THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1883.

CHRISTMAS.

THE great Christian festival of Christmas is once more close upon us, so close that many of our readers will not see this article before Christmas Eve. The twenty-fifth of December is held as a day of rejoicing all over the civilized world; and although the different nations comprising what is known as Christendom have each their different festivals peculiar to themselves, all combine in celebrating Christmas, as all are inheritors in common of the sublime benefits implied by the name Christmas, the birth-day of CHRIST, Saviour of mankind. Festival days rise and fall, comparatively, like the peoples who commemorate them; but Christmas has been the great day *par excellence* through the centuries as through the nations, and it is to-day held in as high a veneration throughout the world as it was a thousand years ago by our ancestry; it is celebrated with as much enthusiasm in Manitoba when the thermometer is twenty degrees below zero as it is in antipodean New Zealand with the sun away up in the nineties. Christianity knows no difference of clime.

Christmas comes but once a year,
But when it comes it brings good cheer.

says the old familiar distich, and for this reason among others it is looked forward to with such intense ingerest by our young folks, for whom, one would think, the festival has been specially created, regarding it from a purely sensual standpoint. Christmas to them means the beneficent Santa Claus (a corruption of St. Nicholas) with his reindeer drawn sledge, careening over the roofs of houses, halting in highly improbable places, and entering impossible apertures to gain access to the rooms of children and fill their stockings with all manner of good things. Christmas means drums and guns, and sleds and dolls, and other instruments of more or less utility and evanescent existence in this wicked world; and it means Christmas trees, and Christmas boxes, and cornucopias, and reactionary dreams, in which falls down precipices are not uncommon.

There is a geniality and exhilaration about Christmas time peculiar to itself. Even the most energetic business men relax somewhat, and the most indefatigable pursurer of the almighty dollar pauses for a moment in his career, not to look back, but to enjoy the present and let others enjoy it. The hearts of people soften; they thaw out no matter how stands the thermometer. They resolve to enjoy the home circle and spend a royal Christmas, and having made up their minds to that it is pleasant to meet people on the street and shake hands they say, "I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year." It is a fact that a great many grudges are forgotten and enmities are forgiven during this happy season, as well they may, seeing that Christmas is something more than a time for enjoying the good things of this world. It is a great religious festival above all things, and forgiveness is a great Christian virtue. But there are virtues other than the negative one of forgiveness which it is necessary should be practised at this season. No matter how high the average prosperity of the State or the community, there are always in its midst people who are poor—some of them miserably so—through sickness and the hundred other causes which militate against the weak, the feeble, the thriftless, in the battle of life. Now is the time to remember them, and to aid. Let us not in this holy season pry too closely into the causes. We are all mortal, all comparatively weak. Let the rich assist the poor, so that on one day of the year, at least, there may be amongst us no suffering that human succor can reach. "Those who give to the poor lendeth to the Lord," say the sacred writings, and even apart from that it is a Spanish proverb that "charity bestowed on Christmas is charity twice given," the meaning of which probably is that it is the time of the year the most inclement, and, therefore, the hardest upon the needy. Let not the season's pleasure be confined to the few, or even to the many; let it be universal.

Passing from what is corporal to what is spiritual, we should never forget what Christmas really is, the anniversary of the most stupendous event that the intellect of man can grasp, the birth in this world of the Son of God Himself, come to redeem the generations of man. That is the grand central event—that is the meaning of Christmas—the rest is composed of accessories. Besides, therefore, being a day of rejoicing, it is a day of profound thanksgiving for the means of salvation, and as such it is celebrated by the Catholic Church.

We wish our readers a MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE French and Chinese have not as yet broken off negotiations; but they are hurrying reinforcements to the "front" as rapidly as they can, and an attack on Bac-ninh is expected any moment. This will be considered a *casus belli* by the Chinese, and war will commence in real earnest. War with China would not be considered a serious affair for France; but in view of the threat by the Marquis of Hartington that England and Germany will not permit a blockade of Chinese ports is quite a different thing.

Nothing in It.

