THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1891.

All matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

We give elsewhere in this day's HERALD the statement of the population of the Dominion, as taken by the census enumerators during the month of April last, and presented to Parliament a few days ago. The net increase in the population of Canada for the last decade as per these figures is 504,601 or 11.66 per cent. This is not equal to the record for the ten years from 1871 to 1881, when the increase was 680,786, or 17.31 per cent.

The Maritime Provinces remained almost stationary, increasing only to the extent of 1.17 per cent, in Ontario the increase was 9.65 per cent. and in Quebec 9.53 per cent As was expected, the greatest increase was in the North West. Manitoba's increase was 148.06; the Provisional Districts 140.98 and British Columbia 87.56 per cent. The largest increase was for the most part in the cities and towns as against the rural districts.

The result is disappointing. It was expected that the Dominion would have a larger population in 1891 than the census figures show. But after all, a somewhat similar state of affairs is found to exist both in the United States and Great Britain. The percentage of decrease in the increase of population of the Dominion for the ten years from 1881 to 1891 as compared with the previous decade is very little higher than that of the United States for the same period. The system employed in taking the census in Canada and the United States is what is known as the *de jure* system. By this system the name of no one, who was absent from the domicile for twelve months previous to the date of taking the census was put down. What effect this may have had upon the figures furnished by the enumerators it is, of course, difficult to tell. In England the *de facto* system is employed.

So much for the Dominion, in general; and now a word about the Island Province, with whose interests we are more particularly bound up. The figures show the total population of the Island to be 109,088, as against 108,891 in 1881, being a gain of only 197. The figures for the different counties give the following results: for Prince County, a gain of 2,124; for Kings a gain of 201, and for Queen's a loss of 2,138. The population of Charlottetown is shown to be 11,374 as against 11,485 in 1881 or a loss of 111.

It is a matter of some surprise that the rural population of this fine county has decreased in the last ten years, and of still greater surprise that the population of the city has decreased. Any one who has noticed the great number of houses that have been erected and occupied as soon as built in our city within the past few years, will find it difficult to account for the falling off in population. If the figures of the enumerators for 1891 are correct, and we have no reason for doubting them, it may be that the census of 1881 over-estimated the city's population.

It is not impossible that the croaking of pessimists, on the platform and through the press, who never seem so well satisfied as when decrying their own county, may have had a good deal to do with causing some of our people to leave their native Province. As when mud is constantly thrown some of it is sure to stick, so with this pernicious doctrine of blue ruin constantly dinned into their ears, it is possible that some have been deceived and have been foolish enough to believe in it.

THE PARK ROADWAY.

Our city has not been blessed with many natural beauties; but energetic hands have managed to transform what were once arid wastes into charming places. Once the eyesores of the city they are now its things of beauty—the admiration of all. One of those retreats, and the one that is most frequented by our wage earners, is Victoria Park. Each day during the week, but more especially on Sundays, those of our population whose pecuniary means prevent rest and enjoyment in other ways, betake themselves there with their families to enjoy all the quiet, healthfulness and freshness afforded in a country place.

Much has already been said and written concerning the Park and its approaches. It is of the latter topic only that we again purpose to treat. From time to time the accesses thereto have been the cause of quite an amount of comment; but we think reference again to this hackneyed subject noways irrelevant.

What seems to be the natural approach, and the one most favored by our citizens, has from time to time been denied them, and this very summer, what was even more autocratic, the right of the people to the foreshore seemed for a time to be questioned. Now no barriers by this route exist; but how long we ask, if things remain as at present, will the new commodious footpath be at our command? But a few years will elapse when the old grievance will again stare us in the face. Perhaps then it may be permanent, as no doubt when the present wall that shuts out from view the gubernatorial residence, grounds etc., will be washed by the waves, the powers that be will not feel justified in appropriating another slice of the land to meet our wants. In fact were another such incursion made the fence would be almost at the door of the residence.

That a wearing-away of the land will surely take place, and at an early date needs no argument. Now how can the difficulty be overcome? Again the answer is: construct a breakwork. This to an inconsiderate man seems a gigantic undertaking; but in our mind's eye one easily to surmount. Certainly an outlay of money would be necessary, but then it would be placed to good advantage.

That a breakwork or something of a similar nature is needed no one will surely deny. Spring after spring we have seen portions of the most valuable land in the province washed into the sea by the action of the ice and waves; yet we look calmly on, or listen to the mathematician compute the number of years till our Island home will entirely disappear by such action, but never once think of adopting means to prevent such an affacement. The man who would yearly see a large boulder from his cellar wall fall away, without trying to prevent it, when he knew it would be to his own detriment, would be adjudged insane. But really is he any more so than ourselves.

