THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1888.

DEFECTS IN OUR POLICE SYSTEM.

During the past summer quite a number of persons from different parts of Canada and the United States visited this Province, and all seemed much pleased with what they saw, particularly in this city and its environs. Among these visitors were several gentlemen connected with newspapers in different cities of the United States. Two of these gentlemen in particular communicated to their respective papers their impressions of their visit to Charlottetown, and certainly their accounts were, in the highest degree, favorable. The Herald and other city papers had great pleasure in reproducing, for the perusal of the reading public these most pleasing and, indeed, highly flattering expressions of opinion of our city and its people which these strangers had formed. We feel sure there is no one in our midst, who read these accounts but felt a certain degree of pride in belonging to a place which impressed these visitors so favorably.

Having said so much by way of introduction, we wish to make a few observations regarding certain matters in connection with the conduct of our civic affairs, which are far from creditable, which are, indeed, in the highest degree discreditable, in fact, disgraceful. We wish it distinctly understood that we have no personal motives in making these remarks, nor are we actuated by a disposition of indiscriminate fault-finding. We wish simply to refer to a condition of things which should not exist in any well regulated city, and which, if known to those who have thought fit to make such pleasing allusions to our city and its people through the press, must necessarily very much lessen their good opinions of us.

The first matter to which we will refer in this connection is the manner in which the police protection of this city is conducted. The generally accepted notion regarding police officers is that their duty is to perambulate the districts of the town or city in which they are employed, to preserve order, to see that the peace is kept, and to permit no interference with the citizens in the exercise of their legitimate rights. At least these are the duties they perform in all properly regulated cities. The districts assigned to different detachments of police are called beats, and every beat is supposed to be in charge of one or more officers at all hours.

Now, we would wish to know how many policemen in this city of Charlottetown can be found on their beats at any hour of the night or day? Who has ever known of any little disturbance to take place within the limits of their jurisdiction that they were on hand to restore order? Is it not invariably the case that they are found moving towards the scene when all is over and the combatants have desisted at their own sweet will, or through sheer exhaustion? More than this, is it not a fact that certain sections of the city, not the farthest from the Police Station, are the nightly *rendezvous* of the ruder element of the city's population, where they, till an advanced hour of the night, disturb the peaceful citizens by their hootings, their blasphemous language, their obscenities and their ribaldries? They persist in this course night after night with impunity, and have, doubtless, come to regard this kind of conduct as a matter of right, having remained so long undisturbed. Nor is this all. Look at our street corners in the most public portions of the city every evening in the week, but particularly on Sunday evenings when people are returning from the churches. The crowds on the corners and along the sidewalks are so great that it is sometimes difficult for pedestrians to force a passage. Observe, too, the conduct of those who are in possession; the sidewalks are generally saturated with expectorations of tobacco juice, and the most low and vulgar remarks are indulged in, relative to the passers by.

Are the police to be seen? Yes, sometimes they are within a short distance; but instead of busying themselves in making the rabble "move on," they would almost appear to be watching to see if any peaceful citizen endeavoring to effect a passage would have the temerity to interfere with those gentlemen (?) in possession of the sidewalks.

In anything we have here said we have not exaggerated; indeed, we have hardly stated the case strong enough, as all the law abiding citizens of Charlottetown must be fully aware. Now, this being the condition of affairs, is it not time there was a change. Surely those charged with this matter do not desire that we should retrograde instead of advance. It therefore behooves them to look to their laurels, if they do not wish to have the imputation cast upon them that they desire our city to be ruled by the roughs and hoodlums.

Late Ottawa advices say that, during the past nine months, Canadian imports from Great Britain have decreased eleven per cent. as compared with the same period last year; and also that Canadian exports to Great Britain have decreased fourteen per cent. This decrease has been principally in wheat, while the exports of flour, cheese and sheep show a marked increase.

WIMAN AND ANNEXATION.

Mr. Erastus Wiman, the father of Commercial Union, which has, during the past year and a half, formed a large portion of the stock-in-trade of Grit orators and editors, has rather put his foot in it in his last move relative to the designs of the United States on Canada. It will be remembered that he sent a despatch to the Canadian newspapers a short time ago, to the effect that the committee of foreign relations of the United States Senate had under consideration a resolution relative to the purchase of Canada by the United States. Subsequently he sent another despatch asking that the previous one, if not delivered, should be withdrawn. This, however, came too late, as his first despatch had found its way into the public press.

