THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1887.

Warlike Europe.

The events transpiring in most of the European countries, at the present time, impress the public mind generally, with the notion that a great war is not unlikely to break out before long. The result of the German elections, the military deliberations of the Emperor of Austria and his war Council, the vast and rapid increase in most continental armaments, and the huge burden of taxation for military purposes which many of the powers have imposed upon themselves are, it must be confessed, indications of an appeal to arms at no distant day. No less an authority than General Wolsely declares that these bellicose preparations betoken an appaling war in the near future. Notwithstanding all these ominous signs, however, any declaration to the effect that the smoke of battle was just now about to rise above the horizon of continental Europe, would certainly be premature.

The mutual jealousies of these different countries; the fear of preponderating influences being brought to bear by the stronger against the less powerful; the tension to which international laws are, not unfrequently subjected, and the very often strained treaty relations are liable, at any moment, to develop a *casus belli*. Within the past few years instances have not been wanting of complications apparently as critical as those of the present, yet wiser counsels seem to have prevailed and the world has been spared the horrors consequent on an appeal to arms.

In any warlike indications the continent of Europe has furnished within the past year or two, Russia seems to have attracted no little attention. The Russian bear seems, of late years, to be almost continually crowling. At one time he turns his longing eyes towards the Bosphorus and rends the air with an angry howl of disappointment; at another his Bulgarian intrigues bring down upon him the wrath of his neighbors. At the present time many reasons are assigned for Russia being a party to the first warlike outbreak. There is a report that her agents have attempted, without success, to organize a military revolt against the Bulgarian regency. The massing of large bodies of Cossacks on the Galician frontier, may also be looked upon as an indication of Russia's determination to be in the fray; and lastly there is the reported danger of internal strife on account of her subjects being anxious to throw off her too galling despotism.

Germany and France are also generally associated in the mind of the average reader, and naturally so, with the first indications of war in continental Europe. The memory of the sanguinary conflict in which these two nations were, but a few years ago, engaged, will, no doubt, rankle in their breasts for some time to come. In the one it will be a source of watchfulness and anxiety to maintain her present position towards her vanquished rival, while in the other it will serve as a constant stimulant to rise and wipe out the humiliation she has suffered at the hands of her neighbor. Crossing the channel we find Great Britain sufficiently engaged in matters of a local nature to preclude the probability of her taking part in any great European war just at present. The question of land tenure and local government has now assumed giant proportions and is not confined to Ireland alone, but has taken deep root and practical shape beyond the Tweed, particularly in the Highlands of Scotland. Wales has also fallen into line, and is strong in her advocacy of Home Rule.

We trust that whoever may be at the head of political affairs these matters may be settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned, and that these warlike preparations on the continent may cease, and that peace and harmony may reign among all people.

The Meeting of Parliament.

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 13th day of April next. This is the latest date since 1879. But it is unavoidable on account of the General Elections which will not, practically speaking, be ended until the last of this month. Consequently the middle of April is the earliest possible date at which the Government could have their measures ready for submission to both Houses of Palisment. It would appear that the session should not be a long one Both parties are, no doubt, pretty well exhausted from their exertions during the recent campaign, and as the Government is not likely to bring in any measures of importance demanding immediate attention, the Opposition will have no excuse more than ordinary for prolonging discussion. The Opposition will also have the discouragement of defeat, without the necessity of preparing for another struggle, to keep them quiet. Taking all these circumstances into account, there is no apparent reason why the session should be prolonged into the hot weather.

The mails, via the Capes, arrived in this city about two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Our American Cousins.

Any one who has, for the past year or so, read the American newspapers must have perceived that they interested themselves very much in Canadian politics. Indeed a loyal Canadian could come to no other conclusion than that they were interfering too much with matters which were, to say the least, none of their business. What would be thought of a Canadian journal which would undertake to instruct the electors of the United States as to which party they should support at a Presidential election?

Our Republican neighbors, as a rule, never loose sight of the *dollar*, and are not likely to advocate any cause unless they hope, sooner or later, to reap therefrom some pecuniary benefit. This, then, was the principle underlying all their interference in Canadian politics. They saw in Sir John Macdonald a statesman whom no amount of Yankee trickery could swerve from his duty to his country. They had had some little experience with him before, and they were not anxious to be obliged to treat with him in any matter where the interests of Canada were involved. Not being able to cope with him in statesmanship, they exerted themselves to the utmost extent to defeat him in the recent election campaign. It is said that greenbacks were scattered broadcast in the hope of bribing the electorate to support Mr Blake and his followers. So sure did some of their journals feel that Sir John's Government was to be defeated, that they boasted of their victory even before the elections were over. The following from the *Rochester Herald* on election day, will give some idea of their anticipations:

"The elections for members of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, takes place to-day. This event has excited considerable interest in this country, because of the fact that victory for the Opposition has been almost universally regarded as being for the prospective advantage of the United States"

The result of the elections proved that a majority of the electorate of the Dominion preferred the "prospective advantage" of Canada to that of the United States, and must have made our contemporary feel that his boasting was a little premature.

