaction at the prospect of a Bill being passed which would establish a uniform franchise through the Dominion, and the principle of the Bill has, we believe, several times been acknowledged by the Reform Party to be a sound one. It will be admitted to be a strange anomaly that the members of a Legislative Chamber representing the united people of a vast country, should be elected by six or seven different franchises representing as many different classes of people; and it certainly seems unfair that a body of citizens, possessing rights where they live should, by removing their residence across an imaginary line, lose the privileges they formerly enjoyed.

What the motive of the Opposition party may be for the extraordinary enmity they have shown to the measure, and for the unexampled means they have taken to compass its defeat, it is hard to discover. There is one reason which always guides their actions, and that is steadily to oppose everything the Government may propose, no matter how inconsistent such course may be with their former professions. But that opposition seldom amounts to more than a passive resistance, and never resolves itself into a wholesale system of obstruction such as has been practised this session, and which can result in nothing but loss of public prestige and in disaster to the country generally. There is nothing in the Franchise Bill to warrant the outrageous course pursued by the Opposition in Parliament and although, as we have said, the people do not partake in those feelings which the Grit party have so hypocritically assumed in regard to the measure, still we can safely say that they are no inattentive observers of the indecent proceedings in which the Opposition party have indulged, and for which that party are solely responsible.

The Bill before Parliament prescribes one franchise for the whole Dominion which, in every Province excepting British Columbia and this Island, will have the effect of very largely increasing the electorate. Why then any members of the older Provinces should oppose the extension of the franchise among their constituents is a question for themselves to answer. But there is a reason why British Columbia or Prince Edward Island should object to a measure which would result in restricting the franchise its people now enjoy, or in taking away from them a privilege which they have possessed and worthily used, for many years. That the Franchise Bill now before Parliament will have the effect of depriving some of our Island electors of their votes cannot be denied, yet we are not without good hope that means may be devised before the Bill is finally reported, which will preserve to our Island brethren the franchise they have so long and so prudently exercised. But in the event of our representatives being unsuccessful in their endeavors, we look upon the act as really a stepping-stone to manhood suffrage which it practically means as we propose to shew.

Under the provisions of the Bill, as at present before Parliament, and with the latest amendments, there will be entitled to vote:

All persons owning property of the value of $300 in cities, of the value of $200 in towns, and of the value of $150 in villages and rural districts.

All tenants paying a monthly rental of $2, or a yearly rental of $20.

All presons earning in any way $300 a year, or deriving an income of that amount from any trade, calling, office or profession, or from an investment or a charge on real property.

Sons of property owners, and sons of farmers, when the property of the parent is of sufficient value to qualify them. Thus a resident of Charlottetown owning property worth $600 can qualify for himself and one son, and for every additional $300 value of property, can qualify for another son. A farmer having a farm worth $900 can qualify for himself and five sons—six in all.

Fishermen whose property including boats and tackle, is of the value of $150.

And it is further provided that sons of owners of real property are allowed to qualify on the father's property if not absent from the parent's residence for a longer period than six months in the year, while the time spent by mariners in pursuit of their calling, and by students at colleges or schools, is to be considered as time spent at home.

While the measure will bring within the scope of the suffrage numbers of persons who are now deprived of votes under the Provincial laws, it is not easy to discover any desirable class of persons who by its operations will be excluded from the right to vote.

Exception has been taken to the manner proposed for preparing the lists of voters, and the Opposition have not been slow to assert that the machinery contemplated will be operated exclusively in favor of the Conservative Party. We have not so poor an opinion of our fellow-mortal as to believe that a gentleman—for every lawyer is supposed to be one—of several years experience in his profession, sworn impartially and faithfully to perform the duties of revising barrister, would lend himself to anything so wretchedly mean and dishonest, as the attempt to withhold from anyone entitled thereto, the right to vote. The majority of appointments to the Bench in this Island have been political ones, yet we have never heard it hinted that the decision of any of our Judges has ever been influenced by his previous party leanings. In the case of this Province and of all the other Provinces we believe, except Quebec which has different institutions, the County Court Judge will be the revising barrister, so that we need have no fear of the exercise of any undue influence, political, religious, or otherwise.

The Late Mr. Pope.