Mr. Wiman evidently feels pretty bad over the effect these mysterious movements of his were likely to have, and he seeks to explain and excuse himself in a letter which he has addressed to the Canadian press. In this letter he goes on to say that, after having sent the first message, he argued with himself that the movement in favor of political union with the United States was not strong in Canada, and that the result of a resolution looking towards that end, if passed, would have the effect of injuring commercial union, which he had so much at heart. In pursuance of these ideas he wrote a letter to Senator Sherman, admonishing that gentleman that it would be advisable to hasten slowly in the matter of passing a resolution in favor of political union with Canada, and giving the Senator his reasons for coming to that conclusion. A copy of this letter, together with Sherman's reply thereto, has been published in the Canadian papers.

Poor Mr. Wiman seems to have a hard time in discharging simultaneously the duties of adviser to the Grits in Canada and the Republicans in the United States, which he has voluntarily taken upon himself. Mr. Sherman, in his reply, informs Mr. Wiman that the question of the absorption of the Dominion by the United States has, for the present, been postponed, but not abandoned. This must be a source of great consolation to Mr. Wiman, who pretends to be so anxious for the welfare of this country. It is altogether likely that this question of buying off Canada has just been brought up by the Republicans as a political move against President Cleveland. Whatever may be the object in view, our friends across the border may save themselves the trouble of considering the question of annexation.

"One good effect of Mr. Wiman's despatch," says the Ottawa *Citizen*, "has been to produce a feeling of indignation throughout the Dominion. The people of this country are not prepared for any such humiliation as the extinction of their country. When they desire a change in their position they will seek it themselves, but they are not in a mood to have their destiny made a matter of bargain and sale between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, as proposed by Mr. Sherman. That gentleman has informed Mr. Wiman that the matter will not be brought up in Congress this session, but he intends to have it ventilated next year. He might as well spare himself the trouble; for it is absurd to imagine that the British Government would listen to proposals from Washington having for their object the political union of the Dominion with the neighboring Republic. The natural answer would be: 'What has Canada to say on the subject?' The people of the Dominion do not want annexation, and Mr. Sherman might as well abandon his scheme, as it must come to grief."

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN SOURIS.

An affray took place in Souris on Friday night last, which resulted disastrously to some of the participants. It appears that a United States fishing vessel, named the *Orient*, was in that port on the day mentioned, and the crew were on shore enjoying themselves according to their own ideas of things. In the evening they, according to the evidence before us, attacked some of the townspeople, and the latter, having received reinforcements, determined on retaliating. With this object in view they followed the invaders down towards the wharves, and then a rough and tumble row was indulged in, when sticks, stones, and other weapons and missles were freely used. In the midst of the *melee* one unfortunate member of the crew of the *Orient* seems to have fallen over the bank, which is about thirty feet high at that place, and was found on the shore bleeding profusely from a wound in the head and was nearly dead. He was carried to McInnis's forge, near by, and subsequently to McInnis's house, and a physician was sent for. The unfortunate man lingered until about five o'clock on Saturday morning, when he died.

An inquest was held on Saturday before E. B. Muttart, M. D., Coroner, and the evidence of the other members of the crew and several others was taken, when the jury returned a verdict that "the deceased came to his death, on the evening of the 12th of October, instant, by accidentally falling over the bank, east of Stone's wharf."

The unfortunate man's name was Joseph M. Strople. He belonged to Guysboro, N. S., was married and had three children. His wife and children are in Canso.

Six other members of the crew were arrested on Friday night or Saturday morning, and were arraigned before a magistrate on Saturday, when four of them were fined $50 each, or four months' imprisonment. Captain Lee, of the *Orient*, paid the fines of two of them, and the other two were sent to Georgetown Jail.

The Prince County Exhibition was held at Summerside yesterday. There was a large attendance. Among the visitors from Charlottetown were His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. Irving, A. D. C.; Hon. Donald Ferguson, P. Blake, M. P. P.; John Ings, C. C. Gardiner, Captain Malcolm McLeod, H. J. Cundall, and several other gentlemen. An address was presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by the Exhibition Committee, to which he suitably replied. He then declared the Exhibition open by calling for three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given. We will give the prize list and particulars next week.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Prince Bismarck has forbidden any further publication of the late Emperor Frederick's diary. This is because that book contained some things that were not palatable to the German Chancellor

Advices from Ottawa state that the contract for the construction of the Chignecto Ship Railway was signed on the 12th inst., and that Mr. Ketchum, the promoter of the scheme, is expected in Canada in a few days.

Those who are largely interested in the forwarding trade say that the recent increase in ocean freights from Canada to England, is largely attributable to the fact that about two hundred of the largest vessels in this trade were removed some time ago to carry coal from England to Brazil. In consequence of the immense system of railways being constructed in that country, large amounts of coal are required, and these vessels have been employed in its carriage.