Agreed that the work is necessary both from a monetary point of view and to prevent collapse, who should build it? The government we say, because it is their land that is being destroyed. But then the city could lend its help. As our civic rulers have not yet received an inspiration of this nineteenth century's progressiveness, we still utilize for sidewalks the antiquated plank. Every spring, and during the summer, thousands of feet of new plankways are laid, and the old ones are carried away for kindling wood or allowed to rot. Now this old plank might form part of the city's quota to the work. Although dubbed old plank many of them are in a tolerable good state and would if nothing else serve to fill in. Only recently we have seen a breastwork built entirely of this old material and it presents as stable an appearance as if built of the best material.

It is to be hoped then that the proper authorities will take this matter in hand. We believe it to be the duty of the government to take the initiative, as the land going to waste belongs to them. It is but reasonable to expect that if the work were begun, the city would, in another way besides that mentioned, contribute its equitable share. The proper time to build such a work will soon be upon us and it would be well to move in the matter immediately. Besides being the means of saving public property, the new roadway to the Park would be a gracious boon to our citizens.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Old Hutch" is credited with having made $600,000 on the recent rise on wheat at Chicago.

BUGS cost the farmers of the United States about $37,000,000 annually by the destruction of crops.

IT is estimated that 50,000 people slept on roofs and as many more on the sidewalks and gutters of New York Monday night of last week owing to the insufferably close atmosphere indoors.

A LONDON despatch of August 25th says:—The Leeds millers have advanced the price of flour 1s 6d per bag. Cold and stormy weather prevails throughout almost the whole country. In many places the crops in the fields are under water or beaten down by the winds and ruined. Farmers are in despair.

THE London Times publishes a three-column article upon the projected international railroad, which, when completed, will link the south and Central American republics with each other, and with the United States. In discussing these plans the Times expresses the opinion that James G. Blaine, the United States secretary of state is a "man of grandiose ideas, and if he is the next president there will be some chance of realizing the scheme."

LE COURRIER DU CANADA furnishes the following interesting information with respect to certain Quebec politicians whose names have recently been brought prominently before the public:—

Mr. Mercier could not pay a sum of $250 in 1888; he now posses a residence in Montreal, another one in Quebec, a handsome villa at St. Anne, horses and carriages, and lives un train d'enfer in all the cities through which he passes. Mr. C. Langelier, advocate, who had an ordinary clientele in 1886, now possesses, apart from his city residence, a magnificent summer house at the Island of Orleans, and is building a chateau in the city. Mr. Pacaud was poor in 1886, but as soon as he reached power he purchased a sumptous residence, and furnished it in what, for Quebec, is extraordinary luxury, living like a high-toned pasha, and in 1891 purchased another house, one of the most costly in the city, and had it rebuilt, thereby scandalizing his own friends. What is to be said of the houses which appear suddenly on the scene, and the carriages de gala, and the diamonds and furs and the champagne flowing like water from morning until night?"

ONE of the great dangers to the future welfare of the American Republic is the rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of individual monopolists, or of vast corporations. The San Francisco Call recently made the following interesting statement: "There is in the United States not much less than one thousand million dollars in the hands of men whose individual holdings range between $100,000,000 and $10,000,000. In California $100,000,000 is owned and controlled by four men, and another one hundred million is in the ownership of men whose individual holdings exceed $1,000,000. As the property in the state is not assessed at much over a thousand millions, about one-fifth appears to be held by men who have passed the million point. * * * * * * The fact is patent, however, that nearly or quite all of the thousand millions in the United States in the hands of a few men has been acquired by means of favorable and often corrupt legislation. The acquisition of so much money has been made possible by the enactment of laws for private rather than for public good. In many cases the men who expected to be benefited have procured legislation by the corrupt use of money."

