THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1887.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE weather during the Provincial Exhibition, held in Charlottetown on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, was very wet and disagreeable. Notwithstanding this fact, the Exhibition was thronged with visitors, who had come in large numbers from all portions of the Province. At noon, on Wednesday, His Honor the Lieut. Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald and Major Irving, *Aid de Camp*, arrived at the Drill Shed, and was met at the entrance by Judge Hensley, Chairman of the Exhibition Commissioners; Senator Haythorne, William Haslam, Esq., Owen Connolly, Esq., and other members of the Board, and conducted to the platform, the band meantime playing. Judge Hensley then read to His Honor the following

ADDRESS:

To His Honor the Honorable Andrew A. Macdonald, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,—The present seems to be a very appropriate, though probably, as far as this Province is concerned, the last public occasion for expressing the joy and satisfaction which Her Majesty's subjects have experienced at the arrival of the jubilee year of her reign, therefore we have peculiar pleasure as loyal subjects in now welcoming Your Honor as her representative.

This year, too, has been, in a public sense, a bright and bountiful one, for we believe that at no former period has the season been more favorable for the labors of the farmer, or resulted more prosperously so far as the products of the field and garden are concerned. We invite all our people to join with Your Honor and with us in now rendering our thanks to Almighty God for His great goodness and blessings in this respect.

The past years of Her Majesty's reign have, in all parts of her vast Dominions, been marked by wonderful progress, which has formed the theme during the last few months of many an address presented.

Prince Edward Island has not been left outside in the race, but has also reaped material prosperity. We can only venture to refer to that branch of it which relates more immediately to the subjects suggested by the present occasion. We find that in 1837, the first year of the reign of Her Majesty, an Exhibition was held here in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, under the patronage of His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Sir Charles Fitzroy. The importance of the Agricultural industry of the Province was then, as now, appreciated, although evidenced in a much more modest form.

Premiums were offered for the best horses, cattle, sheep, etc., but amounted only to £16 0s. 0d., or $52 of our present money. The number of prizes awarded were on that occasion ten (10) only, and this for the whole Island. On the present occasion the prizes offered for horses, neat cattle, sheep, etc., and animals generally, are 241 in number instead of 10, and the amount offered equals $935, or eighteen times the amount in the same class in 1837.

In addition to this also an additional amount of $721 is now offered for poultry and agricultural products and other articles of industry, making in all $1,656 for prizes at this exhibition, to which must be added the amount of prizes offered for the same purpose in Prince and King's Counties, which amount to $1,100, making a general total of $2,756, as against $52 in 1837.

Again, looking over the Public Returns for proof of increase and advance with the commencement of the present Victorian period, we find that whereas in 1837 our people owned 9,871 horses, they now (taking the census of 1881 as our guide) notwithstanding the large and increasing drain for foreign exportation, own 31,335. The number of neat cattle held by them has increased from 42,414 to 90,724, and of sheep from 73,642 to 166,496.

The facilities for travel and communication, both internally and externally, have, by the aid of steamers and modern improvements, so greatly increased as to bring our products and our people within easy reach of almost every part of the world. As one evidence of this, we believe there will be found within the walls of this building a large exhibit of the ordinary field products of the various districts of the great Canadian West, but now brought so near by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway as to contribute largely to the interest of the present occasion.

The unpopular leasehold tenure has passed away, and our prosperous and industrious farmers now nearly all hold the fee simple of their lands, and are, as they ought to be, the owners of the soil, which has been reclaimed from the forest and brought into cultivation by the labors of themselves and their honored forefathers.

We thank Your Honor for your attendance. We again welcome you to this Exhibition, and now request you to open it.

His Honor replied as follows:—

It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request, and to declare this Exhibition open.

The jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, which was so loyally celebrated by the people of this Province, has brought us still further cause for rejoicing in the beautiful summer we have had, and the bountiful harvest which the earth has yielded, so that this has been for us a year of peace and prosperity—a season of joy and happiness. In no part of the Queen's wide Dominions is there greater cause for thankfulness than in this Province where we have received so many benefits. I unite with you and with all the people in rendering thanks to Almighty God for these and many other blessings.

The striking contrasts pointed out in your address between the exhibits and prize lists of 1837, as compared with those of the present day, shows the great progress the country has made in that period. We now find that the log house and the small stable of the early settler have been replaced by the comfortable frame dwelling house for the family, the large and commodious barn for the crops, the snug outbuildings for the cattle and the numerous farm implements, sleighs and wagons he now possesses. The few farming tools he then required have been laid aside, and in their places may be found a number of costly labor-saving machines which enable him to raise and save a crop such as in his early years of colonial life he never dreamed of possessing. The children are now receiving a free education, such as only could be secured abroad a half century ago at great cost by the sons of the wealthy classes. The country girls who then trudged barefooted to the nearest town with a basket of butter and eggs to barter for household groceries, are now dressed in the latest fashions and driven to market in a stylish sleigh or wagon, while they have a snug balance in the savings bank. The loom and spinning wheel have been discarded for the sewing machine, the piano or the parlor organ.

