THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

Great Grit Reaction.

THE Grits are so persistent in boasting of the Liberal reaction which is going on in the Dominion that some persons, who are not fully posted, are at times inclined to believe them. The following record of elections, which have taken place since the general election of 1882, will be found valuable and should be preserved for reference. It effectually disposes of the reaction cry:

	Date.	Constituency.
1882,	Aug. 23	Terrebonne, Q.
"	Sept. 23	Bagot, Q.
"	Oct. 27	Soulanges, Que.
"	Nov. 7	Kings, N. B.
"	Dec. 7	Joliette, Q.
1883,	July 10	Albert, N. B.
"	July 24	Halifax, N. S.
"	Sept. 24	Kent, N. B.
"	Oct. 10	Lunenburg, N. S.
"	Oct. 25	Levis, Q.
"	Nov. 26	Lennox, O.
"	Dec. 14	West Middlesex, O.
"	Dec. 27	Soulanges, Q.
"	Dec. 27	South Huron, O.
1884,	Jan. 29	Kent, O.
"	Jan. 29	York, N. B.
"	April 16	Nicolet, Q.
"	June 26	Cumberland, N. S.
"	July 3	Cape Breton, N. S.
"	July 10	Megantic, Q.
"	Aug. 19	Queen's, P. E. I.
"	Aug. 22	West Ontario.

Of the seats above mentioned the Government gained Lunenburg and York, and lost Lennox and Megantic. At the general election in 1882, the constituencies of Lennox and Carleton both returned Sir John Macdonald, and he having decided to represent the latter, the vacancy in Lennox was filled by the return of Mr. Allison, a Grit. In Megantic in 1882, the Grit member, Mr. Olivier, was a dying man and unable to make a thorough canvass, he failed to retain his seat. A Conservative was elected by a narrow majority, and on petition the election was declared void, when Mayor Langelier of Quebec, a very popular and an able man was returned. So that at present parties stand as they did after the general election. This is a case without a parallel so far as we recollect. Returned in 1878 by a large majority, Sir John went to the polls again in 1882 to be sustained by a still greater majority than before—and instead of losing in popularity, as is usually the case with a ministry, his Government is daily growing stronger. In York Co., New Brunswick, where Mr. Pickard, the Grit member was returned in 1882 with a majority of 900, last winter Mr. Temple, Conservative, was elected by nearly 200 majority. Nothwithstanding their loud boasting, they dared not bring forward a man to contest Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia, where Sir Charles Tupper resigned last spring. Cape Breton also remained true to her Conservative allegiance in spite of Grit blandishments. And the other day in our own Province we find the County which, two years ago, sent Mr. L. H. Davies to Ottawa at the head of the poll, expressing its preference for the Conservative candidate in no unmistakable manner, giving him over one hundred votes more than Mr. Davies received. A day or two after the Queen's County election, the vacancy in West Ontario was filled by the election of Mr. J. D. Edgar by acclamation. Immediately all the Grit organs pealed forth the shout of victory and of Grit reaction. But what did it amount to? Merely this—that in a constituency which returned a Grit in 1882 by over 700 majority, the Conservatives thought it unwise to bring out opposition, as they saw no prospect of success. The whole affair was a job. Mr. Blake wanted Mr. Edgar in Parliament and had no use for Mr. Wheeler, who represented West Ontario, so Mr. Blake's dear friend, Mr. Mowatt, the Premier of Ontario, found a nice little berth as Inspector of Prisons worth about $3,000 a year, which he *prevailed upon* Mr. Wheeler to accept. This Mr. Wheeler did with the most patriotic of motives, and thus the vacancy was created which allowed of Mr. J. D. Edgar, who had been previously rejected by the people only *nine* times, being returned to assist Mr. Blake. Do let us have a rest from Grit brag.

The Work of an Island Priest.

WE were much gratified recently in observing in more than one American newspaper, accounts of the consecration of two new churches in the diocese of Ogdensburg, New York, and which had been erected by the efforts of the Rev. Father James A. McKenna, formerly of this diocese, and son of John Arnold McKenna, Esq. On 24th June Bishop Wadhams consecrated the new church edifice at High Market, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation. On 26th June, His Lordship dedicated the new church at Constableville, under the invocation of St. Mary. Both buildings are described as being large, beautiful and displaying much taste, and furthermore being out of debt. The Bishop complimented the people upon their good work and also in having such an earnest, energetic and zealous pastor as the Rev. Father McKenna, who, laboring under so many and such serious disadvantages, had succeeded in erecting such magnificent temples of worship. The Utica *Tribune* and other papers speak in the highest terms of Father McKenna, who has been stationed at Constableville for four years, and who has endeared himself to the hearts of all classes of people, without regard to sect.

Masterly Inactivity.