Recently, before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Emile Blanchard read a paper, the subject of which possesses no small interest for people on this side of the Atlantic. It dealt with the land connections between Europe and America, M. Blanchard pointing out that a line from the North of Scotland through Orkney, the Faroe islands, Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, by way of Davis' Straits, passes from one island to another across comparatively shallow seas. He further traced the connection in the prevalence of European species of animals and plants in Greenland, where the flora of the west coast is American and that of the east coast is European. "Anemones from northern Europe are found in the southern States; violets, too, grow there, as well as wild roses; and the astragale of the Alps flourishes in Canada. Among other plants common to the two hemispheres may be mentioned rhododendrons, saxifrages, gentians, and so on. Willows, ivies and brooms exist in both regions. Grasses may be omitted, because their seeds could be transported for great distances by water; but orchids and lilies of northern Europe are common in North America. Three or four hundred species of beetles, an insect incapable of long flight, are denizens of both continents. The carabides especially, which live under stones, and spread slowly, can be traced from Europe through Iceland to Greenland, Labrador and Canada. The argonauts of Lapland and Iceland are also found in Labrador; and it would be easy to give other instances of the kind. Spiders of the Alps and the north of Europe have been observed in Greenland; beavers are found in Europe and America; the reindeer is plentiful in the Hudson Bay territories, and so is the Norwegian lemming. Several species of fish are characteristic of both regions; for example the river perch, which never quits fresh water."

SOLEMN REQUIEM SERVICE FOR BISHOP MACINTYRE.

On yesterday a solemn requiem service for the repose of the soul of the lamented Bishop McIntyre was held in the beautiful new church at St. Peters, beneath whose sanctuary, the mortal remains of the venerable deceased prelate lie entombed. Through the exhortation of the zealous pastor, Rev. R. J. Gillis, the members of the congregation took advantage of the occasion to approach the Sacraments of Penance and Eucharist.

On Monday afternoon and late into the night, five or six priests were busily engaged in hearing the confessions of the parishioner who flocked thither in large numbers. From a very early hour on Tuesday morning the church was thronged. The outpouring of the people was something truly edifying. Notwithstanding the busy season, they come from the most remote portions of the parish, to testify their veneration and respect for the illustrious dead prelate whom they knew and loved so long and so well.

Their great faith and deep-seated piety were manifested in the earnestness of their devotions. At six o'clock the church was filled with worshippers, and from that hour until nine o'clock, masses were celebrated; priests were hearing confessions; the faithful were approaching holy Communion.

A few minutes after nine o'clock, the solemn requiem mass commenced. The celebrant was very Rev. Mgr. McDonald of St. Andrews; assisted by Rev. Dr. Walker of Rollo Bay, as deacon, and Rev. M. J. McMillan of St. Theresa's as subdeacon, and Rev Father McAulay of Charlottetown as master of ceremonies. His Lordship, Bishop McDonald occupied a throne on the gospel side of the sanctuary. The choir, Mrs. Fraser organist, rendered the solemn music in a highly creditable and appropriate manner. The church newly painted looked beautiful and all the surroundings were in harmony with the solemn services performed.

After the communion His Lordship, the Bishop ascended the magnificent new pulpit, and delivered the first sermon preached from it. The text was "And when he was dead they removed him from the Chariot into another, and they carried him away to Jerusalem, and he was buried in the monument of his fathers, and all Juda and Jerusalem mourned for him." Parip. Book 11. XXXV—24. His discourse was an earnest and eloquent tribute to the many noble qualities and eminent virtues of his illustrious deceased predecessor. At the conclusion of Mass, the Bishop attired in a beautiful cope of black and gold, and wearing a white mitre, and attended by the clergy and altar boys, approached the catafalque and intoned the *Libera*, which was sung by the choir, and pronounced the Absolution. Thus was fittingly celebrated a solemn service that will long remain green in the memories of the good people of St. Peters parish. In addition to His Lordship, and Father Gillis, and the other priests already mentioned, the clergy in attendance included Rev. D. F. McDonald of Souris and Rev. J. C. McLean of St. Margarets.

Upwards of four hundred and fifty persons approached Holy Communion.

During the Bishop's sermon many in the large congregation were moved to tears.

The beautiful vestments worn by the officiating clergy were procured for the church by the deceased Bishop, and were now used for the first time.

SUN SET FROM MOUNT ROYAL.

It was towards the close of a charming day in July; the sun was fast approaching his saffronhued couch in the west, when the writer viewed the great city of Montreal, from the mountain which gives it its name. The bustle and whir of commercial life had, for the day, somewhat ceased; the mellowed effulgence of the decling sun bathed the lofty spires and gilden domes in a flood of crimson light. Through the translucent sheen thet rose from the polished or shimmering waters of the St. Lawrence, could be seen, in the distance, the smoke of steamboats, plying hither and thither.

The scene was one of unusual splendor. At the foot of the mountain lay the great city; in front of you the Victoria bridge stretched across the mighty river rolling in rapid course towards the gulf. Before you rose majestically, the towers of Notre Dame; to the right the dome of St. Peters stood grandly aloft of all the surrounding buildings; to the left, in front, and in all directions numerous towers, domes and spires point heavenward. Across the river, and away in the distance, on either side, a beautiful green and level country presented itself, flanked by a background of lofty mountains, rearing their frowning peakes against the horizon. Here and there the country is dotted with villages, whose white houses, spires and belfries relieve the monotony of the dark-green sward.

