THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1886.

The Debt of the Dominion.

It is noteworthy that Grit orators are as particular at the present time about the questions they discuss as the managers are concerning the localities to which the leaders are invited to speak. In the Upper Provinces, for instance, the debt of the Dominion is not a burning question, whereas in the Maritime Provinces it is the all-absorbing theme of Grit patriots. The reason is obvious. Every effort is now being made in Quebec and other suitable localities to "elevate" the Regina scaffold standard, which is considered far more advantageous to the party than a discussion of the debt burden. In Nova Scotia the Grits are dealing exclusively in repeal, while in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island they are handling specialties, such as the public debt and Reciprocity.

Now that the C. P. R. "agitation" and the Franchise "iniquity" have collapsed, it is necessary that some show of opposition be kept up by charging the present Government with increasing the debt of the Dominion. We think, however, that Grits could not, in the whole domain of Canadian politics, refer to any subject so well calculated to give them another five years of Opposition as the public debt question. The comparative increase under the late and present administrations stands thus: Net debt at Confederation (1867), $75,728,641; net debt June 30th, 1885, 205,989,586—increase since Confederation, $130,260,945. The net debt in 1873 was $99,843,461, and in 1878, $140,362,069—increase, five years Grit government, $40,513,608; increase, thirteen years Liberal-Conservative government, $89,747,337. It must, however, be borne in mind that the Liberal-Conservative administration of 1873 assumed the debt of this Province, as also of British Columbia, when admitted into the Union, and in 1884 allowed a readjustment to all the Provinces, which made a total of $27,630,058, so that the comparative increase would actually stand: Increase of debt during thirteen years Liberal Conservative regime, $89,747,337, less Provincial debt allowances, $27,630,058; making actual Liberal-Conservative increase in thirteen years $62,117,279, and actual Grit increase in five years $40,513,608. It will thus be seen that if the Liberal Conservative party had remained in power up to 1878, the debt of the Dominion would have been less by $16,622,318!

When we consider some of the causes which plunged the Dominion into debt so rapidly, our readers will agree that it would be difficult to do without our Grit friends—in the Opposition. Under Grit rule Canadian credit sunk very low, and interest was correspondingly high; under Conservative rule our credit was placed on a level with Australia and the United States, and interest is correspondingly low. In 1874-6 Mr. Cartwright effected two loans amounting to $35,633,333, but squandered in London among agents and brokers $4,900,000 of that amount, equal to 12½ cents on the dollar, while interest had to be paid on every dollar.

From November, 1873, to June 30, 1874, the Grits increased the annual expenditure $4,141,669 over the previous year; for the years 1875-6 their expenditure increased $775,000, and wound up that year's transactions with a deficit of $1,900,785; 1876-7 with another of $1,460,025; 1877-8 with another of $1,128,147, and 1878-9 with another of $1,937,999; and as they were virtually responsible on account of their disastrous trade policy for the deficit of 1879-80, Sir Richard Cartwright and his friends left a monument of $8,070,185 to commemorate their incapacity and extravagance.

In computing the relative increase of our public debt as between the present Government and their predecessors, it has always been contended by the Conservative press and party that, owing to our improved condition, the expenditure of the present administration on important public works has not increased our debt burden. In this respect we rejoice to see that there is one Grit newspaper in the Dominion honest enough to present the case fairly. The St. John *Globe*, having grappled successfully with the subject, and recognizing our improved credit, is candid enough to make the following admission:—

"A debt due by a nation, so far as it affects taxation, is *not to be measured by its gross amount*, but by the burden it imposes upon the tax payer. For instance a country that owes $300,000,000 carrying four per cent. interest, would not bear any heavier burden than a country owing $200,000,000 of a six per cent. bearing debt. So far as the taxpayer is concerned *the interest would be precisely the same*, and the only difference would be in the provision for a sinking fund, for the cost of managing the debt, and possibly for exchange if the interest had to be paid in a foreign country. But assuming that there was nothing but interest to be paid the annual burden would be the same in both cases."

Strange as it may appear to those who hear the Grit version, we find that during the five years they were in power, the net interest on the public debt increased every year, while under Liberal-Conservative rule there are instances in which it decreased considerably. In 1871 it decreased $59,350; in 1882 it was reduced $180,183; and in 1883 [illegible] $167,053. But it is the yearly average under each party which shows the hollowness of Grit pretensions. The total increase of interest on public debt from 1867 to 1873 was $982,950, an average increase per year of $163,825. The increase from 1874 to 1878, when Sir Deficit Cartwright was Finance Minister, amounted to $1,451,841, or an average annual increase of $290,368. During the Conservative period, from 1879 to 1885, notwithstanding the "blue ruin" we hear so much about, the increase for six years has been only $934,628, an average of $133,518;—or $517,219 less than during the *five* years the Grits were in power. So much for interest.

