THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885.

The Latest Departure in Journalism

IF our contemporary the *Patriot* feels inclined to resolve itself into an illustrated comic daily, we certainly offer no objections; it might possibly supply a want that has been seriously felt in this community since the decease of *Rotchford's Daily*, while, to the party which it serves, we doubt if the transition would make any material difference. They are defunct as Julius Cæsar, and the dead and alive condition of the *Patriot* for some time past, dependent almost entirely, as it has been, for political matter upon the reproduction of articles from the Toronto *Globe*, shews plainly that its editor is not unwilling to escape from his political bondage and to speculate in fresh fields and pastures new. So he has ventured into illustrated journalism, and we wish him a full measure of success. We are not in a position to dispute the correctness of the portrait which the *Patriot* published, a couple of weeks ago, as that of General Gordon, never having set eyes upon the Hero of Khartoum; but in the engraving with which last Wednesday's issue was embellished, we fail to recognize any likeness to the leader of our Local Government. We do not wish to discourage the editor of the *Patriot*, but a regard for the truth compels us to state our conscientious convictions. Having set out to criticize the handiwork of the *Patriot's* artist we must frankly say that the execution is wretched, and the idea of the last engraving ill conceived. Had Mr. Sullivan failed in securing the windfalls which he is represented as looking for, there would be some sense in holding him and his mission up to ridicule, but we scarcely think the people of the Island will see any call for satire in the fact that, during the six years that Mr. Sullivan has been the leader of our Local Government, his administration have succeeded in recovering one hundred thousand dollars—call it windfalls if you like—yet one hundred thousand dollars in cash for expenditure which had been made by our Local authorities properly chargeable to the Dominion Government. Had the present Government neglected the interests of the Island, and never sought to collect this very large amount, the tongue of censure would be justly applicable to them, but having done their duty and saved a large sum of money, we fail to see wherein they are open to ridicule.

We heartily commend the enterprise of the *Patriot* in attempting this new branch of modern journalism, and our criticisms, though they may appear harsh, proceed from good motives. The political history of our Island furnishes some capital scenes for the pen of the artist. The experience of the *Patriot's* editor will doubtless suggest to him incidents more numerous and striking than occur to us just now, but if we may be allowed to suggest, we will say that a series of illustrated papers in the life of the ex-Governor of the Northwest Territories would prove very instructive and interesting to the people of his native Island.

The series would naturally commence with the departure of the youth from the parental roof and his entry to college, his young soul burning with eager desire to proclaim the tidings of the Gospel to his fellow man. When or how his benevolent intentions were frustrated, and his brilliant talents became devoted to learning shorthand reporting, we are unable to say, but the ready mind of the artist would no doubt supply such deficiencies. His successive vicissitudes as editor of the famous *Protestant* newspaper, and subsequently of the *Patriot*, while at the same time he owned a joint interest in a stationery and hardware store, could be rapidly depicted. Then would follow his various attempts to enter public life, until by a process of detraction and falsehood, he ultimately succeeded. The scene of his triumphal return from Belfast with flying banners, on which were inscribed "No Railroad," would be peculiarly gratifying to the people of that district when they remember that his first act was to vote for the construction of fifty miles more for Souris and Tignish, but not one foot for Belfast. Another interesting picture would be that of the hon. gentleman, while a member of the House of Assembly, presenting his bill and receiving payment of an enormous amount for rubber bands, knives, gold pens and pencils and gold spectacles supplied by him at the public expense for the use of certain of his colleagues in the Legislature. Then would follow the Sunday flight across the Straits to put the Island into Confederation and after the consummation of the Union, his treachery to Sir John Macdonald and his reward by a seat in Mr. McKenzie's Cabinet. His career as Minister of the Interior and Lieut.-Governor of the Northwest Territories, might be fittingly represented by an immense bag labelled "Golden Windfalls—David Laird—$65,000," and a bill for travelling expenses from Battleford to Ottawa of $1,800. Since his return to his native heath the incidents are not so striking, although one of them at least is sufficiently suggestive. It is that which took place at the General Election in June, 1882, and which could be represented by a bulletin bearing the following announcement:—

Davies	3,164
Brecken	3,133
Jenkins	3,122
LAIRD	2,759

We have hurriedly strung together these few suggestions which we recommend to the careful study of our contemporary, feeling convinced that a representation of such events in the career of so notorious a man would once and for all establish the character of the *Illustrated Daily Patriot*, as well as immortalize an individual whom the people of Prince Edward Island have great cause to recollect, though his memory may not be embalmed in their affections.

St. Patrick's Day.

