THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

Legal Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, whether it is taken from the office or not

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

Both Mr. Cleveland and General Harrison have written their letters accepting the nomination of their respective parties as candidates for the Presidency of the United States, and these documents are now public property. President Cleveland's letter is quite a lengthy document, and is devoted mainly to a careful explanation and defence of the Democratic plan of tariff reform, as distinguished from the Republican plan. His references to the tariff question are scarcely anything more than a reiteration of his message on that question in December last.

The Republicans accuse the Democrats of being free traders; but the President points out that he and his party are the only true protectionists, inasmuch as, while reducing the duties on raw materials sufficiently to equalize the revenue and expenditure of the country, and prevent the heaping up in the national Treasury of enormous surpluses, they, at the same time, sufficiently protect the manufactures to prevent them from in any way suffering from foreign competition.

Other paragraphs of the letter are taken up with an outline of the manner in which the Government of the country should deal with the questions of monopolies, foreign emigration, civil service reform, and so forth. One noticeable feature of the letter is the absence from it of any reference to the question of the Fisheries or Retaliation. Whether or not these omissions indicate that President Cleveland has no intention of enforcing retaliation, should Congress empower him to do so, and that, should he be returned to power, the rejected treaty would be reintroduced, are, of course, questions concerning which we know nothing; but this is the view that the English press in general take of his position. The Democratic papers, of course, regard President Cleveland's letter as one of the ablest public documents that has been given to the public for some time.

So much for Mr. Cleveland's position. Let us now see what General Harrison has to say in his letter. To begin with, he had the advantage of President Cleveland when he wrote his epistle, from the fact the epistle of the latter had been before the public for some time, and thus gave the Republican candidate an opportunity of inserting in his document lengthy criticisms of the doctrines enunciated by his opponent. His letter, like that of President Cleveland, is in a great degree devoted to a consideration of the tariff question. Referring to this issue, he pronounces it "Not a contest between schedules, but between wide application of principles." In reference to the theory that protective duties increase the price of domestic articles by the amount of the tariff impost upon importations, he says: "Those who advance it are students of maxims, not of the markets."

Knowing the weak points in the platform propounded by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, General Harrison carefully seeks to repair some of their blunders. Concerning the removal of all internal taxes, including those on whiskey and tobacco, as laid down by the convention, and which had been taken hold of by the Democrats as a rotten plank in their opponents' platform, he says that "The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction of the surplus."

The Democrats have been representing Harrison as the friend of the Chinese, because a few years ago, when in the Senate, and the question of prohibiting Chinese immigration was under consideration, he opposed extreme legislation, which involved a violation of treaty compacts. On this question he says the objections to such immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and pledges himself to execute all laws on the subject.

Another blunder of his party which General Harrison has been quick to rectify, is the one made by Mr. Blaine shortly after his return home, and which earned for him the title of "The Burchard of the Campaign." This is the question of trade "trusts," which Mr. Blaine said were purely private concerns with which congress had nothing to do. General Harrison puts himself on record squarely against trusts, and adds that the legislative authority should find a method of dealing fully and effectively with such abuses.

The Republican candidate is not very definite in his declarations on the foreign relations of the United States and the fishery question. On these questions he says: "Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect." He rather turns President Cleveland's retaliation message into ridicule when he says: "Our nation is too great, both in material strength and moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with national dignity."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The firm and patriotic statements of Lord Stanley and Sir John Macdonald are heartily approved of by the press of the Upper Provinces

The Dominion Government has decided to patronize the new Halifax and West India line of steamships in transmission of West Indian mails, which have been hitherto sent *via* New York.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, was elected by acclamation for East Assinaboia on Wednesday last. No more practical reply than this could be given to the many falsehoods circulated regarding his unpopularity in the North-west Territories.

The delegation from Newfoundland to Ottawa for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions upon which the Island Colony might be admitted into the Confederation, has been indefinately postponed. Late Newfoundland papers say this action was caused by the retaliation message of President Cleveland.

It is rumored in railway circles in Ottawa that an eight million dollar railway scheme has been successfully floated, which will include the purchase of the North Shore line from Quebec to Ottawa, and an extension of the Central and Pacific line to Sault Ste Marie, making a direct connection between the Intercolonial and Lake Superior.

A despatch of the 11th inst. from Jacksonville, Florida, has the following relative to the yellow fever: "Official bulletin for twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m., new cases 48, deaths 11. Total cases to date, 684; total deaths, 89. The surgeon general has agreed to pay for the medicines for the poor, and nurses for the hospitals, for those not able to pay them. Few stores are now open in the city."