THE funeral of the late Honorable James Colledge Pope took place from his residence in Summerside on Wednesday afternoon last to St. John's churchyard at St. Eleanor's, where his remains were reverently laid to rest, besides those of his lamented brother, Judge Pope, who died in October, 1879. A very large number attended in the funeral cortege, a special train having taken from Charlottetown and intermediate points, some sixty of his intimate friends and admirers. The pall was borne by five of his former associates in the Government of the Island, viz: ex-Governor Haviland, Postmaster Brecken, John Yeo, Esq., Leader of the Opposition, Lemuel C. Owen, Esq., ex-Premier, Hon. John Leturgey, Member of the present Executive, and the sixth bearer was David Rogers, Esq., of Summerside, a life-long friend and supporter. At the Church the Burial Service was said by the Rector, the Rev. Klement Richardson, and the solemn offices at the grave were recited by the Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald of Charlottetown. Among those who attended to pay the last tribute of respect to the departed statesman were not a few who had most strenuously opposed him in his political career, notably Hon. Benjamin Davies and John F. Robertson, Esq. The Hon. W. W. Lord, who was defeated by Mr. Pope on the entrance of the latter into public life in 1857, left his comfortable home, and at the great age of eighty-eight years, travelled over one hundred miles to testify his regard for his old-time political adversary, as well as to express sympathy with his family so sorely bereaved. The funeral train, we learn from a contemporary, was the most magnificent and costly which has ever passed over our road, being valued at $25,000—none too grand for the father of the Prince Edward Island Railway.

Most of the Canadian papers contained notices, greater or less in length, of Mr. Pope's death. The Toronto *Mail*, after giving a brief sketch of his life, said:

"Such is the bare outline of the political career of one of the ablest of the old group of Lower Province statesmen. Those who came under Mr. Pope's personal influence, or shared his friendship, will long remember him as one of the pleasantest of men, with less of craft than falls to the share of most politicians, with such a frankness, honesty and courage as endeared him to every man within the circle of his influence. Those who were familiar with the proceedings of the last two sessions of the Parliament of 1874-78, will remember what good service Mr. Pope did for the Conservative party. A former free-trader he braved the hostility of enemies and the weakness of friends, and gave his aid heartily to the National Policy. Educated and grounded in the politics of the smallest—though not the least spirited and intelligent—of the Provinces, he had yet such strength of mind as enabled him to grasp the larger politics of the Dominion, and to take charge, with success, of one of the most difficult of the Departments. The short time which his health allowed him in his official position was well spent, and his retirement from public life was a matter of personal regret to every man in the House of Commons. He carries away with him the high regard of all his contemporaries, and the personal affection of a large circle of friends."

The Quebec Daily *Telegraph* contained an editorial obituary in the same words we have quoted from the *Mail*, evidently written by the same hand.

The Montreal *Herald* said:

"In his prime, he was emphatically a strong man. He was distinguished for his courage, his energy and his perseverance. He had the faculty of attaching men to him and of keeping them his devoted and enthusiastic followers and supporters. He entered public life in his native Province, when he was comparatively a young man, and he soon took a leading part in its affairs. It was not long before he became the acknowledged head of the Conservative party on the Island, and he maintained that position as long as he remained master of his faculties. He spent the last years of his life in retirement, having the sympathy, in his affliction, of the whole population of his native Province. Mr. Pope leaves behind him on the Island, a large number of friends, personal and political, who will long cherish his memory for the many manly virtues he exercised during his life."

The *Irish Canadian* of Toronto said:—

"Short as had been his acquaintance with the people of Ontario and Quebec, he made many friends among them. His genial and affable disposition drew towards him all with whom he came in contact in his official capacity, and the kindly impressions made in those relations were never forgotten. He will long be remembered as a courteous gentleman, an able administrator, conscientious in the discharge of his duty, and cheerfully placing his talents at the service of his country. Good and gentle he will be mourned here, even as he will be mourned by those among whom he passed his life."

THE Daily *Examiner* entered upon its ninth year one day last week. We heartily wish our "little" contemporary success. With an occasional shaking to keep him in order, we manage to get along very well with our neighbor.

Civic Progress and Improvement.

Upon April 22nd we wrote:

"We have talked until we are tired—the Civic authorities appear incorrigible. Our plankways are a disgrace to our city, and Charlottetown sidewalks have come to be a bye-word through the whole Dominion. It would be far better and safer to walk in good, honest Island mud, than trust our limbs to such wretched man-traps. Is it any use for us *once more* to direct the attention of the Street Committee to these structures?"

We rested a fortnight, and on 6th May wrote:

"We have waited a fortnight and thus afforded them (the City Council) what must be considered a fair chance yet nothing has been done towards repairing or renewing our sidewalks. Go where you will they are all alike—a lot of loose, half-rotten planks, dangerous to life and limb."

This is the 27th day of May, yet it is the old story we have to repeat, "nothing has been done." Not a new plank has been laid, but we notice that some humane persons have charitably torn up the "trap" along the eastern side of Rochford Square. We understand that in one or two other places, the debris of the decayed plankway has been removed, but no preparations are being made to lay new ones.