The Boston *Journal* speaking of the elections cannot conceal its ill-nature and disappointment at the results. It expresses itself in the following manner:

"The victory of the Macdonald or conservative party in the Dominion, although not a sweeping one, settles for the present quite a number of important issues in which our people are more or less interested. It assures for a season the continuation of the protective tariff policy of the Dominion. The people of Canada declare by sustaining the Macdonald ministry, in favor of protecting their manufacturing industries and that they will not agree to any trade regulations with this country which will give our manufacturers any advantage over those of other nations. The election by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia of a majority of Macdonald members disposes of the secession movement, which has attracted so much attention and has seemed so strong. The re-election of Minister Foster, who is really responsible for the revengeful policy pursued against our fishermen, and the victory of the party to which he belonged are indications that the ministry's line of action in this matter is approved and that it will be continued. In other words, Tuesday's election in Canada continue the old party in power and practically approve of its policy. The Macdonald majority is reduced very largely, but this result appears to be due to the dissatisfaction of the people of French extraction with the course which the government pursued in regard to Riel and his followers."

It is not difficult to read between the lines of the foregoing extract that our contemporary is sorely disappointed and feels that Yankee doodledum has reckoned without its host this time.

The Boston *Herald* conceals any wrath the result of the elections may have engendered in its bosom and expresses itself thus:

"The secessionists in Nova Scotia have received what must be to them a surprising setback. Those who trusted the statements made by the repeal newspapers a few weeks ago would have supposed that Nova Scotia was honeycombed with the revolt; that nine persons of ten were sick of the union of the Province with the Dominion, and were only waiting for an occasion to make their protest against this distasteful tie emphatic by their votes. But when voting time came, as it did on Tuesday, singular to say, the repeal candidates did not obtain particularly strong support. The conservative party lost two of its representatives, but it still carried a majority of the parliamentary seats, showing that there is by no means such a strong and overpowering desire to take Nova Scotia out of the Canadian confederation as the advocates of such a secession have pretended.

We trust now, since the true state of things has come to light concerning the alliance between the Grits and the Americans, our Island electors who have been fooled into supporting the Opposition, will open their eyes to their mistake.

The political creed of the Indians of South Brant, Ontario, is another example of the "iniquity" of the new Franchise Act. According to the Toronto *Globe*, 467 Indians were enfranchised in that constituency by the new election law. But how did they exercise the new privilege conferred upon them? In 1882, Mr. Paterson, (Grit) carried South Brant with 176 of a majority; on the 22nd ult., he was re-elected with a majority of 574 votes! Assuming that old party lines were followed—and the *Globe* admits that they were—if we add Mr. Paterson's majority in 1882 to the number of newly enfranchised Indians, it will be found that all except 69 of them voted for the Grits, who called them "pagans." Such as they are, the Grits seem to enjoy a monopoly of them.

False Prophets.

Our local Grit contemporary was not the only journal on that side of politics which was *imbued* with the spirit of prophecy previous to the recent Dominion elections. All the Opposition papers in Canada devoted columns of their space to predictions relative to the overthrow of Sir John Macdonald's Government. The result of the elections, however, has proved that they were all false prophets. The Halifax *Chronicle*, the leading secession organ of Nova Scotia, a few days before the election expressed itself in the following terms:

"Our advices, derived from the most reliable sources of information, are of such a character as to justify us in saying that the defeat of the old Ottawa Government is now a moral certainty"

"Our advices, derived from the most reliable sources," since the election, Mr. *Chronicle*,, are to the effect that the Ottawa Government is sustained be a majority of forty members. A little further on it says:

"Leading Conservatives in the various Provinces of the Dominion now admit that the popular feeling against the Administration of Sir John Macdonald is so strong that it is impossible to stem the torrent."

Our contemporary was slightly at fault. "Leading Conservatives" all over the Dominion, knowing the popularity of Sir John Macdonald's Administration rallied to its support on election day, and are now not a little amused at the piteous wails sent up by the *Chronicle* and its confreres over their disappointment.

Here is another prediction:

"The result of the nominations in Quebec is such as to indicate beyond reasonable doubt that that province will send a large majority of supporters to Mr. Blake, while there is the most conclusive evidence of a tremendous revulsion of feeling against Sir John in the great Province of Ontario.

