THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1888.

VICTORY IN SHELBURNE.

The election for the House of Commons, which took place in Shelburne County, N. S., on the 22nd inst., resulted in the return of the Government candidate, Gen. Laurie, by a majority of forty-one votes. This is not a very large majority; but when we come to consider all the circumstances, we must regard this election as one of the most important victories gained by the Government since the general election in 1887.

Until about a year ago Shelburne never returned a Liberal-Conservative; but, on the contrary, was always regarded as one of the banner Grit constituencies of the Dominion. So strongly Liberal was this county considered, that prior to 1878 the Conservatives never put a candidate in the field, but allowed the Grit nominee at the different elections to be returned by acclamation. In 1878 the Liberal-Conservatives nominated a man; but he was badly beaten, although there were two Liberals running. In 1882 the Grit majority was reduced below two hundred, and at the general election, in 1887, Mr. Robertson, Grit, was elected over General Laurie by only thirty-four votes. Robertson was unseated for bribery by agents, and in the election which followed, in December last, General Laurie defeated Robertson by the small majority of eight votes, and this was the first time Shelburne elected a Conservative.

This is the history of the strength of parties in Shelburne for twenty-one years. Let us now see what were the issues in the recent election, and how the canvass was conducted. The Opposition made Unrestricted Reciprocity the sole question during the campaign, and as the electors of Shelburne are composed almost exclusively of farmers and fishermen, it ought to have many friends there, if anywhere. But the result shows that the people of Shelburne are not to be fooled by any such false political doctrine. They are observers of the progress Canada is making under Liberal-Conservative rule, and have, in consequence, entrusted the destinies of their country to those who are their best friends.

The Opposition made a dead set on the county, and the contest was an unequal one. General Laurie is a man of seventy-six years of age, and was prevented by illness from making much of an active canvass, and the only outside assistance he had was from Mr. Cahan, of the Halifax *Herald*. On the other hand, his opponent, Mr. Congdon, is a young, active man, a lawyer and a good speaker, if we believe his own friends. Besides, Mr. Fielding, Premier of Nova Scotia, stumped the whole county in Mr. Congdon's behalf, and he was assisted by Mr. McCoy, M. P. P., Recorder of Halifax. It will thus be seen that the Liberal-Conservative candidate had great odds against him, and his triumphant election shows that the people of Shelburne are alive to their own interests, and are not to be dazzled by the sophistry of Mr. Fielding and his satellites.

From being a Grit stronghold we have seen Shelburne lessening by degrees the Liberal vote, until it was reduced to a minimum, and now it is in the ascending scale, and increases the Conservative vote at every opportunity. No doubt in a short time it will become one of the strongest Conservative constituencies in Nova Scotia.

SIR JOHN AND THE TREATY.

It will be remembered that, a few weeks ago, Mr. Laurier, leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, took occasion, while making a speech at St. Thomas, to censure the Government of Sir John Macdonald in connection with the question of the fisheries. Mr. Laurier was pleased to take the same view of the subject as the United States politicians. He said the conduct of the Government was cruel, and thought they should make greater concessions to the United States. A great number of the Grit papers, of course, approved of Mr. Laurier's views, as expressed in that St. Thomas speech.

Quite recently the London, Ont., *Free Press*, an independent journal, made some unauthorized statements, which were construed by the Grits to indicate that the Government was going to recede from its position regarding the fishery treaty; and, always anxious to abuse Sir John and his party, no matter how inconsistent with their former declarations such a course might be, the same papers which had approved of Laurier's views, as expressed at St. Thomas, were beginning to pour out the vials of their wrath against the Government when Sir John spoiled their little game. At the Chapleau banquet, held in Ottawa a few days ago, the veteran Premier said, regarding the treaty:

"It was a fair treaty, and I believe, after the Presidential election is over, after the temporary fever has subsided, and when they get down to the calm coolness that characterizes the Americans, they will look with more favorable eyes upon the treaty, and that they will have another arrangement based on the same lines and principles as the treaty which they have rejected. I hope and believe that that will be the case. Whether it be or not our course as a Government, the course of the Parliament as a Parliament, the course of the people as supporting the action of the Parliament and the Government will say that we have rectified this treaty; we are anxious to carry it out, and if you don't choose to accept it we cannot help it. The responsibility rests upon your shoulders. We will rely upon the treaty of 1818, and we will just rest upon the law, and let the law take its course, and if there be any difficulties as to the construction of that treaty, we must find some mode by arbitration or otherwise to decide what the true legal meaning of the convention of 1818 is. That will be the course of the Canadian Government; that will be the course of the Canadian Parliament; that will be the course approved of by the vast majority of the people. But I have no fear that there will be any difficulty with the United States. If there be any question of the construction of the treaty, we can leave to some tribunal elected by both sides to settle what those obstacles are."