On the 11th inst. the Governor General and Lady Stanley visited the Toronto University, Osgoode Hall and the Education Department, and in the afternoon they drove to the exhibition grounds, when His Excellency was presented with an address and formally opened the Exhibition. Afterwards they visited the Public Library and Ald. Hallam's residence, where the address was presented from the Lancashire lads and lasses. In the evening His Excellency dined at Government House.

The election in Arkansas is over. It is quite over for one Monroe County man, for the despatches blithely and briefly relate that "Harding Harrington, an ardent adherent of the People's ticket, twitted William Smith about the defeat of the Fair Divide ticket. Smith got a shotgun and filled Harrington with buckshot, killing him instantly." Mr. Harrington's capacity for buckshot was not up to the required standard, or he would doubtless be still an ornament to Arkansas politics, applying the buckshot test to other disputants. —*Exc.*

The entire liberation of slaves in Brazil has, according to late accounts from that part of the world, been attended with great success. The slaveholders have fallen in with the new state of things, and when the coffee crop of this year is gathered in every slave will be free. The negroes received their Emperor, Dom Pedro, with great acclaim on his arrival at Rio Janeiro, and reports from the different provinces of the Brazilian Empire are to the effect that the negroes have remained at their old occupations and receive their freedom with a wise equanimity. Brazil has done nobly. —*Empire.*

The Liberal-Conservative picnic at Laprairie, P. Q., on the 12th inst., was attended by about 3,000 people. Stirring addresses were delivered by Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. Mr. Chapleau and others. Mr. Chapleau in his address referred to the agitation in the Upper Provinces against the French Canadians, led by Prof. Goldwin Smith. He could tell these agitators that the French Canadians were not to be swept out of existence by Commercial Union, and they could join hand in hand with the other provinces of the Dominion in strenuously opposing this fad. His remarks were received with vociferous cheers.

On the first page of this day's Herald will be found, under the heading of "Rambles in Canada," an interesting account of a visit to this Province by a representative of the Philadelphia *Evening Star*; while on our inside pages will be found some very sensible notes and suggestions by the editor of the Cambridge (Mass.) *Tribune*, who paid us a brief visit a couple of weeks ago. These opinions of gentlemen connected with the press of the United States are worthy of careful perusal by our readers. From reading these accounts some of our people may learn that they have hitherto scarcely appreciated as they should the advantages which we here enjoy.

The Presidential campaign has its humorous side. The cartoonists are continually hitting off different phases of the political situation with a freedom which often brings them very near the truth as seen by the disinterested onlooker. For instance, one cartoon represents the British Lion on a pedestal and Mr. Cleveland vigorously twisting the noble animal's tail. There is a sign under the pedestal: "On exhibition daily until November 6th; admission free." In one corner of the picture an innocent legend inscribed upon the wall reads as follows: "Notice; should there be a real war, a sound man could get a job as subtitute." Mr. Cleveland, during the rebellion, was occupied with his business and had to send a substitute.—*Empire.*

The conduct of the people of Beaverton, Ont., on the occasion of the great Liberal-Conservative demonstration last week, shows that, in that portion of the Dominion at least, whenever there is a question of Canada's rights being infringed upon, both political parties may be depended upon to stand shoulder to shoulder. Hon Messrs. Foster and Tupper had an enthusiastic reception. The Reformers not only assisted in making the necessary arrangements, but had prepared an address to be presented to Sir John Macdonald, who was expected to be present, but who was prevented from attending by pressure of official business. The address was forwarded to him in Ottawa. Conduct of this kind is well worthy of imitation in other parts of the Dominion.

The Industrial Exhibition was formally opened at Kingston, Ont., on the 11th inst. by Sir John A. Macdonald before a large audience. In the course of his speech he referred to the Retaliation Bill as follows: "You know that we may be obliged to look to our own resources. From what we hear from our neighbors across the line, Canadians are to be excluded for no act of theirs. Well, if they will not allow us to trade with them we can trade with ourselves. We are not afraid or dismayed at any threatened attempt to hamper our commerce or cripple our resources. While we should like to continue to trade with our neighbors in a free manner, we can do without and can afford to wait with calm self-respect the outcome of the matter. We are quite independent of any country. The effect will be the same as was shown at the time of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty of 1856, which showed that we could rely upon our own resources." (Cheers.)

The Court of Chancery of New Jersey has had to determine whether the business of an undertaker in a populous place is necessarily a nuisance. The undertaker's next door neighbor complained that his funeral friend buried about one hundred and fifty persons a year, and each time the burial wagons drove to and fro at least four times, so that the complainant actually had his attention called to the serious and gloomy subject of death several hundred times a year. The judge in a lengthy deliverance pointed out that no unpleasant odor had come from the establishment, and that while some people had a repugnance to contemplate the materials used in burying the dead there could be no nuisance about a well-managed undertaker's establishment. The court could not provide for the troubles that a supersensitive imagination brought upon itself, and this seemed to be the case with the complainant who had brought the action. It is extremely probable that the grumbler could have moved to some other house for less money than it cost him to get up a lawsuit, but the experience will teach him better next time.