Upon 6th May we wrote regarding the lane running between the Customs Appraiser's office and the Exchange Building on Water Street:

"Anything more disgusting than the state of that lane every spring, can scarcely be imagined. It is the receptacle all winter long, of the ashes from the neighboring offices, of old stovepipe, lobster cans, deceased cats, broken crockery, defunct fowls, cast off boots, decayed fruit, &c., and nothing is ever done to clear the filthy mass away until late in the summer."

Upon the 13th May we wrote:

"That lane between the Customs Appraiser's office and the Exchange Building, to which we called attention last week, is still in the same disgusting condition, full of foul, fermenting, festering filth."

This is the 27th day of May, and not only has that lane not been cleaned, but the state of it is worse than ever. Since we first wrote, much of the original matter has decomposed, and the foul gases evolved have been inhaled by the neighbors; but recently there have been several additions in the shape of a basket or two of broken bottles, and some iron hoops. Although these latter may be harmless accretions, yet there is not wanting evidence to the olfactories that this lane affords conveniences which are not usually sought in so public a place.

Two or three weeks ago we observed an advertisement notifying the citizens that they were liable to prosecution for various specified breaches of the sanitary regulations. We believe the Police visited all premises within the city, and we presume made their report. Have there been any prosecutions such as were threatened, or are we to understand that the sanitary laws are being righteously observed by our householders? How is it that this lane, which is so offensive to the hundreds who daily pass by its entrance, and which is such an infamous disgrace to the authorities, is not made the subject of enquiry by the Stipendiary Magistrate? What means have been taken to remove the nuisance complained of by Mr. John Bolger, at the eastern end of Water Street, near the Railway Station? Are we to understand that no privy-vaults now exist within city limits of a greater depth than four feet below the surface, and that there are no cess-pools or sinks deeper than two feet? Have all the old wells, of which we could name several, which have been so long used as privies, been closed up? These are questions which the citizens have a right to have publicly answered. The law upon our statute book prescribes the adoption and carrying out of certain regulations in order to prevent the spread of disease, and to preserve the health of the people. Are the City Council, who constitute the Board of Health, enforcing these regulations?

Our Gallant Volunteers.

IN our last issue we noticed the fact that some of our Island Volunteers had been called out for active service in the North-West. Happily, their services were not required, as the march of events at the seat of the rebellion indicated a change in the position of affairs, such as rendered it unnecessary for the Island contingent to go to the field.

On Tuesday the men were dismissed, to return to the peaceful pursuits of civilian life. While bearing the uniform of Her Majesty during the ten or twelve days they were under drill and orders, their conduct was such as reflected credit upon themselves and the cause for which they were ready and willing to fight. To us it is a pleasure to record their names, and we now give the complete list:

No. 1 COMPANY—Captain—D. Stewart. Lieutenants—George Crockett, J. D. Seaman. Sergeants—Neil McNevin, A. E. Crosby, R. Thompson. Corporals—H. Kieser, D. Doherty, Thos. Wakeling, J. M. Crockett, J. V. Vessey. Privates—N. A. Murchison, R. Smith, N. J. McDonald, George Arthur, Thos. Howatt, W. M. Campbell, E. Lydiard, Peter Doiron, Arthur Mellish, Thomas Webb, H. McCallum, F. Boisner, John McDonald, Harry Banger, T. S. Hiscox, A. McDougall, J. Crawford, P. McFadyen, H. C. Watts, J. A. Dover, C. Nellett, A. Garnham, E. Garnham, John Arbing, W. Alexander, Frank Stanley, J. M. Davis, P. Brodie, R. Murley, K. McMillan, J. Godfrey, W. White, F. Campbell, John Larter.

No. 2 COMPANY—Captain—T. S. McLeod. Lieutenants—D. Bertram, J. G. Sheriff. Sergeants—Nicholson, Bolter, Dark, Berrigan. Corporals—Bynon, G. McDuff, B. Abbott, Boisner. Privates—H. Bertram, B. Jewell, D. Thomson, J. Rattray, S. Clarke, J. Howatt, J. Morrison, M. Martin, N. McLeod, J. Coles, J. Quigley, W. McMillan, H. Bynon, W. Cranston, J. A. Stewart, Partridge, N. Stewart, J. Beaton, W. Mobbs, B. Stephenson, B. C. Prowse, Neil Stewart, A. McWilliams, W. Wood, B. McLeod, G. Wood, J. Malone, J. Kielly, J. McLaughlin, J. H. Diamond, B. McWilliams, W. Farrow, G. H. Inman.