On every hand we are confronted with equally notable proofs of the advance of the people in material prosperity, whereof Prince Edward Island, as you observe, has reaped her full share during the period covered by the reign of Queen Victoria.

The settlement of the Land Question, which had so long disturbed the Colony, was one great cause of this improvement. While people held their lands by an unsatisfactory tenure, they spent their time in agitation and discussion of their grievances, which otherwise would have been devoted to the cultivation of the soil. But no sooner had that great question been settled, no sooner had they acquired the freehold of their farms than with renewed vigor they devoted their entire energies to the task of improving their property and paying off the instalments of the purchase money as they became due, so that the homestead on which they had subdued the forest by their hard labor, on which they had endured toils and suffered privations, such as the young men of this day would not have the courage to face, might descend to their children, and to their children's children free from encumbrance, and likely to remain in the family for generations.

Ten years ago if any one had told us that productions of the Northwest would be on exhibition here in this year of grace, he would have been regarded as a visionary, and yet we see it has actually happened, and specimens of the various agricultural products of that distant region are now ranged here beside our own for your inspection. While they show the magnificent capabilities of that country, we still feel that we may well take pride in the productions of our own little Island. Those exhibits, coming from a Province which, but a few years ago, was the home of the buffalo, and visited only by the Indian, hunter or fur trader, a region a thousand miles beyond the highest point reached by the tidal waters of the broad Atlantic, prove that fields exist there as productive as our own, and we know that they also form part of this wide Dominion, our own country, where scions from many Provincial families have gone to make new homes for themselves, where they will be governed by the same laws—where the old flag will still float over them, and where they will still be under the sway of our beloved Queen, and bear with them our best wishes for their success.

There is one fact that is annually brought to our attention at every Exhibition, but never more forcibly than on the present occasion, that is, our Exhibition Grounds, Sheds and Buildings belong to a bye-gone period, and like the log huts of the early settler, they should be replaced by buildings and accommodations suited to the importance of the interests here represented. The land on which the Exhibitions are now held is the property of the Lieut. Governor for the time being, and a part of the farm connected with his residence, which he has as much right the use of as he has to Government House itself, while he holds the position of Lieut. Governor. It is not to be supposed that it can always be given up for exhibitors. Then the accommodation for stock is entirely too limited, and they are now overcrowded so that they cannot be seen or examined properly. I hold that the Local or County Exhibitions should now be all merged in one grand Provincial Exhibition, that proper grounds should be secured and buildings should be erected which would be in keeping with the interests here represented. We have this year the productions of the Northwest, to which the Secretary could not give half the space they required, and other Provinces may desire to send us similar specimens in another year with a like result. It is our interest and our duty to provide for these eventualities, and to do so without further loss of time.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and through you your brother Commissioners and Judges, for the time and attention you have bestowed, and are still bestowing upon the duties devolving upon you by your appointments. The success of this Exhibition is already assured, owing to your united and untiring efforts, and those of your efficient Secretary, and with your permission I now propose that we open it with three cheers for Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

At the conclusion of the reply, enthusiastic cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen, for His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Judge Hensley and the Exhibition Commissioners.

A. McNeill, Esq., then asked that three cheers be given for Mr. Armstrong, who was in charge of the Canadian Pacific Railway exhibits. His request having been heartily complied with, the last named gentleman acknowledged the compliment in a neat and appropriate speech. He said he had been travelling and working in the interest of Northwest colonization for a considerable time, and had succeeded very well, not only in the Maritime Provinces, but also in the New England States. In the latter country, he said, the land would bear no comparison to ours, on this Island; yet the farmers there were doing well, because they had their West filled up and were united. A million people in the Candian Northwest would, he thought, be all that would be required to make us prosperous. He said he was very much surprised and pained to find that there were, in these Maritime Provinces, newspapers and politicians who advocated annexation to the United States.

Within the Drill Shed the arrangement of the numerous and beautiful exhibits, in the different classes, showed a high degree of taste. On the right of the main entrance were displayed the mammoth squashes from the gardens of E. Bayfield and R. Burke. Following along to the right one was brought in contact with an almost endless variety of large and beautiful roots and vegetables; cabbages, turnips, carrots, potatoes, &c., of the largest size could be seen.