One of the visible reminders of the cost of carrying on the War of the Rebellion in the United States has just passed into private hands, Mr. C. H. Gregory, of Long Island, N. Y., has purchased the hull of the unfinished war sloop *Antietam*, which has been lying imbedded in the mud at League Island, near Philadelphia, for the last twelve years, in precisely the same condition, except for the wear and tear of the elements, as when the U. S. Government gave orders to discontinue the work of construction in 1876. Up to that date she had cost the country $521,471, and as the price now paid for her is only $6,700 she can hardly be claimed to have been a profitable investment for Uncle Sam. However, the purchaser had to pay down $1,000, to be forfeited in case he fails to remove her within the next twelve months; and as she is 315 feet long, and rotten at that, it is fully expected that she will break in two as soon as an effort is made to drag her out of the mud. Mr. Gregory is not, therefore, likely to find her a bonanza, unless, indeed, he breaks her into small pieces and sells these as souvenirs of the great vessel that did not become the terror of Confederate cruisers.—*Empire.*

MANUFACTURED GRIEVANCES.

There has been a great parade in Congress of a few assorted cases of harsh treatment by Canada of United States fishermen, on which have been founded general charges of inhospitable and inhuman conduct by the Canadian authorities. We add with shame that Canadians such as Mr. Laurier and his less reputable followers have, for partisan objects, paraded the same calumnies against their country in the Parliament of Canada and elsewhere. A blue book recently published enables us to show the manner in which these calumnies have been deliberately manufactured to injure Canada.

There is a little history to be traced of the doings and sayings of one Medio Rose, master of the Gloucester fishing schooner *Laura Sayward*. In 1886 he made a complaint, fortified by an affidavit, that the collector at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, had refused him leave to buy seven pounds of sugar, three pounds of coffee, a half to one bushel of potatoes, two pounds of butter, lard or pork, and oil to last him home, and kept his papers from that evening till next morning. The U. S. Secretary of State gladly seized upon this to make a formal complaint to the British Ministry of inhospitable and inhuman conduct. Well, even on Rose's own showing, the fact that he could not get sugar in his tea or butter on his bread during the terrible run from Shelburne to Gloucester, was a rather picayune grievance on which to take diplomatic action on an official charge of barbarity. The collector's explanation was that Rose came in for water, which was allowed, and said he had plenty of flour, fish, and other provisions. Under these circumstances the collector did not consider the small groceries necessary, but offered to telegraph for authority if Rose would wait till ten next morning. However, at 6.30 a. m. he preferred to take his clearance, the wind being fair, and not wait for the telegram. More than this, Medio Rose in 1887 again visited Shelburne, and there made an affidavit corroborating the statement of the collector on every point, alleging that he was kindly treated, that he was allowed to enter before and clear after office hours, and that his previous charges were "all untrue," However, when he got back to Massachusetts he thought he would again vary his sworn statement, having apparently a fancy for such exercises. Now he represented himself as having been "filled with fear," chiefly because the collector came to him "with two men wearing badges," which he supposed were Government badges, and that it was because he was frightened that he made affidavit No. 2, withdrawing affidavit No. 1. His statement was corroborated by one of his crew. Affidavit No. 3 called out the United States Secretary of State again with another official complaint to the British Minister at Washington, and some talk about "the unwisdom of imperilling the friendly relations of two kindred and neighboring countries." Perhaps we cannot be very greatly surprised at the United States Secretary taking his pick among these affidavits of his versatile client to outweigh the other affidavit, and the word of a Canadian official, for he was making up a case with the best materials he could find. It was at this stage that the story got into the hands of some Grit members in the Canadian House of Commons, and they had the indency to assail the Ministry for the alleged inhumanity, preferring to believe the foreigner, whose own case was that he had committed perjury, rather than an honorable and respected official of their own country. And now there comes a further stage. Not only does the collector flatly deny this new calumny, but the justice of the peace before whom affidavit No. 2 was sworn, and the United States consular agent who conversed with Rose both testify that he was not coerced, and that he told them his affidavit withdrawing his charges were true. The two fishermen who rowed the collector to the vessel also swore that there was no intimidation, that Rose spoke to them of his kind treatment, that they were in their common fishermen's clothes, without badges, which they did not even possess.