THAT the Lord loves the Irish was, we think, fully testified by the magnificent weather which attended the celebration of St. Patrick's Day yesterday. Many were the fears entertained on Monday by the younger and more enthusiastic, that we were going to have bad weather, while the older men, more accustomed to take things as they come, recalled the "Patrick's Days" that had gone—how one was stormy and another fine, and yet another ankle-deep in mud. Great preparations were in progress — the Band were determined to appear at their best—those who were to take part in the Concert were busily practising their songs—the town had been scoured for flags, and beavers which had not been out since the last funeral received a deal of attention. If only the day would be fine! If the Irishmen had had their choice of the weather, the day could not have been more beautiful. The sun shone splendidly, the wind which had been a little high had moderated, and enough frost had been to harden the streets for a while. Strings of flags floated across the principal streets from the Market House to Beer & Goff's, from Norton Bros. to Charles Robertson's, from the Ocean House to the old Rankin House, and from the Irish Society's Hall to Mr. Houle's residence on Prince Street.

A few minutes before ten o'clock the members of the Benevolent Irish Society, to the number of one hundred and fifty, with flags and banners flying, and preceded by Worth's Band, marched from their Hall by way of Richmond, Queen and Dorchester Streets to St. Dunstan's Cathedral. Large numbers of persons were in from the country, and the streets were fairly thronged with spectators. The whole city was in holiday attire, while of the many gay colors visible, green was of course pre-eminent.

Immediately on the arrival of the procession in the Cathedral, His Lordship and assistants filed into the Sanctuary and began the celebration of Solemn Pontifical High Mass. His Lordship Bishop McIntyre was Celebrant. Rev. Stephen Phelan acted as Assistant Priest, and Rev. Fathers Gallant and John McDonald were deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Rev. A. J. McIntyre was Master of Ceremonies, and the Revs. Dr. Grant and J. C. McDonald were present in the Sanctuary. The music of the Mass was well rendered by an efficient choir under the leadership of Professor Caven, Mr. Blanchard presiding at the organ. After the Post Communion the Rev. Allan J. McDonald, of Fort Augustus, ascended the pulpit. The Rev. gentleman took for his text those words of St. Paul to the Corinthians: "And if I be not an apostle to others, but yet to you I am. For you are the seal of my apostleship in the Lord" (IX, 2.) He portrayed in chaste and eloquent language how St. Patrick conveyed to the Irish people the priceless jewel of faith. Although Ireland, ere the arrival of the Saint, was renowned for the cultivation of all human sciences, and although she was the noblest type of pagan civilization, yet her children had not heard the sweet story of the Crucified, and were ignorant of the science of sciences by which only men can make true progress here, or gain happiness hereafter. He described the manner in which St. Patrick was received, and the unexampled success which he met on his mission. He closed his able effort by a practical exhortation to the children of Saint Patrick, reminding them that they should show forth by their acts the faith they cherished in their hearts.

At the conclusion of the service the procession re-formed, and to the inspiriting strains of St. Patrick's Day and other national airs, marched down Great George Street to Water Street, thence up Prince to Kent, thence along Pownal down Water, up Queen to Grafton, and thence down Prince Street to the Hall. The procession was most respectable both in point of numbers and appearance, and nothing was more evident from yesterday's celebration than that the day, when to be Irish was to be considered poor and ignorant, has long since passed away in Prince Edward Island.

The Concert in the Market Hall last evening was a most fitting termination to a celebration which, in every respect, reflected credit to those engaged in it. The Hall was uncomfortably filled, and had it been as large again, we believe we would have to complain of a like state of matters. The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. McDonald were present, as also His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Beer, several of the reverend clergy, and other leading citizens, and it seemed as if both Houses of the Legislature had for the evening adjourned to the Concert Hall. The musical arrangements were entrusted to Mr. Earle, and the composition of the programme, as well as the manner in which it was carried out, reflected credit upon him. The Orchestral and Glee Clubs performed their parts in good style, eliciting hearty applause; the opening chorus especially deserves every commendation. Miss Murphy played a fantasia of Irish Airs excellently well in keeping with the celebration. The vocal numbers were all well chosen and were received by the immense assemblage with deafening applause. Mrs. Gaul's rendering of the "Bells of Shandon" was very sweet and beautiful, and Miss Crabbe sang, with much taste, "The Love of the Shamrock." Mrs. Roome's "Market Day" was lively and graceful, while Dr. Gallant rendered, with much ease, the ever charming music of "Killarney." The "Maguinnis Guards" were marshalled by Capt. Maynard, who wore a brand new uniform for the occasion, and the review met with the approbation of the spectators. We have heard Mrs. Byrne manage her pure soprano with more skill than she did last night, but the intense heat of the Hall made both singing and playing a difficult task. Miss Hickey sang "Waiting" in an admirable manner; this young lady bids fair to take a high place in our musical entertainments. Everyone knows that Professor Caven always sings well and his reputation was last night well sustained in his rendition of "The Village Blacksmith." He also very kindly filled Mr. Reid's place (who was unfortunately unwell) and sang, "The Shamrock" amid much applause. The duet "Matrimonial Sweets" was admirably rendered, both in voice and action, by Mrs. Roome and Mr. Davison. In the middle of the programme Mr. R. R. FitzGerald delivered an excellent and stirring address, which left no room for doubt as to our worthy Stipendiary Magistrate's opinion on "Home Rule for Ireland."