The next test to be applied is the sinking fund and charges of management of debt. In making this comparison we include 1873 in the Grit term, and 1879 in the Liberal-Conservative period. From 1873 to 1878, inclusive, the total Grit sinking fund—a sum invested annually to pay off debt—amounted to $3,666,765, and the charges of management for the same period averaged within a fraction of $200,000 annually. From 1879 to 1883, inclusive—the same length of time—the total amount set apart by the present Government to pay off debt was $6,088,677, and the charges of management were only $224,975, showing that the expense of managing the public debt was much larger proportionately under Grit rule than at present.

It may be urged by the opponents of the present Government that the public debt has increased, but it is impossible for them to exonerate themselves from the charge of having increased our indebtedness enormously without having left anything to show for it. It is quite the reverse with the present Government. They have constructed a great national highway and fostered every branch of industry in the Dominion, and withal kept the credit of the country abreast of the most prosperous and progressive colonies in the empire. In view of these facts, it is, we think, unfortunate for Grit orators that party exigencies should force them to deal with the debt question in any section of the Dominion outside the Indian reserves.

The Grit Organ Looming Up Again.

Our local Grit contemporary evidently experienced another of those painful sensations to which it is subject on Monday last. The delay of the Government in announcing the progress of "the expected quarter of a million dollars" is too much of a load for the old party hack to bear. The sight of occasional autumnal tints has reminded the editor of the organ that "three quarters of 1886 will soon be gone" without bringing sunshine to his desolate heart. As if "the iron entered into his soul" he exclaims: "Will the organs tell us when the money is to be placed to the credit of the Government?"

Those who understand how deeply we sympathise with our contemporary will not find fault with us for withholding information for the present, at least; if for no other reason than that our contemporary warns the Government that the people will ask for information at the approaching Legislative Council Election. The people have a right to do so, but the *Patriot* has no right under the sun to claim special favors, for has it not time and again ridiculed the idea of our receiving anything further on account of the debts due this Province? What money does our contemporary expect? Surely not what he declares will never be received. The fact is the *Patriot's* subscribers, who are regaled with a rehash of its threadbare assertions, would not believe anything it contained on this question, for the plain reason that if our contemporary were sincere in asking for information, he would be charitable enough not to inflict another stale editorial upon his readers without giving Conservative newspapers a chance to reply. But that would not be in accordance with those "sound Liberal principles" which are the offspring of Gritism.

We have always maintained that the *Patriot* will never be happy until the electors of this Province are again burdened with a heavy tax to keep up Grit extravagance. It is not the "burden of interest" which our contemporary now laments, but Grit "failure to provide means to meet the ordinary necessary annual expenditure of the country" on Grit officials by means of the tax-curse. We would then hear very little about a mortgage on every mans farm, or the exodus to the great West. The *Patriot* would receive fat jobs of printing, and "a farmer would be justified in borrowing money to build a new barn or buy a new threshing or mowing machine," while the Grits could live "in the highest style of fashion." But we do not believe our farmers are prepared to return to this order of things, because they are exempt from taxation, and merely asked to contribute about the price of a postage stamp or two to assist the Government to recover our just claims.

Ever since the Grits were turned out of office, the electors of this Province have, when occasion offered, renewed their confidence in the present Government, and we have every reason to believe that the country is fully alive to the necessity of sending the Grit remnant in the Council to the right about in November next. Humiliating it may be to the *Patriot*, to have its counsel disregarded, but it has so often dictated to the electors what they should do, and received such emphatic rebuffs, that it cannot complain on the score of not being accustomed to snubs. We trust, therefore, that in future the *Patriot* will feel more interest in the welfare of the country than in promoting the selfish aims of the Grit party.

Death of Mayor Beer.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Henry Beer, Esq., Mayor of this city, which occurred on the morning of last Thursday, the 2nd inst. Mr. Beer had been ill of fever since early last spring, but till a short time before his death sanguine hopes of his recovery had been entertained by his family and friends. Nearly two months ago the fever subsided, but another malady set in which necessitated a surgical operation, and from which he was apparently recovering. The prostration consequent on the presence of the combined diseases, however, was more than a system already debilitated by the fever could endure, and it terminated fatally.