These authoritative statements of Sir John Macdonald put the Government's course in its proper light before the public, and those erratic journals will have to try something else.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The value of Canadian exports during September aggregated $9,500,000; imports $9,700,000. Duty collected $2,150,500.

Alderman Whitehead, London's next Lord Mayor, will be installed on the 9th of November. He is a fanmaker by trade, but is, of course, very wealthy. It is necessary that he should be so, as the salary for his year of office, $50,000, will scarcely meet half his expenses. During his reign of one year, the Lord Mayor ranks as and has the precedence of an English Earl, and is addressed officially and in private as "My Lord," and his wife ranks at court as a Countess. When the term is over they sink back into plain Mr. and Mrs.

Advices from Rome say there were four hundred passengers on the train crushed by a landslide near Polenga, a few days ago. The work of unearthing the dead bodies has been impeded by cold and snow. Some heart-rending scenes were presented. A mother who had been driven mad by the catastrophe refused to release from her embrace two dead children. A young priest was buried two hours, and when extracted it was found that his hair had turned white. An entire family, consisting of six persons, were killed. All the officials attached to the train were killed.

The Grits, according to the opinions expressed by their journals regarding Commercial Union, seem to be a good deal like Wilkens McCawber, "waiting for something to turn up." They announced some time ago that this question was to be made the test in all elections till the end of the present Government. Before the late election in Shelburne, N. S., they promised themselves victory on this question; but since the election proved, like so many others which had preceded it, that they are every day getting further and further from the desired goal, they say that at the general election they will make a clean sweep. As Mr. Jingle would express it, this is consoling, very.

William Preeper, found guilty in Halifax last winter of the murder of Peter Doyle at Musquodoboit last fall, was, on Thursday last, sentenced by Judge Ritchie to be hanged on the 19th of January next. Some objections, which had been taken by the prisoner's counsel to the trial, are now pending the decision of the Supreme Court at Ottawa. The decision of this court will probably determine whether or not the sentence will be carried out. During the same term of the court at Halifax, Mrs. Doyle, wife of the murdered man, was tried for being an accessory with Preeper to the murder of her husband, and was, after a six days trial, acquitted.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., dated the 24th inst., says that the District Attorney of Carbon county issued warrants for the arrest of the engineers, look-outs, flagmen and conductors concerned in the recent accident, charging them with gross negligence and wilful misconduct, and for failing to observe the precautions and rules which it was their duty to obey and observe while they were employed in the conveyance of passengers for the Lehigh Valley railway company, causing the great accident at Mud Run, which resulted in killing and injuring many persons. The coroner's jury in the recent railroad disasters at Washington, Pa., says the same despatch, rendered a verdict, placing the responsibility for the accident on Conductor Heck, of the shifting engine, and charging him with involuntary manslaughter in causing the deaths of Engineer Noonan and Fireman McAuliffe, the testimony showing that he had ordered the switch opened and then failed to see that it was closed. Edward Boon, the new switch hand who opened the switch, was condemned for gross negligence. The coroner issued a warrant for Heck's arrest.

Considerable excitement has of late been created in railway circles in Manitoba, on account of the dead lock between the Canadian Pacific Company and the projectors of the Red River Valley Railroad. The Government of Manitoba are committed to the completion of the last-named road; but the track of this road has to cross the line of the Canadian Pacific. The C. P. R. company do not think that railway tracks should cross their line at pleasure. The charter of their road provides that under certain conditions only can a track be built across their line, and the company hold that the conditions do not exist in the case of the Red River Valley road. Accordingly, when the builders of the latter road approached the track of the C. P. R., they found an engine in their way, and a number of men prepared to resist any encroachment on their rights. In this state of things Premier Greenway telegraphed to Sir John Macdonald, asking his interference. Sir John promptly replied that the Dominion Government had no control over the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; that if they were acting illegally they could be punished; but, if within their rights, the courts would, no doubt, protect them. Since then the Manitoba Government employes managed to make a crossing at a certain point; but the C. P. R. company's men tore it up. Things are in this unsettled state, and it is not known yet what the upshot will be.

A DIPLOMATIST CAUGHT NAPPING.

Sir L. S. Sackville West, British Minister at Washington, has been badly imposed upon by scheming Yankee politicians. He received a letter from a resident of Pomona, Carifornia, who represented himself as an Englishman that had become a naturalized citizen of the United States and wished to obtain the minister's advice as to whether or not he should vote for Cleveland, and wishing to get an expression of opinion as to Mr. West's ideas of Clevelands motives in issuing his retaliation message. The plenipotentiary should have been more easy than to be caught in this trap; but acting in good faith and supposing his correspondent to be in earnest, he wrote him the following letter:

[PRIVATE.]