We have not heard what were the receipts, but there is no doubt they will nett something handsome. The general opinion about yesterday's celebration is that it was exceedingly good, far surpassing anything of the kind before attempted by the Irish Society, whose members may feel justly proud of the way in which the children of St. Patrick in this city honored their Patron Saint.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. JACOB VAN BUSKIRK was a candidate for the office of Councillor at the recent Civic Election in Moncton, and support was publicly solicited for him on the ground that he was a Prince Edward Islander. Capital recommendation, yet it failed to secure his election. Next time, you seek prominence, friend Jacob, try for an office in the Church, that is where we Islanders are strong.

IT will be consoling to those parties who prefer to believe that the Canada Pacific Railway will be a financial failure, to learn that the receipts of that institution, for the week ended 7th March, were $106,000 as against $54.000 for the corresponding week of 1884, while those of the Grand Trunk were $273.622 as against $294.104 for the same period last year.

THE action of the Toronto *Mail* in contemptuously ignoring Dr. Jenkins' able letter, wherein he so well exposed its misstatements regarding the position of the Island in relation to the Dominion, is most inexplicable. The *Mail* is said to be a, if not *the* leading organ of the government; if this be true, to use an expression of the *Mail*, "so much the worse" for the government. If the Island does support the Conservative party that is no reason why Government organs should misrepresent and insult it.

As will be observed by an advertisement in to-day's issue, we have purchased the subscription list and good will of the *Advertiser* newspaper, lately published in this city, thus increasing our circulation until it is now equal to any three papers at present published on the Island. It is needless to say that the facilities which we thus offer to advertisers cannot be equalled by any others in the business, while at the same time we are determined to keep up the high character which the HERALD has already attained, and which makes it to-day the most widely circulated paper in the Province.

HALIFAX is rapidly acquiring a most unenviable reputation, that is, if the newspapers do not exaggerate. Upon one day last week the following cases were reported in the Halifax *Herald*. Several men sentenced to imprisonment for indecent conduct so flagrant that the magistrate regretted he had not the power to impose flogging—A girl arrested for infanticide—A drunken father beating his daughter so savagely that her life is despaired of—Another wretch, who ruined his own daughter, turned her out of the house, cruelly beat his wife and then forsook her and her children to live with another woman. Pretty good record for one day!

NEW brooms proverbially sweep clean, but it looks to us as if our City Council were inclined to overdo the thing. We approve of their recent action to protect the public from imposition in the matter of watered milk, but we doubt the wisdom of taxing those parties who daily supply us with that very necessary article fresh from their dairies. Why should a man who calls at our house every morning and delivers us a quart of fresh wholesome milk be taxed fifteen dollars a year, when the groceryman who retails it second-hand is allowed to go scot free? The former is on hand rain or shine, warm or cold, and we can depend on getting a good article; the latter buys it in half a dozen places, mixes it altogether, and keeps it for hours in close proximity to salt codfish and onions, which treatment serves neither to improve its quality nor its flavor. We say that it is right to guard against adulteration, but we can see no necessity for taxing the very persons who, of all in the trade, are least likely to adulterate milk. The result must be perfectly evident—an increase in the price of one of the most necessary articles of life. Surely that is not what we elect City Councillors for.

A FEW weeks ago the *Patriot* published, at great length, Senator Alexander's denunciation of Sir John Macdonald and his policy. To shew that there is no animosity, we give below the amiable gentleman's opinion of Hon. R. W. Scott, the Leader of the Opposition in the Upper House. It is only right that the public should understand the high estimation in which the leading men of both parties are held by Senator Alexander, and then they will be able to determine how much value to place upon that gentleman's deliverances. He said:

"The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Scott) is in his place. I take this opportunity of observing that there is no more servile follower of Sir John Macdonald than he has proved himself to be. He may truly be said to be a fraud upon the party. When the Government are scattering money broadcast in a reckless manner we never hear his voice raised against it. When I am trying to unearth corruption and crime in this country does he ever raise his voice to help me? Does he ever lend his assistance to correct great public evils? No; he is always ready to throw his influence in with the leaders of the Government. He takes the shilling from Mr. Mowatt who employs him as Prosecutor for the Crown; but as I once told Mr. Mowatt, and I tell himself now, he is little better than a fraud on the party."

All the consolation that the editor of the *Patriot* can derive from the foregoing quotation he is welcome to.