Hutchieson, the Chicago speculator, who made the corner in wheat a week or two ago, is said to have made from a million and a half to two millions of dollars by that deal. He has not got it yet, and a great deal of it he never will likely get. He has the power to force many of the buyers into bankruptcy; but they cannot pay what they have not got, though he and they could sell what they did not possess. It would be just punishment for these gamblers to be bitten.

An Ottawa despatch of the 12th inst. says notice is given of the re-establishment of a light on the west coast of Sable Island. Mariners are cautioned that there will probably be increased danger to navigation off the west end of the island, in consequence of the submergence of part of the western bar, and the necessary removal of the light further eastward. The bell buoy has been moored off the entrance to Port Medway, and an iron can buoy, painted black, has been moored off the eastern point of the flats inside of Neil's Pond.

A Halifax despatch of the 12th inst. says work is being pushed on the Halifax dry dock, and an army of men are employed in the different branches of construction. Some delay having been caused by want of men, stonecutters have been imported from Scotland and the United States, and laborers from Newfoundland. Some idea can be had of the magnitude of the work when it is stated that 5,000 tons of cement will be used for concrete, and that 52,000 cubic feet of granite goes into the structure. The dock will be finished and in operation next year.

It seems to be generally understood now that Hon. Edward Blake has determined to retire from politics, and to devote his time to the practice of the law. It is also said he has accepted an important brief from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. When in public life Mr. Blake had nothing good to say concerning this company; but now, as a professional man, he is prepared to uphold its rights to the best of his ability. Such are the changes a man's opinions are liable to in the transition from public to private life, and *vice versa*. Mr. Blake is, without any doubt, an able jurist; but as a leader of a party he certainly has not been a success.

Senator Blair (Republican), of New Hampshire, offered a resolution in the United States Senate at Washington, a few days ago, calling on the President for information relative to the trial for treason, the conviction and execution in Canada, in November, 1885, of Louis David Riel, who claimed to have been a naturalized citizen of the United States, and whether the proceedings in the case were according to the due process of law, including the presentation of the fact of Riel's citizenship and defence of insanity. It is now nearly three years since Riel was tried and found guilty, and Mr. Blair's anxiety as to whether the question of his citizenship was properly enquired into at the time, is very likely not so much a dread that any injustice was done Riel at his trial, as a desire to make a point against Cleveland in the coming election. If Mr. Riel was a citizen of the United States he was not a very good one, and Senator Blair may depend that if any more of his compatriots come over here to incite the people to treason, they will be dealt with according to law.

And now it is proposed to move the Capital of the United States to Ottawa! At least the New York *Herald* quizzically suggests such a policy, as a solution of all tariff and fishery misunderstandings? Perhaps it would be a sensible plan, providing the United States wishes to cast its lot in with that of Canada, to be constitutionally governed, and taught what fair play and even-handed justice mean. Or, why not erect the White House on Major's Hill, making it a national rendezvous for indiscreet Bank Presidents and speculative Cashiers—leaving the "tail twisters" and enemies of the "hated Briton," to blow off steam in the open air at Washington. To be sure the Rideau would be a capital reservoir for the reception of tobacco juice, which, mixed with surplus sawdust, might possibly be found, by some ingenious Yankee, to produce under chemical treatment, a destructive explosive by which the Empire could be reduced to ashes or beggary—or both. We do not mean for a moment to insinuate that Canada would refuse to receive the White House and all its surroundings, but we do really doubt that a very hearty welcome would be extended to the mouthing demagogues who at present make life hideous by their insane vaporings and hot-headed anathemas. Perhaps, however, it would be better to postpone the proposed pilgrimage to Canada; meanwhile American statesmen might devote their time to studying national etiquette.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

MISCELLANIES.

The incongruous collection of items to be found in this column may prove of some interest to a small number, at least, of the readers of the Herald. The separate paragraphs will contain nothing that is new or startling; they are hurriedly jotted down. A few old things, however, may be new to some, or they may be presented in a new light.

At this season of the year, a great many remarks are passed concerning the state of the weather, and not very flattering to it either. The poet Richardson thus expressed himself on the subject:—

"How sadly moans the bleak autumnal blast
O'er faded Summer's tomb; the drifting shower
Is pattering on the lone deserted bower;
While fitfully the seared leaves rustle past."

Alchemy.—During the Middle Ages, many persons devoted their lives to the discovery of the Philosopher's Stone and the Elixir of Life. By the former they hoped to be able to transmute the baser metals into gold; by the latter to live for an indefinite period. The pursuit after these chimeras was called alchemy. The first alchemist of any note was Geber, who flourished towards the middle of the eighth century. Though his efforts were not crowned with success, they were not entirely fruitless, for he discovered nitric acid, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, and red oxide of mercury. In fact, the costly experiments of the alchemists were the foundation of the science of chemistry.