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th September, and I beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment will lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and by the President's message to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the presidential election thus created. It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation should he be elected, but there is every reason to believe that while upholding the position he has taken he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message. I enclose an article in the New York *Times* of August 22nd and remain,

Yours faithfully,
L. S. Sackville West.

The whole thing proved to be a clever Yankee trick, and Minister West's letter is now doing campaign duty on every Republican platform in the United States. If Cleveland sent out his retaliation message as a political dodge, and this trick will be the means of doing him any injury, it will be a kind of retaliation he did not count on.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The commission appointed to investigate the charges made by the London *Times* against the Irish members of Parliament, re-opened their court in London on the 20th inst, Sir Charles Russell, as leading counsel for Parnell, opened the proceedings by applying for the release from Wexford prison of William Redmond. Justice Hannen, president of the commission, said the same course would be adopted with Redmond as in the case of John Dillon. His release must not be construed to mean that he has been granted immunity from imprisonment. He would be set free only under strict conditions. These would not allow him of taking any part in public life, and would compel him to hold himself strictly a prisoner on parole. Sir Charles Russell intimated that for the present he would not insist upon his application for Redmond's release. Discussions then ensued upon the length of time the court should sit weekly. Counsel for both sides concurred in the proposal to hold sessions upon four days of each week, but the court decided to meet every week daily except Saturday, and asked counsel to expedite the proceedings. Attorney General Webster opened the case for the *Times*. He promised to give the court the fullest information in the *Times'* power regarding the source of evidence against the Irish party which the *Times* had published. He would not treat the case as having anything to do with the merits or demerits of home rule, or of any supposed burning, crisp question. The enquiry was strictly into specific charges made in the O'Donnell action against the *Times*, and he would be careful not to introduce questions beyond the charges. The Attorney General then proceeded to review the *Times'* article on "Parnellism and Crime," going over the old ground. Evidence would be furnished, said Mr. Webster, to prove that ever since the Land League was formed, Parnell and his colleagues were intimately associated with the Irish American advocates of dynamite, and also to show that many untraced crimes were due to the incitement of both the Land and National Leagues. The court room was well filled, but not overcrowded. Perfect order prevailed. The general public was not admitted. Parnell and numerous other Nationalist members of Parliament were present.

On the re-assembling of the commission on the 23rd, Joseph Biggar, one of the Irish members of Parliament involved in the *Times'* charges, personally requested that he be supplied with copies of the speeches read from by Attorney General Webster yesterday which referred to him. The Attorney General promised to supply them and then continued with the presentation of the *Times* case. He said Parnell's supporters had been trying to exhibit him as one who stood aloof from the anti-rent and plan of campaign agitations, but the fact was that as far back as 1880 Mr. Parnell had led the anti-rent movement, and in a speech in the County Kerry in that year he had told his hearers that the Land League had plenty of money to defend those tenant farmers who refused to pay their rents. He referred to the wickedness of the advice given by Boyton, Timothy Harrington and Father O'Leary at the Barryclough meeting in 1881, and said that at that time Parnell and his colleagues did not conceal their sympathies with the Land League's emissaries in crime. The Attorney General reviewed the history of the League and quoted from the alleged Parnell letters which appeared in the *Times*. He said before the case was over all the circumstances under which the *Times* became possessed of the letters would be explained, and the names of persons from whom they were obtained would be known. He declared that before the letters were published they were examined by perfectly independent persons. The handwriting was compared with other of Parnell's writings, and it was agreed that the letters were undoubtedly genuine specimens of his penmanship.

The commission then adjourned.

It turns out after all that both the Attorney General and Sir Henry James appear for the *Times*. There could not be two stronger men. Sir Charles Russell, Parnell's chief counsel, is very able, but as a lawyer scarcely equal to Attorney General Webster, who as a deadly cross examiner has no rival at the English bar. James Asquith, the second for the Parnellites, is known to be quick and ambitious, but has done nothing to justify the belief that he carries metal heavy enough to cope with Webster or James. Mr. Reed, who appears for some of the Parnellites, is a Scotch lawyer. Mr. Lockwood is a highly successful advocate; Lionel Hart subtle and acute. The array of legal talent is sufficiently imposing on both sides, but it is evident to lookers on that the *Times* has the advantage. The result, however, must depend entirely upon the evidence. Mere forensic skill and eloquence will not avail much before three experienced judges. It is believed Mr. Parnell will endeavor to show that the *Times* obtained its letters from Pigott, the man who, after being connected with the Parnellite movement, became their bitter assailant in the days before the convession of Mr. Gladstone to home rule. The *Times* will put two "Invincibles" on the witness stand, as well, probably, as Carey's widow. The omission of Davitt's name in the *Times'* particulars of the charges is much commented on.