The extent of the overturn there will be a thorough surprise to Tories in the Maritime Provinces, who have been cherishing the hope that Ontario would return a majority almost as large as that of 1882 to support Sir John. Experienced and careful calculators who know the field well, give Mr. Blake at the very lowest estimate, a majority of 20 in Ontario."

Slightly in error. Quebec returned a majority for Sir John, and in the "great Province of Ontario" the "revulsion of feeling" seems to have taken place against Mr. Blake, for the twenty majority which our contemporary calculated for him have been converted into a majority of twenty for Sir John.

The most remarkable of its predictions is the following:

"Of the forty-three members from the Maritime Provinces, Mr Blake will have at least twenty-nine, giving him a majority of fourteen from the Provinces by the sea. As for Manitoba the territories and British Columbia, it is an understood thing that they will support the government, no matter which party holds the reins. As Mr. Blake will have a good working majority without them, they will go to swell the majority."

Notwithstanding the fact that P. E. Island returned Opposition members, Sir John has a majority of nine in the Maritime Provinces; the Repeal Province of Nova Scotia giving him fourteen out of twenty-one members. The territories, Manitoba and British Columbia, according to our contemporary's theory, will send fourteen members to "swell" Sir John Macdonald's majority. On the whole, the foregoing is a sad case of blighted hopes and blasted prospects. Would it not be better for our Grit friends, when they find their prophetic propensities awakening hereafter, to forbear *enlightening* the world until after the events have transpired.

The "Patriot" and King's County.

The *Patriot* of Saturday last, speaking of the result of the elections in this Province, says: "The reason for the comparatively small majority in King's County is not far to seek." Now, if our contemporary knows *the reason*, as we must infer he does from the fact that he says it "is not far to seek," why does he withhold it from the public. It is a question which interests the people generally, and the electors of King's County in particular; therefore this knowledge should not be hid under a bushel. Our Grit contemporary was, before the election, extremely willing to enlighten (?) the people regarding the future. Now that the elections are over it is quite natural to expect it would be equally willing to give the public any information in its possession regarding the past. Come, Mr. *Patriot*, rise and explain.

In its issue of the 3rd, this same journal goes out of its way to vilify Mr. McDonald, the Liberal-Conservative candidate for King's in the recent election contest. This ebulition of feeling comes with a very bad grace, under the circumstances, from an Opposition paper, and betokens a depravity of heart on the part of the writer, and shows that he is actuated by other and baser motives than opposition in matters political. Mr. McDonald, we need not say, is respected by everyone with whom he is acquainted. As a member of the House of Commons he was held in the highest esteem by the representatives on both sides of the House. In the recent contest, with all the odds against him he polled within 33 votes of his opponent, which proves that he is highly esteemed by the electorate of King's.

For the past few years the Legislature of British Columbia has been endeavoring to enact some law which would prevent the Chinese from entering that country. Finding that these Mongolians cannot be kept out of the country, they have determined that they shall have the protection of the law while they remain there. This is a step in the right direction and will preclude the recurrence of such murderous scenes as have disgraced some of the towns in the Western Slope.

The Spanish Exhibition.

Scarcely a year passes without a an International Exhibition taking place, now in one country now in another. There can be very little doubt that these great art and industrial shows contribute in no inconsiderable degree to make known to the world the resources and national progress of the different nations represented at them. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition, which took place in London during the year just past, was a decidedly successful means of advertising to the world what was going on in Canada, and the great British Empire generally.

In September next an International Exhibition takes place in Barcelona, Spain. It may not be out of place, here, to say a few words relative to this old city. It was once the capital of a Kingdom and is now the chief town of an important Province bearing its name, and is the industrial and commercial centre of the eastern portion of the Spanish monarchy. It is situated on the Mediterranean, and as a seaport has special advantages. For a long time it was strongly fortified, but in the year 1845 its ramparts were demolished. Like many places which were built up six or seven centuries ago, it comprises an old and new town This is easily discernable by a stranger visiting it for the first time, as the old town is characterized by narrow and irregular streets, while the new has fine broad streets and houses of unmistakably modern architecture. This city has some magnificent buildings, including a Cathedral, commenced in the thirteenth century, of large dimensions and of the pointed style, a University founded in the fifteenth century, an Academy of fine arts, of natural sciences, etc., etc.

Besides these it contains many places and objects of interest, such as the palaces of the ancient sovereigns of Aragon, temple columns and other relics of Roman power. It is most conveniently situated for communication with the rest of the world both by sea and land. Railway lines connect it with France and consequently with the rest of Europe, while the Mediterranean affords excellent facilities for reaching it from the south. The Exhibition site consists of a large park and adjacent grounds in close proximity to the railway stations and is admirably adapted for Exhibition purposes. On this area will be erected the buildings required for the different classes of exhibits.

