THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885.

The Victory in Antigonish.

Antigonish County, which three years ago returned with a majority of 233, a supporter of the Grit Opposition, gave the Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, the new Minister of Justice, a majority of 228 in the election on last Friday. The Government is to be congratulated on this great victory—this unmistakable endorsation of its policy by the former Grit stronghold of Antigonish. It was a bold step to open a Grit constituency for the new Minister. He was a non-resident, and had been precluded by his position on the Bench of the Supreme Court from engaging in politics for several years past. Still Mr. Thompson, strong in the justice of his cause and his sense of integrity, threw down the gauntlet to the Grits in their own county, assumed the responsibility of the acts of the present Administration, and trusted in the intelligence and good judgment of the electors of Antigonish for the result; and the result is more satisfactory than could have been expected. Over five hundred votes have been turned in favor of the Government, notwithstanding the popularity of Mr. Thompson's opponent, and the base means employed to secure his defeat. Afraid to go before the electors of Antigonish on the great questions which divide the parties, the Grits brought out an independent Conservative, Dr. Mackintosh, a resident of the County, and rallied to his support to a man. Antigonish, it was said, should choose her representative from among her own people, local prejudices were stirred up, nothing was left undone, and the Grits were beginning to be confident of success. But justice and good sense prevailed. Antigonish is represented by an able and honorable man, Canada has received the services of an upright and efficient Minister, and the Conservative forces in the Dominion Parliament have been strengthened by the addition of a brilliant and energetic member. Our esteemed contemporary, the Halifax *Herald*, referring to the Antigonish victory, says:—

"The province and the Dominion are under deep obligations to the electors of Antigonish, who won for the Minister of Justice his splendid victory at the polls yesterday. The election was no ordinary one. Everything that passion and prejudice and personal and party hate could do to defeat the new Minister was done; yet he has triumphed. Mr. Thompson may well feel proud of the county he represents, and of the thousand electors who rallied to his support and helped him to trample faction and gritism into the dust. Many of his friends feared for the result; confiding in the people of Antigonish, confident of his own strength and the goodness of his cause, Mr. Thompson entered the fight, we might say alone, as he relied on and called on no outside aid, and his triumph is the triumph of truth, of character, of openness, of ability, of honesty, of right over slander, treachery, dishonesty, meanness, faction; of light over darkness, and is a great moral as well as a political victory. He has had a hard contest; but every day saw him gaining strength and gaining the hearts of the people. Had the election been deferred another week his majority would have been doubled. May it be ever so, when faction and prejudice seek to oppose merit and men such as he. The election, bitter as it was, has brought Mr. Thompson in closer contact with his constituents than ever before. It has shown his strength and their regard, and will render it less likely than ever that he will be opposed again. It has also been shown, in the anxious enquiries and openly expressed wishes that Halifax had been the scene of the contest, how popular the new Minister is in the metropolis. The news of his election was anxiously looked for, and the result has been received with satisfaction by men of all classes and creeds, and of both political parties. We congratulate the people of Antigonish on their new representative, and the Government on the gain of another county, as well as an able member of the cabinet. A week ago we asked the electors of Antigonish to do what they did yesterday, not only in their own interest, but in the interest of the province and of the Dominion. We feel that the county rejoices with us in the success of the new Minister of Justice on finding so speedy a return to the House of Commons, and we predict for him a brilliant future in his new sphere."

The Victory in St. John.

Last week's victory in Antigonish has been nobly followed up in New Brunswick. Yesterday the City and County of St. John, a constituency which for twelve long years had been a stronghold of the Grits, was redeemed by the Conservative candidate, Mr. Everett. From every point of view the victory is grand and significant. In the general election of 1882, Mr. Everett was one of the Conservative standard bearers, but was beaten by Mr. Burpee (whose seat he has just been elected to fill) by 534 votes and by Mr. Weldon (Mr. Burpee's colleague) by 300 votes. Yesterday Mr. Everett was returned by nearly 400 of a majority over the strongest man the Grit party could bring forward, supported by the Local Government and by an able but utterly unscrupulous press.

Here we see two large and important constituencies, for twelve years in the possession of the Grits, both within a few hours throwing off their thraldom and pronouncing, in unmistakable tones, in favor of a progressive and enlightened Government. Frequently it has happened that the people, disgusted with the blunders of an incapable ministry, have evinced their displeasure by electing its opponents at each opportunity that offered, but it is a thing almost unheard of that, after a reign of seven years, an administration should not only have held its own, but should have so demonstrated its fitness to rule, that even its opponents rally to its support.