THE Toronto *Telegram*, a newspaper conducted on what are known as strictly commercial principles, advises young men to keep out of politics, "as there is no money in it." We do not expect to see a newspaper *posing* as a moral teacher pure and simple, but we do think it should be free from such cynicism as this advice discloses. The *Telegram* is expected to say smart things every day, at least the editor lays himself out as a man having a reputation for smartness which he must not lose lest he should also lose his bread and butter. Poor slave! there is no greater slavery than having to grind out a certain amount of wit in a certain amount of space. Under such conditions smartness degenerates into imbecility and the able editor becomes an idiot without knowing it. Now, if young men took such an advice what would be the consequences? Disintegration, chaos, a resolving of society into its original elements. If the time shall ever come when young Canadians of ability remain outside politics because there is no money in it, the country will fall into dry rot, and it will deserve it. People write and speak with considerable latitude of politicians, for it seems exaggeration is allowed in this department of life, and when they call a politician a robber and a scoundrel he only smiles, it is just like calling a bold little boy a villain or a desperado, no one means it. We believe that politicians are as honest as other folks, as lawyers and doctors for instance, and we believe there is a fascination in politics which attracts towards it the best spirits of the country. We have no doubt that Cincinnatus was described as a corrupt politician in his time we know George Washington was, and we are absolutely positive Sir John A. McDonald is. Word and deed are, however, different things, and we realize that if Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin were the beings they are described, churchmen who have a regard for their moral character, would not be so eager to come in contact with them. It is admitted, of course, that a man is at liberty to do things as a politician, or a statesman, that he would shrink from as a private citizen, but that is because we get along faster towards moral than towards political goodness. The politician Pitt's bribing of the Irish parliament was about the grossest piece of turpitude on record, but the man Pitt died not worth a penny. He was personally stainless. In Canadian elections money is spent by both parties which is to be regretted, but this is the fault of the people in the aggregate. If they frowned the thing down, if they refused to associate with bribers at elections, it would be dropped, just as drunkenness and swearing at dinners, or in presence of ladies, have been dropped as being low and vulgar. But, after all, money is not the great object in life. There are things more desirable than money. A noble character prefers glory to cash, and a still nobler character prefers virtue. Any man of saving habits who is not a fool can make money, it takes a man of ability to be a good or successful politician. This talk about money is disgusting, and it is idiotic when it is considered we have only sixty or seventy years to live. Never a day passes that some worshipper of the Golden Calf does not dribble out his poor little figures about Vanderbilt's wealth, or Jay Gould's revenue. He tells how it would reach the moon this way, and around the earth that way, and he does harm by exciting cupidity. If we had our way we would make such grovelling statists eat as much gold as they could contain, and then die, and the editors who advises able young men to keep out of politics should be made to swallow copper. It is good enough for them.

More Reaction.

NOTWITHSTANDING the *Patriot* is so sure that the long-expected, much-prayed-for Liberal reaction has arrived, its heartfelt rejoicing over the election of Mr. Cameron for West Middlesex does not speak well for its confidence, for why if the Grit reaction is on hand should it expend so much of its enthusiasm, knowing, or anticipating, that great crowds of other victories are casting their shadows in front? If it go on in that wild way all its enthusiasm will surely have been expended long before the proper time, and it will have shouted itself hoarse. And so Mr. Cameron has been elected for West Middlesex by the tremendous majority of twenty-three! Now, there is no doubt a majority of twenty-three is as good as a thousand in returning Mr. Cameron to Parliament and fixing him there until he is unseated for bribery like his predecessor, Mr. Ross; but we humbly suggest it is no sign of a reaction, especially when we turn over the leaves of a blue book on the general election and find that Mr. Ross had a majority of fifty-four. Where, pray, is the reaction? One Grit obtains fifty-four of a majority and is unseated for bribery; another Grit is elected in his place by a majority of twenty-three, that is to say thirty-one less, and the *Patriot* calls it a great Liberal victory forecasting a reaction. It is possible to extract sunbeams from cucumbers after this. But suppose a petition is lodged against Mr. Cameron's return for this rather lax constituency and that Mr. Cameron is unseated and the votes for the Grit candidate are further reduced at the next election, what then? If a party elevate the standard at one election is it not fair to assume it will do so again and again, all the time in the interests of purity and moral government, of course. We are not sick of this reactionary rubbish. By all means let the *Patriot* crow. All we wish our contemporary is a Merry Christmas, and as many more elections like that of West Middlesex as it pleases.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau.