An invitation to be officially represented has been sent to the various Governments of the civilized world. We trust Canada will avail herself of this opportunity of once more making known what she has to place on the markets of the world.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* has lately been studying the probable results arising from a bombardment of Brooklyn by British ships in case of war between Great Britain and the United States. After studying the relative force of the navy yard and the great guns carried by the English men-of-war, it comes to the conclusion that the latter would be safe in coming within three miles of the nearest land battery, and with their powerful cannons do immense damage. The only hope it sees for Uncle Sam would be to build ships capable of driving away the enemy's ironclads.

The *Patriot* contained an article some time ago to the effect that the Prince Edward Island Railway was starved in 1880; and the Halifax *Chronicle* in a long editorial headed "The Intercolonial," quotes the *Patriot's* article in full to prove that the Intercolonial Railway is not properly equipped. We have read the *Patriot's* article from beginning to end and cannot find the slightest reference in it to the Intercolonial, so that the Halifax organ must look elsewhere for proof of its charges. The *Patriot's* statements concerning our Railway are devoid of truth; but even if true they would prove nothing against the Intercolonial. It is needless to add that the *Chronicle* is a Grit-Repeal sheet.

No stronger argument could be cited in favor of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from a commercial point of view, than the following, which we copy from an exchange:

Connection has been made at New Westminster, B. C., between the lines of the Canadian Pacific and Postal telegraph company and business is now being done with San Francisco. A San Francisco despatch says the Canadian Pacific railway has completed arrangements with the Cunard steamship company for the transfer of three of their fastest steamers to the Pacific ocean, in order to obtain a share of Shanghai tea shipments. The Indo-Chinese steamship company, a British concern, will cooperate with C. P. R. vessels and meet the Cunarders at Yokohama and transfer cargoes. It is expected the Cunard steamers will leave England, via Suez canal, on April first for Hong Kong, so as to reach China in time to load the new tea crop.

An official test of the steam heating apparatus was made a short time ago on the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad short line trains between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The device consists of the use of exhaust steam from the dome of the engine, carried through pipes underneath the engine and cars, with a patent flexible coupling between each car. This pipe connects in the centre of each car with a radiating pipe on each side, with a branch under each seat. The test seemed perfectly satisfactory, the thermometer registering 80 degrees within the car while outside it stood at zero, with a pressure of six pounds to the square inch inside the car. The engineer declared he saw no perceptible difference in the amount of coal used.—*Exchange.*

So desperate have the Grits become since their defeat, that they make no effort to conceal their treason to their country. To their credit be it said, the Americans notwithstanding their party squabbles, are a unit when a question becomes national. Not so, however, with the Grits; they gloat over everything unfavorable to Canada. Nothing pleases them so well as belligerent reports from the neighboring Republic. An outbreak over the protection of our fisheries would please them better than the Riel Rebellion, which is saying a great deal. To gain power in Nova Scotia they led the Americans to believe that the whole Dominion was honey-combed with the repeal agitation, but that illusion has been effectually dispelled by the triumph of the Liberal-Conservatives on the 22nd ult. Certainly there is some excuse for them; they feel pretty sore just now. Had it not been for the consolation they derived from the Edmunds' Retaliatory Bill since the elections, their lives would not be safe in their own hands.

Political Notes.

The Newfoundland Legislature opened on the 17th of February The Legislature of New Brunswick opened at Fredericton on the 3rd inst, the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, meets on the 29th inst., and the Dominion Parliament is summoned for the despatch of business on the 13th of April.

The demonstration which took place in Ottawa on the 24th Feb., in honor of Sir John Macdonald and the members elect for Ottawa city surpassed anything of the kind ever undertaken in the Capital. The city was illuminated and all along the line of March were hung transparencies containing devices indicative of the triumph of the Liberal-Conservative party. The veteran Premier was escorted through the city by a procession of sleighs, innumerable torches and several bands of music.

The Moncton *Times* speaks thus of the Premier of the Dominion: "Sir John Macdonald is fortunate in his enemies. He is opposed by annexationists, secessionists, and every disloyal and unpatriotic element in this country. A year ago he was burned in effigy by those who had been misguided and deluded into sympathy with a rebel. Yesterday he was burned in effigy by the American fishermen, who hate him because he has refused to allow foreign pirates to come into Canadian waters and take our fish without compensation

The Annapolis *Spectator* says: "Mrs. Lew Saunders, of Middleton, is the heroine of the campaign. She took a voter away from a crowd of Grits, got him into her husband's carriage, drove him to the polling booth and secured his vote for Mills. The scene at the polling booth, as the plucky little woman drove up at a 2.40 rate, closely followed by two teams of Grits, who were determined to recapture him, reminds us of the days of Grace Darling How can a cause which has such defenders help being successful? The Liberal-Conservatives of Annapolis County owe her a vote of thanks, Mrs. Saunders is a daughter of Inglis Phinney, Esq., of Middleton.