We asked the question a couple of weeks ago what Gritism is worth. The results of these two partial elections have practically answered the question—Gritism is worth nothing. It has shown its utter worthlessness by its inability to retain these two constituencies which so long it held by such an iron grasp. The verdict of the recent elections gives the lie direct to all the falsehoods and exaggerations which Mr. L. H. Davies trumpeted through the country during the past summer. Were our financial position so desperate as that individual would have us believe, is it likely that the residents of the great commercial city of St. John—men who conduct large businesses—would have given the vote they did yesterday? Let it not be forgotten that it was not a Government seat retained, but an Opposition seat won. In the dark days of 1877-8, almost every bye-election went adverse to the Grits, and foretold their defeat at the General Election. These gentlemen profess to see in the signs of the times, a preparation for a General Election after the next Parliamentary Session. We wonder do they also observe in the results of all the partial contests which have taken place in the last twelve months, any hope for their party should a General Election take place as they predict?

Cardinal McCloskey.

The throne of America's first and only Prince of the Church is vacant. The most eminent and venerable John Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, has resigned his pure soul into the hands of his Creator, and his mortal remains have been laid to rest, with solemn pomp and loving prayers, beneath the sanctuary of the imposing Cathedral of St. Patrick the work of his zeal and his monument forever. Deeply loved and revered by the prelates, priests, and faithful people of the United States, and respected by all of every nation and creed who knew him through word or work, his death has caused universal lament. His own flock grieve over the loss of a paternal ruler, a wise counsellor, and a faithful steward, who gave them "their measure of wheat in due season." Catholics everywhere mourn the removal of a great leader and an apostolic priest; and non-Catholics sorrow for the demise of a just man whose life was unreservedly devoted to the bettering of his kind, and the propagation of the Divine message of "Peace on earth to men of good will."

The history of Cardinal McCloskey's life is the history of the extraordinary growth and development of the Church in the United States, and a recount of great and good works nobly and unostentatiously done. He was born in Brooklyn in 1810, when that city, which has now fifty-five Catholic churches, numerous colleges, convents, schools and charitable institutions, and a Catholic population of two hundred and fifty thousand, ruled by a devoted Bishop, and ministered to by over one hundred priests, was without church or priest. Little did the youthful John McCloskey think as he crossed the river with his good Irish parents to assist at mass in the wooden structure on the site of the present basilica of St. Peter's in New York, that he would live to see such a transformation, and be himself placed by Rome over it all. At the age of ten years his father, George McCloskey, who followed the occupation of a milkman, died. The future Prince of the Church was carefully and religiously trained by his widowed mother, who instilled into the breast of her son the noble ambition of doing good. In his early days he is said to have had a predilection for law, and even began the study of that profession, but feeling called to labor more directly for the glory of God in the sacred ministry, he entered the College of Mount St. Mary, Emmettsburg, Maryland. Here he made a most brilliant course, taking the degree of Master of Arts. After completing his theological course he was ordained to the holy priesthood by Bishop Dubois, on Jan. 9th, 1834, in old St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, and there he offered his first Mass. Shortly afterward, at the instance of Bishop Dubois, he repaired to Rome and attended the lectures at the great College of the Propaganda. He also studied for a time in France, and returned home in 1838. On his return mission work at St. Joseph's Church was assigned to him, and on the establishment of St. Joseph's Seminary at Fordham he was appointed to its presidency by the celebrated Bishop Hughes. In 1844, being then but thirty-four, he was elevated to the purple, with the title of Bishop of Axiern, and coadjutor to the Bishop of New York. In 1847 the diocese of New York was divided, and Bishop McCloskey was named to the new See of Albany. Bishop McCloskey found in his new diocese few churches and very few priests. When he left it to fill the Archiepiscopal chair, made vacant by the death of the renowned Archbishop Hughes in 1864, it had a noble cathedral and beautiful churches, academies and schools, religious and literary institutions, regular communities of religious had been introduced and fostered, and the spiritual wants of the people were attended to by a hundred faithful priests. His translation to the Archiepiscopal See of New York brought grief to his faithful people in Albany, but gave great joy to the Bishops, priests and people of the ecclesiastical province. He was, perhaps, not so great a man as his eminent predecessor, the vigorous and aggressive Archbishop Hughes. He was differently constituted, and his was a different mission. Archbishop Hughes had to fight against deep rooted prejudices, and repel the violent attacks of the ignorant and vicious, and clear away by his powerful voice and pen apparently immovable barriers to the spread of the True Faith. He sowed the good seed with his armor on. His successor, the gentle and retiring though firm and indefatigable Archbishop McCloskey, came "like the whispering of a gentle air" to ripen and reap the harvest. How well he did his part needs not be told. The grand Cathedral begun by his predecessor is now completed all but the towers; churches and priests have been multiplied; colleges and schools have not only increased in number but the standard of education has also been elevated; asylums, hospitals, and all sorts of charitable institutions have sprung up; nearly all the religious orders of men and women are represented in the diocese; vocations have increased; unions, societies and sodalities have grown up; the Catholic press has become stronger and more efficient; in the learned professions Catholicity is better represented, and a sound Catholic opinion on the questions of the day has been formed.