Speaking of chemistry reminds me of a sentence quoted in the rhetoric I studied, to exemplify the faulty intermingling of figurative and literal language: "Boyle was the *father* of chemistry and *brother* to the Earl of Cork." This distinguished Milesian, whose name was Richard, was really the first who devoted his time to the study of chemistry, without being at the same time either a miner or a pharmachist.

When we understand that alchemy is the science which treats of the changing of the baser metals to gold, how beautiful are those lines of Shakespeare:—

"Full many a glorious morning have I seen
Flatter the mountain tops with sovran eye,
Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy."

The alchemists imagined that gold being the most precious of metals, if it could be obtained in a liquid form, as *aurum potabile*, it would be the elixir of life so much sought after. Redi, in his famous song, "Racco in Toscana," thus refers to it:—

"T (wine) is the true old *aurum potabile*,
Gilding life when it wears shabbily."

Dr. Johnston has coined the word "gibberish" to express an unintelligible jargon. He took the word from Geber, the alchemist, whose style is extremely obscure.

Mary Queen of Scots was sent to France at the age of six years. She wrote Latin and French with elegance. The following is a translation of her Farewell to France:

Farewell, beloved France, to thee,
Best native land!
The cherished strand
That nursed my tender infancy!
Farewell, my childhood's happy day!
The bark that bears me thus away
Bears but the poorer moiety hence,
The nobler half remains with thee—
I leave it to thy confidence,
But to remind thee still of me!

Melissa.

REUBEN JAMES.

The following excellent poem, which appeared in the Boston *Pilot* of last week, is from the pen of Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, associate editor of the *Pilot*. Mr. Roche, as many of our readers are aware, is the son of our respected townsman, Edward Roche, Esq., Provincial Librarian.

Three ships of war had Preble when he left the Naples shore,
And the knightly king of Naples lent him seven galleys more;
And never since the Argo floated in the middle sea
Such noble men and valiant have sailed in company,
As the men who went with Preble to the siege of Tripoli.
Stewart, Bainbridge, Hull, Decatur—how their names ring out like gold!—
Lawrence, Porter, Trippe, Macdonough, and a score as true and bold:
Every star that lights their banner tells the glory they have won;
But one common sailor's glory is the splendor of the sun.

Reuben James was first to follow when Decatur led aboard
Of the lofty Turkish galley and in battle broke his sword.
Then the pirate captain smote him, till his blood was running fast,
And they grappled, and they struggled, and they fell beside the mast.
Close behind him Reuben battled with a dozen, undismayed,
Till a bullet broke his sword-arm, and he dropped the useless blade.
Then a swinging Turkish sabre clove his left and brought him low,
Like a gallant bark dismasted, at the mercy of the foe.
Little mercy knows the Corsair; high his blade was raised to slay,
When a richer prize allured him where Decatur struggling lay.
"Help!" the Turkish leader shouted, and his trusty comrade sprung,
And his scimitar like lightning o'er the Yankee captain swung.

Reuben James, disabled, armless, saw the sabre flash on high,
Saw Decatur shrink before it, heard the pirate's taunting cry,
Saw, in half the time I tell it, how a sailor brave and true
Still might show a bloody pirate what a dying man can do.
Quick he struggled, stumbling, sliding in the blood around his feet,
As the Turk a moment waited to make vengeance doubly sweet.
Swift the sabre fell, but swifter bent the sailor's head below,
And upon his merciless forehead Reuben James received the blow!

So was saved our brave Decatur; so the common sailor died;
So the love that moves the lowly lifts the great to fame and pride.
But we grudge him not his honors, for whom love like this had birth—
For God never ranks His sailors by the Register of earth!

Speeches of Hon. Edward Whelan.—A few weeks ago we referred briefly to this work. Since then, having perused the volume, we wish to say that those who have not yet procured a copy should lose no time in doing so. Mr. Whelan's public life was closely connected with the inauguration of responsible government in this Province, and his speeches, contained in this book, are the best history we can have of those times. No one who wishes to be well acquainted with the Island's political history can afford to be without a copy of this excellent book.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Harris & Stewart are selling their large stock of Men's and Boys' Winter Clothing very cheap. See their ad.

The steamer *Worcester* arrived from Boston this morning with the usual cargo and the following passengers:—V. C. Underwood, Miss Campbell, Miss McQuarrie, Miss Stewart, T. Caven, Geo. Moores.

The new steamer *Halifax* arrived at the city of Halifax from Glasgow on Saturday night last. She will leave Charlottetown for Boston on Saturday next, the 20th inst., as will be seen in the advertisement.