On the Erie Railroad, near Greenville, on the 24th inst., a fast freight train ran into the rear of another freight train, instantly killing one brakeman, severely wounding another brakeman and a fireman, and badly scalding the engineer. An express train running in the opposite direction ran into the wreck. Two engines and a dozen cars were wrecked, but no passengers were hurt.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MISCELLANIES.

The music of the Spheres.—The ancients thought that the revolutions of the planets caused a most delightful music. Cicero, in his "Vision of Scipio," has the following: "Whence proceed those sounds so strong, and yet so sweet, that fill my soul? The melody which you hear, and which, though composed in unequal time, is nevertheless divided into regular harmony, is effected by the impulse and motion of the spheres themselves, which, by a happy temper of sharp and grave notes, regularly produces various harmonic effects."

Of course this fanciful theory is opposed to the laws of Natural Philosophy; for, since there is no air nor any other medium except ether intervening between the planets, it is impossible for sound to reach us from any of them, according to that principle: "Sound is not transmitted in a vacuum."

Shakespeare has made use of this fancy in lines unsurpassed for beauty in the English language:—

Sit, Jessica, see how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold;
There is not a single star which thou beholdest
But in its motion like an angel sings,
Still quivering to the young-eyed cherubim.
Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But while this ruddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it.

Cicero was a great admirer of the honest, hard-working farmer. He said of his profession: "Of all gainful professions, nothing is better, nothing more pleasing, nothing more delightful, nothing better becomes a well bred man, than agriculture." Cicero was not quite so complimentary to the counter-hopper of his day. Of course, his remarks do not apply to us in this nineteenth century of ours. He says: "We are to despise all who retail from merchants goods for prompt sale, for they never can succeed unless they lie most abominably."

Alfred the Great excelled not only as a ruler, but also as a scholar. In those early days, and in those troublesome times, he found time to enrich his native tongue with translations and paraphrases from the Latin. The following noble passage is from his writing: "God has made all men equally noble in their original nature. True nobility is in the mind, not in the flesh. I wished to live honorably whilst I lived, and after my life, to leave to the men who were after me my memory in good works."

I have selected the translation of the III meter of Boetius as a specimen of his poetry. Of course the alliteration of the original is lost in the modern English:—

Alas! in how grim
And how bottomless
A gulf labors
The darkling mind,
When it the strong
Storms lash
Of worldly cares;
When it, thus contending,
Its proper light
Once forsakes,
And in woe forgets
The everlasting joy,
And rushes into the darkness
Of this world,
Afflicted with cares!
Thus has it now befallen
This my mind;
Now it no more knows
Of good for God,
But lamentations
For the external world;
To it is need of comfort.

The prayer with which this pious King ends his book is worthy of note. He beseeches God "By the sign of the Holy Cross and by the virginity of the Blessed Mary, and by the obedience of the Blessed Michael, and by the love of all the saints and their merits," that his mind might be made steadfast to the Divine Will and his own soul's need.

The butterfly's powers of observation must be very great. According to Jungkuses, in a certain species each eye is made up of 17,325 lenses, thus allowing the butterfly 34,650 lenses in all. When we recall the fact that the average newspaper reporter has only one lens in each eye (exclusive of eye glass) it will be seen that the butterfly suffers nothing by the comparison with him.

Some things are capable of almost indefinite divisions. A grain of musk may scent a room for twenty years, and still have lost but little of its weight.

Gold may be beaten out so thin that 360,000 leaves are required to make the thickness of an inch. It would therefore take about 1800 such leaves to equal the thickness of one leaf of paper, and a book an inch thick of this gold leaf would contain as many pages as an ordinary library of 1800 volumes.

I send you a copy of Father Prout's translation of the French song "Malbrouck s'en va-t-en guerre."

Malbrouck, the prince of commanders,
Is gone to the war in Flanders;
His fame is like Alexander's
But when will he come home?

Perhaps at Trinity Feast, or
Perhaps he may come at Easter;
Egad! he had better make haste, or
We fear he may never come.

For Trinity Feast is over,
And has brought no news from Dover;
And Easter is past, moreover,
And Malbrouck still delays.

Milady in her watch tower
Spends many a pensive hour,
Not knowing when or how her
Dear lord from England stays.