On Tuesday morning both companies marched through the principal streets of the city, and on their return to the Drill Shed were formed into line and addressed, in highly congratulatory terms, by Brigade Major Irving, at the conclusion of which three rousing cheers were given for the gallant Major, who replied to the men in stirring language, and dismissed them for the present. Captain Stewart, before parting with his company, also addressed them, expressing his complete satisfaction at the conduct and soldierly bearing of his company, and the men responded by heartily cheering him. From first to last both officers and men won laurels for themselves, and there can be no doubt of it, had they actually been sent to the battle-field, Prince Edward Island would have no need to be ashamed of her sons. They were ready for the fray; keen for the fight; not a coward among them.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE regret to observe that our valued contemporary, the Antigonish *Aurora*, has been obliged to suspend owing to financial embarrassments. We sincerely trust that its subscribers will, ere long, come to a better frame of mind and enable the management to resume publication.

THE *Patriot* is exhibiting its dirty disposition in to-day's issue. Not content with grumbling because the Civic Authorities have not ordered the publication of their Assessment By-Laws in its columns, it insinuates that "créed" has something to do with the preference given to the HERALD and *Examiner*. All we can say is that we were asked for figures on the job and gave them, and we were then instructed to do the work. Our figures were either lower than the *Patriot*, or the City Council very wisely took into consideration the difference in the respective subscription lists, and concluded to patronize the newspaper which reached the largest number of people. We owe the City Council nothing, for the total amount of our receipts from that body, in the last two years and one half, is under ten dollars; nor will we, we think, be accused of having any particular love for the gentlemen now sitting at that board, if the contents of to-day's HERALD are to be taken as an index of our feelings.

WE learn that there is a "hitch" in the negotiations for the purchase of the site whereon it is proposed to erect the new city building. Would it not be as well for our Councillors to pause just where they are, and ask themselves the question whether there is any actual necessity for incurring the expenditure they contemplate, and for plunging the city some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars further in debt? We cannot afford such an outlay at present. The debt of the city is already $107,000, and while the Act of last session authorizes, for the purpose of the new building, a further debenture issue of $10,000, we all know very well that ten thousand dollars will go a short way to put up the building which has been planned—why, the site itself is to cost very nearly one-half that sum. Then, of course, the difference must be taken out of current revenue, at the expense of other much needed improvements. We protest against such an undertaking at this time. Our streets require all the money expended on them that can be afforded, and let the luxury of new city offices be postponed till a more convenient season. The present City Council were returned to provide waterworks and mend our streets, and improve our town generally, but not to spend our money unnecessarily, foolishly and extravagantly. However, before anything final is decided, the citizens will have an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the matter, as, under the Act of 1880, the City Council cannot enter into any contract in which a sum amounting to $6,000 is required to be expended, without first calling a public meeting of ratepayers.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP of Halifax returned home on Saturday last. On Friday evening he imparted Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, and preached in the Chapel of St. Joseph's Convent. Though it had only been announced on the previous day, the chapel was crowded. The altars were beautifully decorated with that lustre which is characteristic of St. Joseph's. His Grace was accompanied by the reverend clergy of the city and of St. Dunstan's College.

THE dogs have been again on the war-path—this time it was the Stock Farm flock which was attacked. Three prize ewes were killed; nine others worried, and eight lambs killed or wounded. The Stipendiary Magistrate has given notice that he intends henceforward strictly to enforce the Dog Act within the city, and any canine found roaming at large without a collar bearing its owner's name, will be destroyed. These be bold words, but we have heard the like before.

CONSIDERABLE improvements have been effected in the interior of the temporary quarters occupied by our Post Office officials. Three hundred small and thirty large lock boxes have just been set up, the Money Order office has been removed up-stairs, and the Registration department takes the place thus rendered vacant. There is no doubt that the officials have had much to contend with, owing to the want of room; we hope now to hear less complaints about mistakes which have really caused a great deal of annoyance.

FROM the Quebec *Daily Telegraph*, of 21st inst., we clip the following: "On Trinity Sunday, the Rev. A. E. Burke, a talented young Irish student of Divinity, of the Diocese of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, at Laval, will celebrate his first Mass at St. Patrick's Church. The young gentleman will be ordained Priest, together with about twenty other students on the Vigil of Trinity. The Rev. Dr. O'Brien, of Laval, will preach the sermon on the occasion, and the young priest will be assisted at the altar by several of the Redemptorist Fathers. The Fathers are sparing no pains to make the ceremony an imposing one."

THE steamer *Carroll* arrived from Boston last Wednesday with freight for this port, and the following passengers: Mrs. J. Cairns, Mrs. James Longworth, Katie McLeod, Mary McLeod, Katie S. Kelly, Jessie McLeod, Jessie McDonald, Mary Longworth, Alice Crockett, Edith Binns. She cleared again on Thursday with the following passengers: Mrs. D. A. Bruce, Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. G. H. Cooke, Mrs. Rooney, Miss Mathewson, Miss McAulay, Mary Gray, Mary Duffy, Mary Carver, Sarah Doyle, Maggie Gillis, Margaret Ross, Katie McNevin, Miss McQueen, Miss F. McDonald, Jessie McKenzie, James Fitzpatrick.

