THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1887.

THE FRUITS OF COERCION.

The sanguinary conflict between the police and populace at Mitchellstown, Ireland, on the 9th inst., and the evil and deplorable results which followed, may be regarded as the first fruits of the proclamation of the National League, in accordance with the Coercion Act, passed by Lord Salisbury's Government at the last session of the Imperial Parliament. To say the least, the proceedings of that day are a sad commentary on the civilization of the nineteenth century. Hitherto the National League had not been regarded as an illegal association, and its meetings could be attended with impunity every day in the week. This being the case, and its methods of procedure not having been changed, it was difficult for the people to persuade themselves that what they had been accustomed to regard as wholly within the law, was now a criminal act. Again, the trouble seems to have been caused by the actions of the police, in forcing their way towards the platform with a Government reporter. The usual custom has been to ask to have a place provided for reporters of this kind at these meetings; but in this case it does not appear that such a demand was made. Instead of this, the police seem to have forced themselves through the crowd in a very rude manner, beating back the people with their batons. Such conduct, in such a place, could have but one result, the inciting to violence of the immense concourse there assembled. The retreat of the police, under these circumstances, was what might be expected. Had the affair ended here it would not have been so bad; but the officers having taking shelter in their barracks, naturally enraged and excited at the turn affairs had taken, fired into the crowd, killing several persons. This, in brief, is the history of the unfortunate occurrence.

There were present at that meeting several English as well as Irish members of Parliament, and they have, in most unequivocal terms, condemned the actions of the police authorities on that occasion. Not only this, but Mr. Gladstone, the greatest living Englishman, a large number of the English and Scotch members of Parliament, in a word, Her Majesty's loyal Opposition in Great Britain are with the Irish in their struggle for their constitutional rights. The dragooning of the people is a method of argument that does not avail in this age. As well try to reverse the impetuous torrent's onward course as try to stifle, by force of arms, the desire of the Irish people to have their grievances redressed. Popular agitation will go on, and the cause of the agitators will daily elicit fresh sympathisers, until a measure of Governmental relief, commensurate with their grievances, shall be obtained. The whole Irish people cannot be imprisoned, neither can their demands for constitutional rights be silenced; and the obtaining of these rights is only a question of time. Although Salisbury's Government is, at present, quite strong, it may take but a very short time until he shall find himself defeated in Parliament.

Whatever party may be in power, certain it is that a measure of Home Rule for Ireland must, in the near future, be granted.

In this connection the following, which we copy from the Montreal *Gazette*, will be of interest to our readers:

"A lady, whose family connection with Ireland is of a healthy and honorable character, has written an account of her personal experiences as a land owner, and, if it serves no other purpose, it may set an example which other proprietors would do well to follow. But its usefulness does not end there. It is an honest defence, based on years of contact with her own tenantry, of the Irish peasant from the charge of indolence, of bigotry, and of lawlessness. And, to a corresponding extent, it is an indictment of harshness and injustice on the part of the landlords. The reason that induced the author to become herself a land-owner were not selfish reasons, but neither were they entirely disinterested. She was anxious, if possible, to make a good investment, but she was even more desirous to prove to the world that she could hold land in Ireland to the advantage of the cotter as well as of herself. She had always been a firm believer in the honesty and industry of the Irishman, and felt convinced that he would be thrifty and law respecting if the law were not to him a synonym for tyranny and wrong. The stories that his enemies had told her of his race and religious prejudices were to her idle tales. If Roman Catholic cultivators of the soil were persevering and successful in France, Belgium, and elsewhere, she did not see why his creed should be a source of poverty and back going to the Irish tenant. As for race, she was inclined to think, with a great historian, that the modern Irishman was of no race in particular, the blood of Celt and Saxon, Norman, Scot and Frenchman having long been so blended that it was impossible to say which, in any case, predominated. At first she looked for land in the south or west. Her travels lasted so long, that, at times, she seemed to herself to be in quest of the Holy Grail. Most of what was offered her was desirable only to such as were endowed with a Mark Tapley frame of mind. At last she was settled and settled, and in the spring of 1889 her test of the Irish tenant's moral and industrial qualities began. Her purchase had been small and there was only about a dozen tenants subject to her sway, but they were veritable thralls. She found herself virtually invested with a kind of sovereignty. No queen could have greater power. She could seize at pleasure on the fruits of years of industry, on houses laboriously built by frugal savings, on farms carved with patient toil out of the surrounding wilderness. The manner in which she was received showed what former proprietors had been wont to extort. Presents of chickens, eggs and butter were brought as peace offerings, and when martly declined they were forced upon her servants. But it soon became agreeably evident that the new landlady was not a land-shark. Before the law of 1870 checked to a considerable extent the capacity of those who used their power to oppress, Miss Crawford's little kingdom had learned that there was to be an exceptionally indulgent rule. The consequence was that improvements of all kinds went on fearlessly and the whole aspect of the estate was transformed. Again and again she suggested some addition or alteration that would increase their comfort. The industry displayed on all sides was most praiseworthy. Even old men of 80 did their feeble share of work. The payments were made punctually. Small loans, paid back in instalments, were turned to excellent account. Just one tenant proved unsatisfactory. He did not, however, belong to the working class but depended largely on the help of a brother in England. Eventually he sold out the tenant right and moved away. Miss Crawford is enthusiastic in her praise of the tidiness of the humble house-wives, of the cottages, of their artistic tastes and of the eagerness with which they sought the advantages of education for their children. She deplores, however, the backwardness of the agricultural methods in use, and suggests the regular teaching of agriculture as a branch in the country schools. The land could be made to produce much more—in some cases twice as much—by an improved system. In closing her narrative, Miss Crawford states that, all through the troubles which have in recent years distracted the country, the kindly relations between herself and the people of her estate were never once interrupted, although her tenants were almost all ardent Nationalists and most of them members of the Land and National Leagues. Her experience shows that either she was rarely fortunate in having to do with tenants of exceptional character, or that the Irish peasants are by no means the intractable or irreconcilable specimens of humanity which they are sometimes represented to be."