That is the manner in which one of the most prominent accusations of barbarity drops to pieces when examined; this is the kind of material of which the wholesale caluminous charges are manufactured. Of course we do not suppose that United States Senators will hesitate to believe, or pretend to believe, their fellow-countrymen against all these Canadians. We have no doubt that Mr. Laurier, his little clique and the copperhead press of Canada will prefer the word of their anyway perjured foreign ally to that of a Canadian official, a United States consular agent, a Canadian justice of the peace, and two Canadian fishermen. They are not particular about the quality of the evidence on which they vilify their country, but honest men, with such an exposure before them, will understand the game that is being played by the enemies of Canada.

It is too bad that the Canadian journals should assist in adding to this pile of misrepresentation. The *Globe* is again assailing the Canadian treatment of New England fishermen, trying, with strange want of patriotism, thus to make party capital even at this crisis. It is making much of a refusal to supply a Yankee vessel with twenty hogsheads of salt. She was supplied with rudder and spars, and allowed to make other repairs after a storm, but was refused salt for curing fish. The United States consul at Halifax acknowledged the allowances of supplies and repair in a telegram to the Minister of Customs, but claimed that she came "within the purview of the treaty, under which she is entitled to *privilege of repairing damages* to any and everything necessary to the proper equipment of a fishing vessel." So he demanded: "Will you permit her to *repair damages to salt to enable her to complete her voyage?*" Repairing salt! If it got wet and she wanted to repair it by drying it on shore, no doubt it would have been, but buying twenty hogsheads of salt is not repairing equipment, nor are materials for curing fish necessaries for a voyage. By this impudent attempt thus to stretch the interpretation of the treaty, the U. S. consul had rendered any favor that might have been granted impossible, for it would have implied acquiescence in his falsification of our treaty obligations. The very proper answer was as follows: "The Minister further submits that every right to which the vessel in question was entitled was promptly granted. Free access was allowed the privileges of the port, and all needful facilities were accorded for repairs, and for replacing, by purchase or otherwise, any portion of the vessel, tackle, boats or other appurtenances thereof which had been lost or damaged in the storm, in attempting to bring within their treaty rights the purchase of twenty hogsheads of salt (even though it was to replace salt alleged to have been lost), United States fishermen seek to establish an interpretation of the Convention of 1818 incompatible with its terms, as fishery supplies are not among the purposes for which they have a right to enter Canadian ports." And this hospitable assistance, coupled with the proper and necessary defence of our treaty rights against impudent misrepresentation, is another of the favorite cases to prove Canadian barbarity. The *Globe* would swallow "repaired salt" or anything else if it would aid in an agreement to deprive Canadian manufactures of their market But such tricks and slanders, with the "retaliation" founded upon them, are not likely means of promoting neighborly understanding on any point.—*Empire.*

P. E. ISLAND ARTILLERY.

The Toronto *Empire's* reporter at the artillery competition in Quebec sends to that paper the following: The Prince Edward Island detachment shifts were very remarkable for the admirable precision and drill displayed. The detachment consisted of a very fine body of men, and the easy manner in which they handled the gun gave evidence of a good deal of careful practice. The fifty-eight hundred gun was rolled right up by them on its carriage without a hitch of any kind, when, just as it should have slipped into its place, it dropped down alongside the carriage in the very middle of the detachment. This *contretemps* was exceedingly disheartening, not only to the competing team but also to the spectators, who were greatly interested in the splendid handling of the gun by this detachment, and expected to see extra good time made. The shortest time in which this shift has been made so far on the island is 6 mins. 7 secs., and but for the accident just described the Prince Edward Island detachment would have done it inside of 5.30. The fall of the gun in the middle of the detachment was startling to many old artillerymen present, who know the dangerous character of those shifts. Most miraculous nobody was hurt, the gun striking two or three men in its fall, and simply pushing them aside. It is only surprising that two or three were not killed, or at all events that no broken bones resulted from it. Undismayed by the disaster, the detachment immediately went to work to replace the gun in position. The time occupied somewhere about eight minutes, though the most difficult part of the shift had to be gone over twice, besides rolling the gun back from the place where it fell. The "B" shift was made by this detachment in four minutes, the best time prior to it being 8.14. It was a beautiful piece of drill, and again earned for the P. E. Island boys the hearty applause and congratulations of the spectators."

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The New York *Herald* has had to publish, for the benefit of numerous readers, information respecting the absurd system by which our neighbors elect their President every four years. It is not surprising to learn that the indirect and roundabout method pursued is not familar to the people themselves. The voters on the 6th of November next will, in each State, vote for electors who will meet on the second Monday in January, forming what is known as the Electoral College, and choose the President and Vice-President. The number of electors chosen in each State is the total of that State's Senators and Representatives in Congress. Thus in New York there will be thirty-six electors. Each party nominates a full list of thirty-six to be voted for. The ticket which receives the most votes is elected, and every member of the ticket is morally bound to vote in the Electoral College for the party candidates of that ticket. They are not required by any law to vote that way, as each one could cast his vote for whomsoever he pleased, but they are all pledged before being chosen. The meeting of the Electoral College has, therefore, come to be looked upon as an uninteresting necessity. Whenever it is known how each State has gone, the result is known without waiting for the useless procedure of the College. It is important to note that the people do not vote directly for their Chief Magistrate.—*Empire.*

TIRED OUT BY HIS VOYAGE.