The 25th February was a red letter day in the history of Halifax. One of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed there, took place in honor of Sir Charles Tupper, "Nova Scotia's most distinguished" son, Hons. Messrs. Thompson and McLellan, Mr. Kenny and Mr. Stairs. On the arrival of the train conveying Sir Charles and Hons Messrs. Thompson and McLellan, the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The Hon Ministers were shown into sleighs provided for them and a grand torchlight procession was formed accompanied by several bands af music. After marching through the principal streets they halted at the Drill Shed. Inside the building, which was packed, the wildest enthusiasm was manifested, as the Hon. Ministers and their friends entered. Ringing speeches were made by Sir Charles, Hon's. Messrs. Thompson and McLellan, Mr. Kenny, Mr. Stairs and others.

The Sheriff of Prince County opened his court on Tuesday the 1st inst., and declared Mr. Yeo, who had received the largest number of votes, duly elected In the case of Mr. Perry, E. J. Hodgson Esq. called the Sheriff's attention to the fact that he was ineligible to sit in Parliament on account of his being a member elect of the Local Legislature P Peter's, Esq., appeared for Mr Perry, and after lengthy arguments by the Counsel on both sides, the Sheriff adjourned the court until the following morning. On the re-opening of the Court on Wednesday he declared Mr Perry elected. The matter will likely be decided in the House of Commons The following is the official return of the votes cast:

Hackett	2763
Lefurgey	2600
Yeo	2184
Perry	2988

In Queen's County, High Sheriff Longworth held his court on Saturday forenoon last, and declared Messrs. Davies and Welsh elected. Following is the total vote:

Ferguson	3599
Campbell	3430
Davies	4382
Welsh	4314

The New York *Tribune* of the 24th Feb., contains an item relating to Sir John Macdonald, in which, although not strictly correct it pays a high tribute to the veteran Premier. The *Tribune* says: "Sir John Macdonald is a remarkable tactician. He entered upon the political campaign, which has ended this week, with all the auguries against him. The execution of Riel's death sentence had impaired his influence in Quebec, which has always been his main stronghold. The Maritime Provinces were apparently dissatisfied with the operation of the tariff and in full political revolt against the Conservative party. In Ontario the Liberals had recently won a notable triumph, and the popularity and prestige of their leader, Mr. Blake, had steadily increased. The Opposition was united and confident. The Government forces were rent asunder by internal feuds. Never was a prime minister's canvass fought under greater disadvantages or in more desperate straights. Sir John has had only one vigorous ally, Sir Charles Tupper, in the east, but he held his ground with characteristic courage. The contest was a close one, but he retains control of Parliament, and the liberals have been foiled in their confident expectations of carrying the country by an overwhelming vote. The result is a striking proof of Sir John Macdonald's dexterity in political management The elections betoken a reaction against repeal."

The Hamilton *Spectator* has the following: "Few conservatives will regret the election of the Hon. Alexander McKenzie in a conservative constituency. The compliment to an opponent is one which the Grits would not under any circumstances reciprocate. However, perhaps conservatives lose nothing by belonging to the decent and really liberal party. The reform idea of liberality was well brought out in the case of Mr. McKenzie. The old gentleman certainly is an imposing figure in Canadian politics. Unfortunately, he is unable to take an active part in campaign work: and he must either find a safe constituency or trust to the magnanimity of his opponents for a seat in the House. If his political associates were keenly sensitive men, they would have givin him a nomination in West Bruce or one of the Oxfords. But they had not enough generosity for that. They were quite willing Mr. McKenzie should take his chances in a hostile constituency, and their idea of magnanimity was that conservatives ought not, in consideration of his age and infirmity, to offer him serious opposition. Mr. Blake, doubtful of the result in West Durham, grabbed at West Bruce; Sir Richard Cartwright, driven from Huron, grabbed at South Oxford. The strong men able to endure the fatigues of a campaign, took care to secure constituencies, leaving Mr. McKenzie to fight the dubious battle. Then they asked the conservatives to be magnanimous and not push the old gentleman too hardly.

Well, it is all right. Mr. McKenzie is an honorable opponent. He will certainly hold to his word; and when it comes to a question of party versus country, he will be found supporting Sir John Macdonald We cannot regret that the conservatives of East York have been magnanimous.