Enraptured with this scene of ravishing beauty the time passed quickly, and already the sun had sunk behind the mountain, and all that remained was the reflection of the rays that marked his declining pathway, and studded the western heavens as if with so many golden spokes. The time for decent had almost arrived when, clang, from the tower of Notre Dame, wafted out over the evening air, resounds the angelus bell. The sound is presently taken up on the right and on the left, till it seemed that from a hundred towers, a hundred brazen tongues vied one with another in proclaiming the great mystery of the Incarnation. Then, as if waiting to catch the sound of the city bells, from church tower and convent belfray, away across the country, came back the refrain, till the grand chorus pealed forth in all directions. As the clanging and the "jangling" of the bells died away, the car on the elevated railway rapidly sped towards the foot of the mountain and a memorable scene was closed.

COM.

THE CENSUS OF CANADA.

The results of the recent census were submitted to the House of Commons last Wednesday. The population of the various provinces as compared with 1881 is as follows:

	1881	1891
Nova Scotia	440,572	450,523
New Brunswick	321,233	321,294
P. E. Island	108,891	109,088
Quebec	1,359,027	1,488,586
Ontario	1,923 228	2,112,989
Manitoba	65,954	141,442
British Columbia	49,559	92,767
North-West Provinces } Unorganized Territory }	56,446	67,554
Grand Totals	4,324,810	4,829,411

There is an increase of 9,951 in Nova Scotia an increase of only 61 in New Brunswick, and 197 in P. E. Island, the population in this group being only a little over 1 per cent. in excess of the last decade. The increase in Quebec is 9.53 per cent.; in Ontario the increase is 9.63 per cent.; the gain in Manitoba is 148 per cent.; in the Northwest 141 per cent.; in British Columbia 87.50 per cent.; unorganized districts 4 per cent. The total increase in population is 504,601 a gain of 11.66 per cent. The gain in the eastern section is almost nothing. The percentage of gain in the central section is less than for the last decade but the gain in the section west of Lake Superior is about double that made in the decade between 1871 and 1881.

An important consideration in relation to the census, says the St. John Sun, is its effect on the representation in the next parliament. According to returns as presented Nova Scotia will lose one member, New Brunswick two, and Prince Edward Island one. Quebec of course retains the statutory 65 and in Ontario there will either be no change or a gain of two members. British Columbia and the Northwest are now greatly over-represented according to population, as previously ascertained. The increase of population in these provinces has been large, but not large enough to make the ten members a disproportionately small representation.

Following are the returns for the Maritime Provinces by counties:

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

	1891.	1881.
Kings County	26,634	26,433
Prince	36,471	34,347
Queens	45,983	48 111

NOVA SCOTIA.

	1891.	1881.
Annapolis	19,352	20,598
Antigonish	16,117	18,060
Cape Breton	34,223	31,258
Colchester	27,160	26,720
Cumberland	34,529	27,368
Digby	19,896	19,881
Guysborough	17,198	17,808
Halifax city	38,556	36,100
Halifax county	32,865	31,817
Hants	22,153	23,359
Inverness	25,781	25,601
Kings	22,492	23,469
Lunenburg	31,077	28,563
Pictou	34,550	35,535
Queens	10,610	10,577
Richmond	14,400	15,121
Shelburne	14,956	14,913
Victoria	12,390	12,470
Yarmouth	22,218	21,284

NEW BRUNSWICK.

	1891.	1881.
Albert	12,523	12,329
Charlotte	23,751	26,087
Gloucester	24,901	21,614
Kent	23,858	22,618
Kings	23,094	25,617
Northumberland	25,715	25,109
Queens	12,152	14,017
Restigouche	8,311	7,058
St. John City	24,184	26,127
St. John County	25,390	26 839
Sunbury	5,763	6,651
Victoria	18,218	15,689
Westmorland	41,484	37,716
York	30,979	30,297
Carleton	22,523	22,365

POPULATION OF TOWNS

of from 3000 to 5000 in the Maritime Provinces:—

	1891.
Springhill N. S.	4873
Lunenburg N. S.	4044
New Glasgow N. S.	3777
Amherst N. S.	3781
Woodstock N. B.	3290

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Pictou, N. S.	2999
St. Stephen N. B.	2680
North Sydney C. B.	2513
Sydney C. B.	2436
Milltown, Charlotte N. B.	2146
Parrsboro N. S.	1909
Kentville N. S.	1686
Georgetown P. E. I.	1509

THE CITIES.