A New York despatch of the 11th instant, says the *Dark Secret* has been abandoned. Not the famous "tank" drama of that name, but the little dory in which Captain William A. Andrews sailed from Boston some weeks ago, with a fixed determination to reach Queenstown.

The gallant captain held out well, but was finally forced to abandon his undertaking. Assistance was fortunately at hand. He was picked up by the Norwegian bark *Nor*, which arrived this morning at Stapleton, R. I. He disembarked at once and came to New York by ferry.

Captain Bjon, the skipper of the *Nor*, said to the *Globe* correspondent, that he first sighted the dory at 11 a. m., of Aug. 16. She was then in latitude 40° 15 longitude 40°. When first seen, she was about five miles to windward and had all sails set. The people of the bark thought at first that it was a shipwrecked crew, the latteen sails of the dory resembling a huge black sail. The bark hove to and the *Dark Secret* sailed slowly down to the square rigger. At exact noon she came alongside, and the master of the bark saw that the sole occupant was too weak to climb aboard without assistance, so he despatched several seamen to help the bold navigator on board. Two other sailors were stationed at the bark's side to keep the dory from breaking up, there being a high sea and strong northerly breeze at the time.

Captain Andrews told the *Nor's* skipper that he had not partaken of a warm meal from the time of leaving Boston, on June 18, nor had he had a full night's rest. He was in a fearful condition, his clothes hanging on his body, which was greatly emaciated. All his oil skins drop played out and he was wet to the marrow. His boats, too, were full of holes where the water had eaten into them. Taken on deck he could not stand, and he had to be helped into the bark's cabin. At Captain Bjon's suggestion he abandoned the voyage and the dory was hoisted on board the *Nor*, where it still remains.

Irish News.

Last week eighteen families in Clare Island avoided eviction by paying their rent. Five families were evicted.

A large meeting was held in Phœnix Park Sunday to protest against the imprisonment of Thomas Moroney in jail over a year and a half for refusing to testify in the case of the Herbert Stain tenants. The Lord Mayor, William O'Brien, and other prominent Nationalists addressed the meeting. The Government reporters were present.

Timothy Healy has accepted a brief from the Parnell Commission. The *Times* has entered an appearance in the Edinburgh Court of Session, the leading counsel for the defence being the Dean of the Faculty and the Solicitor General.

DAVITT AND THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Mr. Davitt intends to apply to the Parnell Committee for permission to give evidence before that body. He has prepared for the press an abstract of the statement he proposes to make before the commission, commencing with occurrences of 1866, when he joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood. He says that he became acquainted with Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell on his release from Portland prison During his imprisonment, after much thought, he concluded that the Irish were not adapted for agitation by secret conspiracies, and formed a plan of open combination. In 1879 he started an agitation against landlordism on funds received from American lectures. He appealed to John Boyle O'Reilly, Patrick Ford and John Devoy for assistance. He received £500 from the national or skirmishing fund, but, as the Fenian press objected to the use of the fund for constitutional agitation, he returned the amount. Mr. Parnell offered money from the resources of the league. Mr. Parnell's official connection with the movement began with the organization of the league in December, 1879. Parnell, during his absence in America in the winter of 1879, forwarded to the league £50,000, to be distributed for the relief of distress.

In 1880 Davitt, going to America to form an auxiliary league, was expelled from the Irish Republican Brotherhood for advocacy of constitutional agitation. Since then there has been constant hostility between the leaguers and the Fenians. Early in 1880 four men visited his lodgings in Dublin, designing to murder him. At the same time a Fenian gang, headed by "Phœnix Park" Carey, broke up his meetings in the rotunda. On the morning following the Phœnix Park murders he met Parnell, who, greatly excited, said he had resolved to send his resignation to the Cork electors that very day, retiring utterly from Irish politics. Parnell declared that no man could be safe where irresponsible conspirators organized deeds of that kind, aiming deadly blows at the constitutional movement on the threshold of victory. Davitt succeeded in persuading him to re-consider.