Is it Murder?

THIS morning, while visiting Sherwood Cemetery, four miles from the city, Mr. B. F. Longworth was horrified to discover the body of the caretaker, Mr. Patrick Callaghan, lying dead in his house, covered with a mattress, and the room bespattered with blood and showing evident signs of a struggle having taken place. It is generally supposed at present time of writing, that the unfortunate man was murdered by some wretches in search of money, of which it was known that he possessed a considerable sum. A coroner's jury is taking evidence this afternoon.

The North West Rebellion

A despatch to the Hudson Bay company announces that the Indians plundered the Hudson Bay store at Lac la Biche, 200 miles north of Fort Carleton, and what supplies were not carried off were burned. Indians also plundered stores at Green Lake, north of Edmonton, and captured a very large quantity of supplies, which were there in transit to northern posts. A telegram has been received from Adjutant Tupper, with Colonel Smith's battalion, that Mrs. Delaney is dead. She was horribly treated by Indians, passed around from one band to another, and finally died from abuse. Squaws cut her to pieces. Mrs. Gowanlock is owned by a buck, and is still alive. There is fearful excitement among the volunteers under Gen. Strange. Threats are freely made that if the abuse of women is confirmed, a war of extermination will be waged against the Indians under Big Bear.

Maxime Lepine, one of Riel's right hand men, gave himself up two hours after the capture of his chief, and seemed downcast and disgusted. He admitted being in the fight at Batoche and that he was one of the rebel council. He did not know where Dumont was. He was unable to understand questions put to him by a correspondent. Gen. Middleton thinks Riel is a religious monomaniac. Nearly all prominent rebels have been secured, except Dumont. It is understood that the officers of the brigade privately offered $1,500 reward for Riel's capture, and a similar sum for Dumont's capture. Eighty men have surrendered to the priest at Batoche. The priest now says only fourteen rebels were killed in battle and about twenty wounded. The first estimate was made on misstatements of half-breeds, who fear that Riel will not be punished, and who want to petition the government to hang him.

TORONTO, May 21.—A special despatch just received, says Poundmaker last night sent in along with captured teamsters two women and a priest, a flag of truce and a letter, asking on what terms he would be allowed to surrender. Baptiste Fontane, scout, supposed to have been killed, also came in with them. He says Poundmaker was all broken up yesterday on hearing of Riel's surrender. The Indians were terribly frightened, placed all their rifles in the tepee and hoisted an old English flag they had captured somewhere, over the tepee. They then held a grand council and decided to return their prisoners and send in a flag of truce and a letter.

Archbishop Tache in conversation with a press correspondent at Qu'Appelle said: In reference to Riel's sanity, I saw him one time in a lunatic asylum down in Quebec, and thought at the time it was a very fit place for him. As to the future, he says the presence of troops will be necessary in the North-West for some years to come, especially around places like this and the fort. You are here on the old Wood mountain trail to the north, with a large population of Indians in the district which must be over-awed by the presence of troops. It will also be necessary to keep strong detachments at other points. Regarding the Edmonton Indians, he says much will depend upon their action now. Should they come in conflict with General Strange and gain half a victory there will be serious trouble. Bishop Grandin and his priests are working day and night with the danger of death on every hand, to keep them quiet. The news of Riel's defeat may perhaps frighten them, but that remains to be seen. The attack on Poundmaker has, of course, created intense irritation, and I cannot attempt to prophesy the result until we get more news from the Edmonton region. So far as the half-breeds are concerned, the insurrection is dead. Gen. Middleton has crushed it. But Poundmaker, Big Bear and the rest remain, and if they fight, and their raids on wagons and escorts look bad, we are in for another struggle. I may add, he says, that the time has not yet come for discussing the causes of the rebellion. Peace must first be restored. I see by Eastern Canada papers that one or two ministers blame Bishop Grandin and myself for the outbreak. It is not worth while to answer persons who can pretend to believe that. I leave our case to the good sense of the whole Canadian community. Those who make such wild allegations have much to answer for. Our murdered priests and ruined missions bear witness that we have done our part, as servants of God and loyal citizens of Canada to avert this great calamity.

General Middleton arrived at Prince Albert on the 19th and was welcomed with great enthusiasm.

A special despatch announces the capture of White Cap, his right hand man, Moosoque, and 22 followers, by the governor-general's body guard.

A special despatch from Prince Albert says Beardy and little Chief on the 20th surrendered their arms to General Middleton, and disclaimed any intention of participating in Riel's rebellion. The chiefs are thoroughly repentant. Iron Bull and Star Blanket, the former the second biggest Cree chief in the north, have expressed their loyalty to the Queen. They said they ignored all offers made by Riel if they would join him in rebellion, and such offers were made with great persistency. There is no sickness in camp.