The population of the Cities of the Dominion is as follows:

	1891.	1881.
Montreal	216,650	140,727
Toronto	181,220	86 415
Quebec	63,090	62,446
Hamilton	48,980	35,961
Ottawa	44 541	27,412
St. John	39,179	41,353
Halifax N. S.	38,556	36,100
London	31 977	19,746
Winnipeg	25,642	7,985
Kingston	19,264	14,091
Victoria, B. C.	16,841	5 925
Vancouver, B. C.	13 685	5,000
St. Henri	13,415	6,415
Brantford	12 753	9,616
Charlottetown	11,374	11,485
Hull	11,265	6,890
Guelph	10,539	9,890
St. Thomas	10,370	8,367
Windsor	10 322	6,561
Sherbrooke	10.110	7.227
Belleville	9 914	9 516
Peterborough	9,718	6,812
Stratford	9,501	8,239
St. Cunegonde	9,293	.....
St. Catherines	9,170	9,631
Chatham, Ont.	9,052	7,573
Brockville	8,793	7,609
Moncton	8,765	5 032
Woodstock, Ont.	8,612	5,373
Three Rivers	8,334	8,670
Galt	7,535	5,187
Owen Sound	7,497	4,426
Berlin	7.425	4,054
Levis	7 301	7,597
St. Hyacinthe	7,016	5,321
Cornwall	6,805	4,468
Sarnia	6 693	3,574
Sorel	6 669	5,791
Fredericton, N. B.	6.502	6,218
New Westminister, B. C.	6,641	2,700
Dartmouth, N. S.	6,249	3,786
Yarmouth, N. S.	6,089	6,280
Lindsay	6,081	5 080
Barrie	5,550	4,855
Valleyfield	5,5'6	3,906
Truro N. S.	5,102	3,461
Port Hope	5,042	5,585

PICNIC AT TRACADIE CROSS.

The pupils of Glenaladale School District, Tracadie Cross, celebrated their annual Picnic on the 24th August, on the beautiful grounds of A. McDonald Esq. During the forenoon dark clouds hung over the horizon and at many times it was expected that the flood-gates would be opened but about noon the sun shed forth its welcome rays and soon the cloudy sky was succeeded by a clear one; and all were convinced that a glorious afternoon was in store for them.

It is estimated that there were over four hundred present, all of whom seemed to enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. The tables were well stocked with all the delicacies of the season and presided over by ladies who fully understood their business. It is needless to say that the tables and refreshment saloon were well patronized.

The music was excellent Mr. McInnis' pipes did its share to render the day pleasant and enjoyable, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen tripped the light fantastic toe to the stirring strains of the violin.

The programme of sports which consisted of flat races, sack races, three-legged races, running with pots, quoits etc. commenced about two o'clock, and continued until the curtain of night enveloped the landscape, when all left for home, well pleased with the manner in which the day had been passed. The best of order prevailed. The ratepayers of the district desire to return their sincere thanks to all the ladies who rendered such valuable assistance on this occasion.

COM.

EUROPE'S WHEAT CROP.

THE DEFICIENT HARVESTS — AMERICA'S SURPLUS WILL NOT MEET THE WANT—POTATO ROT IN IRELAND—WHEAT PRICES LIABLE TO ADVANCE EVERYWHERE.

A London cable says: All eyes are turned just now on America to see what can be done towards relieving England and Europe from the terrible results of the threatened failure of the wheat crop. Every wheat-producing country in Europe, with the possible exception of England, is largely deficient in its harvest, and the total demand for wheat exported from America is likely to be greater than even phenomenal harvests there can supply. Roughly speaking Europe will want at least 300,000,000 bushels of wheat this winter, while according to the latest estimates received here America will have barely 200,000,000 bushels for exportation. About 2,000,000 of this will probably go to China and India. Of course the figures given now are liable to some alteration when the harvests are announced in official figures, six weeks hence. The figures following are based on the most favorable estimates possible upon harvests yet ungathered. The great bulk of wheat is still in the fields and there are fully three weeks of weather yet to count on. The grain usually harvested in August will not be touched this year until September. If the weather turns fine the wheat crop in England and France may reach somewhere near an average. If it continues wet and miserable as at present the outlook for the farmers on this side of the Atlantic will be discouraging, and matters will be made very much worse. In some districts in England the crops are half under water. London and its vicinity have been without sunshine. Repots received from Germany and France are just as bad. In Paris it has rained 142 days so far this year. Reports received to-day from Ireland say that heavy rains and high winds have done tremendous injury to the crops and the harvest operations have been suspended. The blight has appeared again among the potatoes. Even the new seed supplied by the government in the spring is affected.