IF ever there were adepts in that branch of political science denominated "Masterly Inactivity," they would have to yield the palm to our City Fathers. The "Know-Nothings" who flourished in the neighboring Republic had a *raison d'etre*—the "Do-Nothings" live and have their being in Charlottetown. We were going to make the quotation in full; but to say that the "Do-Nothings" *move* would be accusing them of that of which they are not guilty. It requires an effort to *move*, and if they moved much they might get their feet caught in some of the "ankle-twisters" in which our sidewalks (?) abound, and then they would know that these sidewalks required repairs. Was ever anything more disgraceful to a body of representative men, or to a community of average intelligence, than our streets are? There is no necessity for describing our sidewalks. Those of our readers who reside in, or who have visited Charlottetown, have these works of art photographed upon their memories, while to such as have never beheld them, we can only say that they are better imagined than described. Everywhere we go they are of the same character, and the only wonder is that more accidents do not occur by them. In front of our office is a choice specimen of an "ankle-twister," which is as safe as if it were preserved in alcohol, or put in a glass case. There is not the slightest fear of it being removed, although some philanthropist has, we observe, deposited two half bricks therein, which he had, no doubt, previously abstracted from the Post Office remains. What a magnificent ruin that piece of sidewalk is on the western side of Rochfort Square!

As a general thing, the material used in the erection of these structures is of a most inferior quality, because, if it were fit for anything else, the City Fathers would not think of buying it. But during the incumbency of the late Mayor Rankin, about ten years ago, some really substantial sidewalks were laid, which have yielded only to wear and tear, but have not absolutely rotted away. In the few places where these exist, we find rows of spikes protruding from one-half to one inch above the surface of the plank, and which the authorities do not know enough to send a man with a mall to drive down. These were good platforms; the planks wore away and left the spikes sticking up, against which you can strike your toe with the utmost neatness and despatch.

And then the dust! From the time the snow leaves the streets until it falls again, the dust blows almost without intermission. We dare not open a window; our tables, our chairs, our beds are defiled with it. We cannot open our eyes sometimes, without running the risk of being blinded. Eyes, nose, mouth, ears—into all of them the dust sifts. Then the dry goods stores and grocery shops—how their wares suffer from the dust. All of which might be avoided by the liberal use of a little water two or three times a day. Fifteen or twenty years ago we had watering carts—to-day with the march of progress, and with the general improvement, watering carts are considered luxuries which we cannot afford. How the people curse the dust, and when they get their foot caught in an "ankle-twister" to what unutterable places do they not consign the City Council! Yet, when the annual election comes around, these people will vote for the same "Do-Nothings," or else return them by acclamation as they did last winter. We are often asked why we do not shew up these omissions of duty by the authorities—but where is the use when the people at the very first opportunity condone the offences of their representatives?

The Scott Act as Affecting the Arts and Sciences.

AFTER due consideration we fail to discover what useful purpose has been served by the publication of the return of liquor sold under the Scott Act in Prince County, and to which we made some brief reference last week. The document itself is misleading—it does not give the information which the House of Commons desired. The order of the House was for "a return of all certificates given by medical men, under the Temperance Act, 1878, in Prince County, since that Act came into force therein, shewing by whom granted, to whom granted, and dates when granted." Now the Blue Book published gives only a return, and that a partial one, for 1883, and not for the two or three previous years during which the Scott Act was in operation. So that the general public have only a very imperfect idea from the return in question of the manner in which the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act are appreciated by the people of Prince County. Not only so but grave errors have been committed by some of our contemporaries in assuming that the quantities specified in the return were consumed as medicine, and they have been led into this error we fancy by the fact that the sales were invariably made upon the certificates of medical men. It is not extraordinary that amid the multitude of complications which have arisen in the interpretation of the Scott Act, the people of Prince County should have apprehended the meaning of its provisions, and in all cases have procured such spirituous liquors as they required, only upon the prescriptions of their medical advisers. Yet such has doubtless been the case, and we are the more established in this belief when we observe the very extraordinary quantities in which the sales were made—how often fractions occur, and how many times in the cases of some parties, the supplies ranged as high as ten gallons, but upon no consideration less than one. It will be remembered that the Scott Act contemplates the use of spirituous liquors not only medicinally but for mechanical purposes as well, and when we recollect the vast extent of the manufacturing industries of that flourishing section of the Province, our astonishment at the quantity consumed is replaced by a surprise that we had ever been so dull as not to have immediately divined the reason for its use.