THE BEHRING SEA SEIZURES.

The more becomes known regarding the seizures of British vessels in Behring Sea, the less honorable does the position of the United States Government, in connection therewith, appear. On the 9th of January, 1887, Sir Lionel Sackville West, British Minister at Washington, sent a memorandum to Secretary Bayard stating that vessels were equipping in British Columbia for fishing in Behring Sea, and that the Canadian Government were desirous of ascertaining whether such vessels, fishing in the open sea, and beyond the territorial waters of Alaska, would be exposed to seizure, and that Her Majesty's Government would be glad if some assurance could be given that, pending the settlement of the questions, no such seizures of British vessels would be made in the Behring Sea. In reply to this Mr. Bayard, on the 3rd February, sent a memorandum which contained the following:

"I take occasion to inform you that, without conclusion at this time of any questions involved in these cases of seizure, orders have been issued by the President's direction for the discontinuance of all pending proceedings, the discharge of the vessels referred to, and the release of all persons under arrest in connection therewith."

The most natural inference to be drawn from this is that, pending the settlement of the questions of international law involved in the matter, no more seizures of British vessels would be made. But what has been the result during the summer just passed? Several British sealing vessels, pursuing their calling on the high seas, from seventy to several hundred miles from land, have been seized. Not only this, but the vessels captured last year have not been released; but have been rotting on the shore at Sitka ever since. Their cargoes have been confiscated, and their crews have been imprisoned, and one of them has suffered a cruel death in consequence of the treatment to which he was subjected.

In the face of conduct of this kind, what hope can there be for justice or fair play from these people regarding matters of this nature.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The probabilities are that the little ripple of excitement in Manitoba, over the Red River Valley Railroad, is about ended. Premier Norquay has recently returned from New York, whither he had gone for the purpose of raising money to carry on the work, having failed in his mission. Money lenders are not likely to invest in an enterprise of such doubtful character.

Hon. Mr. Blake having been elected, last winter, for West Bruce and West Durham, has decided to sit for the latter place. An election will, therefore, be held in West Bruce before long. The constituency is largely Grit, and 'tis said the famous M. C. Cameron, sometimes known as Annanius Cameron, intends to contest the riding.

General Boulanger seems just now to be the idol of the Radicals in France. Anent the recent Royalist manifesto, he told a group of deputies who had visited him that he would not hesitate an instant to shoot any prince of the old regime who should be taken in the attempt to foment civil war. This is a bold utterance, and has gained him many friends among the extremists.

Some weeks since, the Quebec press, favorable to Mr. Mercier, made the announcement, with a flourish of trumpets, that the sale of $3,500,000 of 3½ per cent. Quebec bonds had been accomplished. Ever since then, the people of that Province have been patiently awaiting the forthcoming of the money; but up to the present, there is nothing to indicate such a happy consummation, and now they are beginning to suspect that the whole affair is a farce.

The anarchists and their sympathizers in Chicago have issued a circular, denouncing, in the most violent language, the action of the Supreme Court in upholding the decision of the lower court, in condemning the anarchists. A petition for clemency on behalf of the condemned anarchists has also been circulated, and had, up to a few days ago, received upwards of eight thousand signatures. This shows that sympathy for these outlaws exists, to no inconsiderable degree, in Chicago.