Had the American hierarchy, the priests and people been consulted as to who should receive the dignity when His Holiness, Pius IX., decided to honor the young church in the United States by the apointment of a native Cardinal, the unanimous choice would have been Archbishop McCloskey. When in March, 1875, it was officially announced that the Pope had created Archbishop McCloskey, a Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church of the title of St. Maria Sopra Minerva, there was universal rejoicing, and the collation of the Cardinal's Beretta on His Eminence, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on April 20th, 1875, forms a bright page in the history of the American Church.

In September, 1880, the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, D. D., was appointed his coadjutor, with the right of succession. This young and brilliant prelate, who now succeeds the lamented Cardinal in the See of New York, greatly assisted him in his arduous labors, as did also his able Vicar Generals, Monsignori Preston and Quinn.

For some time past His Eminence was in delicate health. Never being a robust man the strain inseparable from the good government of so large a diocese told on him severely. Worn out with service and weary with the weight of burdens faithfully borne, fortified by the last consoling rites of the Church he loved and served so well and comforted with the blessing of the Holy Father, surrounded by faithful priests and waited on by loving relatives and devout religious, he calmly and peacefully died as he had lived "in the hope of eternal life, which God, who lieth not, had promised before the ages of time."

Cardinal McCloskey was well known and respected in Rome. He made several visits to the Eternal City, and took part in the deliberations of the Ecumenical Council. He was intimate with the late Cardinal Cullen of Dublin and other members of the Irish Hierarchy, and always manifested a deep interest in any legitimate movement for the amelioration of the Irish at home. The object of his life was the spiritual and temporal welfare of his people, and to that he devoted all his energies. The rare administrative ability with which he was gifted is evidenced by the well ordered diocese that he leaves to his successor. He was eminently a just man, but his justice was ever tempered with mercy, and to all he was mild and gentle. His charity was unbounded. Now that he is dead his friends have made known an edifying incident in his noble life, which his humility veiled in secrecy. He had undertaken to purchase the Grand Altar, Throne, Pulpit and Baptismal Font for the new Cathedral, and present them as his own gift. He found, however, that his resources were too limited, but without the slightest thought for his own convenience, he quietly disposed of his horses and coach, to enable him to make his munificent donation. His Eminence was possessed of great intellectual endowments, which he assiduously cultivated, notwithstanding the multiplicity of his duties and the activity of his life. Well versed in the Sacred Sciences, and the various branches of secular knowledge, he was a polished writer and an effective preacher. But his most eloquent sermon was his life. If, as Cardinal Manning has aptly said, "the man preaches, not the sermon, and the sermon is as the man is," then Cardinal McCloskey was, indeed, most eloquent, for he led in humility and sobriety a holy life without stain. He has gone to his eternal reward; but his works live after him, and his bright example will remain forever a guiding star on the perfect way to the ecclesiastics of the American church. May light perpetual shine upon him.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The election of Mr. Thompson at Antigonish on Friday is another evidence of Grit reaction in the maritime provinces. The poor deluded Reformers (*sic*), seem day by day to be receding farther from the goal of their ambition—the Government purse strings.

Our contemporary, the daily *Examiner*, has declared in favor of M. Grevy, who has announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the Presidency of the French Republic. The editor has, no doubt, given serious attention to the study of French politics, and his influence will be a great factor in bringing about the return of Grevy.

To show the intense interest which was taken in the election in St. John yesterday, we quote the figures of the General Election of 1882, as compared with the vote cast yesterday:—

1882.	
Burpee	2,459
Everett	1,925
1885.	
Everett	2,968
McLeod	2,597

Upon our outside to-day will be found a very interesting paper intituled "The Expatriation of the Men of Barra," not the first production which our readers have had the pleasure of perusing from the pen of John Gaffney, Esq., of Summerside. They will be pleased to learn that he hopes, ere long, to lay before them the story of the early settlement of some of the Irish districts of this Island.

We are pleased to see that the initial steps have been taken in the matter of constructing a breakwater at Red Point, Lot 46. This work is much needed. There are no harbor accommodations in that vicinity, and the road to Souris, the nearest port, passes through a very hilly country. A breakwater would be a great boon to the farmers and fishermen of Red Point, who attended a meeting for the same purpose, and legislative independence, the crowning of their efforts, looms near and clear.