The Grit, like honester and better parties, has its peculiarities and its characteristics. One of the former is the deep joy it feels at any misfortune of the country which may seem to damage its opponents, and the latter the habit it has, begotten of long custom, of hounding down the clever men among the Conservative party. This hounding down was begun by the *Globe* and carried to a state of perfection, but to give the London *Advertiser* and Hamilton *Times* their due they tread pretty closely on the heels of the Toronto organ. It vilified Sir John until that great statesman accustomed himself to laugh at its libels. It vilified Sir Richard Cartwright when he was a Conservative, it vilified every Canadian worth anything until it came to pass that rising young men of the party felt diffident of their powers until the *Globe* sought them out, and by its abuse gave them a diploma for ability. The latest victim is the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State in the Dominion Government, and late Premier of the Province of Quebec. According to the *Globe* Mr. Chapleau is a robber, and a good deal more, but we presume that will not trouble Canada's greatest orator when he remembers that his colleagues are also robbers, according to the *Globe*, and that he is therefore in fit company. But the *Globe* is not satisfied with calling names, that is monotonous, and it takes a higher flight—it invents, and its latest invention is that Mr. Chapleau is to be impeached, for what, in its hazy way, it calls malfeasance of office. While Mr. Chapleau was Premier the Lake Shore Railroad was sold, one division of it to the Grand Trunk and the other to the Pacific Syndicate, by vote of a legislature in which Messrs Joly, Mercier, and other rouges had seats. The great majority of the Legislature voted for the sale of the roads, and if they did not obtain as high a price for it as they desired, they consoled themselves with the reflection that few railroads do. The road is there, at all events, and it is of incalculable advantage to the Province of Quebec. If the Hon. Mr. Chapleau is guilty of malfeasance so are the whole Quebec Legislature, including the Upper House, so is the Lieutenant Governor, so is the Governor-General who had the power of veto, so are the Hon. Messrs. Blake and McKenzie, who sold Canadian bonds and securities for miserably low prices, so are all our Canadian Statesmen. But it so happens that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau beside being a magnificent speaker is also a shrewd man of business. It has been through his instrumentality that a large stream of French capital has been diverted towards Canada, and that commercial relations have been opened up, of which we have only seen the beginning. Sir Charles Tupper has, we are informed, succeeded in effecting a commercial treaty between France and Canada, and if so, part of the credit must be given Mr. Chapleau, who went to France and paved the way for it on two occasions. Perhaps, after all, it is right that the Grits should now concentrate their efforts against Mr. Chapleau; he has succeeded in serving Canada, and that is cause sufficient for all this abuse. It is fortunate for Mr. Chapleau, however, that the people of Quebec do not view him through Grit spectacles.

The result of the Provincial General Election of December, 1881, was an overwhelming endorsation of Mr. Chapleau's railroad policy. In that election only thirteen of his opponents were returned, and soon after Mr. Chapleau was given a seat in the Dominion Cabinet, a proof that the General Government saw in him a member who would add to their strength, a man who deserved promotion instead of impeachment. It is the *Globe* which should be impeached for its fearful and continuous falsehoods respecting Canada's prominent men.

O'Donnell.

THE execution of O'Donnell for slaying Carey on the steamer *Melrose* on the 29th July last, took place brave and early on Monday morning last, in the Metropolis of the British world. The fact that Cary was the most infamous of mankind did not lessen O'Donnell's guilt in the slightest degree, if he were indeed guilty. Carey was a murderer of the deepest dye, an informer of the vilest pattern, but he had been pardoned by the Government for services rendered, and though like Cain he bore a mark on his brow by which he should be known, it was decreed that for state reasons he was to go scatheless, unwhipped of justice along the road that would lead to a dishonored grave. But there exists a strong doubt of O'Donnell's guilt in the minds of most men, and the procedure of the British Government in dealing with him from beginning to end, is severely censured by all but those who condemned him from the moment of his arrest. Why was he not tried in Port Elizabeth, at the Cape, as any ordinary criminal would, and should, have been? Was it not patent to all impartial minds that O'Donnell could not have a fair trial in England while the people of that country labored under such a state of excitement? In 1867 five men were found guilty in Manchester for the murder of Sergeant Brett, and sentenced to death, and one of them, a marine named Maguire, was so *glaringly* innocent that all the newspaper correspondents present at the trial (over a hundred in number), represented his case to the Home Secretary, and had him set free. The jury was then in a state of mind to convict any Irishman of any crime, and the judge to sentence him. It is to be feared, judging from the lengthy cable dispatches, that O'Donnell's judge and jury were in precisely the same frame of mind. No impartial jury would hang a dog on young Carey's evidence, and yet the judge told the jury that they must convict. They were quite willing, and so O'Donnell was hanged on Monday morning to satisfy the popular passion. He may have been guilty of murder, he probably was, but the evidence did not prove it to the satisfaction of intelligent and impartial humanity, and consequently there is reason to fear that Irish discontent will furnish more avengers, and the vendetta will go indefinitely on.