The number of railroad accidents seems to be on the increase, as scarcely a day now passes which does not bring us intelligence of some fearful disaster caused by the collision of trains. Unfortunately, too many of these accidents are the result of carelessness on the part of officials. A few days ago a regular train on the Intercolonial and a special, going in opposite directions, had orders to cross at a certain point. The regular arrived at the place, and the conductor, forgetting or disregarding the crossing orders, after a few minutes delay, caused his train to dash on its way. It had not gone far when, in a dark snow shed, the special was seen approaching, also at full speed, so as to reach, as soon as possible, the crossing point; then came the crash, and the work of death and destruction. Unless those who are responsible for such accidents as this are severely dealt with, the public can have no assurance that this harvest of death by rail will be lessened, and will be slow to risk their lives on the railways.

At the present time business in the United States is considerably hampered on account of a stringency in the money market. The cause of this is the large amount of money stored away in the treasury vaults at Washington, for which no plan of investment seems to have been instituted. Up to July last the money coming into the treasury each month was immediately paid out for the redemption of three per cent. bonds, which could be retired at the option of the Government. These have all been called in, and in order to keep the money in circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury offered to prepay the interest on the public debt, but few bondholders were willing or anxious to obtain their interest before the appointed time, at the cost of a discount. Up to the present, therefore, no means seems to have been devised for putting this money in circulation. The consequence is that discounts are high and business is suffering.

The French Government, at the solicitation of the farmers of that country, have taken a very important step for the protection of native agricultural products. The duties on foreign grain and flour having hitherto been too low to prohibit, to any extent, their importation, petitions were from time to time presented to the proper authorities against this law and in favor of high and protective duties on these articles. Changes were now and then made; but they were not such as to satisfy the complainants. Finally, the Government have resolved to remedy the evil by passing a law according to which the Minister of Marine is obliged to purchase all grain and flour for the use of the French Navy from native growers and manfacturers. This rule is to apply to the governors and the commanders of stations. If these latter, at any time, find it necessary to deal with foreigners, they must, nevertheless, obtain their supplies through French channels.

The Moncton *Transcript* makes an open confession of the reasons why the Grits have so strongly advocated commercial union. It confesses, what the whole world knew, that the party which it supports have had no policy. This, it acknowledges, led to their defeat in 1878; for a like reason they failed in 1882. "In 1887," says our contemporary, "still blind to the teaching of history, the Liberals again went to the country without a central cry," and they were again defeated. Taking a retrospective view of all these defeats, our contemporary thinks "the change in the leadership ought to be associated with a change in the methods that have failed of success." The Opposition have, therefore, come to the conclusion that, in the absence of anything better, commercial union must be the rallying cry, as in the words of the *Transcript*, "all experience teaches that any policy is likely to be more successful than no policy." This is, perhaps, a more candid admission of Grit weakness than our contemporary intended to make, and it proves the truth of the trite adage, that dying men will grasp at straws.

Boston Markets

Eggs.—There has been a steady good demand for choice fresh stock, with prices ruling about 1c. better than last week. Eastern extras are scarce and wanted at 21c. Canadian selling fairly at 18 to 19c as to grade. P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick choice marks in good demand at 19½c.

Potatoes.—Receipts have been pretty heavy for the past week, and there is now quite an accumulation of stock at the roads. Demand has been only fair at the best, and is confined closely to the immediate wants of the trade, as very little of the stock now on the market is in condition to hold for any time. A good deal of the Aroostook stock is green and more or less rotten. There are very few Northern Rose here. Northern Heborons are very poor, and have to be sold for what they will bring. Prices are lower on all kinds than last week, and the market closes with a dull tone.

Pork.—The market has not been very active for the past week, and on some lines prices are ruling a little easier. Mrckerel is coming in more freely, and the market is working more in the buyer's favor; Island (unculled) is worth from $13.50 to $14.

Funeral of Mrs. O'Brien.

As announced in our last issue, the funeral of Mrs. O'Brien, mother of His Grace, the Archbishop of Halifax, took place at St. Augustine's Church, Rustico, on Wednesday last, and was attended by a large concourse of people.

His Grace was very fond of his mother, and ever since his appointment to the Archiepiscopal See of Halifax, frequently visited her. It must therefore have been with feelings of sorrow he now came to assist at the solemn obsequies and to perform the last sad rites over the earthly remains of her whom he had so dearly loved. Before the departure of the funeral cortege His Grace performed over the body the ceremony prescribed by the Roman Ritual. When the mournful procession arrived at the church, the office for the dead was solemnly chanted by the clergy, under the direction of Rev. F. X. Gallant and Professor Gallant, His Grace the Archbishop and His Lordship the Bishop assisting, seated on thrones, which had been prepared for them. A Solemn Requiem Mass was then sung, His Grace, the Archbishop, being celebrant, assisted by Rev. James Phelan of Vernon River, as assistant priest, Revs. Gregory Macdonald and F. X. Gallant, as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively, with Revs. Fathers Murphy of Halifax and Angus Macdonald of Rustico as first and second masters of ceremonies. During Mass His Lordship Bishop McIntyre occupied his throne, being assisted by Rev. R. P. McPhee of Rustico. The last absolution, in the church, was read by His Lordship, and the final absolution in the cemetery by His Grace.