For a long time now the mechanics of Prince County have sustained a reputation for excellence to the envy of their less successful brethren in other parts of the Island. Away in the regions of the setting sun men await the habiliments which are fashioned in Summerside, while in eastern climes the social repast is not complete unless it comprises meats cooked and canned by busy hands in this far distant Isle. It is only by paying close attention to cause and effect, and noting carefully the results of experiments that any workman can hope to attain superiority in his craft. We all know that cloth requires to be properly shrunk before being manufactured, and that some textures possess a greater gloss or brilliancy of finish than others, but how many are aware that whiskey and ale in considerable quantities, to say nothing of port wine and brandy, on a more limited scale, are largely used in the preparation of these fabrics. How often too, do we now read of cases of poisoning resulting from the use of canned provisions, yet none have ever been traced to the goods put up on this Island, simply because, by the application of spirituous liquors, all poisonous qualities are eliminated from the tin and solder. How nice a fresh egg is on the breakfast table, and how disgusting it is to crack the shell and discover a young chicken with only very few feathers on. Yet such unpleasantnesses are avoided by judiciously treating the hen fruit to a bath in spirits of one kind or another. How refreshing, when we are tired, to go in a barber shop and bathe our furrowed faces with bay rum, yet how would the tonsorial artist apply to himself the benefits of the National Policy did he not himself manufacture the material, to do which he requires spirituous liquors. Summerside photographs always have a peculiar tint which we notice in none other. This is owing to a process in which alcoholics are largely employed. The tinsmith requires it in his trade; doctors of medicine compound it with their drugs; cabinet makers use it in their varnish; machine agents find it expedites sales wonderfully; and those members of the legal fraternity who keep yachts always have a stock on hand for seasickness. Even the editor uses it to stimulate his massive intellect, yet purely in a mechanical sense, for his brains are the tools of his trade.

These are the deductions which we have drawn from the return, and we regret that, owing to the very imperfect nature of the records, our conclusions are not as accurate as they should be. We trust that those of our contemporaries who have criticized the return with rather an unfavorable eye, will, after the explanations we have afforded, take an early opportunity of making the *amende honorable*.

Incendiarism in Summerside.

SUMMERSIDE is suffering from a visitation of fire-bugs. On Thursday night last, about eleven o'clock, fire was discovered in an old unused building, known as Smith's Brewery, but owned by Mrs. Stamper of this city. It was extinguished with but little difficulty, but there were very evident signs, in the presence of kerosene, of an incendiary's hand. Two or three hours later, the unusual sound of the fire bell awoke the residents for what was, this time, a blaze of some account. A barn in the rear of Mr. John Sharpe's warehouse, on St. Stephen Street, and directly across the street from the Clifton House, was wrapt in flames, which soon spread to the Alma House, occupied by Mrs. Gillis, and before very long, both buildings were in ashes. It was with difficulty that the *Journal* office and Mr. Muttart's hotel, the Franklin House, were saved. The loss by this fire is estimated at $800, of which one-half was covered by insurance. It was discovered about this time, that the torch had been applied to the residence of Mrs. Massey, on corner of St. Stephen and First streets, in which the Agency of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax was for a long time held. The dastardly attempt had fortunately failed. Next afternoon, (Friday) at two o'clock, the barn of Neil McKelvie Esq., Agent of Bank of Nova Scotia, was totally destroyed with all its contents of hay, oats, carriages, stoves, stovepipe and double windows. Mr. McKelvie had some $200 insurance on the property, but his loss is quite double that amount. Next morning, (Saturday) it was discovered that another attempt had been made on Mr. McKelvie's premises, which had providentially failed. On Sunday morning, paper and matches and other preparations were discovered in rear of Ladlow Hall, under a shed in which Mr. Holman stores his kerosene. The people are naturally much alarmed, and a number of citizens nightly patrol the streets. At the fire on Friday morning, they arrested two vagrant characters whom, after having detained for some hours, they released.

EVEN with our limited police force might not something more be done to rout the gangs of hoodlums and loafers who infest lower Queen Street, and from Water to Pownal Streets? It would require no small income to meet the daily demands of these fellows for "the price of the beer"—and the Scott Act in force! Where they live and how they exist are mysteries, yet they have money to get rum. Will the Stipendiary Magistrate please take notice that we call upon him to suppress these nuisances with a strong hand, and that immediately.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE have received a letter from Mr. A. B. Mackenzie, which we consider unnecessary to publish, wherein he denies that "during the recent political campaign in Queen's County, or at any other time, he resorted to any other than fair, honorable and legitimate means to secure support for the Liberal candidate." While upon the subject we may say that our remarks of last week headed "Dishonorable Tactics" were made without any reference to Mr. D. C. Martin, M. P. P.

THE Summerside *Pioneer* is ill natured and coarse over some jocular remarks, which appeared in last week's HERALD, anent the return of spirituous liquors prescribed under the provisions of the Scott Act in Prince County. The *Pioneer* will pardon us if we decline to feel annoyed at the utterances of any journalist who, from time to time, disposes of the columns of his paper to the highest bidder, and whose eyes can be closed to the most flagrant jobbery for the consideration of a twenty dollar advertisement.