Taking things at the best the wheat crop of Great Britain will hardly reach an average of 72,000,000 bushels. It is easy to find wheat operators who say that it will not yield more than 60,000,000 bushels this year, but this is probably under the estimate. Even when England produces 72,000,000 bushels she must import 140,000,000 bushels to feed her own population. Her principle sources of supply are America, Russia and India.

Russia generally exports 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. This year she will not export more than 60,000,000. The reports that Russia will put an export duty on wheat are declared absurd by London operators. Wheat is the chief production Russia has which she can readily turn into gold, and she will sell all she can, even under the most pressing privation among her own peasantry. But the Russian ukase on the exportation of rye went into practice on the 27th. Its effects on Germany, Austria and other countries where black bread is the staple article of food is going to be bad. No such stringent measure as this has been adopted since the Crimean war. Next to Russia herself the country to suffer most and at once is Germany, especially East Prussia. To Germany rye is the staff of life. She not only eats what she grows, viz., 220,000,000 bushels, but imports largely from Russia. This source of supply cannot be replaced. Austria-Hungary, which comes third in the production of rye, her total growth being 130,000,000 bushels, can give no aid.

Germany generally imports from 20,000,000 to 24,000,000 bushels of wheat. This year she will, according to present estimates, be obliged to import 36,000,000 bushels. Her average yield is about 90,000,000 bushels. In Prussia the crops are fairly good, but through Western Germany they are very bad. According to the latest figures received from France one of the greatest wheat growing countries in the world, the crop will fall much behind the average. The National Association of French Millers, which is disposed to put a cheerful face on things, estimates the wheat yield at 224,000,000 bushels, against 312,000,000 bushels last year. France exports very little wheat even when she has a good crop. This year she is likely to import fully 120,000,000 bushels. Italy, as a rule, imports about 28,000,000 bushels of wheat each year. She grows on an average 128,000,000 bushels. She is not appreciably short of wheat this year. Part of the deficiency in this cereal will be supplied by maize, of which the Italian crop is good. In fact in many countries where the wheat crop is poor maize and barley crops are large. It is not believed that Italy will want 2,000,000 bushels of wheat at the highest estimate. Austria's yield is estimated at 40,000,000 bushels, which is far below the average. She generally ships 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 bushels, but this year she is likely to import that amount. Hungary will show about 150,000,000 bushels. Roumania last year produced 64,000,000 bushels, exporting 27,000,000 of it. This year she will not have a surplus of more than 16,000,000 bushels. India will probably export from 40,000,000 to 48,000,000 bushels. She has had a fair crop, almost up to her average of 240,000,000 bushels.

All the wheat operators say that there is no question of famine but simply the problem of a rise in prices which would bring severe distress to continental countries, already exceedingly economising, under high prices. Men who had been in business 40 years said they had never seen a more trying condition of the market. Within a fortnight wheat has advanced 6s. a quarter, or eight bushels in the London market. The opinion of Sidney Klein of the firm of Willam Klein & Son, one of the wealthiest firms in the United Kingdom, is worth quoting. He said. American farmers ought to realize that they have the whole world under their thumb. They are letting wheat out freely. Russia is 152,000,000 bushels short of rye for home consumption. Most of her rye used to go to Germany, where the whole army was fed on rye. Belgium, Holland and Germany are all also very short of rye. This deficit must be made up by wheat from somewhere. Italy wont need more than 12,000,000 bushels for import this year, probably less. France has fallen short, and will require about 96,000,000 bushels. England will need the usual import of 140,000,000 bushels. I should think that the States harvest will yield fully 650,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. One of the big handlers in the Northwest puts it as high as 700,000,000 bushels. This may be extreme. One of the best crop statisticians puts the yield at 630,000,000 bushels. Europe must have wheat and American handlers have the market entirely at their control. Almost any reasonable price will be given for it. There are two things which are factors in the present market. I believe that the young German Emperor will finally get the import duty taken off of wheat shipped to Germany. This would send wheat up four or five shillings per quarter. All over the world American speculators will probably run it up to 15 or 20 cents a bushel beyond the present prices. Then if Russia prohibits the exportation of wheat the prices will mount from 30 to 50 cents a bushel. These will be the two great factors for the advancing prices of wheat in the near future. There is next to nothing left of last year's stock and dependence can only be placed on this year's output. The millers are all out of wheat but they are holding off and and will have to buy soon. Continental importers have been buying steadily for a month past. Several cargoes of wheat brought to the United Kingdom have been taken to places where prices are higher. Now British mills are beginning to pay more. Everything has favored the States and hurt the continent this year. In 1879 there was almost a famine in England and America commanded the highest price she ever got. America's wheat crop beats that of any wheat-producing country in the world.