A courier has reached Calgary with what is believed to be trustworthy news from Gen. Strange. He says all white prisoners with Big Bear are being well treated and deny the story of Mrs. Delaney's death and maltreatment, not withstanding reports to the contrary.

Latest advices say: Poundmaker's Indians are surrendering by hundreds—Big Bear still defiant—the rebellion is virtually over.

MARRIED.

At St. George's Church, Montreal, on the 21st inst., by the Very Reverend the Dean of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. E. I. Rexford and the Rev. Charles Trotman, Robert Harris, R. C. A., of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, to Bessie, eldest daughter of the late L. N. Putnam, Esq., of Kingston, Ontario.

At New Glasgow, N. S., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. G. Murray, Wm. D. Graham, of West River, to Alice Campbell, of Middleton, P. E. Island.

At North Bedeque, on the 13th inst., by Rev. Wm. Scott, Mr. Jas. McNamrie, Stanhiretown, to Miss Cecilia W. Schurman, Bedeque.

DIED.

At St. Margaret's, Bear River, on Tuesday, May 12, Mrs. Mary Ann Ryan, aged 77 years. May she rest in peace.

At Forest Hill, Dundas, May 1st, Mr. Daniel Reilly in the 76th year of his age.

At Brownville, Maine, U. S., on April 11, 1885, of lung fever, James Reilly, formerly of Campbellton, Lot 4, in the 26th year of his age, leaving a wife and four small children to mourn their loss.

At South Kensington, May 5th, Ernest W., infant son of James A. and Bridget E. Sheehan, aged one year and eight days.

At Graham's Road, May 11th, Isabel Margaret, aged 7 years, daughter of A. McKay.

At Cornwall, on the 10th inst., Charles Fisher, in the 63rd year of his age.

At Lot 16, on 10th inst., Margaret Woodside, wife of Mr. Simon Fraser, aged 79 years.

At Halifax, May 13, of inflammatory croup, Elizabeth Mary, youngest daughter of James B. and Mary Forgan, aged 14 months.

At his residence, Grosvenor Place, Bath, England, on the 3rd of May, Robert Haviland, Esq., uncle of the Honorable T. Heath Haviland, aged 65 years.

At DeSable, on the 28th of March, after a short illness, Philip E. Rose, aged 65 years.

In this city, on the 23rd inst., Joseph Lister, son of Dr. McLeod, aged 3 years and one month.

In this city, on the 25th inst., Mr. Wm. Masters, aged 90 years.

At Scotch Fort, on the 25th inst., of congestion of the lungs, Margaret, the beloved wife of Angus McDonald, much and deeply regretted by all her friends and acquaintances, for her kind and charitable disposition, aged 62 years. May she rest in peace.

General News.

Victor Hugo is dead.

Gen. Grant is not so well.

The Russian trouble is still unsettled.

The British troops have been withdrawn from the Soudan.

Sir Leonard Tilley arrived in England last Thursday much improved in health.

An alarming plague is raging in part of Pennsylvania and frequent deaths are occurring.

The Scott Act was carried in Frontenac County, Ont., last week, by a large majority.

Cunningham and Barton, the London dynamiters, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Peace negotiations between France and China have come to a deadlock; France having made demands which China is unable to grant.

Grey & Wheaton, who built the Cape Traverse Branch Railway, have commenced work on the Chignecto Marine Railway at Fort Lawrence.

Advices from Catalina, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, report the wreck of two British vessels, the *Carrie Kane* and *William*, in a heavy southeast gale.

John Naish has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He will be succeeded as Attorney General by Samuel Walker, the present Solicitor General.

Hon. M. H. Phalen, a Nova Scotian, and brother of Rev. D. S. Phalen, editor of the *Western Watchman*, has been appointed U. S. Consul-General at Halifax.

Another fracas between Orangemen and Catholics, in Conception Bay, Nfld., was quelled before any serious consequences occurred. Some of the combatants were severely wounded. Knives and other deadly weapons were freely used.

The London *Times* in an editorial says the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, is a most important step toward the consolidation of the empire. It is a priceless advantage to have command of a great line uniting the two oceans, beyond reach of hostile attack and free from restraints of possible embarrassing neutrality.

Sunday week another anti-Roman Catholic demonstration occurred at Bay Roberts. The house of Wm. Daly, a Roman Catholic trader, was almost demolished, some of Capt. Hennebery's property flung over the wharf into the sea, and several Roman Catholic boys and men assaulted. The judge of Harbor Grace inflicted a money penalty on the ringleaders.