How these temperance people love one another! There are many good persons who think that Total Prohibition would be a panacea for all our ills, and that, were it once the law of Canada, the Golden Age would dawn upon us in very truth. But judging from the characters of those professors of this great moral virtue, who at present hold seats in the councils of our land, we think there are good reasons for doubting whether the Dominion would be much better off if committed to the care of such gentlemen as they. In their anxiety for the good cause, the most unseemly squabbles have occurred among the temperance members of the present Parliament, and worldly considerations seem still to have a strong influence with the apostles of this new dispensation. At a recent meeting of the parliamentary committee of the Dominion Alliance, it was resolved that a Bill should be introduced making some necessary amendments to the Scott Act, but when the question came up as to who should take charge of the measure, a tussel ensued between Mr. Robertson and Professor Foster. The latter considered that the measure should be given in charge of a government supporter, while Mr. Fisher had a better opinion of members of the House than to believe that the Government party would oppose a bill because introduced by an Opposition member. Mr. Foster endeavored to get charge of the measure, but as many of the committee had no confidence in his working for their interests, he was obliged to desist. Mr. Robertson pointed out that, for two years he had been endeavoring to get resolutions passed for his own county, but always was induced, through the influence of Mr. Foster and other temperance members, to hand them over to the Government, where they were sure to be slaughtered. Senator McClellan wound up the interesting discussion by saying that he had been for twenty-three years working for temperance, but that now-a-days too many were actuated more by political motives than temperance principles. With which remark we heartily agree.

Provincial Legislature.

THE business which has occupied our Local Legislature since last issue has been very unimportant. After the delivery of the speech, upon the first day, the various committees were struck, and Messrs. Oxenham and Owen re-appointed Reporters to the House of Assembly, and Mr. B. Balderston to the Legislative Council. Upon Friday evening the Address in answer to the Governor's Speech was moved by Mr. McKay and seconded by Mr. Bentley. Both gentlemen made good speeches, and were followed by Mr. Perry, who, on behalf of the Opposition, criticized the document. Messrs. Farquharson, Beer, and Hon. D. Ferguson, also spoke upon the Address, which, strange to say, was adopted without division, after a few hours' debate. There must have been little to find fault with in the conduct of the Government, or the discussion would have been prolonged, possibly for a week, as it frequently has been. The Address was presented to the Lieutenant Governor on Saturday. A petition has been presented by Messrs. Owen Connolly, L. L. Beer, Benjamin Heartz and others, praying to be incorporated as "The Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company." Yesterday and on Monday the House was counted out for want of a quorum.

St. Vincent de Paul Society of Summerside.

At the Annual Meeting of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, held in the Sacristy of St. Paul's Church, Summerside, the Secretary and Treasurer submitted the following report:—

The Secretary reported that 121 visits had been made to the homes of the poor, and 121 families, including 528 persons, relieved during the year ended March 6, 1885. The following articles were given: 930 lbs. flour, 20 lbs. tea, 84 lbs. oatmeal, 121 lbs. buckwheat meal, 16 lbs. barley, 67 lbs. sugar, 15 lbs. soap, 3 lbs. cheese, 46 lbs. meat, 14 lbs. butter, 14 lbs. rice, 12 lbs. bread, 63 lbs. cornmeal, 15 lbs. codfish, 6 doz. herring, 29 pecks potatoes, 50 pints molasses, 34 pints kerosene oil, 22 bush. coal, 8½ cords wood, and donations in cash, $30.50, amounting in all to $132.78.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 6, 1885.

Cr.

March 6, 1884.	
By balance on hand	$14.96
March 17, 1884.	
By proceeds of Concert	84.13
" Collection in Church	13.82
" Receipts of Meetings	30.27
" Donations from honorary members, &c.	10.00
	$153.18

Dr.

March 18, 1884.	
To rent of hall for Concert	$5.00
" *Journal* for advertising	4.50
" *Pioneer* " "	1.50
" Sub. to Catholic *Review*	3.20
" Amt. voted for rules and Regulations	2.00
" Amt. voted for relief of poor	133.78
	$148.98
SUMMARY.	
Balance on hand at last report	$14.96
Receipts during the year	138.22
	$153.18
Expenditure	$148.98
Balance on hand March 6, 1885	4.20
	$153.18

JOHN HARRINGTON,
Treasurer.

Summerside, March 8, 1885.

The News from Soudan.

The government has ordered the contractors to hasten the construction of the Suakim-Berber railway. Two hundred additional navvies have been sent to work upon the road. Gen. Gordon's diary is written on Egyptian telegraph blanks. The pages are sewed together with twine and every page is illuminated with pictures, fantastic and serious. Gordon's letters indicate that his diary was written for the use of the government. It is deemed that the government should edit this diary and publish fac similes of it as soon as all of it reaches London. The diary is in six volumes.