Editorial Notes.

THE immaculate Government of Oliver Mowat has spent $47,000 in bull-dozing Algoma and stirring up strife in Rat Portage. It is fearful to contemplate what a climax of purity would be reached if it spent $100,000, or if he had a few more Sluggers and Bull-pups to carry the standard.

RECIPROCITY between the United States and Canada is looking up. A motion for reciprocity has been presented in the United States Congress by Mr. Mayberry and given to the proper committee for enquiry. Canada is always ready for it, as the notification on our statute book testifies.

LORD TENNYSON is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Anyone who has read the "Brook," and "Locksley Hall," will not grudge him the title, though doubtful if it will add dignity to a great name. Tennyson stood bravely out against a baronetcy for a long time, but succumbed before the baron. We wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, my lord.

VANDERBILT JUNIOR gave a dinner last year to the millionaires of New York which was not a success from a refined point of view, although there was plenty to eat and drink as well as to destroy. Vanderbilt senior gave a dinner last week which was neither so costly nor so fearfully vulgar an affair. Experience teaches, and we have no doubt that in time even the Vanderbilts will learn how to dine.

THE *Patriot* and its Grit *confreres* receive ecstatic shocks every time a failure is announced by telegraph, and at once place the blame on protection. But how will they account for the immense failures in free trade England? The N. P. is the cause of the depression of the cotton industry of Canada, they allege, but then what about the cotton depression in England, and the stagnation in the Clyde shipbuilding?

EX-GOVERNOR LAIRD did his best last night to throw cold water upon the project of a Dominion Exhibition in Charlottetown. Both he and Mr. L. H. Davies dealt in magnificent figures as to the cost of the buildings, running it up as high as $35,000, and advised if we were not prepared to come down handsomely, to give up the idea entirely. A Governorship at $70,000 and a brief before the Fishery Commission at $10,000 have so gilded their spectacles that to them money is no object.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has arrived in Canada, in good health and spirits to take his seat in Parliament. He has rendered great service to Canada since he left her shores, but none greater than the Treaty of Commerce he has secured between this country and France. The *Globe* said he was going to England, for a holiday, to spend his ill-gotten wealth, to escape the wrath to come, to avoid the onslaught of Blake, but Sir Charles has returned and is ready for Blake and all his words and pompous nothings.

EL MEHDI is having things all his own way in the Soudan, which has become the grave of an Egytian army. Baker Pasha and a dozen other pashas are organizing troops for the relief of Khartoum, but it is feared when they recognize the standard of the Prophet they will desert to it, as have already done thousands of their countrymen. From present appearances it would seem as if England is half willing to surrender the Soudan altogether, but that will not satisfy the Prophet, who threatens to march on Cairo.

CHARLES FREEMAN, who killed his little daughter Edith at Pocasset, Mass., in May, 1879, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, at Barnstable, on December 6th, but sentenced to life detention in a lunatic asylum. But Freeman has friends and sympathisers, as why should he not, being a religious man who committed murder in the hope of a resurrection in three days. Those friends are now moving for his release on the grounds that he has recovered his reason. But poor little Edith is dead; if she were not, people could afford to laugh at such a farce.

THE horrors of the London slums have not yet palled on the public tastes. The deeper philanthropists and newspaper correspondents dive into them, the gloomier and more horrible they grow in intensity until the world starts back amazed, and refuse to believe there can exist such a state of things in the capital of a country which sends out millions of bibles every year for the benefit of the heathen. Sir Charles Dilke and his Secretary were lately robbed while prosecuting their researches. It is now known that it was a Frenchman first drew aside the curtain.

THE English ruling classes are now pretty generally convinced that there is really a national and united spirit in Ireland, calling boldly for a redress of grievances which cannot with safety be refused, and the Irish are convinced that by union and constitutional agitation they can obtain better terms than in organizing abortive insurrections. Recent events have shown that Parnell is supreme in Ireland, and as Parnell represents the national idea, his utterances must be taken *ex-cathedra*. Those utterances are plain and fair, and they demand complete equality with Englishmen for Irishmen.

WHILE the United States Congress is debating, Mormonism is spreading through the land, and the leaders in Utah are waxing insolent and defiant. When Mormonism was in its infancy was the time to strangle the monster. It was feeble and isolated, but now it is strong and has connections in almost every State in the Union, for there is something in this imported Mormonism that appeals to the wicked and the sensual. Those who believe in divorce cannot be its bitter enemies for the two are more akin than the superficial observer can see at a glance. General Sydney Johnson lost half an army in 1856 marching through the defiles and canons of the Rocky Mountains to suppress Mormonism, and was glad when he arrived at Salt Lake to accept their nominal submission. The United States Government have railroads at their disposal in our days, but they will find a difficult task before them when they send troops over them to enforce the laws passed already, and to be passed, against the latter-day brutes.