Hanlan arrived at San Francisco last week from Sydney. On being questioned as to his defeat by Beach he replied: 'I simply met a better man than I was at the time. I was beaten fairly and squarely. I will return to Australia in eighteen months and try him again. Beach is the best man I ever met. I am authorized by his backer to say he is ready to row any man in the world for $5,000 to $25,000, and allow travelling expenses.' Hanlan will remain here ten days and then go to Toronto to train for his summer rowing.

In the senate last week petitions from forty-two counties and cities in Ontario were presented, praying that ale, porter, lager beer, light wines and cider be exempted from the operation of the Canada temperance act, and that said act be amended so as not to come in force unless supported by a three-fifth majority of those voting. The petitions were signed by thirty-five thousand five hundred persons and were closely scrutinized to see if they were in distinct hand writings and found to be so. Petitions from other parts of the Dominion are coming.

Newfoundland.

The newspaper press of this "ancient colony" is still endeavoring, with all the force that arises out of sheer bigotry, to set religious classes at irreconcilable variance, one with others, in matters social and civic. It would seem, however, from the plaintive lucubrations of late numbers of the *Harbor Grace Standard*, that the ill-advised efforts have had little real effect on the leading public men of the island. What the results are on electoral opinion,—not in Newfoundland, one of the most enlightened in British colonies—will remain to be seen at the next general election.

The occasion of all the turmoil, was, in the first instance, as our readers no doubt remember, the riot of St. Stephen's Day in the year 1883. A number of persons was arrested and tried; but the evidence was so conflicting and unsatisfactory that the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. To outsiders any other verdict would seem to be an outrage on justice, and a direct contradiction of the salutary principle which gave the accused all the benefit of a doubt. We are putting the case mildly when we state that there is not even a doubt of the innocence of some of the prisoners at least; for of the entire and absolute inculpability of Jeremiah Lee, to quote one example, there is downright certainty. Yet some of the newspapers and notably the *Harbor Grace Standard*, at one time a moderate and cautious journal, is week after week publishing inflammatory articles, which under the pretext of invoking justice, is really calling for the blood of innocent and guilty alike.

There are favorable indications, however, that the vengeful sentiments of editors will fall short of effecting the ends which bigots are striving after. The Legislature has refused to pass a measure reflecting on the juries which tried the cases; that is, the Legislature has re-affirmed the old British principle, that, in questions of fact, the voice of twelve men, legally chosen, must be taken as final. For over a thousand years trial by jury has been in force, and though no doubt miscarriages of justice have sometimes occurred through the inadequacy of the tribunal to every case, yet the fact remains that as a rule, it has been found superior to any alternative that ever has been adopted in other countries. The Newfoundland Assembly has fortunately recognized the truth of this position, and shown thereby more sense and moderation than the editors who urged it to a contrary course. The Whiteway Government did indeed allow the ebullition of bigoted clamor to somewhat mould legislation, but did not permit compliance to pass into deplorable errors of hasty judgment. The administration has not become utterly partizan; and in this lie at present the salvation of the country, and we believe the success of a moderate party at the next election, whether that party be led by Sir W. Whiteway or by some other leader less known to readers outside the island.

On the whole, it is a sad commentary on the boasted intelligence of the nineteenth century that an effort should be made to discredit and abolish jury trial, simply because in two cases, twelve men chose not to convict when there was a conflict of sworn testimony. Had the jury's decision been otherwise, there might be some room for dissatisfaction; for the verdict would assume that in cases of doubt, produced by contradictory witnesses, the duty of jurors would be to exhibit more rigor than ever before was exhibited by a British jury.—*Antigonish Casket.*

THE King of Blood Purifiers is a name that rightly belongs to Ayer's Iron and Quinine Tonic.

The Awful Work of Fire.

MANY PERSONS LOSE THEIR LIVES.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Seventeen people were burned and suffocated to death or killed by jumping from fifth storey windows this afternoon in an old building used as a printing office on Sixth street, and within a hundred feet of a building where eight lives were lost in the same way a year and a half ago. A boy carrying a large can of benzine to the second floor let it down upon the floor heavily. The four upper floors were occupied by Sullivan & Co., as a printing and book-binding establishment. There were loose paper and litter and inflammable material on every floor. Whether the can of benzine was exploded by the boy in setting it down or was split open and the oil running out took fire is not known. Burning benzine was thrown, however, over the already greasy woodwork encasing the elevator, and in an instant the fire was drawn up to the fourth and fifth floors.