His Lordship the Bishop announced in the Cathedral on Sunday last that a branch of the "League of the Cross" would be established in this parish before long. This is a temperance society established by Cardinal Manning, and which has done an immensity of good in England, Ireland, Scotland and other places.

We regret to learn of the death of Capt. Daniel McIntyre, master of the fishing schooner *Gertie Evelyn*, which took place at Gloucester, Mass, last week. The captain was a nephew of His Lordship the Bishop, and brother of Dr. McIntyre, M. P., Souris. He was forty-two years of age at the time of his death.

Those who waited all day in the Park at Halifax on Wednesday last to see the sham fight did not see much. The fight took place, but the operations were carried on at such places as not to be seen from the city and vicinity. McNabb's Island was captured by the naval force. That seems to have been the principal event.

Mr. Peter J. Mackie, of the firm of Mackie & Co., Islay, Argyleshire, Scotland, visited this city last week. His visit to this country is in the interests of the Scottish crofters. He wishes to ascertain, from personal observation, the most suitable places for their settlement in Canada. His investigations are purely unofficial and disinterested. He finds that small farms can be bought in the Maritime Provinces for prices not much exceeding what the rent for the same would be in the north of Scotland. He left here on Saturday morning last, and proceeds to Ottawa this week; thence to the Northwest. He bears with him letters from Sir Charles Tupper to the Minister of Agriculture and other members of the Government. He is a genuine Scotchman, and wears the kilts and long stockings of the Highlander. Mr. Mackie is a large farmer at home, having as many as three hundred head of cattle, and many horses.

Beer Bros., as will be seen by their advertisement in another column of the Herald, have reopened their store, after having it completely remodelled, under the direction of Phillips & Chappelle, architects. They have had a brick front put in, with great plate glass windows. Each of the large plates contain over sixty-four square feet, being one hundred inches by ninety-five. The dimensions of the stores are eighty-five feet by thirty-three, on each of the three floors. Their stock, just purchased in London, Paris and other European markets, is twice as large as that of any former year. The second story contains the carpet, fur and house furnishing departments, besides their well-stocked millinery rooms. The third floor is used as a general storeroom, and the basement is used as a storeroom for oilcloths and goods of that kind. They certainly have a beautiful store and an excellent stock, and purchasers would do well to inspect the same before purchasing elsewhere.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A shocking accident occurred at Mud Run, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, on the 10th inst. That date being the anniversary of Father Matthew's birthday, a demonstration was held in his honor at Hazelton, Pa., and it was to the train carrying excursionists home from this meeting that the accident happened. The wrecked train was composed of seventy-eight cars, divided into three sections, and carried five thousand five hundred people. The third section of the train was standing on the track a few hundred yards from Mud Run, waiting for the sections ahead to get out of the way, when suddenly a passenger on the rear platform saw a train approaching at a high rate of speed. Several of those who saw the danger jumped, and escaped. In another instant came the dreadful crash, the engine plunging full length into the mass of humanity. The rear car was driven into the next one two-thirds of its length, and the second was forced into the third. Not a person escaped in the rear car, and the second was crowded with maimed and bleeding bodies, while but few escaped injury in the third car. The shattered engine continued pouring forth streams of scalding steam, and the shrieks and groans of those imprisoned were most dreadful. As near as can be ascertained, about fifty-five persons were killed and forty injured. On the following day when the dead bodies of the victims were brought from the scene of the disaster to their former homes, the scenes at the different stations were most heartrending. When over the train stopped the friends of the missing ones made a rush for the cars, and in some places, despite the efforts of the police, the car doors were broken open by those looking for some friends who were among the dead or wounded.

THE WALLS GIVE WAY.

A despatch from Reading, Pa., dated the 7th inst., says that a serious accident occurred there on that afternoon during the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Mary's Polish Catholic Church. The despatch says: "Probably 7000 people gathered at the site of the ceremonies, about one thousand of whom crowded on a temporary floor laid on joists and the walls of the edifice, which had been carried up one story. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, conducted the ceremonies. After the corner stone had been laid, Father Libichi, pastor of the congregation, arose to speak and had scarcely commenced his remarks when the newly constructed walls gave way, and one fourth of the floor fell with an awful crash, precipitating 200 people to the ground, a distance of from 15 to 18 feet. Men, women and children were thrown into a confused mass, with joists, brick, stone and mortar on top. The excitement was intense, but willing hands at once began the work of extricating the unfortunates, many of whom were placed in the neighboring houses where their injuries were attended to and then removed to their homes or the hospital. It is said several children are still missing. About twenty-five were seriously injured, having bones broken; others receiving slight scars and bruises."

MARRIED.

At Vernon River, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. James Phelan, P. P., Mr. John A. Macdonald, of the firm of M. Stephens & Co., to Katie, fourth daughter of the late Patrick Stephens, of Orwell.