Turkish authorities in the Arabian province of Hedjas have seized several hundred placards which had been distributed by emissaries of El Mahdi at Jeddah, Dokab Lith and other seaport towns opposite the Soudan. The placards order the faithful to organize and expel the Turks from Arabia, promising that the prophet will soon arrive at Jeddah.

The Royal Irish regiment has arrived at Korti from Gakdul wells. On the route they saw some 400 hostile Arabs between Hingaga and Howeiyat.

Zebehr Pasha, whom Gen. Gordon so trusted and wished to make governor of Khartoum, has been arrested on a charge of being implicated in treasonable conspiracies against the authority of the Khedive. His residence was searched immediately after his arrest and in it were found many documents proving that Zebehr Pasha was in secret league with El Mahdi. The prisoner has been placed in confinement on board of a British frigate. Zebehr Pasha will be confined on the island of Cyprus. He has been under a surveillance which practically made him a prisoner for the past two years. His wealth, mainly acquired in the slave trade, was confiscated, and he was allowed a quarterly stipend on condition that he should not leave Alexandria without the consent of the Khedive. Gen. Gordon pleaded that Zebehr should be restored to power in the Soudan, and said that the ex-slave king was the only man who had enough nerve and prestige to keep the Arabs in subjection. Gen. Gordon had encountered Zebehr during his former service in Egypt, and had incidentally hanged one of Zebehr's sons, who had been left as a hostage and whose life had become forfeited by an act of treachery on Zebehr's part. When Gen. Gordon was sent to Khartoum last year both he and Zebehr Pasha seemed to have agreed to ignore the past, and it was another of Zebehr's sons who escorted Gen. Gordon across the desert from Korosko to Abu Hamed. Without this escort it is certain Gen. Gordon would never have got to Khartoum. Now it has been discovered Zebehr Pasha has been in continual correspondence with El Mahdi both before and since the capture of Khartoum and the killing of Gordon. Several other persons are about to be arrested, including some prominent notables.

Special editions of several London newspapers were published last Sunday announcing on the authority of private telegrams from Suakim that Kassala had fallen and the garrison had been massacred. The report is not believed, however, by the government. Despatches from Suakim make no mention of such occurrence. Massowah advices to March 10, say no news has been received from Kassala since March 4th.

Gen. Graham has decided that the inhabitants of Suakim shall be disarmed as he has reason to believe that some treacherous use may be made of the weapons left in their possession. Despatches from Suakim state that a mutiny has broken out in Osman Digna's camp. Deserters who have made their way to the British lines at Suakim bring terrible tales of suffering among the Arabs and say that Osman Digna is only able to maintain his authority by a system of terrorism which includes the beheading of a few of the mutineers every morning at sunrise. The deserters also state that Berber is held by a force numbering only 3,700 and that they have not more than 1,000 serviceable rifles.

A despatch to Dritto from Naples says, orders have been received there for a speedy despatch of 12,000 troops to the Red Sea under two generals.

Major Turner has received a letter dated Berber, March 2nd, in which the writer says that many of the inhabitants who are in sympathy with the government of the Khedive send their respects to General Wolseley. They have heard of the equitable treatment of the natives by the English and of the latter selling them their produce. They wish for the success of the English forces. The Mahdi's laws are disliked by them. The army at Korti consists of 34,000 men, with three gunboats and 7,000 remington rifles, many of which however are useless. There are also two steamers. The rumors that the Mahdi has a great army are false, his troops having dispersed, some at Metemneh, and some at Abu Hamed. They will never fight against the English a second time. The letter concludes "Fears not power of rebels."

Gen. Ewart has arrived at Suakim. Work on the Suakim-Berber railway has been begun. Osman Digna has offered to give money and stop his night attacks, if the British return the body of his standard bearer. The firing on Sunday was the heaviest and most continuous that the British have been subjected to here.

A despatch from Korti states that Oliver Pain, French journalist, supposed to have been advising El Mahdi, has become frightened by threats of British vengeance, for the part he took in the betrayal of General Gordon and capture of Khartoum. Pain is now said to have escaped from Khartoum, and to be descending the Nile. Wolseley has offered a reward of fifty pounds for Pain's body, dead or alive.

The Trouble with Russia.

British relations with Russia are still in a state of tension. There is no doubt the military authorities are making ready for an outbreak. Remonstrances which have been addressed to Russia from the highest quarters in the interest of peace, have met with such a chilling response that slight hopes are entertained that hostilities can be averted. Baron De Stael has imparted to Earl Granville the contents of a despatch from M. DeGiers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which it is stated the Czar earnestly desires a speedy and peaceful solution of the existing difficulties. DeGiers denied that Russian outposts had been advanced beyond the limit claimed as the frontier. It is reported that Baron DeStael informed Granville that the movement of Russian troops toward Askabad was not ordered until the position on the frontier became threatening. Autograph letters have been exchanged between Queen Victoria and Emperor William, and the latter is using his personal influence with the Czar to preserve peace.