IN reply to a letter addressed to the Postmaster General, urging the necessity of immediately rebuilding the Post Office, Dr. Jenkins, M. P., has received the following: "I have seen the architect of the Public Works Department, and he has telegraphed Mr. Stirling to have the plans and estimates prepared, with a view to having the work pushed on as rapidly as possible." This is good news. The inconvenience experienced by the public at present is very great, and the construction of the new edifice will give employment to our mechanics and working men, and put a large amount of money in circulation.

Is there not a city by-law forbidding beggars soliciting alms upon the streets? Then why is it not put in force not only against corner-loafers but in the cases of small children who pester people on the sidewalks, and are an intolerable nuisance? Who does not know the little arab Oiny Smith, who has been for two or three years on the street both day and night, although he cannot be more than eight years old. And there are several others like him who should be taken in hand by the people before it is too late. Why not organize a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children such as exists in other places? We have abundance of churches, and we have scores of noble-hearted men and women, but their efforts require to be directed.

HERE we may enquire what has become of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which was organized in Charlottetown about a year ago. Was there no work for it to do, and has it collapsed? We notice what we think a failing with everyone of these societies, which is that they expend all their strength in electing officers and passing bye-laws, so that by the time they get through with the preliminaries they have no energy left for hard work. We often observe what we consider overloaded teams, and it is almost the invariable practice for carters to seat themselves on their loads and have the poor horses haul them. Then there are numerous instances of cruelty to cows and dogs which require to be corrected.

"The total Liberal gain in Queen's County, P. E. I., since the Dominion election of 1882 was 308."

The Toronto *Globe*, from which we extract the foregoing, is slightly astray in the figures. The Liberal gain is not quite so large as 308. In 1882 Mr. Davies (Grit) led the poll with 3,517—the other day Mr. Welsh polled 3,559—an increase of 42 votes only. However, let the *Globe* notice that in 1882 Dr. Jenkins having polled 3,469 votes, or 48 less than Mr. Davies, in the recent contest received 3,633, or 116 more than Mr. Davies did in 1882 and 74 more than Mr. Welsh. Mr. Davies will accordingly, at the next session, take the back seat which he telegraphed for the day after the election.

IN the death of Mr. John Dorsey, which took place on Sunday last, our community has lost an active and an honest man. He was a native of Charlottetown, and for many years worked here at his trade of shoemaking. After a brief residence abroad he returned to his native place, entered more extensively into business, and a few years ago, in conjunction with Mr. Goff, established the Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory, which has given, and still gives, employment to a large number of workmen. For the past two years he was the victim of an insidious and painful disease, and last spring paid a visit to England, where he consulted eminent physicians, but without avail—he returned home in time to die. His funeral yesterday was attended by an immense concourse of citizens, who thus testified their respect for the departed, and their sympathy with his wife, his children and other relatives whom he has left behind.

Western Notes.

The young Acadians of Tignish and vicinity have formed a society "*d'avancement mutuel sous la protection de St. Joseph*," for the encouragement of industry and economy. Their example might, we think, be followed by the young men of other nationalities with much benefit to themselves.

Tignish has become of late quite a "favorite resort for anglers." Every week numbers of Charlottetonians and others visit the place, for the purpose of enjoying themselves at this sport. Trout are very plentiful at "Round Pond," but we have not heard of any of the "monster" specimens being taken of late. Presumably, winter is the season when these are usually caught.

Mackerel are being caught in large quantities on the western shore. Mr. A. F. Lathes' men have done particularly well this week.

Mr. Myrick is doing quite a business in canning blueberries, over a thousand cases having been put up during the past week.

Our school has, during vacation, undergone a thorough renovation, and is now a credit to the place.

THE Patriot announces that the Governor-General and lady are in Montreal. We were of the opinion that our worthy Governor-General was "above snuff," but then the Patriot's utterances are always to be taken cum grano salis.

An Excursion Boat Sunk.

The steamer *Rose Standish* of the Boston and Hingman steamboat Company, an excursion boat plying between Boston, Downing Landing, and Hingham, was sunk last Thursday afternoon by the Commercial Company's tug *Wesley A. Gove* at Rouse's Point, within sight of the wharf from which she had just sailed. There were 101 passengers on board, and for a moment there was great excitement among them. The instant Captain Ingraham saw that his vessel must sink he blew a distress signal on his steam whistle. This called five tugs and the steamer *William Harrison* from the adjacent wharves to the assistance of the disabled steamer, and so excellent was the discipline of the crew of the Standish and the ability of the aiding boats that every passenger was taken off.

From St. John's, Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 26.—From various quarters disastrous news arrives of the result of the recent thunderstorm. At Carbonear two houses were destroyed and trees were uprooted. At Outer Cove fifteen fishing smacks were lost, and the schooner *Betsy* is a total wreck on Spracklin Island.

The schooners *Petriel* and *Elizabeth* were lost in White Bay, and a fishing smack with four men and two lady passengers was lost off Cape Broyle.