While sitting quite forlorn in
That tower, she saw returning
A page clad in deep mourning,
With faltering step and slow

"O page, prithee, come faster!
What news do you bring of your master?
I fear there is some disaster,
Your looks are so full of woe."

"The news I bring, fair lady,"
With sorrowful accent said he,
"Is one you are not ready
So soon, alas! to hear.

"But since to speak I'm hurried,"
Added this page, much flurried,
"Malbrouck is dead and buried,"
And here he shed a tear.

"He's dead! he's dead as a herring!
For I beheld his herring,
And four officers transferring
His corpse away from the field.

"One officer carried his sabre
And he carried it not without labor,
Much envying his neighbor,
Who only bore a shield.

"The third was helmet-bearer—
That helmet which on its wearer
Filled all who saw with terror,
And covered a hero's brains.

"Now, having got so far, I
Find that—by the Lord Harry!—
The fourth is left nothing to carry—
So there the thing remains."

Melissa.

Mr. Peter Cummiskey, son of John Cummiskey, of Fort Augustus, was one of the workmen employed on the Short Line Railway for some four or five months past. On Tuesday of last week he had occasion to visit one of the blacksmith's shops along the line, and while there picked up a small box of dynamite caps. While examining the caps a spark from the anvil flew into the box, and in less time than it takes to tell it there was an explosion. As a result of the explosion Mr. Cummiskey's left hand and part of the right were blown off, and his face was badly injured. The blacksmith, who stood some ten feet off, was knocked senseless. Mr. Cummiskey lived till Thursday morning at four o'clock. He was conscious until a few minutes before death. His remains were brought to this city by a fellow-workman—John Laverty—on Saturday evening, and were taken to Fort Augustus for interment on Sunday afternoon. The deceased was about twenty-four years of age, and bore a good character. His relatives and friends have our sympathy in their bereavement.—St.

Perkins & Syme are displaying a large stock of woolen, cotton, linen and silk goods. See their ad.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Messrs. Taylor Bros., contractors for the building of the new skating rink, are making rapid progress with the work.

Read Stanley Bros. advertisement. They never increase the price, and each season their business grows Bigger and Bigger.

The Inman Line steamer *City of Paris*, a sister ship to the *City of New York*, was launched on the Clyde on the twenty-third inst.

The schooner *Alert*, owned by Mr. D. Farquharson, which loaded with oats and potatoes at Crapaud a few days ago, is reported ashore at Cariboo, N. S.

In our obituary column to-day will be found a notice of the death of Dr. Hobkirk, the oldest and one of the most widely known physicians of Charlottetown.

Several thousand miners went on a strike in Yorkshire, England, a few days ago, and coal has advanced in consequence from thirty to forty per cent.

At the parliamentary election at Marthyr Tidville, England, on the 26th, Morgaan was elected over Griffiths by a vote of 7149 to 4956. Both candidates were Gladstonians.

The barkentine *Ervma*, Capt. Ledwell, arrived at this port on Monday last, after a run of twenty-five days from Liverpool, with a general cargo for the owners, Messrs. Peake Bros. & Co.

Mrs. Delia S. Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, has addressed a letter to the Irish American voters in New York, appealing to them to support the Democratic State ticket.

The action for libel brought by Parnell in the Scotch courts against the London *Times* was opened at Edinburgh on the 23rd inst. The day's business was limited to the adjustment of pleadings.

A petition seeking to unseat Emmerson, recently elected in Albert County, N. B., for contempt practices, was filed at Fredericton a few days ago by Albert W. Bennet as counsel for Peter Duffy.

The steamer *Halifax* arrived here from Boston about half past six this morning. When near the wharf she essayed to turn and went aground near the Rosebank shore, where she will probably remain until high water this evening.

On our first page will be found the first of a series of letters from Ireland to be contributed to the New York *Freeman's Journal* and *La Verite*, by the editor of the last named paper. These letters will be of special interest and will repay perusal.

We publish to-day the first instalment of the proceedings of the Parnell Commission. As this trial is likely to last a long time, and will be of unusual interest to the general public, we will endeavor to keep our readers posted as the case progresses.

Captain Simpson, of the Spanish steamer *Escalona*, while superintending the raising of the anchor preparatory to sailing from St. John, N. B. a few days ago, fell overboard and was drowned. He was a native of Dundee, Scotland, and was forty years of age.

All desirous of having first class boots or shoes made should call on Mr. Patrick Kelly, Richmond Street, near Queen. He has on hand a large stock of fashionable and durable uppers of all kinds just imported from the manufacturers. All who favor him with their orders will be sure to get satisfaction.