General News.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Italy and portions of France have, within the past fortnight, had a dreadful visitation in the form of an earthquake. Thousands of lives have been lost, while the destruction to property can scarcely be estimated. The disaster seems to have commenced on the 22nd February. The shocks were heaviest, and the destruction of life and property greatest, in that portion of Italy called the Riviera Indeed that section of the country is almost totally ruined. For a distance of about fifty miles nearly every town and village was wholly or partially destroyed. At one place, while the people were attending Mass, the church fell down and 150 people were buried in the ruins. Severe shocks were felt on the 23rd along the Gulf of Genva, leaving ruin and devastation in their wake. Houses were tumbled down and a great many lives lost. Genva, Pavia, Lucca, Albissold, Porto and many other towns, were visited by very severe shocks. On the morning of the 24th the city of Nice presented a spectacle of the direst confusion. The populace who had been taking part in the carnival, received a very rude awakening, and suffering from the effects of their dissipation, their lured imaginations pictured the shocking event in its most gloomy colors. A great rush was made for the Church of Notre Dame, where those who, but a few hours before had in fancy costumes, besported themselves at the carnival, now fell upon their knees and besieged the confessionals. For hours before the dreadful visitation, the horses in the streets grew restless and refused to move. The bellfries fell down, church bells were set aringing, dogs began to bark, women and children screamed in the streets In a word, it was a scene of indescribable confusion. Every body was anxious to leave the panic-stricken city. The Railway Stations were crowded, and the most exhorbitant prices were charged for carriages. People could be seen running through the streets carrying bedding and furniture of all descriptions. The motion of the earth caused huge avalanches to fall from the mountains which did great damage to life and and property. Up to the 26th 20,000 people left the city of Nice. In the vicinity of Mount Etna, in Sicily, undulations of the earth were also noticeable. Up to the 24th about 2,000 deaths were reported, and 700 dead bodies had been rescued from the ruins. In the region of the disaster most heartrending scenes were enacted. Many who had left their houses when the first shock took place, returned to procure clothing, and were buried in the ruins of their own dwelling. The town of San Remo is completely deserted, 300 of its inhabitants being killed and 150 injured. Those who survived have suffered greatly, as the supply of provisions and restoratives were wholly inadequate to their wants. In some cases the rescuers were obliged to flee from the tottering walls although they could hear the groans of the victims beneath the *debris*. Half clothed people are wandering along the sea-shore exposed to the inclemency of the weather. The loss of oil in San Remo is $500,000. Relief for the sufferers is coming in as quickly as possible. The Genoese in three days contributed $20,000, and Parliament has asked for a credit of a million dollars for relief purposes.

FIRE AT RIVIERE DU LOUP.

About seven o'clock on the morning of the 25th Feb., a fire broke out in a boarding house near the Intercolonial Railwry station at Riviere du Loup. In a very few minutes the house was in flames, and the fire was communicated to a hangard on the other side of the street. The total loss is about $10,000, divided as follows: Mr. Dechenes, $4,000; Mr. Theriault, $3,000; Mr. Leveque, $3,000; Mr. Dion, $2,000. The loss is partially covered by insurance. It is supposed that the fire originated by the explosion of a lamp which a servant had the misfortune to drop out of her hand.

ROBBERY AND TORTURE.

At Dubois, Pen., on the evening of the 21st Feb., three masked men knocked at the door of John Bortmas, an old man, 70 years of age, who lives in Oakland Township, and who was known to have considerable money. The men demanded entrance, and the old man fired at them with a gun. The shot did not take effect, and then the men broke in the door and knocked the old man down. They ordered him to tell where his money was hid, but he refused. They then put a rope around his neck, threw it over the top of the door, and pulled the old man off his feet by the rope. They hanged him in this way three times, but Bortmas stubbornly kept the secret of his money. Although almost dead, after the third hanging the men restored him and then one of them drew a long-bladed knife and seizing Bortmas by the hair, he jerked his head back and placed the knife at the old man's throat. Bortmas told the men to cut his throat, but he would not give up the money. Failing to terrorise the old man, the men took a shovel, and heaping it full of coals, one of them held it to the soles of the man's feet, while the others sat on his legs, and so prevented his drawing his feet away. This torture was more than Bortmas could endure, and he begged for mercy and told where the money was The robbers obtained $312. They did not believe this was all Bortmas had, and resorted to the torture of the coals again to force him to reveal the hiding place of the rest. He protested, under the torture, that he had no more and the robbers finally ceased. Tying Bortmas to a bed post the three men went into the kitchen, where they cooked themselves a hearty supper and ate before they left. People returning from a party heard Bortmas' cries and released him. No clue to the robbers has been obtained. Besides the $312 they secured, Bortmas had $1,000 under the floor within three feet of where the robbers tortured him.