Mr. Beer was second son of the late Hon. George Beer, and was born in this city on the 7th of June, 1835. He received his education at the old Central Academy in its palmy days, and in 1857 was married to Miss Ings, of Pownal. He engaged in mercantile business in early life and conducted an extensive establishment at Southport for many years. About five years ago he transferred a portion of his business to a large store on the south side of Queen Square in this city, and this was totally destroyed in the fire of February, 1884. In 1870 he entered the political arena, and since then till the close of the last session of the Provincial Parliament he represented the Fort Augustus District in the Local Legislature, with the exception of the years from 1879 to 1882. He was elected Speaker of the Assembly in March 1877, and filled that honorable position with credit during a short term of Parliament. He took much interest in the creation of a volunteer service for his native Province, obtaining rank as an officer therein, and has been for many years Lieutenant-Colonel of the 82nd Battalion of Volunteer Militia.

He was elected Mayor of Charlottetown at the Civic Election of 1885. During the period of the smallpox epidemic, from November 1885 till the extirpation of that terrible scourge, Mayor Beer as Chairman of the Board of Health performed services for which his memory cannot but be revered. At all times and in the most inclement weather he was found actively discharging important duties, directing and controlling the efforts that were being made for the suppression of the disease. He did not even shrink from contact with the sick and dying. His conduct was brave and his efforts most successful in subduing the pest.

In 1886 he was re-elected as Mayor to promote the introduction of water works for the city, but the fault has not been his if the matter so far has miscarried.

In public life Mr. Beer had numerous and influential opponents, but his genial and kindly disposition never encouraged animosities. He was highly esteemed by his political friends, and we are sure that those, with his numerous friends in private life, join in condolence with his widow and family in their bereavement.

The Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition, 1886, promises to be larger in some of the leading classes of exhibits than any of its predecessors. The special encouragement given to owners of horses, by the handsome prizes of Dr. Dodd, of Charlottetown, for the "Barristers," and of Dr. Bearisto, of Summerside, for the "Hernandos," will cause a large and doubtless a very fine display of young stock sired by those two imported horses. We expect yet to chronicle before the exhibition takes place special prizes to be awarded by the owners of other valuable horses, whose get are highly spoken of among horse fanciers. It is needless to say that enterprising men who offer special prizes in the agricultural and industrial departments of exhibitions contribute very materially to their success.

The prize list now on our table shows amount in cash prizes awarded by the Board of Commissioners for the approaching Provincial Exhibition, is $1572.75, which sum is already supplemented by $20 from Dr. Dodd for "Barrister" colts, and $17 from Dr. Bearisto for "Hernando" colts. The very handsome sum of $17 from McLeod & Stewart, seedsmen and grocers of this city, for the best samples of turnips grown from seed purchased at their store, will give rise to keen competition in that section.

This Exhibition takes place after harvest, when our farmers are released in a great measure from the labors and anxieties of the summer, and at the most convenient season for public display and comparison, at the central and general exhibition of the Province—the products of the industries of the whole people. The additional knowledge which agriculturists, mechanics and artisans obtain through the means of these competitions and the opportunities for improvement which they offer are of great value. It is only by producing the best article, and that by means of the most economical methods, and by maintaining a steady improvement in all the departments of our agricultural and industrial productions, that we can hold our own and maintain the reputation which we have attained at home and abroad because of the superior character of our exhibits.

It is said, and we believe the statement is correct, that Charlottetown is the only city in the Dominion of Canada where exhibitions are held, which does not contribute towards the support of those useful and profitable gatherings. It is not an uncommon occurrence to find city corporations voting from $5000 to $20,000 of their funds for the encouragement of exhibitions in their cities. From our civic board not one dollar has ever been voted or offered towards giving prizes to any of our city mechanics or manufacturers in any line of industry. Surely one or two hundred dollars might be awarded by the City Council to be divided in prizes for articles exhibited by our citizens, such as carriages, furniture, boots and shoes, paintings, penmanship, essays on home industries, and such like, all of which would add to the attractions of the exhibitions. Since we need not expect that any action of this kind will be taken by the present civic board, we think that our mercantile houses, hotel keepers and others of our citizens whose cash receipts are considerably augmented during Exhibition week, should offer special prizes for the encouragement of competitors in any of the departments of the Exhibition in which they feel the most interested.

The Mayoralty Contest.

No sooner was the late lamented Mayor Beer laid to rest than it devolved upon our citizens to make preparations for the election of his successor. In thus conforming with the Act of Incorporation our citizens were forced to perform a duty which under other circumstances would appear like indecent haste. However, a public meeting was held in the Market Hall on Saturday evening, a report of which appears in another column. We would judge from what transpired there that the great majority of those present were satisfied to allow ex-Lieut.-Governor Haviland to be elected without opposition. But it appears that certain parties have declared war to the knife, and the result is that ex-Mayor Hooper has been nominated to oppose him on Monday next. We need not remind our readers that Mr. Hooper is a candidate for the fifth time. He was elected twice and defeated twice, so that in placing himself in the balance this time he enters upon his fifth campaign.