Besides the clergymen already named there were present Revs. Dougald, Charles and James Æneas Macdonald, and E. P. O'N. Boyd. The grand old Gregorian chant was executed in a manner seldom if ever surpassed, at any similar ceremony on this Island.

General News.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

A Rome despatch of the 19th inst. says: Very unsatisfactory news reaches here from Messina, where the cholera epidemic is declared to be steadily increasing in violence. Nor is the situation rendered better by the refusal of the authorities to allow the real state of affairs to be telegraphed. It is, nevertheless, known that the epidemic is of the most violent description, deaths frequently ensuing within an hour of the seizure. The mortality is not confined to the poorer classes, very many fatal cases having taken place among the well-to-do. Great misery prevails, and the general distress was increased on Friday last by the refusal of the grave-diggers to continue their work. Coercive measures had to be resorted to by the authorities before the men would again take up their spades. But eventually, after half a day's idleness, during which large numbers of bodies remained unburied, the men were induced to resume work. The epidemic has also broken out in the prisons. It is difficult to obtain anything more than an approximation of the daily number of deaths from the epidemic at Messina, but they seem latterly to have averaged some twenty or thirty during the twenty-four hours, the seizures being perhaps three or four times as many. In the Naples district there has also been an increase during the past day or two. The latest returns issued from Castle-a-Mare show thirty-seven cases and twenty deaths during the preceding twenty-four hours, while at Pozzuoli there have been, during the same period, fourteen cases and seven deaths. At Rome also, I regret to say, the epidemic shows signs of increasing in violence, the daily average of cases being about forty. Here, again, there is a determined attempt to disguise the truth. The newspapers—with one exception, which, after publishing a daily bulletin for some time, was, it is said, bribed into silence—do not even mention the existence of the epidemic, in the hope of reassuring the public. In consequence of the recent case at the Vatican, the Pope has suspended all audiences for the present. It is the same with the pilgrimages from France and Switzerland, which were to have taken place at the beginning of October, but have now been countermanded. The anxiety at the Vatican is additionally great, as it is feared that the epidemic may injure the celebration of the Pope's Jubilee.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Additional intelligence is daily coming to hand of the dreadful shipwrecks and loss of life caused by the recent gale on the Banks of Newfoundland. The Cape Ann *Advertiser* of the 16th has, among many other accounts of losses, the following relative to the *Lilian Baxter*: "News was received on Saturday of the loss of the schooner *Lilian Baxter*, of this port, in the great August gale. The *Baxter* sailed from this port about the middle of August, on a Grand Bank trip, and was struck by a heavy gale on the 19th, breaking her mainboom. She put into Port Hawkesbury, C. B., the next day for repairs, which, having been accomplished, she reached the Banks in season to be exposed to the full fury of the terrific gale which commenced on the 26th, in which she was completely wrecked. One of her crew, Randall Pysche, a native of Canso, N.S., was washed away and drowned, but the other thirteen remained for two days on the dismantled vessel, suffering great hardship and privation, when they were taken off by the Cunard steamer *Umbria*. The wreck was set on fire to prevent accident to other vessels, and the rescued men were landed at Queenstown on Friday evening. The *Lilian Baxter* was a fine vessel of 91.22 tons burthen, built in Essex in 1883, owned by Mr. Thomas Hodge, and commanded by Capt. James McKinnon, a careful, experienced and successful master-mariner."

Captain McKinnon is a native of St. Peter's, this Island. There were also three other Islanders on board this vessel, viz: Alexander and John Nicholson, of East Point, and George McKay, of Murray Harbor.

ACRES OF WASTE OIL BURNING.

A Toledo despatch of the 21st inst. contains the following:—Northwestern Ohio oil wells are in flames and the fire is rapidly spreading. The ditches, the fields and the forests are filled with waste oil, in some places many feet in depth, and the refuse is all on fire. It is feared that the oil-well buildings and farm-houses or whole townships will be swept out of existence. The sight is magnificent. The flames extending over many acres at times shoot up into the air a thousand feet or more. The whole country is illuminated by the blaze. The heat is so intense that it can be felt three miles away, and it is impossible to approach within half a mile of the burning oil. The creek flowing near is a surging river of fire and is fed by the oil flowing at the rate of a hundred barrels an hour from the Parker Wells. It is reported here to-night that several drillers were burned to death, but it is impossible to confirm the report. When the well known as Parker No. 1 caught fire last night from an explosion the flames made a terrible, roaring sound, and the burning oil was scattered far and near. Well No. 2 caught fire next and aided in the conflagration. Four tanks were destroyed, with their contents, and the loss will reach $20,000 on these alone. An explosion occurred and the burning oil was blown through the woods for a long distance, and the trees and fences furnished ready fuel for the conflagration.