The St. John *Globe* of a recent date says: Mr. Henry Mills, raftsman, of Indiantown, who was one of the interested parties in the Carland estate, Belfast, Ireland, has received an instalment of his share amounting to $9,800. The bulk of this fortune goes to Mrs. Cherry Moore, of Fredericton Junction.

Messrs. Dodd & Rogers have just put down an excellent flag pavement in front of their building, used as a hardware store and drug store, on Queen Street. This is creditable to them; these are the kind of permanent improvements the city stands in need of. It is to be hoped others will follow their example.

The last number of the *Dominion Illustrated* has some fine illustrations of scenes on the Skeena River, and views of portages near Lake Monroe. It also has engravings of the principal officers of the "Royal School of Infantry," Toronto. John Talon Lesperance contributes an interesting article entitled "Canada Populata."

The second meeting of the Charlottetown branch of the League of the Cross was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday evening last. Although the weather was disagreeable there was a large attendance. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Father McElmeel and others. About twenty-five new members joined the League.

On account of the large amount of space required for the accommodation of our advertising patrons, our readers will pardon us if our literary department is not as extensive this week as we would wish. Our constantly increasing advertising patronage shows that our business men realize that the Herald is the best medium through which to reach the general public.

Of those tried before the Stipendiary Magistrate in this city for assaulting the train hands at Richmond Station, on the day of the Summerside Exhibition, Joseph A. McPhee was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labor; John McAtee was fined five dollars and costs, and Jos. D. McDonald was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment, with hard labor. The others were discharged.

On Friday last a four-year old daughter of Mr. John D. Rodd, Winsloe Road, came to her death under most pitiful circumstances. She was laughing and playing about the stable with two little boys and the hired man, when she went to pass behind a horse, usually regarded as very quiet. He kicked her in the head, and she died instantly. To add to the painfulness of the accident, Mr. Rodd was away from home at the time.

At the regular annual meeting of the Caledonian Club of P. E. Island, held last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chief—Lieutenant-Governor McDonald (re-elected); President—Lieut.-Col. James D. Irving (re-elected); 1st Vice-President—J. McIsaac; 2nd Vice-President—D. McRae; Treasurer—J. W. Morrison (re-elected); Financial Secretary—Angus A. McDonald (re-elected); Recording Secretary—J. M. Campbell (re-elected); Cor. Secretary, D. McNeill; Piper—Peter Ferguson (re-elected.) Directors—A. C. McDonald, H. L. McDonald, R. J. Campbell, J. J. Davies, A. R. Beaton, J. Ross, N. McKelvie, S. McRae, J. A. McDonald.

MONDAY'S STORM.

The storm on Monday last was one of the heaviest felt here for many a day. It reached its height about 11 o'clock a. m., when the wind had attained a velocity equal to sixty miles an hour. The tide was quite high in Charlottetown harbor and all the vessels in port were pretty well tossed about. The schooner Enterprise, loaded with potatoes and turnips, dragged her anchors and was driven against Connolly's wharf, where she had her top sides stove in, filled with water and sank; the potatoes and turnips floating about in great numbers. No other great casualty happened in the city. The telephone, telegraph and electric light wires were pretty well tangled, broken and obstructed. In the vicinity of the city a great number of trees were uprooted and in many places fell across the wires. The telephone wires were all working through yesterday afternoon, and the local telegraph service does not seem to have suffered to any great extent.

The Steam Navigation Company's boats had a very rough time; but they both reached their destination, although late in the day. The St. Lawrence left for Pictou shortly after 7 o'clock, and after an extremely stormy passage, reached Pictou about two. She reached here on her return yesterday afternoon at three. The Princes of Wales left Summerside for Point du Chene at 9 o'clock in the morning and reached her destination at 5 in the afternoon. She left Point du Chene on her return at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and reached Summerside at half past 5 a. m., bringing the foreign mails, which were forwarded to this city by the regular forenoon train from Summerside, reaching here at half past ten.

It is reported that the schooner *Mary A. Jewel*, of Rustico, went ashore near Knight's Wharf, Souris, and that the schooner *Favorite* is ashore near the Railway Wharf, in Summerside.

LATEST NEWS.

Ex-Judge Monk died in Montreal on Monday last.

Judge Patterson, of Ontario, has been appointed to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Premier Blair, of New Brunswick, was badly hurt by being thrown from his carriage a few days ago.

News has been received at San Francisco that thirteen whaling vessels, with between five and six hundred men, are caught in the ice in the Arctic regions, and that there is but little hope of their escape.