The British brig *Emulator* was run down last night off Petty Harbor, by an unknown barque. She is a complete wreck. Some of the seamen were injured.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 27.—Orangemen numbering hundreds attacked the Roman Catholic Church yacht at Henley harbor, and threatened Missionary Father Lynch with death. They tore down the Papal flag and tarred the yacht

Movement of the Fishing Fleet and Fish Receipts.

The large receipts from Grand Bank the past week have again brought the codfish receipts at this port above three millions pounds, for the third time this season, and the only three instances in eight years, the receipts this week being the largest for any week since July, 1876. In other departments the receipts for the week have been liberal, as will be seen by the following table:

Faces.	*Grounds.*	*Codfish.* lbs	*Halibut.* lbs.	*Mackerel.* bbls.
32	Georges	657,000	9,550	
12	Grand Bk	2,600,000	15,700	
1	Shore	7,500		
3	Cape Shore	130,000	400	
5	Bk halibut'g		211,000	
16	Mackereling			5,885
	Traps		8	
5	Bay St. L.			2,344
74		3,484,500	236,650	8,237

Other receipts 7,500 lbs. hake. The receipts of Bay mackerel include 1231 bbls, by rail and 20 bbls by vessels included in the shore fleet.

For the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 2,655,000 lbs. of codfish, 253,700 lbs. halibut, 3,982 bbls. mackerel, 75,000 lbs. hake, 1,600 qtls. cured do., and 21 bbls. fish oil.

Last week the receipts were 2,282,000 lbs. codfish, 163,750 lbs. halibut, 12,247 bbls. mackerel and 60 barrels fresh herring.

Recent mackerel receipts at other ports: Portland, 4,645 bbls.; Boothbay, 1,107; Provincetown, 1,455; Boston, 6,227; Southport, 160; Wellfleet, 3,880; South Chatham, 175.

Recent receipts of codfish, Portland, 900 qtls.; Bucksport, 2,250; Bremen, 800; Plymouth, 1,575; Provincetown, 10,350; Halifax, N. S., 4850; Lockport, 4,400; Lunenburg, 23,500; Liverpool, 3,050; Argyle, 3,000; Port Medway, 900; Mahone Bay, 1,100; Canso, 4,050 Cape Island, 2,900.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, 29th August.*

Review of Books, Magazines, &c.

THE MANHATTAN.

The September number of the *Manhattan* is unusually interesting. Among its contents are: "The Chalice Bearers," a poem, by Miss E. S. McChesney; "Misericordia of Florence," by Ada Rakounine; the continuation of "Tragan," an interesting story; "A Glance at the Hungarian Capitals," by J. W Davis; "Balzac and Literary Circles of His Time," by James Lee Allen; "Nance," a story, by Hope Ledyard; "My Diary in London," by Kate Field; "A California Acadia," by Ernest Ingersoll; and many other entertaining articles and poems.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.

Donahoe's Magazine for September contains: "The Works of Dr. Brownson;" "William Francis Dennehy;" "An Old Man's Story;" "A Tale Told at Intervals;" "Dunhallow;" "Southern Sketches," Rev. M. W. Newman; "To My Sister." J. K.; "The Asiatic Cholera;" "Mormonism;" "Suicides," Rev. T. F. Mahar, D. D.; "Rewarding a Brave Girl;" "Raising the Hat;" "The Assumption," Cardinal Manning; "Blood and Iron;" "Cromwell in Ireland," Rev. Fr. Murphy, S. J.; "The Dying Mother to Her Son," Rev. P. A. Tracey; "Irish Ballad Poetry," J. K.; "A Story of Orangeism," Peter McCor in *Catholic Herald*; "The First Sisters of Charity," Dublin *Review*; "Our Young Folks—The Strange Adventures of Little Sunbeam;" "Notes on Current Topics;" "Personal;" "Useful Knowledge;" "The Humorist;" "The Democratic Candidates for President and Vice-President;" "Political Opinion;" "Notices of Recent Publications;" "Obituaries of Clergymen, Brothers, Sisters, Lay People."

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Among the articles in the *North American Review* for September, three in particular merit the serious consideration of everyone who studies the tendencies of the United States Government. The leading one is by Bishop J. Spalding, who insists that the only sure "Basis of Popular Government" is morality, not culture of the intellect, nor universal suffrage, nor the development of material resources; and that if the country is to be saved from ruin, there must be a return to the uncompromising moral code of the founders of New England. The policy of "The Exclusion of the Chinese" is advocated by John H. Durst, who presents a striking array of forcible and original arguments against Mongolian immigration. Four distinguished writers on political economy, namely, David A. Wells, Thomas G. Sherman, J. B. Sargent, and Prof. W. G. Sumner, set forth, from nearly every conceivable point of view, the "Evils of the Tariff System;" and it is announced that in the *Review* for October several writers of no less distinction will exhibit the "Benefits of the Tariff System." The other articles in the current number are "The Diamond of the Industrial Spirit," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Inspiration and Infallibility," by the Rev. R. J. H Rylance; "The Need of Liberal Divorce Laws," by Elizabeth Cady Stanton; and "Our Remote Ancestry," by Prof. Alexander Winchell.