DIED.

At Millcove, on Thursday, Oct. 4th, Richard Reid, Esq., in the 85th year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

Suddenly, in Boston, on Friday morning, October 5th, of heart disease, Elizabeth, beloved wife of John Mullen, and daughter of James Bing, formerly of Charlottetown. *Requiescat in pace.* (Other papers please copy.)

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

GENERAL NEWS.

DEATH OF AN EVICTED TENANT.

James Danne, 80 years old, evicted from Capt. Singleton's estate at Louzen, died on the 11th inst. in a barn to which his friends removed him. Danne had been ejected from the house and placed on the road.

VISIT OF A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Lieutenant Governor Angers made his first official visit to Montreal on the 10th instant. He was presented with an address by the city council, besides addresses from various societies, to all of which he suitably replied.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

Thomas Buckley was tried at Toronto on the 11th instant, for the murder of his paramour, Bertha Robinson, in May last. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

STRIKING CAR MEN.

There was a great strike last week in Chicago among the men of the street railways. Hundreds of men stopped work, and it was very difficult to get hands to run the cars. There were several collisions between the police and the strikers. The strike came to an end on Saturday last.

A STEAMER DAMAGED.

On Thursday of last week, while the steamer *Acadia*, running between Fredericton and St. John, N. B., was passing through the draw of the railway bridge at the first mentioned city, she was carried by a cross tide against the draw and her bulkhead broken in. The castings of the main shaft were broken and the shaft shifted from the funnel box.

AN OLD COUPLE MURDERED.

A despatch from Havana, dated the 11th inst., says that Domingo Sanudo, who owned ninety houses, and was estimated to be worth $2,000,000, and his wife were found murdered in their house on that morning. The bodies were terribly hacked with a hatchet. They were very old, and lived as misers. In the house were found large sums of money and other valuables apparently untouched.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred at Quincy, Illinois, a few days ago, by which a great many persons were severely injured. A grand stand had been erected to enable the populace to witness a display of fireworks. About six thousand people are said to have been seated on this platform, when suddenly the structure gave way and they were precipitated to the ground. The utmost confusion prevailed in the darkness, and about one hundred and fifty persons were seriously injured.

ST. JOHN RIVER FRESHET.

The freshet in the St. John River, last week, did immense damage. The water rose upwards of fifteen feet in some places. Alexander Gibson, the millionaire of Marysville, suffered considerable loss to his lumber and mills. It is said that twenty thousand dollars will scarcely cover his losses. Bridges were broken and carried away, and eight million feet of lumber were in one jam at Grand Falls. Stacks of hay were drifting round in the water and very serious damage was done to the crops

CROPS IN MAINE.

The Bangor (Me.) *Commercial* says that the most discouraging reports concerning crops come from all quarters of the state. The grain and potato crops, it considers, will be very short. In some localities some families have raised nothing upon which to subsist during the coming year, and many of the best farmers have not harvested enough to supply their wants till another harvest comes round. The grain has been damaged by heavy rains and also by frosts, and potatoes are rotting in the ground.

EMBANKMEN GIVES WAY.

About 150 feet of the canal embankment gave way at Cornwall, Ont., on the 11th instant, permitting all the water to escape and leaving several vessels high and dry. It will take two or three weeks to repair the damage, during which time navigation will be entirely suspended and several mills will be without any motive power. This, at a busy season of the year, when everything that could carry cargo was pressed into service, is most unfortunate, and will be a serious blow to the commerce of the country.

KILLED BY A FALL.

The Antigonish *Casket* says that on Thursday of last week, while Alexander McLean, of Rear Georgeville, was riding home from a neighbor's house, his horse took fright, and leaping to one side threw the rider down. He was observed to rise in a moment, but after staggering about fell down again. A neighbor came to his assistance and had him conveyed home, about a quarter of a mile distant. He complained of severe pain in the side, and before medical assistance could be got he expired that evening. He was 69 years of age, and was well liked in the neighborhood.

WHEAT YIELD.

The St. Paul, Minn., *Pioneer Press* has been collecting statistics relative to the wheat yield in the Western States, embracing an area which produces about one-fifth of the total quantity raised in the United States. It finds that this year's yield in this district will be about 60,000,000 bushels, instead of 100,000,000 bushels in the same area last year. The average crop per acre in Dakota, is set down at ten bushels, while that of Minnesota will be something less. The frost has done some damage in seventeen counties in Dakota and in ten counties in Minnesota. One county in the last named state reports a yield of three bushels to the acre, and several of eight bushels or less.

VISIT OF A BELGIAN LADY.