Exhibition Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Market Hall last night, composed of prominent citizens and some of the most distinguished men of the Province, with the object of having the Dominion Exhibition for 1884 held in Charlottetown Henry Longworth, Esq., High Sheriff, was called to the chair, and Archibald McNeill, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few concise remarks, after which it was addressed by Judge Hensley, Senators Howlan, Haythorne, Carvell, Messrs. Brecken and Davies, members of Parliament, Hon. Messrs. Donald Ferguson and Neil McLeod, Messrs. P. Blake and H. Beer, M. P. P's, Hon. David Laird, Dr. Jenkins, Messrs. C. C. Gardiner, Chas. Palmer, Thomas A. McLean, W. E. Dawson, R. R. Fitzgerald, John Newson, A. B. Warburton, and the Secretary. Save that the Hon. David Laird sought to throw a few buckets of ice water on the meeting and its object, the utmost enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed. The following resolutions were carried amid great applause

Proposed by Senator Haythorne, seconded by Patrick Blake, Esq., M. P. P.

Whereas, It has been the practice to hold an annual Exhibition of the Agricultural and other products of the National Industry in one of the Provinces of the Dominion, the expense of which has been defrayed, in part, by an appropriation of public money voted by Parliament for that purpose;

And Whereas, Each of the older Provinces of the Dominion, except Prince Edward Island, has enjoyed the advantages of holding such Exhibitions within its boundaries, and some of the Provinces more than once;

And Whereas, the industry of this Province has been worthily represented by the live stock, cereals and other products sent by her at much expense and inconvenience to the Dominion Exhibitions held at Montreal in the year 1880—at Halifax, in the year 1881, and at St. John in the year 1882;

Therefore, Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Province of Prince Edward Island is now justly entitled to demand that a Dominion Exhibition be held in Charlottetown in the autumn of 1884, aided by an appropriation of public money.

The above resolution was spoken to by Judge Hensley, Hon. David Laird, Hon. D. Ferguson, and Charles Palmer, Esq.

Proposed by Dr. Jenkins, and seconded by Hon. Neil McLeod:

Resolved, That it is expedient that application be made without delay to the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture, set forth the claims of this Province to enjoy in her turn the advantages of a Dominion Exhibition, and of a vote of money in aid thereof.

Proposed by C. C. Gardiner, Esq., seconded by Owen Connolly, Esq:

Resolved, That a committee be consist of the Honorable Donald Ferguson, Henry Beer and Archibald McNeill, Esquires, be appointed to draw up the application to the Ministers referred to in the preceding resolution.

The Committe then presented the memorial, the adoption of which was moved by Hon. D. Ferguson, and seconded by H. Beer, Esq., M. P. P.

Proposed by A. B. Warbuton, Esq., seconded by R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq:

Resolved, That the Local Government be requested to transmit a copy of the said memorial to the Minister of Finance and to the Minister of Agriculture, together with a report of the proceedings of this meeting.

Moved by W. E. Dawson, Esq., and seconded by T. A. McLean, Esq:

Resolved, That the Representatives of this Province, in the Senate and House of Commons, be requested to promote the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions and memorial.

Proposed by Charles Palmer, Esq., seconded by John Newson, Esq:

Whereas, The holding of a general Dominion Exhibition in Charlottetown would greatly stimulate the agricultural and local industries of the Province, and the trade of the city.

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting liberal grants in aid of the said Exhibition should be given by the Provincial Legislature and the Corporation of Charlottetown.

New Advertisements.

Third-class teacher wanted for Priest Pond School District.

Great Christmas Auction Sales at Harvie's Bookstore, Queen Street.

Go and buy your Caristmas Presents and New Year's Gifts at Mark Wright & Co's Store.

See Apothecaries Hall advertisement for all sorts of Fancy Goods.

E. W. Taylor has a magnificent consignment of beautiful and substantial Holiday Presents for sale—cheap prices.

From now till New Year's, the very best Confectionery will be sold at Quirk's Store at unusually low prices.

See Newson's advertisement for all kinds of Furniture, and articles in his special line of business.

The Markets.