The steamer *Carroll* sailed for Boston last Thursday afternoon with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mrs. E. Gaul, M. Goodwill, Miss Rosebank, R. McLeod, M. Matheson, M. A. McDonald, J. McPhee, A. McMillan, Miss Collins, Miss Dewar, Miss McCannell, John Murray, Miss McCauley, R. McLean, W. Roberts, Mr. McCormack, Mr. McMillan, Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. McNutt, Jas. Robinson, M. A. McInnis, N. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, A. Wood, John Flood, R. Gallant, John McDonald, Miss C. O'Brien, Mrs. S. Kickham, Miss D. Hall, Miss Power, Miss Galbraith, Miss McIntyre, Mrs. Anderson, Joseph Hurry, James Stewart, Mrs. John T. Crockett, D. McLaughlin, W. A. Houston, H. Deacon, W. McEwen, Mrs. Auld, E. C. McVey, Mr. and Mrs. Quinney.

Mr. W. B. McKenzie, of the engineer's office, Moncton, met with rather a serious accident on Thursday, near L'Islet, where he had been on business in connection with the railway. He in company with four other men were running on a trolley, Mr. McKenzie sitting in front, when rounding a curve a sudden jolt threw him to the ground, one wheel of the trolly passing over his stomach and arm. He was quickly picked up and upon examination it was found no bones were broken, but Mr. McKenzie received a severe shaking up, from which he will not recover for a few weeks at least. In falling from the car his hand was considerably bruised and it is now swollen and very painful.—*Moncton Times.*

The epidemic of yellow fever is slowly ebbing out in Florida. New cases are reported daily, but the type is much milder and deaths are rare. The volunteer corps of visiting physicians are departing for their homes, as the resident doctors can now handle the epidemic easily.

Markets.

BOSTON PRICES, OCT. 25.

Potatoes—Vermont Rose, 75c; Vermont Hebrons, 75c and 80c; New York Burbanks, 50c; New York Hebrons, 50c; New York Rose, 50c; New York Rose stock, 45c and 50c; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia white stock, per brl, $1.50; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Rose and Hebrons, per brl, $1.62½ and $1.75.

There has been a large increase in the supply of Hebrons and prices have been ruling easier. At the close only fancy Houlton lots exceed 50c. Rose have been in good demand at 50c and 55c for good to choice lots. Best Burbanks bringing 55c. Demand not very active and confined to small lots.

Oats—No. 1 white, per bushel, 37½c to 38c; No. 2 white, per bus., 35c to 36c; No. 1, mixed, per bushel, 35c; No. 2 mixed, per bushel, 32c.

Eggs—Eastern extras, 24c; P. E. I., 21c to 22½c; duck eggs, per dozen, 20c.

There has been a liberal supply of everything except strictly choice fresh laid. Prices are not much changed, but are showing a wider range. Eastern extras are scarce and wanted and strictly fresh laid Nfldland extras are in good demand at 22c. P. E. Island lots are selling generally at about 21½c and 22½c, but some inferior range down to 19c, and a few of the best are held a shade above quotations. Western quiet at 21c and 22c. Good ice house lots sell slowly at about 20c. Choice limed in good demand at 18c.

Fish—Herring, pickled, Labrador, per brl, $5.50; bay, split, $3.75; shore, $3; cod, dry, shore, large, $5.50; cod, dry, shore, medium, $4.25; hake, new, $2.25; haddock, new, $2.50; cels, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, per lb, 7c to 8c; salmon, Labrador, No. 1, per brl, $19; salmon, Labrador, No. 2, per brl, $17; mackerel, extra, shore, per brl, $20 to $22; mackerel, No. 1 shore, a brl, $24 to $26; mackerel, No. 2, shore, per brl, $20 to $22; mackerel, No. 3, large, rimmed, $16; mackerel, No. 3, plain, $13.

Oils—Of each of all kinds are very light and held for full prices. Mackerel are very scarce and firm at advanced quotations.

ST. JOHN PRICES.

Fish—Codfish, per quintal, large, dry, $4 to $4.25; codfish, per quintal, medium, dry, $4; herring, bay, split, per brl, $3.75 to $3.75.