A New Glasgow correspondent of the Antigonish *Casket* says: Lady Julia de Bruges d'Epinnes reached New Glasgow on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., and went to Thorburn the same afternoon by special rail conveyance. She was received by the Belgian miners with demonstrations of joy. She is accompanied by a lady travelling companion and by Dr. Archambault, her medical adviser. While at Torburn she is the guest of the Rev. Dr. McGregor. On Sunday, in the absence of Miss Connolly, who had not returned from a visit to friends in Cape Breton, she presided at the organ at Vespers. In memory of her visit the Belgians of Thorburn have decided to buy a new bell for the Catholic Church there.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Near Clarendon, Charlotte Co., N. B., Saturday the 20th ult., the body of a woman named Mrs. Naylor was found lying on the ground outside the house. She was unconscious and her face and body bore the marks of severe injuries. Her body was bruised, and discolored as if she had been beaten with a stick. Her husband's explanation of her condition was that she had been leading a cow from the barn, that the cow knocked her down and trampled upon her and thus produced the injuries. The woman was taken into her house and there she died on Sunday or Monday. The people in the neighborhood then became aroused, and finally determined that it was necessary to hold an inquest. They accordingly sent to St. Stephen for Dr. Ross, corner, to hold an investigation into the sad case, which was done and a verdict of murder against some person unknown, was returned. Naylor was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Hull of St. Andrew's on the 7th inst., charged with the murder of his wife.

Chronic Coughs and Colds

and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. See what W. S. Muer, M. D., L. R. C. P., etc., Truro, N. S., says: "After three years' experience I consider Scott's Emulsion one of the very best in the market. Very excellent in Throat affections." Put up in 50c. and $1 size.

It cease to be a matter of wonder that a sailor sticks to his ship when it is remembered that he is a tar.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Glasgow, Oct. 13.—A block of storage buildings in Buchanan street and a three story block opposite were burned to-day: loss £10,000,000. Four firemen were injured.

Johnson City, Tenn., Oct. 13.—Fourteen guests of Smith's hotel are reported to have been poisoned by something eaten at supper. Three have died, and several others, it is feared, cannot recover. It is believed the poison was administered intentionally by some malicious person unfriendly to the hotel proprietor.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—The China mail received here says disastrous floods occurred near Sang Shan Hoien, in the vicinity of Pekin, on the night of Aug. 13th. Seven and a half inches of rain fell in Pekin, and an immense volume of water formed in a ravine about Lien Li Ho, and suddenly broke in upon twenty villages. More than 10,000 people were drowned, and a large number of draught animals. The villages in the valleys north of Pekin are in danger every season, as the hills are destitute of trees, and the waters flow together in fearful torrents.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 14.—The sensation of the day has been the resignation of all physicians of the medical bureau on account of a communication in a Saturday evening paper showing the expense of maintaining this corps to be $700, and advising the discharge of these volunteers from further service. The sentiments of the community strongly condemns this action. To-night they all agreed to attend the patients as usual. The Board of Health is to investigate and report. New cases 108; deaths 2.

Halifax, Oct. 15.—A luncheon was given on board the new steamer *Halifax* to-night, when speeches were made by many prominent citizens.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—After seven days immunity, another case of small pox has been discovered, the victim being a married woman.

Montreal, Oct. 15.—Between two and three o'clock this afternoon a youth walked into the Quebec Bank with a soap box under his arm, coolly placed the box on the floor, stepped on it, reached over the counter, grasped a parcell of bills containing about $1200 and walked out, and disappeared before the astonished clerks could do anything to stop him. He is still at large.

Halifax, Oct. 15.—General Laurie and Mr. Congdon were nominated at Shelburne to-day. There were speeches by the candidates, Premier Fielding and others, which lasted until a late hour.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—The *Empire's* special cable says: Every detail of the Pacific mail contract is finally settled between the Imperial Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Tenders for three new steamers will be received within a week. The contract stipulates that the service shall commence in 18 months, the company receiving annually £450,000 from the Imperial Government, and £15,000 from the Dominion Government for a monthly service for 10 years from Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong, also calling at Shanghai. A London *Times* correspondent urges that the Trans-Atlantic service should consist of a special train from London to Plymouth or Milford Haven, and fast steamers thence to Quebec or Halifax, doing the whole journey in six or seven days.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—The United States Circuit to-day, upon two test cases under the recent Chinese Exclusion Act, affirms the constitutionality of the Act, and holds that all Chinese now in the harbor, as well as those on the way here from China must be sent back. Counsel for the Chinese gave notice that they would appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

The Century for October.

The October Century closes the 36th volume and 14th year of that periodical. The frontispiece of the number is a portrait of the late Emma Lazarus, the Jewish poet of New York; and in the body of the magazine appears a sympathetic study of the genius and personality of this most interesting woman.