HALIFAX MARKETS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 15.—Eggs per dozen, 23 to 25c.; Butter, good dairy, 20 to 22c.; Cheese factory (new), 10 to 12c.; Beef, per quarter, per lb., 5 to 8c.; Mutton, in carcases, 5 to 7c.; Pork, 6 to 7½c.; Potatoes, 25 to 35c.; Turnips, 75 to 90c. per barrel; Hay, $12 to $14 per ton; Oatmeal, Canadian, $5.60 to $5.75; Oats, P. E. I., Black, per bushel, 45 to 50c.; White, 45 to 50c.; Pork, Mess, $14.50 to $15.00 per barrel; P. E. I. Mess, $17.00 to $17.50 per barrel; P. E. I. Thin Mess, $16.00 $16.50 per barrel; P. E. I. Prime Mess, $15.00 $15.50 per barrel.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.

In Cardwell, Thammill, Conservative, is elected by about sixty majority.

In West Simcoe, Pielph, Reformer, is elected by thirty-nine majority.

There still is one seat in the Ontario Legislature lost to the Liberals.

DUNGANNON, Dec. 14.

Placards bearing the signature of Col. Stuart Knox, the Orange Grand Master, have been posted here announcing a monster meeting of Orangemen at Dromore, County Down, first of January, in opposition to the meeting called for the same time at that place by Parnellites Lord Rossmore will be present.

LONDON, Dec. 15

A Cairo despatch says great excitement prevails among Mussulmans and Christians in Upper Egypt which is attributed to the action of the American missionaries.

The Copts are defiant and a popular outbreak is imminent.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.

Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador, has returned to this city from Friedrichsruhe where he went to visit Bismarck. He says he is satisfied with the views of Bismarck regarding the relations between France and Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

A despatch to the *Standard* from Hanoi, dated Dec. 5, confirms the report of the breaking out of a revolution at Hue, and the poisoning of the king. The influence of of anti-French mandarins is paramount at Hue, and war against France has been proclaimed. The French force in charge of Hue is insufficient to meet the new danger, and reinforcements are deemed necessary.

CAIRO, Dec 13.

Baker Pasha despairs of any advance from Suakim with his present forces, and will act entirely on the defensive until he feels strong enough to march across the country.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says that the Angle-Egyptian Bank has offered the Egyptian Government a loan of £10,000,000 to construct a canal parallel to the present Suez Canal.

HALIFAX, Dec. 16

The past 14 hours have been fruitful of startling events.

Saturday morning, two boys found the body of a male infant in Government House garden.

About nine o'clock this morning a discharged soldier formerly of the 101st regiment named William Rigg, hanged himself at his residence, Maynard street, delirium tremens was the cause.

At four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the finest building in the city known as the Queen, corner of Hollis and Prince streets, and the building was entirely gutted It was formerly occupied by S. Howard & Sons as a wholesale and retail dry goods store, and cost about $90,000. It is now owned by an English company, to whom it was transferred by the Howards. It was occupied by the Queen Insurance Company; Guardian do, Union Mutual; F. W. Hales, miner; F. H. Bell, barrister; Antonio M. Dexea, Spanish Consul; Nathan K. Bigelow, agent of Hamilton Powder Company; Graham, Tupper and Borden, barristers; W. W. Bonnyan, civil engineer; V. J. Gibson, merchant tailor; Farnham Ledden, manufacturer's agent; J. F. Donohoe, agent of the building; May Johnson, representing Mrs O. S. O'dell's St. John box manufactory. There were sleeping in the building, Edward F. O'Conner, bookkeeper of the Queen Insurance Co, and George McHardy, janitor, his wife, two small children and Alice and Martha Boutilier, nieces of his wife, who were all in the top of the building. O'Conner was very deaf and was burned to death. McHardy, his wife and two children jumped from the window to an adjoining roof. Martha Boutilier leaped from the roof to the same building, falling on her head and was so severely injured she is not expected to live. Alice had one arm broken and sustained other injuries. The fire is the most disastrous for years. Gibson had $19,000 insurance in the Queen, Guardian and Western. The building was insured for two-thirds its value, $10,000 each in the Royal and Queen, and the rest in other offices. The Guardian had $500. It is understood the rest were uninsured.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.