On the left of the main entrance, along the side of the building, were arranged samples of beautiful soap from the Charlottetown Soap Works, the different kinds of grain, timothy and grass seeds, flax seeds, the Northwest exhibits, &c. Across the building were placed tables, on which were displayed the fruit, flowers, butter, cheese, fine arts, and numerous other exhibits. The fruit exhibit was, indeed, fine; there were over one hundred different kinds of apples, besides plums, damsons, cranberries, strawberries, and numerous other products of this kind. The floral display was, of necessity, most interesting and attractive. The extraordinarily large exhibit of butter in tubs, prints and rolls, all looking so rich and fresh, must have taxed the powers of the judges in awarding the prizes. The exhibit of textile fabrics and knit goods was large, varied and excellent; the same may be said of the mats and fancy work. The fine arts were well represented; and the show of cloths, by the Charlottetown Mills, was grand, and was much and deservedly admired. Indeed the Exhibition within the building was admirable in every particular, and reflected the highest credit on Mr. McNeill, the efficient Secretary, and his worthy assistants.

The exhibits from Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia, were very fine, and attracted much attention. They consisted of grains, threshed and in the straw, roots, grasses, oil cake, fruits, &c. The potatoes, particularly, were of many varieties and of enormous size. One potato weighed 4½ lbs. and another 3½ lbs. On the wall over the Northwest exhibit were banners bearing the following inscriptions: "The Garden of the West sends greeting to the Garden of the East." "Canada one, from Ocean to Ocean." "Make the East prosper by filling up the West."

On the show grounds, outside the building, the exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., was the best that ever took place in this Province. As will be seen by the prize list, on first page, Henry Longworth, Esq., and Hon. D. Ferguson, carried off a large number of the prizes for cattle. The Galloways owned by the last-named gentleman elicited much praise. The grandest feature of the Exhibition was the horse parade, which took place at noon on Thursday. To see such a number of choice and beautiful animals prancing before the assembled multitude, was, indeed, something to be admired.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity of tendering our thanks to Mr. McNeill, Secretary of the Exhibition and his assistants for courtesies extended to the HERALD. The complete prize list will be found on first page.

PROF. BUELL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Pictorial Entertainment given by Professor Buell, in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, last evening, was first-class, and although the weather was very disagreeable, and another entertainment was going on in the Lyceum, there was a large audience present. His Lordship the Bishop and a great number of the clergy occupied seats in the middle aisle. A large white screen was extended in front of the Chancel, the full height of the Cathedral, and on this canvas the Professor, who was stationed in the organ gallery, precipitated the pictures, explaining each one as it appeared. During the entertainment the organ played, and appropriate selections were rendered by the choir.

The first picture brought on the canvas was a general view of Montreal. This was followed by views of the chief points of interest in that city; exterior and interior views of Notre Dame, the Gesu, and all the principal churches, colleges and other fine buildings.

He next brought his audience to Ottawa, and showed them the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, and many other interesting scenes. Thence he travelled over the Canadain Pacific Railway, presenting the chief towns, the great lakes and beautiful exhibitions of the grand natural scenery in the Rocky Mountain regions.

Having arrived at the Pacific Coast, he granted an intermission of a few minutes, in order, no doubt, that he might have time to cross the Pacific Ocean, for when the audience next looked upon the canvas they found themselves face to face with the Pyramids of Egypt. From this point he travelled to Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Nazareth, showing the Garden of Gethsemani, and many other places of historic fame. Leaving Constantinople the assembled multitude were taken to France, Spain, Germany and Italy. The Cathedrals of St. Peter, in Rome, Notre Dame, in Paris, Milan and Cologne were exteriorly and interiorly presented to those present. The Museums and other wonders of the principal continental cities were beautifully pictured.

Crossing the Channel the House of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, and other wonders of London were seen. The chief attractions of Edinboro, Glasgow, and other towns in Scotland were faithfully portrayed. Ireland was next visited, and the cities of Dublin, Cork, Kilkenny, the Giant's Causeway, and the famous Lakes of Killarney brought on the canvas. During this part of the entertainment "Killarney" was admirably sung by Mrs. James Byrne.

Leaving the old country the Atlantic Ocean was presented, and a steamer was seen crossing; presently we found ourselves in Halifax; St. John was next visited; thence he proceeded to Quebec. The chief sights in the ancient capital were admirably presented — the Citadel, Basilica, University, and other famous places. Montreal was again presented, but in a sorry plight; the photographs being taken during one of the inundations to which it has of late years been subjected in the spring of the year. These different scenes were interspersed by sacred pictures, and the pictures of distinguished personages, such as Pope Leo XIII., Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishops Fabre and Duhamel, Sir John McDonald, Lord Dufferin, and other distinguished statesmen; while passing through the Northwest the leading Indian Chiefs and many of their followers were presented.