The opening illustrated article of the number is a paper by Richard Jefferies, on "An English Deer-Park," with illustrations by Alfred Parsons and Bryan Hook. Theodore Roosevelt closes his Ranch series with an anecdotal paper on "Frontier Types," the text being expanded by a number of Remington's studies of Western character and incidents. Another illustrated article is on "American Machine Cannon and Dynamite Guns."

But to most readers the most interesting and important illustrated article of the number will doubtless be George Kennan's description of "The Tomsk Forwarding Prison," in his series on the Siberian Exile System.

This instalment of the Lincoln series is on "Plans of Campaign," and is a full and authoritative statement of Lincoln's reasons for interference in the conduct of the war, in the early days of the McClellan *regime*. The fact that Lincoln took up the study of war scientifically is here brought out. Another paper having a war subject is Walt Whitman's memoranda, made at the time, of "Army Hospitals and Cases," giving scenes among the wounded soldiers in Whitman's individual and vivid prose style.

All readers who are interested either in the regular army or the militia will be especially attracted by a timely series of papers in this month's Century on "Our National Military System," by General A. V. Kautz, Colonel J. M. Rice, General G. W. Wingate, and Major R. C. Brent. In these papers are discussed these subjects: "What the United States Army should be," "Military Education and the Volunteer Militia," and "Our National Guard."

Mr. Janvier's brief serial, "A Mexican Campaign," is concluded in this number; and there are two short stories, "A Strike," by Maud Howe, and "An Idyl of Sinkin' Mount'in," by H. S. Edwards, author of "Two Runaways." Other papers are on "The New Political Generation," "Christianity the Conservator of American Civilization," and "Songs of the Western Meadow Lark."

The poems of this number are by Emma Lazarus, Hezekiah Pressed Spofford, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Robert Underwood Johnson, Henry W. Austin and Charles Henry Webb. In Topics are discussed "The American Volunteer," "General Meredith," "The Amenities of Politics," "Who is the Genuine Party Man?" "Manual Training," and in Open Letters, "Lincoln as a Military Man," "Lowell's Recent Writings," "Lecture on American History," "The Right Man for our Church," etc.

The October number of the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* (Philadelphia, Pa.) can hardly be surpassed, in variety and interest of matter and richness of illustration, by any of the secular magazines of the same size and price.

The Illustrated Varieties present a lively sketch of the new sanctuary of Our Lady of the Gospels, buried beneath the lava of Vesuvius. The engravings of the Miraculous Madonna and of the Present Sanctuary are from photographs, and, like the rare designs and illustrations reproduced from the original drawings of Sir William Gell, are in the very finest style of magazine illustration.

The complete American Tale of the number has the strange title of "Little Tonkin Punkins." It is one of the realistic portraitures of life at home—varying from the gay society at Washington to the touching sorrows, crowned at the last by Christain joy, in the humble Catholic home on the ridge—such as Mr. Joseph E. Barnaby has succeeded in depicting for his readers on other occasions. This double side of life, in a mixed population like that of the new world, has not often been thus worked up into fiction as highly interesting as it is edifying and instructive.

The Short Biography of the month deals with "A Second Margaret Mary"—a devoted nun led by supernatural ways in the time of the great pestilence of Marseilles. There is also "A Bundle of Gracious Speeches," with a paper on "The World's Ending," according to the prophecies of certain Saints, and the usual devotional matter, proper to the League of the Sacred Heart.

Gilbert and Sullivan are out with a new play. It is called "The Yeoman of the Guard."

The Triumphant Three.—"During three years suffering with dyspepsia I tried almost every known remedy but kept getting worse until I tried B. B. B. I had only used it three days when I felt better; three bottles completely cured me." W. Nicholls of Kendall, Ont.

A statue of Shakespeare was unveiled in France last week.

Pain From Burns.—There is no better remedy for great burns, chilblains and similar troubles, than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It also cures rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, bruises, and lameness and pain generally. Yellow Oil used internally and externally.

Peter the Great, of Russia, was married to a country girl.

An Open Letter.—Messrs. T. Milburn & Co. Nov. 25th, 1885.—I wish I had used B. B. B. sooner, which would have saved me years of suffering with erysipelas, from which I could get no relief until I tried B. B. B., which soon cleared away the itching burning rash that had so long distressed me. Mrs. Edward Romkey, Eastern Passage, Halifax, N. S.

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

Local and Special News.

There is one kind of raw material that is pretty plentiful in the presidential campaign just now. It is the hurrah material.

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.

J. B. Macdonald is showing a fine range of Dress Material in all the Newest Fabrics, Prints, Sateens, Seersuckers, C