THE CENTURY.

In its contents the September *Century* aims to rival the August "Midsummer Holiday number" in entertaining summer reading, as well as in articles of unusual importance. Pictorially, it is also of a popular character. In the frontispiece Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote has given a refined interpretation of "Pancha," the heroine of a romantic story of Monterey, which Thomas A. Janvier contributes to the number. The other short story of the number is a humorous dialect story of southern life, called "The Brief Embarrassment of Mr. Iverson Blount," by Richard Malcolm Johnston, the author of "Dukesborough Tales." Charles G. Leland's "Legends of the Passamaquoddy" Indians (with illustrations drawn on birch bark by a Qandi Indian), has the interest of fiction as well as a value to students of folk-lore. Henry James's two-part story, "A New England Winter," is concluded, and Hjalmar H. Boyesen's longer novelette, "A Problematic Character," is continued. Mr. Cable's novel, "Dr. Sevier," approaches the conclusion, which will be printed in the October number. "From Coventry to Chester on Wheels," the opening illustrated paper, recounts the experiences of Mr. Joseph Pennell, the artist, during a trip on a tricycle in England. W. J. Stillman's second paper, descriptive of of his yacht journey, "On the Track of Ulysses," is even more attractive pictorially than his first paper. A stirring incident of life in foreign lands is also given in Horace D. Warner's description of "A Tropical Hurricane" in Costa Rica. Of biographical interest is the paper (with full-page portrait) on the French lexicographer, "Emile Littre," by the author of the papers on "Gambetta" and "The Forty Immortals," which were published in the Century. Professor S. P. Langley, the well-known astronomer of the Alleghany Observatory, begins in this number a series of popular illustrated papers on "The New Astronomy." An essay of extraordinary importance to political science in this country is Joseph Edgar Chamberlin's analysis of "The Foreign Elements in our Population," with interesting conclusions as to the foreign character of the population of certain sections of the country now and in the near future. The Rev. Newman Smyth contributes a thoughtful paper on "The Ideal Religion of the New Life." Among "Open Letters" are General Totten's account of his experiences in the Chesapeake and Virginia waters in 1861, and Political Reform. The poetry section is exclusively filled by well-known contributors.

OUR LITTLE ONES.

Our Little Ones for September is to hand bristling with its high recommendations.

Voyage Around the World.

Bradlaugh is to visit Canada.

Amherst complains of burglars.

A famine is inevitable at Mysore.

A rebellion is imminent in Spain.

Mackerel are thick at Point du Chene.

Egypt has notified England that she is bankrupt.

More huge embezzlements in the United States.

London Banks are lending money at one-half per cent

The Greely Relief Expedition cost the United States $700,000.

Lord Odo Russell, British Ambassador at Berlin, died last week.

Mrs. O'Sullivan of Quebec, gave birth to two boys and a girl last week.

Heavy frosts last week in New England States did much damage to crops

Dr. John C. Waters, Fenian Head Centre, died last week at Indianapolis.

Sexton and Redmond, Irish M.P's have sailed from New York for home.

The war in China will make tea dearer, but the Grits will blame the N. P., all the same.

And now the National Policy is claimed to have been the cause of Hanlan's defeat.

A nephew of the Emperor of Germany was recently received into the Catholic Church.

Mr. Glen, Grit M. P., for Oshawa, says our manufacturing industries are on a sound footing.

Thirteen blood horses, valued at $25,000, were burned to death at Abdallah Park, Kentucky, last week.

The Guelph *Mercury* (Grit) says that the Raymond Sewing Machine Factory has orders on hand which it will take a year to fill.

The steamer *Oregon* made the passage between Queenstown and New York last week in 6 days, 9 hours and 22 minutes.

Sir Thomas Erskine May, K. C. B., Clerk of the British House of Commons, has been sworn in a member of the Privy Council.

Truth revives the story that Lord Dufferin will succeed the Marquis of Ripon in the Governor-Generalship of India next year.

Joseph Guildry, Hairdresser, formerly of Charlottetown, came off second best in a champion game of draughts the other day in Nova Scotia.

The mortality among infants in Montreal is very large. Out of a total of 126 deaths in one week, no less than 87 were of children under fiive years of age.

Professor Sheldon and Professor Fream agree in saving that the wheat crop has been so large everywhere that Canadian farmers had better not hold on for higher prices.

Montreal will banquet Sir John A. Macdonald in November, on the occasion of the completion of the fortieth year of his public life, and Toronto proposes doing the same thing.