The changing of the colors during the exhibition of some of the pictures produced a most charming effect. As the people were leaving the Church, the Professor, by means of the powerful light used in precipitating the pictures, beautifully illuminated the whole interior of the building.

The performance was a rich artistic treat, and certainly afforded to those who were privileged to witness it no inconsiderable amount of pleasure and satisfaction.

ST. JOSEPH'S BAZAAR.

THE Bazaar in aid of St. Joseph's Convent, which opened in the Convent building, Pownal Street, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., closed on Saturday night last. Notwithstanding the fact that the weather, during a great part of the time, was very disagreeable, a large number of visitors attended each evening. The lottery and refreshment tables were in charge of the members of St. Joseph's Society, who vied with each other in their efforts to make the Bazaar a success. Too much cannot be said in praise of these ladies for their devotedness to the interests of St. Joseph's Convent. An oyster stand, in charge of Mr. Enoch Carmody, was well patronized during the evenings. The Artillery Brigade Band, by their choice music, contributed in no small degree to enliven the affair. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, under whose patronage the Bazaar was held, visited on the opening day, and subsequently, accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald and several members of the family.

His Lordship the Bishop and a large number of the clergy encouraged the Bazaar by their presence and otherwise. Revs. F. X. Gallant and Joseph C. McLean, of the Cathedral, were present each evening, and in every possible way contributed towards the success of the undertaking. Among the other clergymen present we noticed Very Rev. Monsignor McDonald, St. Andrew's; Revds. D. F. McDonald, Souris; James Æ. McDonald, Kelly's Cross; A. J. McDonald, Fort Augustus; J. C. McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College; Drs. Chaisson and Grant, A. J. McIntyre, Tracadie; John McDonald, St. Dunstan's College; A. E. Burke, Tignish; E. V. P. Boyd, Vernon River. We also noticed Rev. Ronald McGillivray, of the diocese of Antigonish.

On Saturday evening the usual auction sale took place, and was conduoted by P. Blake, Esq., M. P. P. The whole amount realized at the Bazaar was $709.

The Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent desire to return their sincere and heartfelt thanks to all who assisted them in the management of the Bazaar, and to all visitors who, by their presence or otherwise, in any way, contributed towards its success.

Following is a list of the names of of the ladies in charge of the different tables:

Tea Table—Mrs. J. Coyle, Mrs. J. McInnis, Mrs. J. Gaffney, Mrs. F. Kelly, Mrs. J. Griffith, Mrs. P. Jennings, Misses S. Malone, M. Bolger, B. Foley, J. Bolger, J. Driscoll, M. O'Connor, T. Cummings, M. Trainor, B. Fitzpatrick, K. McDonald, M. Monaghan.

Refreshment Table—Misses B. Lantry, M. Handrahan, M. Lantry, M. A. Murphy, M. A. Brogan, M. McGuigan, K. Hughes, M. J. McDonald, Mrs. P. Power, Misses A. McGuigan, M. Devereaux, L. McMahon, M. Quinn. Treasurers—Misses M. Hennessey, M. E. McGuigan.

No. 1 Fancy Table—Mrs. Dr. Conroy, Misses E. Higgins, M. McIsaac, S. Edmunds, M. A. McCarron, K. Trainor, C. Kelly, M. Mahar, M. McAleer. Treasurers—Misses M. Farmer, M. Mahar, L. Hennessey.

No. 2 Fancy Table—Misses M. Lynch, E. Butler, K. Trainor, A. Doyle, M. Lowerie, M. Butler, A. Power, J. Mahar, M. Power, M. A. Keough. Treasurers—Misses K. Mooney, A. McKenna, M. Hickey.

No. 3 Fancy Table—Mrs. J. M. Walsh, Misses M. Murray, S. Hughes, M. Revens, Mrs. F. Curran, Misses A. Grant, M. Grant, A. Collins, K. Duffy. Treasurers—Misses M. A. Hennessey, F. Cronan, M. E. Murphy.

No. 4 Fancy Table—Miss M. Higgins, Mrs. J. Welsh, Misses K. Gormley, E. Coyle, H. Sweeney, E. McIsaac, A. McCarron, A. Sullivan, M. Trainor. Treasurers—Misses T. McKenna, K. Welsh, M. A. Lannon.

No. 1 Lottery Table—Misses A. Lynch, K. Johnston, E. Binns, L. Binns, M. Fraser, K. Flynn, M. A. Monaghan.

No. 2 Lottery Table—Mrs. W. Scott, Mrs. P. McQuaid, Misses B. Sullivan, J. Grant, K. Malone, A. McQuilian, E. Carroll, A. Flynn, L. Crowley.

Floral Department—Mrs. J. Doiron, Misses K. Higgins, E. Gallant, K. Sinnot, K. Trainor, A. Orman, M. Woods.