If a Conservative Government had committed the offence which *Grip* reproves in the subjoined clipping, how the Grit press would have rung the changes upon the scandal. Grit Governments are not desirable company, but it is well, perhaps, that there should be one somewhere to serve as an "awful example." *Grip*, which is strongly Grit, says:

Lord Lansdowne visited the Agricultural College at Guelph some days ago, and to conclude his visit pleasantly it was thought well to give a banquet in his honor. The college is in a Scott Act county, and the temperance sentiment, both in the institution itself and in the vicinity, is strongly anti-liquor. With a rare mixture of stupidity and munificence, the Ontario Government provided an assortment of intoxicants for the occasion. Against this the principal of the college strongly protested, but with persistence worthy of a better cause, our highly moral and exemplary Cabinet over-ruled their official, and the "cup that inebriates and makes one feel like cheering" duly (dis)graced the banquet board. Just here, however, is where the beautiful and deserved snub of the the Government came in. The temperance clergymen present rose and left the table in a body, thus politely marking their disapproval of the grog. It only remained for Lord Lansdowne himself to studiously avoid the decanters and stick to coffee throughout the evening to complete the reproof, and this he did. There is a lesson here for officious governments, which we hope may not be lost.

A Dastardly Murder.

A dastardly murder was committed last Friday afternoon, near Hermitage Bridge, a short distance from the city, on the North River Road. About five o'clock a boy named Joseph FitzPatrick, son of William FitzPatrick, oysterman, was going for his cow, when two young fellows passing in a truck wagon shouted to him that they were going to shoot him. One immediately took aim with a gun and discharged its contents in the body of the poor youth. The gun was loaded with ordinary goose shot, one of which entered the chest and another the abdomen;—the latter was the fatal one. Inflammation set in, and young FitzPatrick, after enduring fearful agony, died at midnight on Saturday. Dr. S. R. Jenkins was called to the boy on Friday. He did everything possible to alleviate his pain, when he found death was imminent. The same gentleman, assisted by Dr. Conroy, made an autopsy on the body of the deceased, and gave the result of his examination before the Coroner's Inquest. Several witnesses have been examined, and a verdict will probably be given by the jury this evening. On Sunday night two boys, Francis Beales, aged sixteen, and Arthur Smith, aged fourteen, were arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the murder. The former is a son of Mr. James Beales, and the latter of Mr. William Smith, both of this city. They were arraigned before the Stipendiary Magistrate on Monday, and their examination is still in progress.

Rambling Notes.

Quite an interesting event took place at Somerset on Tuesday, 6th instant, whereby Mr. Hugh P. Duffy and Miss Mary Lavinia Smith were united in the happy bands of wedlock. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. Doyle, the genial and popular pastor of the parish. After the marriage the happy couple left on a bridal tour for the Upper Provinces. We wish them a very pleasant time, and a safe return to the Island again.

During the gale of last Wednesday week, considerable damage was done to various buildings in the vicinity of College Land, Somerset and the adjoining settlements. A barn belonging to Owen Trainor, Esq., lately constructed at a considerable cost, was blown down. Mr. Trainor had in it at the time all his hay, a considerable part of his grain, all his farming implements, and sundry other articles. Mr. Trainor has since employed several workmen who, in the course of a few weeks, will obliterate all traces of the wrecked building. Also during the same gale a large two storey dwelling house of Mr. James Shreenan's of College Land, was also blown down. Mr. Shreenan intends replacing it with brick, the contract of which has been given to Mr. M. Trainor, and the carpenter work to Messrs. McCabe and McIver, of West Newton. Messrs. J. H. Monaghan and J. Kelly have taken the job of painting the inside. These workmen employed are choice, and we have no hesitation in saying that, when completed, it will be one of the finest country houses in Prince County.

John T. Kelly & Bros. have done an immense egg business this summer. They have also enlarged their store, and imported a large quantity of Fall and winter goods direct from England, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible prices, to their numerous old customers, and the many new ones who may patronize them. They are both very popular and enterprising young men, with very little experience in the business as yet, and we have no doubt that they will meet with success in their business.

We learn that a Debating Society will shortly be organized at County Line. At a meeting held the other evening, Mr. Michael Moran was elected President, and Mr. Malicius Duffy, Secretary. This will afford the young men of that place an opportunity of displaying their talent. Moss Agate.

New York Notes.