Recruiting is in active progress in India to supply the reserves and make up for the drain caused by the numbers of the reserve force drafted into regiments for active service. The Government does not propose any immediate increase in the Indian troops for garrison duty in India. The native press is unanimously clamorous for the war with Russia. The Russians are hurrying the completion of the railway from Kizen Arvat to Oskabad. The line of this road affords an opportunity to get to Herat without any great engineering difficulties by going across the north-eastern corner of Persia.

The government has ordered naval and military pensioners at Portsmouth dockyard to be in readiness for medical inspection. This is the first time such inspection has been ordered since the Crimean war. It is reported that the Channel fleet has been ordered to the Mediterranean.

The governor of Caucasus, General Londonkoff Korsakoff has returned to Tiflis. The tone of the Russian press continues extremely bellicose. Open threatenings are made that Russia intends to have Herat. Novoe Vremya calls the approaching meeting of Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, and the Ameer of Afghanistan "A military demonstration on the Russian frontier."

Prince Lobanan, the Russian Ambassador, has been ordered to return to St. Petersburg from Vienna, in consequence it is believed of his connection with the Afghan boundary dispute. He is noted for his strong anti-English opinions.

The London *News* says government is still without confirmation of the reported occupation of Roberts Pass by Sir Peter Lumsden. Assurances of friendship which Russia continues to send to England are unfortunately unaccompanied by any promises of change in the dangerous proximity of Russian and Afghan outposts. The reports from Persia are to the effect that the Russian government is purchasing a large number of camels in Bokhara and other districts. The Afghans have resolved to fortify Balkha fearing that a Russian advance will be made from Turkestan. The War Department are making preparations with a view to the possible occurrence of serious trouble in Afghanistan. Orders have been sent from London to the arsenals at Bombay and Bengal to prepare all kinds of ammunition. The details for two army corps are already completed; each will number 1,500 officers, 35,500 men and 11,800 horses. The Admiralty is making arrangements to have a fleet of transports in readiness.

The Czar said during a formal talk with several diplomatists at the imperial levee, "I cannot conceive that any but the wildest dreamers could think I would declare war against England. Our ends can be attained, and will be attained. But it will be by the gradual power of civilization and not by force."

In the Commons last Friday Gladstone announced that a new agreement had been arrived at between Russia and England, by which neither Russian nor Afghan forces would advance any further on either side of the frontier. Members of the Commons heard Gladstone's announcement of the agreement with almost a general sense of relief, the agreement affording reason to hope war may yet be averted by diplomatic means. It is believed that Sir Peter Lumsden has the Afghans sufficiently under control to prevent a collision between Afghan and Russian outposts pending a pacific settlement. The Marquis of Hartington stated that it was impossible to deny that there was still cause for great anxiety regarding the relations between Great Britain and Russia.

A Mussulman deputation called upon the Governor of Bombay and asked him to urge the British government to maintain firmness in resisting the Russian agressions. The deputation promised England material and moral support.

The London *News* still fears for the result of negotiations between England and Russia, and is doubtful of a peaceful solution. The *News* says, "It often happens that some fatality occurs to prevent Russia from keeping her promise. It is what American statesmen used to call 'manifest destiny.'"

The *Times* expresses the belief that Gen. Komoroff has gone from Askabad to the disputed territory and says, "If Russia is allowed to gain territory by trickery, we shall have war a little later only with the Ameer of Afghanistan disgusted with our folly and Russia strengthened by valuable positions gained.

There are reports from Calcutta that an actual collision has occurred between the Russains and Afghans. The government is very reticent concerning frontier news.

Prince Bismarck, it is stated, has ever since the amicable adjustment of the Anglo-German colonial dispute, been actively exerting all his influence with Russia, to avert the threatened war with England.

It is reported that Sir Peter Lumsden has arrived at Herat and that the Afghans are actively fortifying the city. Small bodies of Russians hold the wells and roads between Sarakhs and Murghab river. Several hundred Cossacks are near Palitkhatun, which is the most southerly point nearest to Herat occupied by Russians. Russian forces occupying Merv consist of a battalion of infantry, a regiment of Dragoons and some Cossacks. At Askabad there are about eight thousand troops of all arms. One Russian brigade and convoy of military stores are en route from Caucasus to Askabad. Afghans here believe that an offensive and defensive alliance between England and Turkey would have the effect of alienating Turcomans from Russia.

It is reported that Russia has been sounding Turkey with reference to a Russo-Turkish alliance, and that the Porte has replied that Turkey will remain neutral.

Parliamentary Notes.

In view of the early completion of work on the Canada Pacific Railway, the Government have decided that no more general laborers, navvies, mechanics or artisans shall be assisted or encouraged to come to Canada. The High Commissioner has been instructed to confine his exertions to the immigration of agricultural laborers and their families and of domestic servants, both from the United Kingdom and from the continent.