General Treasurer—Mrs. J. Doiron, President.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AS will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns, the seat of Sir Charles Tupper, has been declared vacant, on account of some irregularities by agents during the general election campaign. His re-election will hardly be opposed.

THE Grits of West Bruce, Ontario, have not, as many of their followers throughout the Dominion anticipated, nominated Mr. M. C. Cameron for the vacancy in the House of Commons. On the fifth ballot Mr. James Rowland, a local man, was selected to contest the riding.

A FEW days ago Alderman Polydore De Kuper was elected Lord Mayor of London, England. Mr. De Kuper is a Belgian by birth and a Catholic in religion. He is the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Bridge Street, Black Friars, and is well known throughout England and on the continent. He is the first Catholic to hold the office of Lord Mayor of London since the Reformation. The London *Telegraph*, previous to the election, said:

"That in all likelihood the next Lord Mayor of London will be a Roman Catholic is in itself an illustration of the change that has passed over English feeling. There was a time when the very whisper of such an event would have set all the pulpits of England in a blaze. That this 'Protestant city of London, as old and blatant orators were wont to call it, should have a Papist as its chief magistrate would have seemed to Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Spooner a sure sign of the immediate advent of antichrist. Since the Reformation no such portent has appeared east of Temple Bar. We suppose that when the loving-cup is next sent round at a municipal banquet it will be blessed by a Roman Bishop, if not by the Cardinal himself. In 1850, when England was on fire against Cardinal Wiseman; when all classes and parties joined in denouncing him; when a penal Act was passed through Parliament by enormous majorities; who could have prophesied that in little more than a generation this furious nonsense would be forgotten and despised? Even the present state of the Irish question, painful and perplexed as it is, shows the decline of all religious antagonism between the two countries. Protestant Dissenters unite with Catholic priests, and the old bugbear of "sacerdotal influence" is exorcised for ever. Irish Roman Catholics have been returned readily for English constituencies containing immense Protestant majorities, and nobody, even in a placard, alludes to their creed. Yet we are separated by only a few years from the time when not a single Roman Catholic could contest with any chance of success a British constituency, and when Lord Palmerston dismissed from the Government employment an accomplished literary man engaged in editing historical records simply because he was a Roman Catholic. A great deal of this new toleration is traceable to the influence of the Ritualists, who have reconciled the people to many of the characteristics of Rome. Some of it is also due to the high tone and undoubted statesmanship of Leo XIII. In England much has been effected by the dignity and character of Cardinal Manning himself, who has won golden opinions from all sorts of people. We must also attribute some influence to the release of the Pontiff from his ungracious position as an obstacle to Italian unity, and as a ruler by force of a people who renounced him as King."

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, on his return from England, had the following to say regarding the Canadian Pacific mail route, as reported in the Halifax *Herald* of Monday last:

The two proposals from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company before Her Majesty's Government for a service of fast steamers between Vancouver, Shanghai and Hong Kong, were; (1.) For a fortnightly service, for which an annual subsidy of £100,000 is required for ten years. (2.) For a monthly service, the subsidy asked for being in that case £60,000 per annum. The Canadian Government agreed to grant a subsidy towards the latter amount of £15,000 per annum.

In point of time the Company offer a service at least equal to the new service via Brindisi and Suez to Hong Kong, at least one week quicker to Yokohama. For the subsidy in question the Company propose to—(a)—carry the mails, not only to and from Vancouver, but also between an Atlantic port and the Pacific. The through service from Great Britain will be faster than by any other route, and the Company are prepared to pay the usual penalty if the times ultimately agreed upon should be exceeded. (b) To build new steamers to meet Admiralty requirements, so that they may be readily available as armed cruisers if so required at any time. (d) To carry men and small quantities of materials when required at cost price, and larger quantities at lowest rates. The following are some of the advantages to be derived from the proposed line of steamers: The opening up of a new and rapid alternative postal, commercial and imperial route to the east, valuable in time of peace, and safe in time of war. The completion of British lines of communication round the world. The strengthening of the British position in the Pacific, the more necessary now that Port Hamilton has been given up, and that the importance of Hong Kong has been increased, and particularly having in view the reported increase in the Russian Pacific squadron. The new line will also lead to the proper utilization of the Canadian Pacific Railway as an imperial highway, and the practical extension of its terminus to Hong Kong. If it is availed of, and British Columbia is made into a *place d'armes*, men and materials could be moved thence to India more quickly than by any other route.