The rebels attempted to capture Khartoum on the 12th and continued the attack until the 13th, when Gen. Gordon cleverly outflanked them. Many of the rebels were killed during the engagement.

From St. Peter's to Little Bras D'or Cape Breton, nearly a hundred miles of settled country, there is not one liquor store, and the six Catholic parishes, into which that tract of country is divided, deserve to be congratulated.

The British man-of-war *Canada* has received orders to be ready to sail for China Sept. 9th. The *Dreadnaught* has been commissioned for the Mediterranean. Several other ironclads can proceed on short notice to Egypt or China.

The deposits in the Postal Savings Banks for July show a steady increase. They amounted to $732,575, which is $104,572 greater than the June deposits and the balance at the credit of depositors at the end of July was $13,438 968. This is an increase of $1,329,524 over the balance at the end of July, 1883.

Mrs. Amy Blizzard, of McDonald's Point St. John, recently celebrated her 92nd birth day, and made it the occasion of a grand party. The old lady's faculties are almost wholly unimpaired. She frequently walks half a mile from home to visit a friend, and is able to do the finest needle work. During the past year she has made four quilts, one of them containing 2,818 pieces and another 5,000 pieces.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie returned last week from the Rockies. He speaks highly of the country and especially of Regina, which has been defamed by unpatriotic papers. The opinion he had previously formed of the country west of Moose Jaw changed as he witnessed practical proof against early belief. He visited the C. P. R. experimental farms and found them all producing excellent crops.

General Lord Wolseley, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in Egypt, proposes to reach Dongola with the Gordon relief expedition by Nov. 7. He declares himself able to accomplish this programme without difficulty. There are only six cataracts to pass, whereas in the Red River expedition in 1870 he was compelled to drag his boats overland at forty-six different places.

The following piece of valuable mis information is given to the world by the Chicago *Tribune*:—"Sir John Macdonald, the present Premier of Canada, is said to have started in life as a bootblack in Glasgow. He emigrated to Canada at an early age. When only 18 the daughter of a wealthy Canadian fell in love with him, and he ran away with her to a clergyman, who consented to marry them. The bride's father after a time forgave this escapade and started him in business. Thence he drifted into politics, and displayed so much shrewdness and tact that in a short time he was a leading member of the Ministerial party in the Dominion Parliament. His chief opponent is the member from St. John's, Mr. Blake. In passing through Ottawa last week Sir John received a perfect ovation from the inhabitants. A wooden arch spanning the street bore these words: 'Welcome to the friend of Canada and the enemy of our tyrant.'"

The heaviest storm in many years visited Manitoba last Friday. The rain poured in torrents and the lightning was very vivid. Several houses were blown from their foundations, sheds were blown down, sidewalks torn up, and the fronts of houses blown off. The lightning struck the Hudson Bay Company's storehouse, and ripping up the roof did damage to the extent of $10,000. In Headingly the English church was blown down, several houses moved off their foundations and grain stacks levelled to the ground and scattered over the prairie. Reports from other country districts show that the storm raged from Vermillion Bay on the east to Brandon on the west, but that the severity of the storm centred in Winnipeg. A great deal of grain was lodged in some localities, but in others little or no damage was done. The wind blew at such a terrific rate as to blow street cars off the track in Winnipeg. This is the first big storm in many years.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE steamer *Carroll* arrived from Boston this afternoon.

THE Seaside Hotel closes to-day; the season has been very successful.

SOME of our city friends are having good sport on the mackerel grounds outside the harbor.

MR. M. W. MURPHY, teacher, of Cherry Valley, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Charlottetown Post Office.

RALPH E. DAWSON, ESQ., Manager of the Halifax Mining Company, and bride are spending their honeymoon on the Island.

ANY of our subscribers, either in town or country, who do not receive the HERALD regularly, will oblige by informing us of the fact.

THE S. S. *Coban*, of the Black Diamond Line, arrived here this morning from Montreal with freight and passengers, and left again this afternoon for St. John's, Newfoundland.

OUR collecting agent will wait upon the city subscribers to the HERALD within the next few days, and we shall be much obliged if they will make it convenient to pay him the amount of their indebtedness.

AN Islander named Cahill, who slightly off centre, has of late been disporting himself in Moncton, much to the terror of the good people of that "rising village," was brought to Summerside last Saturday evening, and placed in charge of the authorities.

AN asthmatic hand-organ, which early yesterday morning wheezed out "St. Patrick's Day" in the vicinity of the Rankin House, was promptly ordered off by the proprietor, who naturally objected to have the peaceful slumbers of his guests thus rudely disturbed.