SIX HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

A San Francisco special gives the following additional details regarding the wreck of the Chinese junk and terrible loss of life which was reported by the steamer *Gaelic* on her arrival from China. The officers of the *Gaelic* say the junk was a big passenger boat running from the Island of Hainan to Siam. On January 11th it had reached the Soctrang coast, where it encountered a succession of heavy gales. While the wind was at its height the junk ran on a bank stretching out more than a mile from a point called Mythante There were six hundred passengers and a crew on board. When it was found that the craft was breaking up a scene occurred whose horrors cannot be described. The excited Mongols raised a storm of shrieks that could be heard above the gale in their fury. They trampled down even their own children. The administrator at Barklie put off in a junk to render some assistance, but the weather prevented the ship reaching the wreck. In a very short time—not many minutes it seemed—after the junk struck she went to pieces, and of the six hundred souls six only succeeded in reaching the shore. Two customs junks are missing, one not having been heard from for nearly two months, and the other for over a month. They were manned respectively by a European and an Annamite crew.

A HARD VOYAGE.

The schooner *Mable Kenniston*, arrived in Gloucester on the 22nd inst., having in tow the British schooner *Blizzard*, of Lunenburg, N. S. The captain and crew of seven men were taken off yesterday. From Capt. Wm. Bird, of the *Blizzard*, the following was learned: The vessel sailed from Lunenburg. December 29, for Kingston, Jamaica. After a stormy passage of 20 days she arrived at her destination, meeting with few accidents She discharged her cargo and sailed for Cienfugos, loaded with a cargo consisting of molasses, consigned to a Boston firm. Sailing from there Feb. 10th, continuous gales were met with and after crossing the Gulf the weather was very cold. The vessel iced up badly, which carried away the gear, tearing away the sails and springing the masts so that no sails could be set. The vessel labored so heavily as to cause her to leak. The crew kept continually at the pumps, until exhausted and badly frost bitten. She took a heavy easterly gale and ran under the storm. They sailed to within 20 miles of Thatcher's Island, when a heavy north-wester blew her back to the Georges. Their provisions and water gave out and the men were put on allowances. On the morning of the 1st inst., they sighted the *Mabel Kenniston*, when the crew refused to work any longer, and ordered the signal of distress to be hung. The captain refused to abandon the vessel, for he thought he would try to get to Nova Scotia, but the crew being so badly used up could not work. Signals of distress were set when the *Kenniston* bore down and the crew with great difficulty were taken off, after which Capt. Nelson put a crew on board to bring the *Blizzard* in. She is a fine vessel of 332 tons, three years old, owned by Capt. J. Wolfe of Lunenburg, N. S., and insured.

(*For the Herald.*)

King's County Election.

The *Patriot*, in a late issue, tries to make capital against Hon. W. W. Sullivan, on account of his statement respecting the feeling in King's County, made at the Subway meeting in Charlottetown a few days before the election I think it can be clearly shown that Mr. Sullivan's statement, judging from the meetings he had attended, was quite correct at that time. Mr. Sullivan had attended meetings in Georgetown, St. Peter's and Morell, and the votes polled in these localities show a great gain for the Conservative candidates, over what they did in 1882.

The following are the votes polled in 1882 and 1887 in the Second Electoral District of King's County:

First District.	1882.	1887
McDonald.	402	519
Muttart,	457	578
McIntyre,	790	767
Robertson.	663	687
2nd District.		
McDonald	361	528
Muttart	347	546
McIntyre	586	584
Robertson	561	564
3rd District.		
McDonald	488	607
Muttart	432	565
McIntyre	353	571
Robertson	323	472
Georgetown.		
McDonald	130	144
Muttart	118	121
McIntyre	63	59
Robertson	58	60
4th District.		
McDonald	560	600
Muttart	500	549
McIntyre	332	515
Robertson	397	613

From these figures we learn that in the 1st District, McIntyre's majority over Muttart has been reduced from 333 to 189, and Robertson's majority over McDonald from 261 to 168.

In the 2nd District, where Mr. Sullivan has great influence, still better work was done. In it McIntyre's majority over Muttart was reduced from 230, as it was in 1882, to 38, and Robertson's majority over McDonald from 200 to 36.

In the 3rd District McDonald's majority in 1882 of 165 over Robertson was reduced to 135, but Muttart's majority over McIntyre was increased from 79 to 94. Georgetown gave slightly increased majorities to both McDonald and Muttart, and before we come to the 4th District, we find that Muttart has gained 377 and McDonald 239 over what they had in 1882.