A few years ago New Yorkers awoke to the startling realization of the inadequacy of their means for transportation; to go from up-town to the heart-throbs of business, took a long time, too long to be indulged in daily. So they joined their heads and ideas and after an enormous expenditure of days and dollars, devised a scheme from which the elevated railways were evolved. With steam for a motive power and the time of travel reduced 75 per cent. of its original amount, it was supposed the long sought for object had been reached. Presently complaints arose of this paragon, the dripping of oil and coal from the engines, and occasionally sparks, were highly objectionable. Just now these objections seem about to be obviated by the introduction of electricity for a motive power. Some years ago a Mr. Daft constructed an electric motor, which was used to draw a train up Mount McGregor, made famous as being the place where Gen. Grant died. This motor is now on the elevated roads in New York, and trials are made with it every night. So far they have been successful, and when a few preliminaries are arranged these motors will be used to draw the daily trains. Truly, an ideal propelling power, vibrations reduced to a minimum, with noiseless trains, suggest a consummation greatly to be desired when the terrific thunderings of the present road are remembered. I have ridden in a car attached to one of these motors and can testify to its many excellencies; no abrupt starting or jerky stoppings that throw one in spasmodic convulsions, and threaten to dislocate his head; but all as serene as the entrances and exits of a well ordered play.

Speaking of plays recalls the fact that New York is theatrically on the *qui vive* over the debut of Mme. Judic, the great French opera-bouffe artiste. The advance sale of seats has realized the enormous sum of thirty thousand dollars already. I suppose we shall have Judic hats, Judic cigarettes and so on to the end, so dreadfully Parisian have we become in our heroine worship of deities who shine refulgent for a few brief days, and are then snuffed out like the light of a candle.

The startling news is out that Cleopatra's Needle, the great obelisk brought from Egypt, is cracking and crumbling to dust. Prof. Doremus of Bellevue College is the scientist who made the discovery, and to whom the Park Commissioners have given full power to do what he may deem best for its preservation.

The brigade of browned faces and sun-burnt noses that greet one on the street are infallible reminders of the approach of the end of long vacations. The resorts are nearly all closed save those inland, which wait to feast on the rich colorings that October brings. West Point on the Hudson, where the Government Military Academy is located, is one of these. I sailed up the American Rhine the other day, along the course Hendrick Hudson and his men took two hundred years ago. Happy must he have felt to have been the one to open up the beauties of this noble stream to the eyes of civilized man? Thankful his comrades, after their tempest-tossed voyage as, rocked to rest by the unceasing lullaby of the waves, and locked in by these everlasting hills, they wrapped their garments about them and lay down to quiet slumber and dreams of fair maidens away over the sea in the Fatherland.

The village of West Point is on a high plateau, whose sharp edge ends in a precipitous cliff overhanging the river. Volumes might be written of the buildings and their historic associations, of the walks and the Cadets; but the view is the best of all. As one sits on the verandah of Cozzen's Hotel and looks up the river which here broadens into a wide bay, with mountainous walls hundreds of feet high, he recalls all the old lore of this region made famous by Washington Irving. With half-closed eyes wandering across the water to the faint blue hill-tops, he half expects to see the story of Rip Van Winkle enacted anew; to hear the thunders reverberating among the hills; and to see the uncanny, dwarfed men with kegs on their backs come down from the forests, and in pantomimic language entice Rip to follow them and, lastly to see old Rip awaken from his sleep of a score of years and return to his native village. But instead of reviving these scenes, his ear is greeted by the strains of martial music, and he hastens out to the parade ground to see the young Cadets, who are learning to "seek the bubble reputation, even in the cannon's mouth." Rosso.

Wanted—A Bank for King's County.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—The people of the middle and south ern section of King's County are suffering serious inconvenience from the fact that no banking institutions have an agency among them. Merchants are put to great expense and loss in order to transact their business, and the whole community are daily experiencing the want of the accommodation that banks afford.

The agencies that formerly did business at Montague and Georgetown gave facilities that are now withdrawn, and the additional expense to which our people are thus put, adds seriously to the burdens of the County. When the fact is remembered that many of our residents have large sums of money deposited in the Dominion Savings and Charlottetown Banks only drawing four per cent. interest, it shows that it is not the want of capital that is handicapping the people of this County in the race for wealth. Why it is that men whose property and interests are intimately connected with the advancement and development of the Murray Harbor, Cardigan and Georgetown districts should be willing to put their money in any other than a county institution is one of the questions that seriously demands an answer.

It surely cannot be that the men of this part of the Island are less patriotic or less desirous of forwarding the material prosperity of their neighbors, and yet it looks like it. There would be no lack of business to sustain a Bank if it was properly conducted, and the fact that improper advances in the past to a few parties have caused it to be said that this part of the Province as a place where no Bank should be.

The great trouble with Banks on this Island has been caused by the Directors or Managers advancing too much money to one or two parties in order to give these persons monopoly of the business they were conducting, and the history of the Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island clearly demonstrated that this error has caused their failure in the past.