When the explosion occurred George Johnson, who was fighting the flames, was caught in a whirlwind of smoke, oil and flame; and before aid could reach him he was so badly burned that his life is despaired of. He was a terrible sight when rescued. His clothes were burned off, and the raw and blackened flesh showed where the flaming oil had poured over him. The smoke and flame from the burning oil have brought a large crowd of farmers into the city to learn the cause.

Irish News.

Michael Davitt sailed from Queenstown on the 22nd inst. for New York. He said the doctors ordered an ocean journey. His visit is strictly private. He proposes to make no public appearances in the United States, and wants as much rest as he can get. The order for the suppression of the League will neither intimidate the members or in the least degree set back the popular movement. It is, he says, simply impossible now to crush the movement. That would mean to put in prison three-fourths of the people of Ireland. The immediate outlook is gloomy. I look with anxiety upon the coming winter, believing the action of the Government will provoke widespread disorder. If the people tamely submit to be deprived of the right of public meetings and freedom of speech, they will show themselves unworthy of Home Rule. We must fight; we must make sacrifices for the principle of self-government. I have already served nine years in prison. On returning to Ireland I have good prospects of putting in more years in prison. I believe every earnest Nationalist is prepared to do the same. I never found the people readier to make sacrifices for the national cause, never knew any people more resolute to carry on the fight. It would be infinitely more agreeable to continue the struggle in a peaceful constitutional manner, but the Tory Government will not let us. Its policy of deliberate exasperation has been determined upon by the Salisbury Government. Upon them rests the responsibility for coming events.

The Lord Mayor has issued an appeal for funds to defend and sustain the large number of political prisoners soon to be in jail under the Coercion Act. A troop of hussars and a detachment of artillery and a large force of police have arrived at Mitchellstown. Magistrate Raton issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of any public meetings during the sitting of the police court, stating that any meeting would be forcibly dispersed. Dillon and Harrington have given pledges that no political meetings should be held in Mitchellstown during the present trail. Weekly Nationalist papers throughout Ireland publish their usual reports of the proceedings of the various local branches of the League. Despite the fact that under the Crimes Act, the editors are liable to imprisonment for so publishing.

The *United Ireland* publishes the text of the official circular issued by the Irish Government to the police in 1880, respecting the line of conduct they were to pursue with respect to League meetings. This circular directs that where Government reporters attend such meetings the officers in charge of the police present shall request of the chairman of the meeting accommodation for the reporters on the platform. If the requests be granted, the circular makes plain that police escorts armed with batons are unnecessary. In view of this, *United Ireland* accuses the police of breaking the rules at Mitchellstown with the deliberate object of goading the people.

The inquest on the men killed at Mitchellstown was resumed on the 20th Sergt. Kirwan, of the Royal Irish constabulary, who acknowledged having loaded his rifle with buckshot and firing the shot in the square, made further important admissions. When he got back into the barracks, he reloaded his rifle with buckshot and fired out on the crowd which was throwing stones at the barracks. The crowd thereupon fell back, all except a few. He then reloaded with ball cartridge and fired. He fired four shots altogether, and ceased firing by order of District Inspector Irwin. The witness swore that he had lost five rounds of ball cartridge and one of buckshot in the square—that they had bounced out of his pouch when running to the barrack. He had forgotten to close his pouch. He had no direct order to fire.

Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., cross-examined Kirwan thus: "Now, sir, I ask you on your oath, did you kill anyone in the course of your firing?"

"On my oath I cannot say whether I did or not."

"Did you try to kill any one in the course of that firing?"

"Well, I did."

"Did you strike anyone by the firing?"

"I can't say, sir."

"Indeed? And now, sir, on your oath, you were firing into the crowd, as you say—a crowd of people within twenty yards of you, did you say?"

"Well, I suppose about that; it was within twenty yards."

"And if the crowd was thick and you tried to kill, how do you account for your not killing?"

"I cannot say; I saw no person fall."

"And you were very much disappointed."

"I was not. I would be glad if they escaped. I would be as slow to kill anybody as you would yourself."

Mr. Harrington: "Don't dare to use that expression to me, red-handed murderer that you are! Don't dare to use an expression of that kind."

The inquest was afterwards again adjourned.

M. T. Harrington, M. P., as Secretary of the National League, has received a letter from Mr. Labouchere, M. P., inclosing £20 for the League and for the families of the men shot. The letter contains the following striking passages: "The law knows nothing of a Government report, nor of any distinction between policemen and other citizens when the former exceed their statutory duties. If a policeman tried to force his way through an orderly and legal meeting, he is a disturber of the public peace. He may and ought to be resisted. If he strikes a blow, that blow ought to be returned, in order to prevent him from striking another. If he seeks to take the life of any one, the person who is in danger may defend himself by taking the life of the policeman. The sooner the Irish police are taught in a particular fasion the law, the better will it be for our liberties. Col. King-Harman, the Under-Secretary for Ireland, put this question of self-defence clearly in the House of Commons a little while ago. A man, it would seem, had threatened to shot him. 'If I meet him, and he appears disposed to shoot, I will have the first shot,' observed Col. King-Harman. Our friends in Ireland cannot do better than apply this exceedingly sensible observation to themselves whenever a policeman raised his baton against them whilst they are engaged in any lawful occupation."