MR. DODD sold some fine stock for account of ex-Governor Haviland last Friday. Mr. Newson bought the Jersey bull, A. J. C. C. 7,977, for $80. Lieutenant Governor Macdonald paid $74 for Buttercup, the Jersey cow, $87 for a Jersey heifer, $70 for an Alderney and Durham cow, and $520 for the horses.

THE barkentine *Evema*, owned by Peake Bros. & Co., sailed for London, on Friday last with the following cargo:—1,059 cases lobsters, shipped by D. P. McNutt, 18 cases by Robert T. Holman, 1,233 cases by Matthew, McLean & Co., 348 cases by W. H. Bulyea, 1,000 cases by Daniel Davies, 480 cases by David Rogers, 184 cases by Clarke, Robblee & Clarke, 1,309 cases by James Hughes, jr., 431 cases by A. A. McDonald & Bros., 784 cases by McDonald, McDonald & Co., 274 cases by Owen Connolly, 534 cases by George Davies, 752 cases by R. A. Clarke, 1,201 cases by Horace Haszard, 115 bags ground bones by John W. McGill, 3 cases mdse; 3,478 feet deals and ends, containing 9,100 superficial feet, shipped by the owners, Peake Bros. & Co. Total value of cargo, $53,622.

A Girlish Bigamist.

BUT SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD AND TWO HUSBANDS LIVING.

Pretty 17-year-old Catherine Dunn sat on the edge of the wooden bunk in a cell at station No. 4, in Boston, last Wednesday, and between her sobs admitted to the Sergeant that she was a bigamist, and that both her husbands were still living. She was born at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and when she was still quite young her parents moved to Halifax. She was a blushing young girl of 14 when she met a young man named George E. McDonald, and after a short courtship she married him, only to be deserted in a few months. His unfaithfulness, however, did not affect her much, for immediately he was gone she began keeping company with a soldier in the English Army named Maynard, and was on the point of marrying him when he was transfered to England with his regiment. Then she met William Bannister, and soon had him a willing slave. She and her mother shortly afterward moved to Framingham, Mass., but the two lovers managed to keep up a correspondence, and she finally induced Bannister to leave Halifax and come to Boston that he might be near her. He took her advice, and five weeks after her departure he was working in a stable on Elliot Street. They finally agreed to marry. A day or two after they were engaged Bannister heard that his intended had kept company with other parties besides Maynard and himself, and in order to satisfy his mind he wrote to her and asked if there was any truth in the story. In her reply she said that the story was false. This was satisfactory to him, and about a fortnight ago he procured the marriage license and they were married by the Rev. Mr. Gunning. The groom not having enough money to buy furniture, they lived in furnished rooms at No. 30 Lagrange Street. Things might have gone along smoothly after this had not the mother of the girl, in looking over one of the Boston papers, seen their names under the head of marriage intentions. She came to Boston immediately and informed the police, and early last Wednesday morning, Officer Burnett went to their room and arrested her for bigamy. Her mother claims that she told Bannister that he had better not marry her, as she was already a married woman. That statement Bannister says is false, as he has never spoken five words to the mother in his life.

General News.

A few days ago Mr. Patrick Egan was elected President of the Irish National League of the United States, a position which he accepted. It appears that before he was chosen, an emendment to the constitution had been adopted, to the effect that a sum not exceeding $3,000 per annum should be paid to the President, to indemnify him "for his time and services in the interests of the cause." When he accepted the office Mr. Egan was not aware of the adoption of the amendment. When he learned of it, however, he immediately addressed the Executive Committee positively refusing to accept any recompense for his services.

The final estimate of the wheat crop in the United States for 1884 show the total production of winter wheat to be 380,000,000 and the total spring wheat 150,000,000 bushels, total winter and spring 530,000,000 bushels. This makes the total yield of the country fully 25,000,000 bushels more than ever before produced, 130,000,000 more than last year's crop, and 80,000,000 more than the average crop for the past five years. The departments all agree in reporting the quality superior, and when it has been thrashed they say the yield has more than met their calculations. This applies especially to spring wheat sections—Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The quality of spring wheat was never better. The spring wheat harvest has been late, but the weather has been most favorable and grain is being carried forward in excellent condition.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON Sept. 1.

Cholera is still spreading in Pyrenees villages, but elsewhere in France it has abated its virulence somewhat. The total number of deaths to date is 4,376. Three new departments reported deaths during last week, while the disease seems to have died out in Gard and Hautes. In the department of Pyrenees last week there was an awful spread of the disease. The last previous report named 15 villages which had been visited, now there are 30 and a daily increase. In the Bouches du Rhone, in which lie Marseilles and Arles, there were just 100 deaths during the week. There were about 25 deaths in Corsica. In Italy the situation is alarming and is made doubly so by the brutal ignorance of the peasantry who stone the doctors in the streets and refuse to go to hospital. It seems probable that the epidemic will make terrible havoc in Italy before the year closes.

PARIS, Sept. 1.

The French papers are ablaze