On the same day the manifesto condemning the murders was sent to Ireland. Mr. Davitt, although taking no prominent part in the National League, co-operated with Mr. Parnell's delegates to Chicago in 1886 in trying to influence the convention in the direction of a pacific policy. He was afterwards condemned to be shot by the council of dynamiters of the Rossa faction because he had denounced the use of dynamite in Chicago. Mr. Davitt concludes with reference to the plan of campaign of which he disapproves as only proposing to lower rents, thus tending to prolong landlordism.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Mr. N. C. Fowler, Jr., editor of the Cambridge *Tribune*, paid this city a brief visit a fortnight ago, and from his impression of what he saw as published in his paper, we make the following extracts:

"Two days at the business centre of Prince Edward Island, a wooden city built along the shores of a narrow inland bay. Unpaved, dumpy streets of magnificent width, a perfect bedlam of business architecture, brick houses, wooden houses, stone houses, all together, all full. Lots of business, no rushing, no anxiety, all quiet, all peaceful. Two daily papers, four weekly papers, respectable sheets, well edited, newsy, working hard to modernize Charlottetown; success coming—always coming.

"But the suburbs; ah, there the beauties of the Island claim attention. Delightful drives through the best of fine farming sections; comfortable homes, good crops, fields of grain, blooded stock; ah, why do the Island girls come East?

"Home again, a duplicate of the westward joys. Nine days from Boston to Boston, and almost for nothing. Let the tourist put thirty-three dollars in his inside pocket, and he'll come back bringing fifty cents with him.

"Speaking of expense, the Provinces lower American prices. In Charlottetown for instance, a city of twelve thousand people, delightfully resting upon one of the prettiest of inland bays, and surrounded by suburbs in natural beauty equal to Boston's boasted environs, one can board in comfortable private boarding houses at three dollars a week, and luxuriate at the leading hotels for about two dollars additional.

"And the fare is good, plenty of it, and served with that freedom which forbids the suspicion that mine host is photographing up a pound of steak for half a dozen boarders.

"And family expenses—for twelve hundred dollars one can rent the best house in town, keep a horse and carriage, a servant, and support in comfort a family of six or eight, and the children need not go barefoot, nor the wife bonnetless.

"And gas, and telegraph, and telephone, and electric light, policemen, hacks, and about all one gets in the semi-centres of civilization.

"'Tis not what you make, 'tis what you spend; and the Provincial gentleman has learned how to live by discovering how much can be had for little.

"Society! What can be better than the royal hospitality which ever has marked the natives of these lands so near to us, yet known so little about. From the green fields of Prince Edward Island nature teaches a kinder-garten lesson to native people which should forever keep her young women at home by the farm, and not permit them to become the servants of another nation. If the people of the Provinces only realized the advantages of their native heath, grand old Acadia and her islands would retain what is sadly needed—more people, and, with it, universal enterprise."

DYING OF STARVATION.

Bishop Clut, of Mackensie river district, who is now in Montreal, has received from one of his priests in the extreme North-west a letter dated July 4th, showing a terrible state of affairs among the Cree Indians. The crops and hunting failed last year, and a number of Indians died from hunger. Since November last they have come straggling into Arthabaska in twos and threes. An old woman named Rabaska was found dying in a hut without a fire, though the weather was extremely cold, and with a child for her only companion. She was the first to die, and several deaths from hunger took place afterwards. To the famine succeeded an inundation and the whole country became a vast sea. The weather up to the middle of June was bitterly cold.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

We have to thank Mr. Hugh J. McDonald, of Duluth, Minn., for late Wisconsin and Minnesota papers.

We have received a copy of the *Farm Journal*, published in Berwick, N. S. It is well printed on good paper, and contains much that is useful for farmers.

Messrs. John J. McDonald, of Pisquid, and William Hogan, of this city, left here yesterday morning for Montreal, to prosecute their theological studies in the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

Messrs. Hugh McInnis, of the *Examiner*, and James McIsaac, of the Herald, left here yesterday morning for Moncton, to attend the meeting of the Maritime Province Press Association. They will be absent for a few days.

Provincial Exhibition Notes.—Live Stock exhibitors are reminded that horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry must be entered on the Secretary's books on or before Friday, September 28th, and no later. See Prize List, page 5, rule 8. A. McNeill, Secretary.

The steamer *Worcester* arrived here from Boston last evening with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Ford, Miss Todd, Mr. W. T. Farrel, Mrs. Kickham, Miss Farran, Mrs. Livingstone, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. C. A. Burke, Mr. J. Cunningham, Mrs. J. Cunningham, Mr. Carver.

The *Dominion Illustrated* of the 15th inst. is to hand. The engravings in this number are unusually fine, and embrace among others, "Summer" as a frontispiece, "Sir Alexander Campbell, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor of Ontario," several beautiful scenes in and around Toronto, and a very interesting picture entitled "Sark," from a painting by Edwin Douglass. The literary features of this number are, as usual, of a high order.