Oats—Feeding, 50c.
Potatoes, per bushel, 55c.
Eggs per doz., fresh, 17c.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel, 45c to 47c.
Oats—P. E. I., per bushel, 47c to 48c.
Eggs, 14c to 15c.
Cattle, $3 to $7 per 100.
Butter, choice, 20c to 22c.
Butter, ordinary, 17c to 18c.
Hides, 6c to 6½c.
Fish—Herring, round shore, No. 1, $4; dry cod, per quintal, large, shore, from store, $4.25 to $4.75; small, shore, prime, $4 to $4.25; mackerel, extra No. 1, $19.50; No. 1, $15.50; large No. 2, $16.50 to $17; No. 2, $13; large No. 3, $8.75 to $10.50; No. 3, $8.50.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.06 to $0.07
Beef (small) per lb	0.07 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to 0.06
Veal, per pound	0.05 to 0.06
Pork (small)	0.10 to 0.12
Pork, by the carcass	0.7½ to 0.08
Ham, per lb	0.13 to 0.14
Lard, per lb	0.08 to 0.10
Butter (fresh)	0.18 to 0.20
Butter (tub)	0.17 to 0.18
Oats (stack) per bushel	0.30 to 0.35
Eggs, per doz	0.17 to 0.18
Hay, per 100 lb	0.80 to 0.90
Potatoes, per bushel	0.35 to 0.50
Hides, per lb	0.05 to 0.06
Flour, per cwt	3.00 to 3.10
Oatmeal, per cwt	3.10 to 3.25
Supple, per load	1.00 to 2.00
Hides, per lb	0.06 to 0.07
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.08 to 0.09
Sheep pelts	0.60 to 0.90
Lamb skins	0.15 to 0.20
Cabbage, per head	0.05 to 0.10
Pigs (young) per pig	3.00 to 5.00
Turnips, per pound	0.12 to 0.00
Codfish, per doz	0.50 to 0.75

Local and Special News.

Private.—I tell you the Boots made by Goff Bros are the best for the Fall, and very cheap.—tf

Boot and Shoe Factory. Cheapest and Best Boots at Goff Bros., successors to Dorsey, Goff & Co.—tf

Ladies about to buy Table Linens or Towels should look over Jas Paton & Co's stock of New Worsteds, Napkins, Damasks, Sheetings, Blankets and Red Comforters. Nothing better can be offered and the prices are the lowest.

James Paton & Co are now selling many lines of tasty and novel Goods, which purchasers would do well to ask for when shopping. A magnificent show of Furs for the approaching winter season; Lined Cloaks, Astrachan Mantles and Jackets, Children's Ulsters, Ringwood Cloth and Kid Gloves, Trimmings, Velveteens, Millinery, Corsets, etc.

Do you want a new Carpet, new Oilcloths, or Window Shades Rugs, Mats, etc.? See Paton's immense variety. Sure to please in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Wool, Scotch, Felt, or Jute. James Paton & Co, Market Square.

Don't pay out money for Clothing without seeing James Paton & Co's stock, complete. Wear well, fit well, look well, and please the pocket.

Trade increasing. Because our customers feel safe in buying our Boots and getting them at the lowest price. Goff Bros.

The largest assortment, the best designs and the lowest prices in Carpets, at James Paton & Co's, Market Square.

James Paton & Co., have two rooms full of Reefers and Overcoats. They mean business and won't be undersold by anyone.

The finest stock of Boots and Shoes ever shown in Charlottetown, at prices the lowest ever asked for first-class goods, at the Dominion Boot & Shoe Store, J. B. Macdonald, proprietor.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Lord Dufferin has received the titles of Marquis of Dufferin and Earl of Ava from the Imperial Government, for adding Burmah to the British Empire. Ava is the ancient name of Burmah.

Fits.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Oct. 24, 1888. 1y

When the Pope mentioned the temporal power to the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor's brother called at the Vatican that moment. Count Bismarck, old Bismarck's son, arose and said "It won't do to keep a prince waiting." The scheme was premeditated by King Humbert of Italy.

Deafness Cured.—A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 2d.—Address Dr. Nicholson, 20, St. John Street, Montreal.—Oct. 10, 1888.—1y

The Pope says that his worst enemies are the people of his own country.

Praiseworthy.—"Last summer I was entirely laid up with liver complaint. A friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters; I did so, and four bottles cured me. I cannot praise this remedy too much." John H. Rivers, Orr Lake, Ont.

Japan.—Ten million pounds sterling will be spent by the Japanese Government in the next ten years, for the purchase of fifteen ironclads and thirty torpedo boats. They have already some great warships. Their army is one hundred thousand strong in time of peace and is equal to the German army in discipline.

Important to Workingmen.—Artisans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful corns, stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure for outward or internal use.

The Emperor of Germany is an inveterate cigarette smoker. So much so that he smokes a cigarette after each dish when he is dining.

On the Platform.—Public speakers and singers are often troubled with sore throat and hoarseness and are liable to severe bronchial attacks which might be prevented and cured by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best throat and lung remedy in use.

Attorney General Webster has been forced to acknowledge to the Judges that the London *Times'* letters are forgeries.

The Triumphant Three.—"During three years suffering with dyspepsia I tried almost every known remedy but kept