Upon a motion for the reduction of letter postage to two cents per half-ounce, the Postmaster General said he did not think the time had yet arrived when they could make this reduction, considering that the expenditure was so much more than the revenue. The U. S. Government, when they recommended a reduction from three to two cents, had a surplus of over two million dollars, which had since resolved itself into an annual deficit of over five millions. He thought that, with the large mail accommodation asked for by the people generally in all parts of the country, and the desire of the Government to meet their wishes as far as possible, it was hardly the time to make that reduction and thereby reduce the revenue. The Government had given the matter full consideration and, when the time arrived that the revenue would equal the expenditure, the wishes of the hon. gentlemen would be carried out.

On the 4th inst., Mr. Blake obtained answers to questions (1) that it is not the intention of the Government to propose any measure for the relief of the Canada Pacific Railway Company from their embarrassments inasmuch as said Company had made no application for relief, and (2) that all the interest due upon the loan by the Government to the C. P. R. had been paid.

Questions put to the Government elicited the information that the decision of the Supreme Court on the License Act of 1883, is to be appealed to the Privy Council, and that the deficit in the working of the Intercolonial railway in January was only $15,000 against $22,000 in the corresponding period last year. It was also learned that negotiations are in progress through the British Government for the extension of trade between Canada and the British West Indies.

It is hoped that Parliament will rise before the Queen's Birthday. The work to be gone through yet is exceptionally heavy. The Franchise Bill alone would take a month, but it is doubtful if it will be pressed. The Insolvency question will also engage attention and elicit a great amount of discussion whether anything results therefrom or not. It is rumored that further assistance will be asked for the Canada Pacific Railway, and if this proves true it will find additional food for debate. However this is only rumor and only a few days ago Sir John stated that the Company had made no application for relief. The Opposition have also numerous motions to make all of which involve debate.

Mr. Jamieson has introduced a bill in amendment of the Canada Temperance Act, as prepared by the Committee of the Dominion Temperance Alliance. It proposes to amend section 96 of the Act so that it will not be necessary in future to produce in each case of prosecution, a copy of the official Gazette containing the Order-in-Council declaring the Act to be in force in the County or City where the prosecution is pending. Another clause refers to the granting of medical certificates: it is proposed to leave it in the discretion of physicians what quantity shall be prescribed, instead of restricting them to nothing lower than a pint. It also proposes to impose a penalty upon physicians who give colorable certificates. Section 145 of the McCarthy Act is to be repealed, so as to obviate the difficulty which has arisen out of the recent decision of the New Brunswick Judges.

The bill to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases, so as to permit accused persons to give evidence in their own behalf, has passed to a third reading.

A deputation comprising Messrs. Jenkins, Macdonald, Hackett and Fortin waited on the Minister of Public Works last week to request an extension of the telegraph signal system to Cape Bear, East Point and North Cape light-houses on this Island. They were favorably received and the Minister, who hoped to be able to carry out their wishes, promised to give the matter his early attention.

The bankruptcy committee are progressing with the bill which they are preparing. One feature of the measure will be that an insolvent shall receive his discharge only upon getting the consent of three-fourths in number and four-fifths in value of his creditors, and excluding from computation privileged claims and the claims of his wife and family. Debts due by the insolvent to farmers for supplies are excluded from the operation of the discharge. Laborers and mechanics are given a preferential claim to a limited extent for wages.

In the Public Accounts' Committee a discussion arose upon the expenditure for secret service. Sir John Macdonald said that from information received during last year, he had been able to warn several of the Provincial Governments of intended attacks and they had taken such precautions as had averted the danger. In the case of the Quebec explosion, though he had received warning that the Act was contemplated, he did not give it much credence because he thought no one could have evil designs in that direction, but events proved that he was wrong and he was sorry subsequently that the authorities had not been put upon their guard. The Quebec explosion was regarded by many to have been an insignificant affair, but the Government had information which satisfied them that it was carried out by Fenian dynamiters, one of whom was concerned in the subsequent attempt to murder Phelan in New York. In the case of the Halifax dynamite arrests in 1883, the Government had warned the authorities in time, but the warning was not heeded. The expenditure last year was $3003.

Mr. Hesson, in moving for a statement showing the number of returns ordered by the house relating in any way to the Canadian Pacific railway since the date of the contract with the government, said that his object was simply to prevent, if possible, hon. members from moving for absolutely useless and worthless returns, which necessitated a great waste of public money. Already this session some 180 returns had been asked for, and about 80 had been brought down. The returns brought down here in one year were greater than would be brought down in the British House of Commons in six years. Hon. gentlemen opposite were very ready to charge the government with extravagance in connection with civil government, and yet they tried their best to increase it. He then placed upon his desk a return, numbering some 4 099 pages, which had cost about $800, and which he said was moved for by the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) on the 30th January, 1884, and which was brought down on the 15th February last, but up to this date that hon. gentleman had never taken the trouble to look at the returns. Motion carried.