A further necessity for the route is shown by the fact, vouched for by eminent naval authorities, that, if the Suez canal should be blocked, the Cape route would be unreliable, for the reason that the difficulties in the way of coaling at the Cape are very great, and that all the coal for the station must be taken out from England. By the Canadian Pacific route, on the other hand, there are natural coaling stations at Halifax, and in British Columbia. In the event of war it is held by naval authorities that fast armed cruisers would be absolutely essential to the British Pacific squadron, if for scouting purposes alone. Without these fast vessels it would be impossible to watch the quick merchant steamers belonging to the port of San Francisco, which would be most certainly offered for sale to an enemy, as in 1885. At least two months would elapse before any vessel of the *Mercury* (fast cruiser) class could reach British Columbia from England. No vessel of her class or any other in the navy, yet constructed, could carry sufficient coal to cross the Pacific, nor would they be available for trooping purposes. It is only via Canada that, in the event of war, rapid communication could be maintained with Australia and Hong Kong; without fast steamers with large coal capacity this would be impossible. In the discussion at the imperial conference great stress was laid upon the importance of despatching crews from England to man the reserve or peace squadrons in Australian waters. By passing crews from the Pacific squadron to Australia, from the Atlantic squadron to the Pacific, and from England to the Atlantic squadron, this could be accomplished in far less time by any other route, provided that the necessary steamers were ready on the Pacific. These crews could be delivered in Australia from England in twenty-eight to thirty days, and from Vancouver in sixteen to seventeen days.

"I found, however, upon my arrival in England that the prospects of the imperial government subsidizing the new route were in anything but an encouraging position. I at once arranged for an interview with the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Goschen, and went into the matter fully with him, urging on behalf of the government of Canada, the importance of the subsidy from the different standpoints. I afterwards, at his request, wrote to him confirming the views I had verbally expressed. The question which had previously appeared to be so discouraging was then submitted by Mr. Goschen to the Cabinet, with the result already published.

I should not fail to add that too much credit could hardly be given to several of the members of the House of Lords and Commons, notably amongst the former Lord Harrowby and the Earl of Winchelsea, and Mr. Baden Powell in the House of Commons, for cordial assistance in supporting the subsidy in both Houses.

"I see, sir, that the decision of the Imperial Government has given general satisfaction to Great Britain?"

Yes; the leader in the London *Times* sums up public opinion in regard to the decision.

DIED.

At Black Bush, Lot 48, on the 22nd of September, 1887, after an illness of 5 months, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Christina Macdonald, aged 18 years. May she rest in peace.

At St. Andrew's, on Wednesday, the 5th of October, Mary Catherine, dearly beloved wife of Donald James McDonald and daughter of John McDonald, Head of Hillsboro. She leaves a sorrowing husband and three small children, also, a father, three sisters and four brothers and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. She was followed to her last resting place, in St. Andrew's cemetery, on Friday morning, by a procession of over ninety carriages. May her soul rest in peace.

Long, long shall we miss thee, Catherine,
Long, long days for thee we'll weep,
And through many years of sadness
Memory will her vigil keep.

In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption and Wasting in Children, Scott's Emulsion is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the body. It cures a long list of ailments with it in Consumption, Scrofula, and Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis and Throat Troubles." A. Jones, M. D., Cornerville, Tenn.

Irish Affairs.

Callinan, a moonlighter of the party that killed constable Whelehan at Lisnacrunne on the 11th of September and who turned queen's evidence was, on the 5th inst., taken to Ennis to testify against his accomplices. He was escorted by a strong force of police and swore to the plot against Sexton. He identified seven of the prisoners as having participated in the killing of constable Whelehan. Callinan admitted that he had planned a number of moonlighter raids in Kerry and Clare. He said he had been in the pay of the police the last five years and received from constable Whelehan just before the raiding of Sexton a small sum of money in payment of his share for arranging the raid. The statement caused a great sensation. While returning to the jail the prisoners were cheered by the crowds in the streets. The police charged the people and used their batons freely. The Dublin corporation unanimously passed Dillon's motion to attend in state to-morrow the trial of O'Brien and Sullivan. Moonlighters attacked the house of a farmer named Kibon, at Crannybridge, on the night of the 4th inst., drove the inmates out and levelled the building with crow bars. They continued the work of destruction several hours. Eight were arrested. Rev. P. D. O'Regan, dean of the Catholic church at Mitchelstown, has obtained a summons against Captain Plunket for trespass for entering the dean's grounds at the head of a force of police and hussars and dispersing a crowd who had assembled there on the occasion of the conviction of William O'Brien. The evictions were continued at Gweedore on the 5th inst. The inmates of widow Bowles' house resisted by throwing boiling water. The bailiffs demolished the house, the chimney tumbled and the debris took fire. On the evening of the 5th inst., seven persons were arrested, and owing to the hostile demeanor of the spectators the police were ordered to fire. Constable Haughey threw down his rifle, declining to obey. He will probably be arrested. The eviction at Gweedore finished without disorder.