If an institution were started that would distribute its advances among a number of customers the risk of loss would be much less than one that by giving all its capital to a few persons, many of whom are the veriest "kite fliers," is sure to come to grief.

The idea advanced by the Managers of the Nova Scotia Banks doing business in Charlottetown, that farmers have no right to receive any accommodations at their institutions, should be seriously combatted, for it is an indisputable fact that farmers' notes are much better security than those of many of our traders.

And one reason why our county has not made the progress that its sister counties have made, may be ascribed to the fact that no Bank for the accommodation of farmers has been established.

Many farmers who have thousands of dollars worth of property, are often desirous of obtaining fifty or one hundred dollars in order to expend it in the improvement of their farms, either in clearing up new land, feeding stock or other laudable purposes, and hundreds would take advantage of an institution that would lend them at a moderate rate of interest, what would be necessary to carry on these works. Many farmers, and they are actually the best men, annually expend their cash capital in improving their property, and much greater progress would be made if facilities were afforded them to carry on this work at the proper season. Others again hoard and put in the Bank at low interest money that would give employment to more laborers, produce greater crops and advance the interests of the whole community. What is wanted is an institution that would bring these two classes together and afford reasonable accommodation to traders and farmers.

Cannot something be done to bring our capitalists together in order to afford this accommodation? The Farmers Bank of Rustico has had great influence in making the farmers of that district wealthy, and the fact that the Directors of that institution were able this summer to declare 8 per cent per annum dividend shows clearly that a Farmers' Bank, properly conducted, will pay good interest.

A competent man like Mr. Fitzgerald, who was formerly at Montague, could easily be secured, and with a board of Directors resident in the county, I have no doubt but a business could be done that would be mutually beneficial to the stockholders and customers of the "Farmers' Bank of King's County."

Through your columns, Mr. Editor, I place this matter before the people of King's County, hoping that others interested as fully, if not more so than I am, will agitate the question until a successful termination is accomplished.

Yours respectfully, Progress.

King's County, Oct. 1, 1885.

The Cheapest Store for men's and boy's Felt Hats go to J. H. Macdonald's.

Around the World.

The Imperial Parliament will be dissolved on the 17th November.

The standard of examinations for admission to the study of law has been elevated in Quebec.

A. W. Shaw, better known as Josh Billings, died at Montery, California, last week of apoplexy.

The race between Hanlan and Lee, and Courtney and Conley, last week, was won by the former.

The Italian Government has received advices confirming the report of the death of Osman Digma.

Three twenty dollar bills of the defunct Bank of P. E. Island were passed in the Moncton market lately.

A son of P. T. Barnum has entered the Society of Jesus, and relinquished his share of his parents' worldly store.

The sum of $2,062.58 has been subscribed in St. John for the relief of the sufferers by the *Humacoa* steamship disaster.

It is now stated that the French Chamber of Deputies will comprise 200 Conservatives and 384 Republicans or Radicals.

The French Ministry, it is understood, will formally resign shortly before the assembling of the new Chamber of Deputies.

Lord Claremont has remitted 15 per cent. of the rents of tenants in Newry, owing to low prices which they obtain for their produce.

The whaling vessel *Alice Williams* was wrecked on the coast of Iceland, on the 10th of September. Her crew have arrived at Granton.

It is rumored that Sir Charles Tupper is to be created a Baron, in consideration of his valuable services in the interests of trade and commerce.

The Nationalists of Cavan, at a crowded convention on Monday, selected Joseph Biggar, M. P., and Thomas O'Hanlan as their candidates for the Commons.

The fall of exchange and the low price of silver is stimulating the exportation of wheat from India. Numerous shipments are pending, and vessels have already been chartered for 100,000 tons.

Sir Adolphe Caron, Militia Minister, received last week the royal warrant of his creation as a knight commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George, together with the insignia of the order.

A London despatch of the 15th says: It is understood that the sentence of death passed on Louis Riel the leader of the half-breed rebellion in Canada, will be commuted to life-long servitude.

Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, grandson of the immortal Henry Grattan, and Mr. Clancy, of the Dublin *Nation*, were chosen at a national convention as candidates for the representation of Dublin.

During a post-prandial speech at a banquet given in his honor at Victoria, B. C., on the 3d inst., the Governor General in referring to the subject of Imperial Federation, gave his opinion in favor of the present relations.

Mr. Sexton, M. P., speaking in Dublin recently, declared that unless the quarrel between England and Ireland were settled in accordance with justice and the desires and rights of Irishmen, it would last till the day of judgment.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's return of traffic from October 1st to October 7th, 1885, is as follows—Receipts, 1885, $180 000; 1884, $165,000; increase for 1885, $15,000. The mileage now in operation is 3,064 miles.