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Any conscientious Grit must be disgusted with the tone of the *Patriot*. It has shifted and sided during the last few years from Free Trade to Revenue Tariff and from Revenue Tariff to Reciprocity, and now its mercurial fancy adopts the new fad, Commercial Union. Does the *Patriot* suppose the rank and file of its party is prepared to don a new political coat whenever it chooses to doff the old one.

I like consistency, Mr. Editor, and if a policy is worth adopting it should be adhered to—as Sir John Macdonald adheres to his, for instance.

The *Patriot* has also for political purposes lately raised a "sympathy" cry on account of the appointment of the Law Commissioners.

I do not wish to resurrect old questions, but I think it comes with very bad grace from the organ of that party which from 1876 to 1879 almost invariably placed their co-religionists in every lucrative position.

The *Patriot*, no doubt, would be silent if the choice of Mr. Sullivan's Government had fallen upon some of the "aristocracy" instead of on the sons of honest farmers who have risen by their abilities alone.

I would suggest, Mr. Editor, that hereafter the *Patriot* should, for its guidance, adopt the motto, "Consistency thou art a jewel," but "Oh, how rare!"

Disgusted Grit.

Sept. 26, 1887.

Hon. Senator McMaster, of Toronto, while speaking at McMaster Hall a few evenings ago, fell in a fit, and remained unconscious until next morning, when he died.

Famous Yachts.

A New York despatch of the 24th inst. has the following relative to the yachts which yesterday competed for the *America's* Cup:—

"The *Thistle* is once more at mooring off Tompkinsville. At half-past nine a tug reached the dry dock ready to tow the craft away. At 11.30 the dock was flooded, and in a quarter of an hour afterwards the *Thistle* was in deep water. Monday the *Thistle* will have a general overhauling, and be made ready for the contest. She will take a spin down the bay to test her gear and sails. At a meeting of the New York Yacht Club it was decided to refer the eligibility of the *Thistle* as competitor in the *America's* cup race to Geo. L. Schuyler, the oldest member of the New York Yacht Club, as Umpire. Schuyler was handed the measurements made by the committee and Mr. Bell. His report was made to-day, and stated that the statement of the dimensions of the vessel challenging for the cup is essential to the conveyance of a just idea of the vessel's capacity. The length of load water line is an essential element, and was furnished by both the *Genesta* and *Galatea*. Had the *Thistle's* owners not furnished it, it would have been demanded. Mr. Bell stated in the challenge that the *Thistle's* load water line would be about 85 feet. This information was given him by the designer, Watson. The load water line now proves to be 86.46-100 feet. Although the variation between the stated and actual load water line is so large as to be a great disadvantage to the defender of the cup, still, as Bell could only rely upon the statement of his designer, he cannot in this particular case be held accountable for the remarkably inaccurate information received from him, and therefore it was decided that the variations was not sufficient to disqualify him from starting the *Thistle* in the race agreed upon. The report was entirely satisfactory to all the members of the *America* Cup Committee and the New York Yacht Club."

The Century for October.

The frontispiece of the October Century is a striking portrait of Harriet Beecher Stowe, engraved by T. Johnson from a photograph by Sarony. This portrait is apropos of a paper by James Lane Allen, entitled "Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom' at Home in Kentucky," which recounts the life of the Kentucky slaves of the old time, in a series of typical scenes, pointing out some considerations which it is thought should qualify Mrs. Stowe's point of view. The illustrations, by Mr. Kemble, drawn from life, reproduce characteristically the epoch which Mr. Allen describes. A sketch is also given of the mistress of that time, and her round of duties.

The paper in the series on "English Cathedrals" is this month devoted to Ely, which is called by Mrs Van Rensselaer the "Great Queen of the Fen Lands, . . . always imposing, always superb, always tremendous. . . . Nowhere," she says, "is there a more magnificent piece of handwork." The next traces the history and discusses the artistic importance of the cathedral. Mr. Pennell's drawings, which are not less interesting or effective than in the previous articles of the series, confirm the writer's statement that there is no direction from which the cathedral may not be well seen.

"The American Game of Foot Ball" is the subject of a paper by Professor Alexr. Johnston, of Princeton College, in which the development of the Rugby game on this side of the Atlantic is described, and interesting aspects of the game are considered. This paper is admirably illustrated with spirited drawings by Irving R. Wiles, showing "A Touch-Down," "A Foul Tackle, High," "A Foul Tackle, Low," "A Fair Tackle," "Breaking through the Rush Line," and other scenes in the game.