DIED.

At Orwell Cove, on the 29th. ult. Peter Clarkin, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Clarkin of this City; Aged six months.

The Futurity Stakes Races

The futurity stakes races for foals of 1888 and 1889 were trotted at Summerside last Wednesday. The day was a beautiful one, the track in good condition, and the programme carried out with precision. The events were keenly contested, much to the enjoyment of the 1200 spectators present. Following are the summaries:

Summerside Driving Park, Aug. 26, 1891. Futurity stakes race for foals of 1888. Mile heats, best 3 in 5. Value of stake $152.94. 50 per cent to first, 30 to second, 15 to third, 5 to fourth.

A. Black, Searltown, Dot, bl f by Administrator, 357, dam by Dean Swift, (Wiman) . . . 2 3 1 1 1
Parkside Farm, Summerside, Parkside, 9280, b s by Clay, 4779, dam Uinta, by Gen. Benton, 1755, (Houghton) . . . 1 1 3 2 2
H. Craswall, St. Eleanors, Almont Wilkes, 2 58¼, b s by Hernando, 2891, dam Olive Wilkes, 250, by George Wilkes, Jr., (Folsom) . . . 3 2 2 3 3
James Macleod, Summerside, Peerless, b f by Principal, 5629, dam by Sir William Wallace, 2.27½. (J. Steele) . . . 4 dis.
Time 2.37½, 2.41, 2.41, 2.38½, 2.41½.

Same day and track. Futurity Stakes race for foals of 1889. Mile heats, best 2 in 3. Value of stake $192.94, divided as in three year old stake.

Michael H. McCabe, Middleton, Harry Almont, b g by Hernando, 2891, dam by Abdallah Messenger, 4859 (Folsom) . . . 1 1
Jas A Macneill, Summerside, Chief Lock, b h by Island Chief, dam by American Eagle (A Fitzsimmons) . . . 2 2
Newton Dawson, North Tryon, Minnie Lee, bl f by All Right, 5817, dam by French Lion (Winan) . . . 4 8
Barret Henderson, North River, Fleetwood, rn h by Preceptor, 5391, dam Morena, by Almont Mambrino, 761 (R J Steele) . . . 3 5
W. A. Noonan, Summerside, Alma Wilkes, ch h by Crayton, 4346, dam Kildare Girl, by Costain Horse (Noonan) . . . 5 4
Capt D McKinnon, Summerside, Abdallah, b g by All Right, 5817, dam by Abdallah Messenger, 4960 (J Steele) . . . 6dr
Time, 3.07, 3.11.

THE TARTE-MCGREEVY CASE.

In the privileges and elections committee yesterday week Mr. Osler and Mr. Henry, counsel for the Department of Public Works, filed their bill. They do not deal with the charges made against Thomas McGreevy alone or those against Sir Hector Langevin personally but take up those allegations only which are considered as charges against the department. These are four in number, relating respectively to Cross wall contract of 1883 and Esquimault dock contract of 1884, the south wall contract of 1887 and dredging contract of same year. The brief begins by showing the relations between the department of Public Works and Quebec Harbor Works. Except Cross Wall and Dock Acts all acts provide for government control of the harbor commission only to the extent that the improvement must be sanctioned by the Government on a joint report of the Minister of Marine and Public Works After proposed improvements are approved and sanctioned the work comes under the exclusive jurisdiction of the harbor commissioners, who make all contracts, employ all officers and make all payments, neither the Government nor the department of public Works having any such functions. The cross wall act is somewhat different, as the plans for this are prepared by the public works engineers and the contract awarded by the Governor-in-council, after which the harbor board have full control and this relation was fully understood.

It argues that information given Thomas McGreevy re the cross wall tenders of 1883, probably came from Mr. Boyd, who, or Mr. Perley either, might have given the information without any breach of duty, considering their relations as officials and member respectively of the Quebec Harbor Commission. As to the charge that such quantities were applied as would give the contract to Larkin, Connolly & Co, it must be borne in mind that the plans upon which Mr. Boyd made estimates are not to the fore, and, therefore, there are no data on which to base the comparison.