Here were employed fifteen young girls, and here the awful scene of death occurred. There was no possible avenue of escape, in the rear and front alike but barely two or three narrow windows, with no means of leaving the room save down a narrow stairway from floor to floor and a clumsy elevator. A gentleman who was passing at the time says: 'A load scream attracted my attention to the fourth and fifth floors. Black smoke was pouring from the roof and fifth floor windows, which were crowded with women and men. They were screaming and threw themselves forward and backward from the windows. I saw girls and men fall in a heap and lie motionless and bleeding.' Cries of 'stop jumping for God's sake,' arose from the multitude of people in the streets, as they spied a rope thrown from the roof and dangling within reach of those in the window. A girl grasped it and climbed down nearly to the ground and fell. A man—he was a hero too—reached for it, but, cries that it would not bear the weight of two checked him. The flames followed those who jumped so closely that several were in a blaze when they sprang from the window.

The rope which was thrown down from the roof by workmen in an adjoining building, saved two lives. Josie Hawkes was the first to descend. She says that when the smoke burst into the room it came so thick that they all fell on their hands and knees. She tried to get to the window by crawling. She could only breathe by placing her mouth close to the floor. When she found a window girls were jumping out of it. They were on the fifth floor, and she knew that meant death. Drawing herself up into the recess she waited. Her feet were burning. A rope was lowered before her. Johnny Sullivan, brother of their employer, ran into the room to warn them, and could not get out. He grasped at the rope and then let go and told her to go first. She was lowered safely to the ground. After Josie Hawkes reached the sidewalk young Sullivan was seen urging another girl to go down the same way. The crowd cheered him and the girl took courage and grasped the rope. She was lowered safely. Sullivan was leaning far out of the window and the flames could be seen close behind him. The moment the second girl touched the sidewalk he grasped the rope and swung off. The girls had taken hold of the end of the rope and the men on the roof lowered them. There was no time now, however, to draw it back and Sullivan began the descent hand-over-hand. The cornice, over which the rope passed above him, was smoking and as Sullivan was passing the fourth story window some one shouted to him 'Slide down quick; the rope is on fire!' Two seconds later it parted where it passed over the cornice and the brave fellow was precipitated to the sidewalk and killed.

The remarkable thing about the fire was its suddenness. The mischief was all done within three minutes and before any but the nearest fire company had reached the scene. A tarpaulin was stretched by the firemen and two persons caught, who jumped from the upper windows, but that was all the department accomplished in the way of rescuing those in peril. The fire yielded easily and within fifteen minutes after his arrival Fire Marshal Wisby was able to climb to the fifth floor. He says: 'When I was able to get into the fourth storey I had no suspicion of what I would find there. The house is not gutted. In fact the fire was chiefly in the fifth storey and the burning in the fourth is not considerable, so I didn't expect to meet such a sight as I saw. In the smoke that still filled the fourth floor I counted ten girls lying upon benches, tables and other things or stretched upon the floor with not a hair singed. I don't wonder at it, however, as, excepting a hatchway, I was unable to find any way up or down from that floor, although I suppose there must be a stairway. It was a terrible sight—the worst I ever saw in my experience. They lay in all conceivable positions where they had lain down or had fallen while wildly moving about in despair. There should have been a fire escape on the house. It would have saved all those lives.'

The scenes at Habig's undertaking establishment, where the dead bodies were taken and where friends and relatives came to identify them, were of the most painful character. In one case a policeman, of Covington, Ky., identified his sisters, Lizzie and Dollie Handel, who were twins. Mrs. Meiers found the body of her daughter and had to be led away from the terrible sight. Mrs. Leaban had the awful experience of finding her three daughters among the dead.

To the Editor of the Herald.

DEAR SIR,—Now since the rebellion in the North-West is about ended, and our Island volunteers are disbanded and allowed to return to their homes, I would like to know very much what has become of the poor half-breed that crossed in the *Princess of Wales* a few weeks ago, and gave such a pitiful description of the scene that was about to take place on the leaving of our Island volunteers for the rebellion. Has he gone to the front or is he still crossing in the *Princess of Wales?*

May 26, 1885. SUMMERSIDE.

One great cause of the sickness of children is the presence of worms in the system, which irritate the digestive organs, causing fever, sleeplessness, pains and sometimes fits. The most effective worm destroyer in the worlds is DR. SMITH'S GERMAN WORM REMEDY, a confection pleasant to the taste, and safe. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per box.

To persons whose skin is delicate or sensitive to changes in the weather, winter or summer, Pilloderma is invaluable on account of its emollient, non-irritant character.

EVERY GRANDMOTHER who is troubled with Rheumatic Pains, may feel bright and lively as a girl of sixteen if she will use SCIATICURE. It cures RHEUMATISM by neutralizing the Rheumatic Poison in the BLOOD. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching and invigorating qualities as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Quality should be considered when making comparisons.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has such concentrated, curative power that it is by far the best, cheapest, and surest blood-purifier known.

IT LEADS ALL.—No toilet preparation is