Mr. Steadman contributes a paper of criticism, entitled "Twelve Years of British Song," being chiefly extracts from forthcoming supplement to the next edition of "Victorian Poets," most of which, it will be remembered, appeared in The Century. The later work of Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne, and the younger English poets here receive critical attention.

"The Hundredth Man," by Mr. Stockton, reaches its conclusion in the present number with a denouement which will be somewhat of a surprise to many readers. The third and last part of Mr. Harris's novelette, "Azalia," is also given. The short story of the number is by John Heard, Jr., a new name in magazine literature, and is entitled "Hand-Cart 42, C. P. R." A notable drawing by Gilbert Gaul, entitled "Through the Flames," suggests the heroic character of the story, etc., etc.

American Magazine.

Tourists who are ambitious in mountain-climbing should try Popocatapetl before crossing the ocean. The Mexican volcano is three thousand feet higher than any Alpine peak. An ascent to its lofty crater is described by Arthur Howard Noll in The American Magazine for October.

A more than usually interesting installment of Edgar Fawcett's serial of "Olivia Delaplaine" is given in this number. The plot involving the heroine's life-fortune reaches a culminating point. Meanwhile a new actor appears on the scene; an American who has spent most of his life abroad, yet thinks that there is much to learn by a study of his native land.

Since Americans are about preparing to invest their money in improving the ways of China, a description of that ancient country and its very old-fashioned people seems timely. C. B. Adams, in The American Magazine for October, meets this want with an illustrated article, portraying the crowded life of Peking and its vicinity, as seen by an American resident long connected with the United States Legation.

Duck-shooting and warlike reminiscences are mingled by Charles Lotyard Norton in a delightful account of a canoe trip to Perryville, near Philadelphia, where he found "A Pot-Hunter's Paradise," as well as traces of the gallant defense of Fort Mifflin in 1777.

The building of the Washington National Monument, the loftiest structure ever raised by man, is described in detail by Oscar Foote. Although authorized by Congress in 1799, the work was not commenced till 1847, when a society was organized for that purpose with the philanthropist W. W. Corcoran as vice-president. The article in The American Magazine is fully illustrated with plans and pictures of the monument, and a portrait of Mr. Corcoran serves as frontispiece for the October number, &c., &c.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 26th inst., the wife of James D. Taylor, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of the Rev. Father Kinnerney, of St. Joseph's Church, Pawtucket, R. I., Mr. Henry J. Williams, of Providence, R. I., to Miss Maggie Edmunds of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

At St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on the 20th inst., by His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, Mr. Geo. Trainor, of the Post Office Department, to Ellen Halloran, daughter of Peter Halloran, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

At St. Joseph's parochial house, Kelly's Cross, on the 8th inst., of cancer of the stomach, Mary Petipas Gallant, in the 46th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

Market Prices.

Charlottetown, Sept. 27, 1887.

Veal ℔ lb	$0.04 @ 0.4½
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb	00.6 @ 0.6½
Beef (small) ℔ lb	00.7 @ 0.10
Mutton ℔ lb	0.05 @ 0.08
Pork (small)	0.06 @ 0.08
Pork ℔ carcass	0.5½ @ 0.6½
Lamb ℔ lb	0.05 @ 0.08
Ham ℔ lb	0.13 @ 0.14
Fowls, per pair	0.35 @ 0.40
Butter, (fresh,)	0.20 @ 0.21
Butter (tub)	0.17 @ 0.18
Eggs ℔ doz	0.15 @ 0.16
Oats ℔ bush, (black)	0.28 @ 0.30
Hay ℔ 100 lb	0.35 @ 0.40
Potatoes	0·25 @ 0.30
Rhubarb ℔ bunch	0.06
Turkeys	0.75 @ 1.00
Ducks ℔ pair	0.55 @ 0.60
Pigs ℔ pair	4.50 @ 5.00
Flour ℔ cwt	2.25 @ 2.75
Oatmeal, ℔ cwt	2.30 @ 2.50
Straw, ℔ load	1.00 @ 2.00
Hydes	06 @ 0.06½
Sheep pelts	0.65 @ 1.00
Green Peas, ℔ qt	0·16 @ 0.18
Cabbage ℔ head	0.05 @ 0.08

The steamer *Carroll* arrived this morning from Boston with the usual cargo and the following passengers: Mrs. H. Beer, Master F. Beer, Master C. Beer, Mrs. R. Young, Mrs. J. McLean, Miss Jenkins, Mr. George Rogers, Mrs. Bell, Miss O'Haley, Miss Dickinson, Miss A. Clarke, Mr. Ledwell, Mr. McKinlay.

Fashionable Dress Goods, very cheap, at Beer Bros.

We have the Cheapest Carpets in the city.—Perkins & Sterns.

Telegraphic News.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—The Hon. Wm. McMaster while addressing a meeting in McMaster Hall last night became unconscious and remained so for some time. He was removed to his residence, on Bloor Street, where he died about four o'clock this morning.