BIRTHS.

At Halifax, on 13th inst., the wife of Mr. A. M. Liddell, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Tyner, Dakota, by the Rev. John Stewart, Mr. Frederick Beatrice, to Miss Martha A. Carr, daughter of late John Carr, all formerly of P. E. Island.

On 3rd March, by the Rev. A. S. Stewart, Mr. Angus Bell, of Belle Creek, to Euphemia Bell, of Wood Islands.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. S. H. Rice, Mr. James W. Villet, to Miss Isabella McKinnon, both of Lot 35, P. E. Island.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. Roderick McLeod, of Ugg, to Miss Maggie Weatherbie, of Vernon River.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. J. McLeod, Mr. A. M. Smith, of Eldon, Belfast, to Miss M. J. Gillis, of Newton, Belfast.

In San Francisco, Feb. 12th, by Rev. Father Reilley, O. P., Charles A. McPhee, formerly of Georgetown Royalty, P. E. I., to Ellen C. McDonald, of Oakland, formerly of Mount Stewart, P. E. I.

At Highfield, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, Mr. George A. Seller, to Miss Annie S. Johnston, eldest daughter of the late John Johnston, Esq.

DIED.

At Indian River, on the 10th inst., after an illness of five years, Margaret Ann youngest daughter of James McCarvell, aged 6 years.

At Sea, during a voyage from India to London, on the 4th, 1884, Capt. James McLellan, aged 62 years. Deceased was a brother of Mr. Hugh McLellan of Summerside.

At Charlottetown, on the 8th inst., of croup, Henry Michael, only son of Peter and Ellen McRuskin, aged 2 months.

Of Consumption, at Forest Hill, on Jan. 12th, Neil McDonald, aged 25 years, son of Peter and Margaret McDonald. He leaves four brothers and two sisters to mourn the loss of a dutiful son and kind and loving brother.

At Dundas, Feb. 14th, 1885, Mr. Ewen McDonald aged 84 years, after a long illness caused by Cancer in the tongue.

At the residence of her son, Hope River parish, on the 5th of March, 1885, Margaret Reid, relict of the late John Reid, in the 71st year of her age. Her funeral took place on the 7th inst., when a large concourse of people accompanied her remains to their last resting place. May her soul rest in peace.

At Eldon, on the 16th ult., Isabella, relict of the late James A. Halliday, in the 71st year of her age.

March 13th, in this city, of embolism of the heart, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Charles Cameron, aged 39 years, leaving a husband and four children to mourn their loss.

Deeply regretted, at the residence of P. G. Fraser Montague, on the 7th inst., Matilda Elliott, youngest daughter of the late George Elliott, merchant, of Liverpool, England, aged 76 years.

At St. Catherine's, West River, on the 13th March, Sarah, beloved wife of John D. McPayden, aged 39 years. Deceased was third daughter of the late Donald Bane.

At Summerside, March 13th, 1885, after two years suffering of bleeding at the lungs, Joseph Quinn, the only son of Mrs. P. Quinn, aged 23 years. He leaves a mother and two sisters to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace.

On the 12th inst., of congestion of the brain, Theophilus Guy, aged 10 years and 10 months, youngest son of Theodorie Abbott, Union Road.

At Mount Stewart Bridge, on the 12th inst., after a short and severe illness, Sarah Jane Hutch, beloved wife of William Vickerson, in the 51st year of her age.

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

A Most Nutritious Food and Medicine.

DR. LEHRMAY JOHNSON, of Carterville, Ga., says: "I take great pleasure in saying your Emulsion has proved itself in my hands a most efficient remedy, in the various wasting conditions calling for such a nutriment."

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair cells to healthy action, and promotes a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the natural hair beautiful and abundant; keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

A LADY writes: "I could not sleep, and would get up in the morning feeling tired and hardly enough life to get out of bed. I had no appetite, and my face was all covered with pimples. I used three bottles of Hoxey's Iron and Quinine Tonic, and am now enjoying good health.

Good Codfish at W. P. COLWELL'S.

The decided beneficial effect of "Parmenter's" Emulsion in the treatment of female weaknesses and nervous prostration, has given it a wide-spread reputation, and in every case the story is the same: "my health is so improved since using it," "I am like a new woman," that we do not hesitate to recommend it to everyone in need of a health restorer. Always ask for Parmenter's Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

Use Estey's Fragrant Philodorma for Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, etc.

A large assortment of Tea Pots will be sold cheap at W. P. COLWELL'S.

When the blood is loaded with impurities and moves sluggishly in the veins, an alterative is needed, as this condition of the vital fluid cann