In Murray Harbor, South and North, High Bank and Sturgeon, the Conservative party held their own very well; but Montague, Whim Road and Mahar's show a great loss. In fact the Conservative candidates lost their election on account of the loss in these three polls. Here are the figures;

Montague.	1882	1887
McDonald	79	49
Muttart	62	42
McIntyre	69	102
Robertson	90	133
Whim Road		
McDonald	61	36
Muttart	50	29
McIntyre	37	65
Robertson	54	83
Mahar's		
McDonald	111	96
Muttart	107	97
McIntyre	47	88
Robertson	57	130

The study of these figures, which will no doubt, afford great pleasure to our friends in St. Peter's and East Point District's, explains why the expectation of Mr. Sullivan and the Conservative Party, was not realized at the late election in Kings County.

I am, yours respectfully,

OBSERVER.

Cardigan, King's County, March 7, 1887.

Food for Consumptives.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a most wonderful food. It not only gives strength and increases the flesh but heals the irritation of the throat and lungs. Palatable as milk and in all wasting diseases, both for adults and children, it is a marvellous food and medicine.

D. A. McDonald has been brought out by the Grits to again contest the Fort Augustus District against Hon. D. Ferguson.

Local and Special News.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R'y Co. has published a Pronouncing Dictionary containing 330 pages, 24,000 words and 670 engravings. It teaches everybody how to pronounce correctly. Send 10 cents in stamps to Paul Morton, G. P., and T. A., C. B. & Q. R., Chicago, Ill., and get a copy—the cheapest book issued.

Pins were first introduced into England in the latter part of the fourteenth century.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that affect the stomach and heart, through reflex action. The backache and "dragging-down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

It is no sign that stocks are feverish because they absorb water so freely.

"The leprous distilment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
The natural gates alleys of the body,"

and causes the skin to become "barked about, most lazarlike, with vile and loathsome crust." Such are the effects of diseased and morbid bile, the only antidote for which is to cleanse and regulate the liver—an office admirably performed by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

Papa, soberly: "That was quite a monstrosity you had in the parlor last evening." Maud, nettled: "Indeed! That must depend upon one's understanding of the term 'monstrosity.'" Papa, thoughtfully: "Well, two heads upon one pair of shoulders, for example!"

Young men or middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Patrick, you told me you boughtd the alcohol to clean the mirrors with, and here I find you drinking it." "Faith, mum, it's a drinkin' it and brathin' on the glass of am a-doin'."

The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by all classes of people for over forty years. It has proven itself the very best specific for colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints.

It is stated that mosquitoes will not sting grown persons if there is a baby in the room. They probably realize that the baby causes them sufficient suffering.

Take Ayar's Sarsaparilla, in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore healthy tone and vigor to the whole physical mechanism. Remember that quality, not quantity, constitutes the value of medicine.

When you say that you don't know which are the fatest letters in the alphabet, you will be told o b e t, whereupon you are expected to exclaim o i e.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

It was his first dinner at which he found a programme printed in French, and, after examining the bill of fare intently from top to bottom, he called to the waiter, and pointing to the word "menu" at the top, said, "Fetch me a dish of that for a starter."

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

A small boy surprised his teacher at one of the grammar schools by asking her how far a procession of presidents of the United States would reach if they were placed in a row? On her expressing her ignorance, he calmly announced: "From Washington to Cleveland."

A man gave a cattle farm to his six sons. Why is it that farm is like the focus of a lens? The sun's rays meet there (the sons raise meat there).

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

The power of imagination. Street Arab to doctor, who has just taken his temperature. "Ah, sir, that does me a lot o good, sir."—*Punch.*

Persons desiring good herring should go to Yuill's. See ad.

Men's American gum rubber Boots at a great reduced price, at J. B. Macdonald's Boot Stores.

Men's long Boots at 40 per cent discount, at J. B. Macdonald's.

West's Cough Syrup, the household remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, influenza, whooping-cough, consumption and all throat and lung diseases. 25c., 50, and $1 per bottle. All druggists.

Ladies' oil goat and Polish calf buttoned Boots at a great reduced price, at J. B. Macdonald's.

The best spring medicine is one of West's Liver Pills, taken every night on going to bed. Just what you need. Sugar coated. 30 pills 25c. All druggists.

Men's fine Boots, bankrupt stock, at less than cost, at J. B. Macdonald's.

Chilblains and frosted feet and hands cured with a few applications of West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment. All druggists.

Always keep West's Cough Syrup in the house for sudden attacks of colds, asthma, and all throat