The commission appointed by Parliament to examine into the charges by the *Times* against Mr. Parnell and other Parnellite members of the House of Commons opened its first session at 11 o'clock Monday morning in the probate court. Owing to the limited size of the court room, it was impossible to admit more than a select few of the public. Representatives of the press occupied the bulk of the space, 200 reporters, representing Provincial, London and American newspapers, having obtained tickets of admission.

The grand Regatta, advertised in another column, and which takes place on Thursday, the 27th inst., will, without any doubt, be the greatest affair of the kind ever witnessed in this city. The number and variety of the races, and the value of the prizes to be competed for, will make the occasion one of no ordinary interest. The worthy Supt. of our Railway, ever anxious to accommodate the travelling public, has arranged for cheap fares over the line, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement. A large crowd may be expected.

The attendance at St. Dunstan's College promises to be unusually large this year. Already they have about forty boarders, besides twenty day scholars. There is no place of which we have any knowledge where young men and boys are better cared for than at this institution. Besides receiving an excellent intellectual training, they are surrounded by everything that tends to make them healthy, happy and comfortable. They have ample play grounds large, airy and well-ventilated dormitories and a well supplied refectory. What more can they want?

By referring to our advertising columns our readers will see that the people of Covehead Road and Corran Ban parishes intend having a grand Picnic on Wednesday, the 26th inst. All who wish to enjoy a day's relaxation and amusement should attend this Picnic. The grounds where the Picnic is to be held are quite picturesque and are within easy reach of the Railway. Persons from the city who would prefer riding out in their carriages to taking the train, would find the distance just about right for a pleasant drive. We trust the people of the surrounding country will not miss this rare opportunity of spending an agreeable day.

A copy of the "Speeches of Hon. Edward Whelan," compiled by Mr. Peter McCourt, of this city, has been laid upon our table. This is a volume of over three hundred pages, and contains, besides his principal speeches, a lengthy biography of the distinguished statesman, and has as a frontispiece an excellent engraving of him. This book should find a place in every home in this Province where the name of Edward Whelan is known, and where is it unknown? The mechanical portion of the book has been very well executed. We can do nothing more at present than pay these few words regarding this work. In a future issue we will review it at greater length. In the meantime we trust our readers and their friends will secure a copy of the work.

At the High Mass in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday last the religious orders of the Church were pretty well represented. Mass was sung by Revd. F. X. Gallant. His Lordship the Bishop occupied his throne, and had on his right Revd. D. M. Saintourens, O. S. D., wearing the white habit of his order, with the rosary beads suspended from his leather girdle; while the seat on his left was occupied by Revd. Father Lacoute, O. M. I., wearing on his breast a large crucifix, the peculiar badge of the missionary society to which he belongs. The sermon of the day, it being the feast of the Seven Dolors, was delivered by Revd. Father McLean. In eloquent language the Rev. Preacher brought before the minds of his hearers the many and great sorrows of the Blessed Virgin during her life on earth.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

A most heart-rending accident occurred at North Lake, Lot 47, on Friday last, which resulted in the death of John Ross, a lad of fifteen years of age, son of Peter Ross, miller. Young Ross had been attending Lakeville School. After school hours he was in the habit of going gunning on the lake. His father had repeatedly warned him against the use of firearms, and a day or two previous to the accident had taken the lock off the gun that was in the house, in order to prevent the act being it. But a borrowed one, kept on hand without the knowledge of the father, did the fatal work. In the day of the accident, at dinner hour, young Ross went down to the side of the lake to have a shot at some birds. Between him and the game there was a fence, through which, before climbing, he attempted to pass his gun, butt end foremost, holding the muzzle towards him. While in this position the gun went off, driving the charge into his left breast in the vicinity of the heart. Two fellow school boys, Jerome and Angus McInnis, were standing quite close to him at the time. They testified at the inquest which was held before Dr. Muttart, Coroner, that he did not fall when the fatal shot was received, but placing his two hands over the wound, through which the blood came streaming, he ran a distance of about twenty yards, when he fell over into the trench of the road. The boys ran at once for assistance. In a few seconds the schoolmaster and others were on the spot. A moment or two later the vital spark fled. The greatest sympathy is felt among all classes for the bereaved parents, sisters and brothers of the deceased, who is spoken of as a young lad of a most upright and kindly disposition.—*Examiner.*

Telegraphic News.

Halifax, Sept. 14.—J. C. Austin, manager of the cotton factory was dismissed by the new directorate a few weeks ago. He now sues for $25,000 damages for breach of contract and $250 unpaid salary.

Washburn, Wis., Sept. 14.—Fire this morning wiped out the business part of this place, destroying thirty buildings. The loss is nearly $150,000; small insurance.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of Conservatives at Cardwell, held today, at Mono Mills, R. S. White, son of the late Hon. Thos. White, was selected as the choice of the party.

Montreal, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of Liberals to-night, A. B. Poirier was selected as the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons for Montreal East.