Callinan, who turned queen's evidence against his confederates in the murder of constable Whelehan, in his testimony at Ennis on the 6th inst., not only declared that he had been an informer for six years past, but all his expenses was paid by the government.

The trial of Lord Mayor Sullivan and O'Brien for publishing in their papers reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League, opened at the Mansion House court in Dublin on the 6th inst. The Lord Mayor was driven to court in his carriage followed by John Dillon, M. P., ex-lord mayors E. Dwyer Gray and Charles Dawson, ex-sheriff Macdonald and others. The city marshal wearing a cocked hat and sword led the civic dignitaries arrayed in the full robes of their offices. O'Brien joined the procession soon after it started and proceeded to the court. The streets through which the procession passed were thronged. The Lord Mayor and O'Brien were recipients of a great ovation along the entire route. Policemen wandered through the crowd and a cordon of police surrounded the Mansion House and prevented the crowd approaching the court room. Fifty municipal officers were present. After the case was called a warm dispute occurred between the police attendants in court, Mr. Sexton and the high sheriff, arising from the desire of the latter to place the city sword and mace before the magistrate. The police attempted to prevent the placing of the city emblems on the table, where upon Sexton and other municipal officers seized the sword and attempted to place it there by force. The police and municipal officers struggled for possession of the sword, while the spectators in the gallery cheered. After a few minutes both sides desisted and after a parley a compromise was effected and the sword was placed on the magistrate's bench. After the adjustment of the difficulty the corporation officers retired to the seats reserved for them in the gallery. O'Brien did not enter the court to answer the summons. When quiet was restored the case of Sullivan was proceeded with. Carson appeared as counsel for the crown, Healy for the defence. After hearing the evidence the court dismissed the case on the ground that the crown had not proved that the meeting reported in the *Nation* was a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National League. The spectators and crowd outside the court were wildly enthusiastic over the decision.

The hearing in the case of William O'Brien for publishing accounts of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League in *United Ireland* newspaper has been adjourned pendding the decision of the appeal to the superior court by Lord Mayor Sullivan.

The inquest in the shooting at Mitchelstown, Ireland, was continued on the 7th inst., Murphy, the counsel for the crown, declared that witnesses for the government who testified in the case had been insulted by Harrington and that gentlemen had not been reproved by the coroner; therefore he declined to call any more witnesses. The coroner called Capt. Seagraves, who took a prominent part in dispersing the crowd, and examined him.

In a speech at Abyst with on the 7th inst., Lord Spencer said he was satisfied the League had nothing to do with crime in Ireland. Referring to the trial of Lord Mayor Sullivan, he said he would not advocate a breach of the law, but in the present state of affairs we could not expect anything different on the part of the Irish people. He was convinced more strongly than ever that Ireland needed home rule.

MANY attractive pictures in "The Illustrated London News" (American edition), for October 8th, make it a very desirable copy to possess. The "Keeper's Boy," and "Our Coxswain," are alone worth the 10 cents asked for the whole paper, while aside from these gems, views in Florida are presented, and the "British Mission to Morrocco" is finely illustrated. The general reading matter of the paper will also be found interesting as usual. All newsdealers have it, and subscriptions are received at the office of publication, 237 Potter Building, New York.

Market Prices.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 11, 1887.

Veal ℔ lb.	$0.04 @ 0.4½
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb.	00.6 @ 0.6½
Beef (small) ℔ lb.	00.7 @ 0.10
Mutton ℔ lb.	0.05 @ 0.06
Pork (small)	0.06 @ 0.08
Pork ℔ carcass	0.06
Lamb ℔ lb.	0.06 @ 0.08
Ham ℔ lb.	0.13 @ 0.14
Fowls, per pair	0.35 @ 0.40
Butter, (fresh,)	0.20 @ 0.21
Butter (tub)	0.17 @ 0.18
Eggs ℔ doz	0.17
Oats ℔ bush. (black)	0.28 @ 0.30
Hay ℔ 100 lb.	0.35 @ 0.40
Potatoes	0·28
Rhubarb ℔ bunch	0.06
Turkeys	0.75 @ 1.00
Ducks ℔ pair	0.55 @ 0.60
Pigs ℔ pair	4.50 @ 5.00
Flour ℔ cwt.	2.25 @ 2.30
Oatmeal, ℔ cwt.	2.30 @ 2.50
Straw, ℔ load	1.00 @ 2.00
Hides	06 @ 0.06½
Sheep pelts	0.50 @ 0.55
Green Peas, ℔ qt.	0·16 @ 0.18
Cabbage ℔ head	0.05 @ 0.06

Sole Leather 24 cents per pound at Goff Bros.

General News.

YACHT RACING.