As regards the Esquimault dock, it is held that the letter of Mr. Perley dealing with schedule prices does not give improper information. Then assuming that Robt. McGreevy's evidence is correct as to his brother's share in the profits, there is nothing to show that the department knew of it. The changes in the dock are shown to be beneficial For the reduction of $19,673 allowed by Mr. Perley on account of useless plant, Mr. Perley takes the sole responsibility, as shown by his evidence and his report at the time.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, counsel for Thomas McGreevy, also addressed the committee, presenting his clients case in a very able manner.

The committee was to have met yesterday, when it is supposed members will have considered the evidence and be prepared to give their opinion. The sub-committee considered with closed doors the question whether Mr. McGreevy is in a legal position to resign his seat. It is understood that the sub-committee will report that the resignation cannot take effect.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

The scholastic year of 1891-92 begins to-morrow. The year which closed in June last was one of the most prosperous in the history of the institution, but the one about to begin, opening as it does under such auspicious circumstances, looks as if it will surpass them all. Recently several applications have been received from students abroad desirous of entering, which, when added to our home supplement will, it is anticipated, make the attendance larger than than that of last year.

During the vacation several improvements have been made in connection with the institution, principal among them being the erection of a hand-ball court. The court stands on the site of the old one, but differs in construction, being an uncovered one of the regulation kind. The writer well remembers the many spirited and likewise laughable contests for supremacy which took place in the old court, and has no doubt but that the ball-tossers of the present year, whether embryos or stars, will in the new structure cause the ball to gyrate with greater rapidity and will themselves perform more varied contortions. The court is indeed a splendid one; and were some of the old boys to see it they would be surprised at the metamorphose. All the other games for the physical education of the students are carefully fostered, and the Rev. Rector informs us that probably next summer a building for a gymnasium will be erected on the campus. Of late years, owing to the constant increase in the number of students, the want of greater accommodation has been badly felt, and in the near future a wing will have to be added to the building. Another large building for use in connection with the farm is at present in course of erection, which will receive attention in some future issue. On the Rev. Rector, who planned and personally supervised the erection of the buildings, they reflect the highest credit.

In the educational department this year, mental philosophy will hold a place on the curriculum, Rev. James Morrison, D. D., occupying the chair. All the other branches of learning previously taught, will likewise be imparted by an efficient corps of teachers. To Alma Mater we heartily wish prosperity *ad infinitum*.

The staff for the present year is: Rev. A. P. McLellan, Rector; Rev. Dr. Morrison; Messrs. J. A. McDonald, P. C. Gauthier, D. F. Morrison, J. J. McDonald, J. T. Gallant, T. Campbell and J. C. McKinnon.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY.

TO SECURE SOME RARE BARGAINS.

We have secured One Case of sample WOOL KNIT SHAWLS—German make—which we shall offer for a short time at VERY MUCH below their value. A few of them slightly soiled will be sold for half price.

STILL ANOTHER.

We are offering the balance of our SPRING SACQUES DOLMANS, CAPES and FICHUS at prices reduced sufficiently to please the shrewdest buyer.

As we are anxious to completely close out these lines to make room for our immense Fall stock, we shall not allow price to interfere with sales.

BEER BROS.

James Paton & Co's

GREAT ALTERRTION & EXTENSION SALE

will last about 3 weeks longer.

Come & Secure a Bargain.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1891. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1891.

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1891, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	Expr's	Accom	Ac'm
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M
Charlottetown . . . . . dp	6 00	8 45	3 30
Royalty Junction	6 14	9 17	3 49
North Wiltshire	6 48	10 02	4 35
Hunter River	6 58	10 15	4 50
Bradalbane	7 23	10 48	5 26
Emerald Junction	7 30	10 56	5 40
Freetown	7 40	11 10	5 55
Kensington	7 53	11 29	6 17
Summerside . . . . . ar	8 15	12 00	6 50
Summerside . . . . . dp	8 30	P. M. 1 05	
Miscouche	8 45	1 26	
Wellington	9 05		
Port Hill	9 35	2 35	
O'Leary	10 30	4 00	
Tignish . . . . . ar	10 47	4 25	
Alberton	11 14	5 15	
Tignish . . . . . ar	11 53	6 05	
			P. M.
Emerald Junction . . dp			5 45
Cape Traverse . . . . ar			6 35

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS.	Expr's	Accom	Accom
	P. M.	A. M.	
Tignish . . . . . dp	1 10	6 00	
Alberton	1 50	7 03	
Bloomfield	2 15	7 44	
O'Leary	2 32	8 10	
Port Hill	3 23	9 35	
Wellington . . . . .