The Sulpician Fathers of the Montreal College are to open a Canadian Theological Seminary in Rome. Their plan has been approved of by the Holy See, and the Rev. Mr. LeClair goes to Rome to make the necessary arrangements.

Alex. Armour, an evangelical worker in the Methodist church in Ontario, who was supposed to be living in an odor of sanctity, was found, after his death a few weeks ago, to have been a base deceiver and swindler. "The evil men do, live after them."

The *Milwaukee Wisconsin* is surprised that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company returned its loan of $5,000,000 before the money was due. It says: "The Canadian Pacific must be owned by men who have no intention of swindling the Dominion Government."

One of the commission appointed to make enquiries as to the damage to property in the North-West during the late rebellion, says the loss is not as great as was anticipated. The effect of the insurrection is quickly passing away, and the Metis are settling down to work.

The Maoris of New Zealand, who numbered 100,000 in Captain Cook's day, are said to be decreasing in numbers at a rate that will leave the race extinct at the beginning of the next century. The Laplanders, too, a disappearing race, are said to number now not over 30,000.

The steamer *Alert* arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, from Hudson Bay last week. Lieut. Gordon reports having visited all the observing stations established last year and found all well, with the exception of the death from scurvy in June last of one of the station hands, Mr. Inglis, of Halifax.

Under a law granting a right of action against the party who last furnished liquor to an intoxicated person who may commit any damage, a Lawrence, Mass., man has recovered $150 for injuries he sustained by having a drunken man fall against him, but the saloon keeper, against whom the award was given has appealed the case.

The hearing of the appeal case of Louis Riel, has been postponed on the application of the prisoner's counsel till to-day. It is expected by that time Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's Canadian counsel, who is the bearer of an important document affecting the matter, will have arrived in London. Riel has received a further respite till the 28th inst.

The situation in the East has again assumed a serious aspect, owing to the bellicose attitude of Servia. Prince Alexander, after endeavoring to patch up an agreement with King Milan, telegraphed the latter that he intended sending Minister Grekoff to the Servian Court on a special mission. King Milan declined to receive the mission. It is evident from his answer that Servia is determined to fight for territorial aggrandizement.

The report of Dun, Wiman & Co., shows that the failures in the Dominion for the three months just ended number 254, with liabilities amounting to $1,911,000 compared with 227 failures, having liabilities of $4,112,000, for the corresponding quarter of last year. For the nine months of 1885 the failures aggregate 944, with a trifle over seven million dollars of liabilities, against 979 with liabilities of $14,865,000 in the same period last year.

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Lord Carnarvon is making an earnest effort to revive the fisheries of Ireland. He believes the stagnation of that industry is due to evidences of the fishing gear and exceedingly poor harbor accommodations. He purposes asking parliament to make a loan of £500,000, which is to be advanced to the fishermen at nominal interest, to enable them to procure and properly fit out boats wherewith to ply their calling, and to improve the harbors.

Death of James F. Gillis.

We regret being called upon to announce the sudden and untimely death of Mr. James F. Gillis, of Arlington, Lot 14, on Friday morning, the 9th inst. Mr. Gillis had for the last two years been troubled with heart disease, yet fought bravely against illness, and was always able to take his meals regularly with the rest of the family.

On the morning above mentioned, he and a boy who lived with him were engaged gathering some raklings of oats in a field a short distance from the barn, apparently in his usual health, when suddenly he fell down and expired. He was the third son of the late Finlay Gillis of Low Point, Lot 12. He was born in October, 1816, was 75 years of age, and was amongst the first settlers of Arlington. He was generally noted for his temperance principles, likewise for his jollity and frankness, which endeared him to many friends in this county. His funeral took place on Sunday, the 14th, and was followed to St. Patrick's Church Grounds by a very large crowd of mourners of different denominations

He leaves behind him a disconsolate widow, five sons and three daughters. His sudden death has cast a gloom over his family, whose memory will ever remain perpetual, and may God have mercy on his soul, and bring it to that eternal happiness above where sorrow is unknown, where all is sunshine and peace, where friends shall meet to part no more.—Com.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The leading exponent of the Grit cause in Prince Edward Island to-day is Mr. L. H. Davies. He is the candle around which the moths of the party are hovering to their destruction. Seeing that he is the centre of attraction for his friends, let us take a look at his past, his capacity—himself.