The contest for the America's Cup, between the American yacht *Volunteer* and the Scotch cutter *Thistle*, which had been looked forward to with so much interest by the sporting world, took place at New York on the 27th and 30th of last month and was won by the *Volunteer*, she beating the *Thistle* a long distance in both races. The following history of the challenge Cup may be of interest:

"The present is the seventh contest, the previous races having been sailed in 1851, 1870, 1872, 1876, 1885 and 1886. The schooner *America*, the original winner of the Cup in 1851, was built by a few gentlemen of the New York Yacht Club for the purpose of an exhibit at the first World's fair, the great International Exhibition held under the first Crystal Palace in London. There was no thought on the part of her builders of competing for this or any other particular cup. In fact, believing that they had something faster than anything which could be produced in England, these gentlemen, being of a sporting turn of mind, aimed at a match, or a series of private matches, by means of which they might be reimbursed for the very considerable expense of building and sending the *America* to England. In this they were disappointed, and, finding a match impossible, it was determined to send the yacht back to this country. Finally, however, so much pressure was brought to bear upon Commodore Stevens, who represented the owners, as Mr Bell now represents the owners of the *Thistle*, that she was entered for the Cup which is usually offered by the Royal Yacht squadron, open to yachts of all nations. The course was around the Isle of Wight, without allowance of time. The Cup is valued at £100. The *America* won the race and the Cup in 10h. 25m., sailing against nine cutters and eight schooners, one of them a three-master. The Cup when won became *bona fide* the property of the *America's* owners, and in 1857 they decided to make of it a perpetual international challenge Cup and placed it in possession of the New York Yacht Club for that purpose. It is well that this should be understood, because the popular impression still is, notwithstanding the many explanations, that because a fleet started when the *America* won therefore the races should always be open to entry by a fleet. The first capture of the Cup has nothing to do with its present status. It was not then a challenge Cup. For many years also, even now sometimes, it was called the "Queen's Cup," but it was not presented by Her Majesty and is not in any sense a Queen's Cup. There is also an impression that should the Cup be won by a foreign Club, its capture thenceforward will be rendered so difficult that it can never be won back by Americans; but this also is an error. If the *Thistle* had won the Cup, it would go back to the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, with the same conditions attaching to it as it now obtains; only the Royal Clyde, instead of the New York Yacht Club, becoming its trustee, and any yacht club in the world would have only to notify the Royal Clyde Club that on a certain date, some time in the yachting season and not more than six months distant, it would have such a vessel, giving name, dimensions, etc., at the line, and it would be the duty of the Royal Clyde to have an opposing vessel there on that day. No acceptance of challenge is necessary, nor can there be a refusal to permit the challenger to sail. It would be his right to sail one race over the Royal Clyde course and under its rules. But the deed of gift leaves the parties to the contest absolutely free to make any conditions they choose, either as to allowance of time, time of races or number of races."

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

At Detroit, Mis., on the 4th inst., Hiram Corliss, superintendent of the tower lamp trimmers employed by the Brush Electric Light Co. discovered something wrong with the light on Woodward avenue and climbed a pole in front of Wright, Kaye & Co's jewelry store to fix the wire, using a pair of heavy pinchers. He did not take the precaution to put on his rubber gloves. While Corliss was at work on the pole, Detective Myler, walking down Woodward avenue with Detective Tuttle, saw him drop his pinchers and fall heavily against two of the wires, which sustained his weight and kept him from dropping to the ground. Corliss hung face downward upon the wires insensible, and apparently dead. Detective Tuttle climbed the pole, but found it impossible to dislodge the body and bring it down single-handed. In order to get the services of a hook and ladder company an alarm was sounded. In a very short time five engines and hook and ladder companies arrived. Thousands of people swarmed in from every direction, and great excitement prevailed when the cause of the alarm became known. A fireman scaled the pole, and several ladders were hurriedly put up. At last, fifteen minutes after the accident occurred, Corliss' inanimate form was taken down and carried across the road to the Central Drug Store. There was a faint spark of life then lingering in the body, but it fled before the doctors arrived. They pronounced the man dead from the effects of an electric shock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Whelan Monument Fund.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR,—In the St Peter's District the project of erecting a Monument to the memory of the late Honorable Edward Whelan has for some time been before the people.

Mr. Whelan's life was spent in the service of the Colony. In conjunction with the Honorable George Coles, he originated and secured the passage of those measures which have made us a free, happy and prosperous people. He entered the public arena with able colleagues and strong opponents, but amid these he soon made his mark, and established his superiority. Free Lands, Free Education and Responsible Government—of which Prince Edward Island feels justly proud—received his untiring advocacy. The two bright stars of our Colonial Legislature have passed to their rest, and few, if any, even of their opponents, will not now give them credit for