Albany, N. Y., Sept 22.—Capron and Wolverton's flour Mills were burned yesterday morning with 100,000 bushels of grain. Loss $150,000. Eight firemen, caught in an upper story, were rescued with difficulty. The ladders, proving too short, were lifted on the shoulders of policemen and the men dropped to them from the windows.

Rome, Sept. 22.—The successor of the Prefect of Messina, who recently died of cholera also succumbed. A number of chemists and physicians, who became panic stricken, fled from Messina, pursued by the police, were taken back. The mob shot a postman under the impression that he spread the epidemic through letters which he distributed.

London, Sept. 22.—The coroner's jury in the collision on the Midland R R, to-day, rendered a verdict of manslaughter against Taylor, the engine driver, and fireman of the express train from Liverpool.

Madrid, Sept 22.—An earthquake in Malaga to-day caused a panic among the people. There was no damage.

London, Sept. 22.—Justin McCarthy in a lecture last evening said no man in his senses, not even Mr. Smith or Mr. Balfour, could conceal from himself the fact that the Home Rule question was settled, and that it only remained to arrange the terms. The Irish would have their Parliament, and he trusted that the commercial prosperity of Ireland would be restored.

New York, Sept. 23.—The steamship *Alaska*, which arrived last night from Marseilles, with six hundred passengers, has Asiatic cholera aboard. Eight passengers died on the passage, and on her arrival in quarantine there were four cases on board.

Montreal, Sept. 23.—The village of Gravenhurst, Muskoka district, was almost wiped out of existence early this morning by fire. Eighty-three buildings were destroyed with a loss of about $200,000.

Cork, Sept. 23.—When the case of O'Brien opened to-day several policemen testified from memory as to O'Brien's language, which they asserted tended to incite listeners to violence. During the hearing a procession, armed with sticks and headed by a band, marched into town from the country and took up a position close to the court-room.

Harrington declared a deliberate attempt had been made to suppress Constable O'Sullivan's report of O'Brien's speech.

Carson said the observation of Harrington was a pure fabrication.

Mr. Harrington—"You lie."

Magistrate Eaton said such remarks could not be allowed, and if repeated Mr. Harrington would be removed from the court.

An excited crowd followed the car in which O'Brien was taken back to prison, hooting and yelling at the soldiers who had fixed bayonets.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 23.—Two disastrous accidents have occurred on the Northern Division of the Intercolonial Railway within a few hours of each other, one on Thursday last in which one life was lost, two engines badly if not totally wrecked; and the other early yesterday morning, in which a combination express and baggage car was totally destroyed by fire, with all the express freight and three mail bags, besides twenty-five peices of baggage.

A passenger on the Quebec express says:—"On Thursday the accommodation train, Conductor Nivin, which left Point Levis that morning for Campbellton, collided with a special train from Campbellton this side of Little Metis. The trains had orders to cross, but the accommodation left Little Metis on time, forgetting all about their crossing orders. When one and a half miles beyond, running through a long snow shed, on a heavy down grade, along came the special making for little Metis to cross the accommodation. The trains went full force into one another, wrecking the engines beyond repair. L. Duncan, of Campbellton, driver of the special, was instantly killed. Gorman, driver of the accommodation, was only slightly hurt, but his fireman sustained serious injury and is not expected to recover.

The Quebec express, due here yesterday morning, was about ten hours late. She received orders at St. Flavie to proceed to Little Metis and transfer passengers, baggage, etc., to a special sent out from Campbellton. The work of transferring was immediately commenced but the delay in the special sent out from Campbellton made it 11 o'clock before the express once more moved on its way to St. John. Fifty miles had been covered, when suddenly the bell rang for an immediate stoppage of the train, and on the conductor looking out to ascertain the cause of the stop a big blaze was seen issuing from the baggage car. The burning car was quickly uncoupled from the rest of the train and the engine went to Cassapscal for aid, returning with several section men. They made a strong fight to extinguish the fire, but were compelled to abandon it. The value of the goods destroyed cannot be estimated at present.

Moncton, N. B., September 24.—This morning, a little before five o'clock, Isaac Clark discovered at Church Street railway crossing the horribly mangled remains of a woman. It was apparent from the deposition of the remains that the woman had been killed by the incoming morning express, and the body ran over again and still further mutilated by the outgoing express. The remains were at length identified as those of Eliza Bailey, a woman well known about town. It is believed she lay on the track and fell asleep.

Quebec, September 24.—Yesterday, four little children belonging to P. Gadbouto, living close to the camping ground where the Dominion Artillery Association held its annual competition a few weeks ago, went out to pick up pieces of exploded shells. While engaged in this they came across a large shell which undoubtedly had not exploded. They at once set to work to dissect the fuse and applied a lighted match to it, the result being that the shell