In the Irish State Convention to-day resolutions were reported condemning the British Government, approving the action of the Philadelphia convention, calling for allegiance to Parnell, declaring that Ireland's hope lies in the union and fraternity of her sons regardless of creed or sect, and denouncing as infamous the efforts of the British Government to rekindle the fires of religious intolerance as manifested in the late attacks by English inspired mobs upon meetings of Irish Nationalists in Ireland. The resolutions say it is the duty of Irishmen to promote manufactures in Ireland, and encourage the importation of Irish goods into America.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A Constantinople dispatch says:—The news of the defeat of the Egyptian army is spreading in Arabia. Numbers of recruits have joined the insurgents in Yemen and Hedjaz. The Governor of Hedjaz has telegraphed for reinforcements. The Porte will not send any troops to Egypt unless asked to do so, but will attempt to prevent communication between Arabia and the Soudan.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Masses will be said this morning in the various Catholic churches for the repose of O'Donnell's soul. At the farewell visit of O'Donnell's brother yesterday they conversed for half an hour. O'Donnell gave his brother final instructions with regard to certain private matters. They spoke Irish to prevent the wardens understanding. The unexpended American fund, subscribed for his defence, will be divided among his wife and other dependent relations. He died for Ireland, he said, and would die like a brave man. O'Donnell's brother was desirous of burying O'Donnell's body in consecrated ground, and was horrified to learn that the remains must be interred in the prison yard. As his brother would not be allowed to revisit O'Donnell, he stated he would stand outside Newgate prison until the black flag was hoisted.

LONDON, Dec. 17, 8.30, a. m.

O Donnell was hanged at 8.02 this morning.

Despite the boisterous and squally weather, a considerable crowd assembled at the prison.

At seven a. m., hundreds of workmen passing by the jail, waited to gaze at the black flag.

Among them was O'Donnell's brother, who paced to and fro opposite the flagstaff, in a most restless and dejected manner, exciting the sympathy of all present.

The hangman's arrangements were perfect and the execution occurred without a hitch.

O'Donnell was calm and collected. He made no statement on the scaffold.

O'Donnell's remains will buried in the prison yard.

BARCELONA, Dec. 14.

The German Crown Prince arrived here at noon. He was received at the depot with military honors. The streets are gayly decorated with flags and streamers in honor of the royal visitor.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.

The *North German Gazette* repeats that the Crown Prince is not going to Rome to treat with the Vatican on the church question.

OUR NEWSBOYS.

Remember the Newsboy who leaves at your door
The news of the world, aye, and sometimes much more.
In rain or in shine, or when hurricanes blow,
In heat of the summer—or winter's deep snow.

Say, what would you do if the Newsboy got sick?
Or struck for high wages (no uncommon trick);
Or what would you do if the Newsboy got rich
And haughty—and threw all his "routes" in the ditch?

But no! he would die first, and therefore he calls
With your paper, and places it safe in your halls.
The wires may be down or the mail may be late,
But the Newsboy, the Newsboy, is constant as fate.

He brings you the news from Beersheba to Dan
That tells you how Egypt got left in Soudan;
How Frenchmen and Chinamen cannot agree
On subject like Tonquin and gunpowder tea.

He brings you in fact on a voy'ge round the world;
He brings you the HERALD neat, folded and furled
He tells all the news, not forgetting the while
The local about our own tight little Isle.

The Newsboy, the Newsboy, he wishes you here
A merry bright Christmas and happy New Year;
And hopes in return you will give him a lift
By the name you may please—Christmas Box—New Year's Gift.

MARRIED.

At Georgetown, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. C. W. Bryden, B. A., Mr. James Miars, of Moser River, Halifax Co., N. S., to Miss Maggie C. Allan, of Poughton Island, King's Co., P. E. I.

At Georgetown, on the 1st Nov. by Hon. D. Gordon, J. P., Mr. Henry Saunders, to Miss Lucy B. Hume, both of Brooklyn, Lot 61.

At Georgetown, on the 1st Nov. by Hon. D. Gordon, J. P., Mr. Hugh McDonald, and Miss Margaret McKenzie, of Peter's Road, Lot 63.

At the Manse, North Bedeque Dec. 4th by the Rev. William Scott, Mr. John A. Macdonald, Summerside, to Miss Maud Fanton, Lot 17.

At the residence, of Mrs. Isabelle Hyde, Charlottetown, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. K. Macleunan, assisted by the Rev. H. P. Coperthwaite, M. A., Mr. Wm. Seller, Highfield, to Miss Isabella Jane Hyde.

DIED.

At West River, on the 13th inst., Margaret Ann, wife of Rev. Willson Grant, and daughter of Rev. E. B. Blain, of Nova Scotia, in the 35nd year of her age.