About thirteen years ago Mr. Davies bloomed forth into political life. It was during the railway agitation. The fiery young orator fresh from college rushed into our midst with a "panacea" for all our ills. He was the Roscius of the so called Liberal party—a party so weak in intellect that it eagerly clasped him to its bosom and made him its leader. The new Pitt had his greatness thrown upon him. He was then in opposition, but his opportunity was coming. There was a means by which a surface man could ride into power. The school question was then on the carpet. The liberal minded Mr. Davies seized the moment. He assumed the role of a Protestant champion. He unbosomed himself with the virulence of a Newdegate and the tongue of a fishwife. His party triumphed. Mr. Davies was instructed to form a Cabinet, and indeed he formed one. A strong Protestant government. One that will remain forever as an indelible blot on the fair fame of this Island. One from which well nigh one half of our population were ostracised. And then with his government formed of pettiness and bigotry he launched forth into a reign of blunders. He showed no statesmanship in any of his measures, for there was nothing broad in the man's mind. At length the country heart-sick of Mr. Davies and his gang of political harpies hurled them from power. But the great patriot took good care to give most of the offices to his own immediate relatives. He was looking after the spoils—not the good of his country. The cold hand of the country's disapproval fell upon him and he remained in comparative obscurity for a few years. But the great man was not idle—he was gazing towards a seat in the Dominion House of Commons. He was too big a man to be confined in P. E. I. The broad Dominion was in need of his eloquence and wisdom. He would get the fishery award and everything else for us. How could any Canadian government withstand his dazzling power of speech? By a fluke in 1882 he was returned for Queen's. Now, cried his admirers, L. H. Davies has found his place. Now as Walpole of old was forced to bow the head to Pitt so shall Sir John to our own Lou. But when "our own" went to Ottawa he did not take that place which his admirers thought he would. He simply became remarkable for giving forth a lot of *sound* but no sense. It was a case indeed of where "Behemath biggest born of earth had upheaved his vastness," and his followers began to find out how little he was. During the last session of parliament he well earned the title of a "talking machine," and judging by most of his efforts he is a mere imitator. He has an abusive tongue—a contempt for opponents, and in most of his speeches an utter disregard for the truth. As a public speaker in the region of rant he is a success. As one who has something to say and says it he is a failure. He has good presence and good voice, but saws the air and forgets his Shakspeare by tearing a speech to tatters with his inane passion. He poses as a Radical whilst he is in his manner and action a bigoted aristocrat of the *genus pavvenu*. He has no use for his political friends when they have served his purpose, unless they are his relatives. To sum up, he is vain, arrogant and brassy, and altogether unfitted for the duties that have been thrust upon him.

A Voter.

BIRTHS.

At Charlottetown, on the 18th inst., the wife of Wm. Dustan, of a son.

At "Woodlands," Crapaud, on 10th inst., the wife of B. D. Howatt, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. Mary's Church, Souris, on the 20th inst., by Rev. D. F. McDonald, P. P., Mr. Norbert Pierce, of Souris, to Ellen Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Mullally, of "Grovan Brae," Souris

On the 14th inst., by Rev. Jas. Carruthers, Edwin Leo Parkman to Elizabeth Boyce, both of Charlottetown.

At Georgetown, on the 8th inst., by Hon. A. A. Gordon, J. P., Mr. Benjamin Graham, of Murray Harbor, and Miss Mary McDonald, of Township No. 61.

DIED.

At Dartmouth, N. S., Oct. 13, Margaret St. John, a native of Waterford, Ireland, formerly a resident of Souris, P. E. I., in her 74th year.

Oct. 19th, Margaret, the beloved wife of Angus Nicholson, aged 47 years. She leaves a husband and seven children to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother.

At Halifax, on 15th Oct., of dropsy of the heart, Almira L., beloved wife of J. H. Jost, Esq., aged 45 years. The deceased was sister of Mrs. Benjamin Hearts and of Mr. Jas. R. Dawson, of this city.

At New Glasgow Road, of diphtheria, Oct. 15th, George Frederick McRae, aged 11 years, and on the 20th, Elizabeth Jane, aged 7 years and 3 months, son and daughter of John and Matilda McRae.

At Callao, Peru, on the 17th September last, Thomas Conroy, in the 78th year of his age. The deceased was a brother of the late Nicholas Conroy, Esq., of this Island.

In this city, on the 18th October, Jessie Isobel, beloved wife of Adelbert Cairns.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

In Loss of Appetite and General Debility.

Messrs. Ramsay & Co., of Shamokin, Pa., makes the following report: "That they recommended a friend suffering from loss of appetite and general debility, Scott's Emulsion, that after taking half a dozen bottles, he reported, that he ate well, feels well, and is in fact a new man, and recommends it highly."

MARKET PRICES.

Charlottetown, Oct. 20, 1885.

Beef (small)