Mansfield, Q., Sept. 14.—The Baltimore and Ohio north bound passenger train due in this city at 5 55 a. m., was derailed by a switch at Ankeytown siding, 25 miles south of this city, and collided with a freight train on the siding. The mail car, followed by an express car and two day coaches, struck the engine and rolled over on their sides. Almost immediately the freight engine's boiler exploded, throwing the wreckage in all directions. The two coaches contained 110 passengers, nearly all returning from the encampment at Columbus. The water and steam from the boiler poured into the coaches and many passengers were scalded. Two men were killed, one woman and one man fatally injured and 32 others slightly injured.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 14.—This has been the saddest day in the history of the Jacksonville epidemic. New cases numbered 431; deaths 12, the largest record of mortality yet.

Hendersonville, N. C., Sept. 14.—Yellow fever has broken out among the Jacksonville refugees here. A train load of refugees consisting of more than five hundred people arrived here from Jacksonville yesterday. The scenes en route begger description. Crowds which were gathered at the stations fled as frightened sheep when the train stopped, and it was learned that the passengers were from Jacksonville. The train was so guarded that no one was allowed to get on or off. One man escaped by jumping through the window of a moving car. The train was stopped and two officers sent back who succeeded in capturing him.

St. John, Sept. 14.—The horse races at Moosepath Park this afternoon were very exciting. In the four-year-old race, in which two heats had been trotted on Wednesday, Wildflower, owned by W Gammon, of Pictou, and Lucy Derrick, owned by a A. L. Slipp, of Truro, winning a heat each. The third heat was taken by Lucy Derrick in 2.52, the Picton horse being sixth. Wildflower won the fifth heat in 2.49, with Lucy Derrick second. The sixth heat was the most exciting we have seen on the course, Wildflower won, beating in 2.47, with Lucy a good second.

In the three-minute class, Blackbird, owned by E. Cameron, Charlottetown, won three straight heats, in 2 50¼, 2.44¼ and 2.38¾.

Four heats were trotted in the 2.40 class, darkness preventing the race from being finished. Jack Mack of Fredericton, got the first and second heats. The third and fourth heats were won by Telephone, owned by W. S. McKie, of Charlottetown. Time of heats 2.42, 2.40, 2.42¾. Maud Rowand, by Slipp, was the only Nova Scotia horse. She came in second in three heats and got fifth in the fourth. The race will be finished to-morrow morning. The balance of the races will be held tomorrow afternoon. These include a race for two-year-olds in the 2.56 classes and free for all.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—The Inland Revenue receipts for July were $446,000.

Ottawa forwarders complain of grave discrimination against Canadian vessels on the Erie and other American canals.

The impossibility of securing ocean tonnage from Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool is causing trouble to Ottawa lumbermen. Shipments from Ottawa to Europe aggregate about 100,000,000 feet annually.

Premier Mercier of Quebec, who has been shouting defiantly at Canada for disallowing his appointment of judges, is likely to declare war on England. *L'Electeur* this morning says that the Imperial Government has signified the Provincial Government of its disapproval of Mercier's debt conversion scheme. The paper hints that any interference by the home authorities may lead to complications.

The Manitoba Government will subsidize the Hudson Bay Railway to the extent of two and a half millions.

Supplementary letters patent have been granted, increasing the capital of the Nova Scotia Steel Company to a million dollars.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—Angus Jacobs, the Indian murderer, is on trial in Court of the Queens Bench. The trial will probably last three days. Detective Tumps' evidence to-day contained the following confession made by the prisoner: "I will tell you the whole thing: I killed her with a stone, striking her on the head. I was with a friend. My wife came in and we had some words. I went home and took a stone and struck her with it."

Woodstock, Sept. 17.—A little girl named Bedell while on her way to school on Thursday last, stopped upon a truck wagon loaded with stone for the Woodstock bridge, which was proceeding in the same direction, and when in the act of getting off the wagon slipped and fell. One of the wheels passed over her body, fatally injuring her. She died yesterday morning.

Halifax, Sept. 17.—Young May Morrison was married last Tuesday week at Cow Bay, C. B. To-morrow she will be buried. On coming from church yesterday she went into the old house; then went home and got the tea. A peculiar noise was heard up stairs and her friends rushed up, when they found her in a pool of blood and a bloody razor lying beside her. The act was deliberately planned, as she got the razor at home. She and her husband were devoted to each other. She had not been talkative since her wedding, and to a friend she said she was afraid her soul would be lost. The coroner's verdict was:—A fit of temporary insanity.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—A special cable states that several Glasgow, Liverpool and London firms trading with Canada are preparing to divert future shipments from ports of the United States to Canadian ports. They will direct consignments via United States during the winter.