At Wood Islands, on the 2nd instant, of chronic bronchitis, Georgina Maud, only daughter of George and Kate Offer, aged two years, eleven months and nineteen days.

At Graham's Road, New London, on the 6th inst., James Campbell, merchant, in the 74th year of his age.

At Lower Freetown, Dec. 6th, aged eighty-two years, Catherine, beloved wife of Duncan McPhee.

At Halifax, on the 9th inst., at the residence of her father-in-law, Dr. E. Clay, Sophia A., wife of Edwin Clay, Jr., aged 22 years, leaving a husband and two children to mourn their loss.

At East Boston, Mass., Dec. 6th, Jane F. Gibson, aged fifty-two years, formerly of Charlottetown.

At the Poor House, on the 13th Dec., Ann McKenna, aged 77 years She was a native of Ireland.

At Vernon River Bridge, on the 2nd inst., after a lingering illness, Elizabeth Ross, in the 63rd year of her age.

At Kildare Cape, on the 16th inst., Mr. John Oliver Mr. Oliver was 76 years old, and highly esteemed.

On December 17th, at Lot 21, Mr. Robert Goss, at the advanced age of 94. Mr. Goss was a native of England and was well known and universally esteemed in the surrounding districts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The annual production of Kerosene Oil in the United States, is about 600,000,000 gallons. The grade known as *Water White*, is highly refined, colorless, odorless and safe. It is sold in 5 gall. tins, or by the gallon, at George Carter's, Great George Street. de 12 1f

Read the Advertisement of Fraser & Reddin, in another column; they are determined to be ahead this Christmas in everything in their line. Give them a call. dec 5 3i

Buy your Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers, &c., at John McPhee's & Co.

John McPhee & Co. are giving special Bargains in Ulster and Mantle Cloths, Coatings, Tweeds, Knit Wool Goods, &c.

Great rush for Tea at P. Monaghan's Grocery and Tea House, an evidence of its strength and flavor. oc3

MARKET PRICES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec. 18, 1883.

Beef (small) ℔ lb	5 to 12
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb	5½ to 7
Mutton, ℔ lb	7 to 9
Lamb, ℔ lb	none
Pork, small	7 to 10
Turkeys	80 to 100
Geese	50 to 60
Ducks	30 to 35
Fowls	16 to 25
Butter, fresh	22 to 27
Butter, Tub, lb	20 to 23
Eggs, ℔ doz.	26 to 28
Flour, ℔ 100 lb	2.75 to 3.00
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lb	2.50 to 3.00
Oats, ℔ bush., black	32 to 34
Oats, ℔ bush., white	34 to 36
Hay, ℔ 100 lb	40 to 50
Potatoes, ℔ bush	16 to 20
Turnips, ℔ bush	12 to 15
Sheepskins	40 to 65

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

CARD.

THE undersigned having removed to Charlottetown, is now prepared to attend to the Land Surveying Business. He has resided in Morell for upwards of thirty years, and followed the above occupation during that time.

Reference—H. J. Cundall, Esq.
Residence—Next W. H. Findlay's, Esq., Sydney Street. Terms moderate.

THOMAS HICKEY.

Nov. 28, 1883—3i

THE SUN.

NEW YORK, 1884.

About sixty million copies of THE SUN have gone out of our establishment during the last twelve months.

If you were to paste end to end all the columns of all THE SUNS printed and sold last year, you would get a continuous strip of information, common sense wisdom, sound doctrine, and sane wit long enough to reach from Printing House Square to the top of Mount Copernicus in the Moon, then back to Printing House Square, and then three quarters of the way back to the moon again.

But THE SUN is written for the inhabitants of the earth; this same strip of intelligence would girdle the globe twenty-seven or twenty-eight times.

If every buyer of a copy of THE SUN during the past year has spent only one hour over it, and if his wife or his grandfather has spent another hour, this newspaper in 1883 has afforded the human race thirteen thousand years of steady reading, night and day.

It is only by little calculations like these that you can form any idea of the circulation of the most popular of American newspapers, or of its influence on the opinions and actions of American men and women.

THE SUN is, and will continue to be, a newspaper which tells the truth without fear of consequences, which gets at the facts, no matter how much the process costs, which presents the news of all the world without waste of words, and in the most readable shape, which is working with all its heart for the cause of honest government, and which believes therefore that the Republican party must go, and must go in this coming year of our Lord, 1884.

If you know THE SUN, you like it already, and you will read it with accustomed diligence and profit during what is sure to be the most interesting year in its history. If you do not yet know THE SUN, it is high time to get into the sunshine.

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