Mr. Haviland is a gentleman in every way qualified for the position, and on that account should be returned by a large majority. Those of the old school who take an interest in Civic affairs look upon the late Mr. Haviland as a model Mayor, and maintain to this day that the city made greater progress in his day than ever it did since. This alone is a strong recommendation. For our own part we consider that a more suitable candidate could not easily be found for the position than ex-Lieutenant-Governor Haviland.

The *Patriot* is, as usual, dissatisfied. Our contemporary remarks that if Mr. Haviland had on Saturday night "given a clear indication of his intention to exert his influence to enforce the Scott Act," make war upon useless policemen, and do away with the expensive system of administering justice in the city, he would support him. If Mr. Haviland had, in the course of his extempore remarks, laid down such a platform the Editor of the *Patriot* would still be actively assisting Mr. Thomas Morris—as he did during the late local election—and other opponents of the Scott Act. It is well known that the Mayor of the city is not responsible for the enforcement of that law; but a member of the Legislature could provide for or hinder its enforcement very materially. It is, therefore, the grossest inconsistency on the part of the *Patriot* to pose now as a friend of the Scott Act. But why blame Mr. Haviland for what he did not say, when Mr. Hooper has not uttered one word to indicate the course he intends to pursue. For aught the *Patriot* knows to the contrary Mr. Hooper may be as destitute of a policy as the Grit party; but that is overlooked by our contemporary. We trust that our citizens will not allow themselves to be influenced by side issues in this contest. They are called upon to elect a fit and proper person to the Mayor's chair, and if they wish to do so, they will elect Mr. Haviland.

Grit scribblers are making a great ado over the Chambly election. Under the circumstances the friends of the Government do not covet their prize. The electors were told that Riel was hung on account of his race and religion, and Laurier and other Grit firebrands appealed to their compatriots to remember how their ancestors faced English bullets.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The election in Haldimand takes place to-day. Mr. Merrit is the Government candidate, and Mr. Coulter, Opposition.

Thirty-six elections have been held in the Dominion since the last general election. Of this number the Government carried twenty-nine and the Opposition six. Quite a re-action, to be sure.

The organs of the Grit party have at last partially overcome their prejudice against the title of "chieftain." Blake and Mowatt are now dubbed "Liberal Chiefs!" No doubt it is the "chief" humbugs the Grits mean.

The whirligig of time brings about some strange things indeed. Several Grit members of Parliament and "blue ruin" politicians are making a holiday trip over the C. P. Railway at present. Who would have thought a few years ago that one of these obstructives would ever have the enterprise to travel across the continent on the C. P. Railway? Sleds and dogs would be more in harmony with their ideas of national development. The Government ought to offer the whole batch of them a free pass.

The welcome extended to Sir John Macdonald on his return to Ottawa from British Columbia was the most enthusiastic and spontaneous ever witnessed at the Capital. There were other attractions, too, on the night of his arrival. Blake and Mowatt were holding high carnival at the Roller Rink, and as the managers had been drumming up their forces for weeks, most of the Grits were there. But when the Premier's return was announced, there was no effort required to bring out the populace of the metropolis in thousands.

We are pleased to see by a late number of the *Sentinel*, published at Columbia, Dakota, that J. H. Fletcher, Esq., formerly of this city, is coming to the front. Having suggested Mr. F. as a representative for the Legislature the *Sentinel* continues:

"He is a gentleman of ability, and his course in Saturday's convention should convince everybody that he is a man above the suspicion of any but the highest motives, and a man of honor and integrity. We do not know that Mr. Fletcher would accept a nomination and election to the legislature, but suggest him as a man who could be depended upon to guard carefully the interests of the people, and stand aloof from the intrigues and schemes that have been characteristic of legislators of the past."

At the Liberal-Conservative Convention held in Souris East, on the 31st ult., as will be seen by the Secretary's Report, Mr. Charles McEachen was unanimously nominated as the Government candidate to contest the first district of King's County for the Legislative Council at the approaching election. There can be no doubt that Mr. McEachen will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority. At the partial election in May, 1885, he took the field in obedience to the wish of his friends, the electors, although he could only hold his seat for one session, and by his energy and personal popularity polled a majority of which he might well feel proud. During the session he won the respect and confidence of the members of both branches of the Legislature, and had his seat not become vacant by the lapse of time, he would have been one of our most influential members. Both friends and opponents admit that he is thoroughly reliable, and can be trusted to carry out his pledges to the letter. We hope, therefore, that all those who voted for him at the partial election, and many others, will rally around him, and give him a fair trial as their representative.

Citizens' Meeting.

On Saturday evening last a meeting of citizens was held in the Market Hall for the purpose of nominating a successor to the late Mayor Beer.

Hon. D. Laird was appointed Chairman, and the undersigned Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting.

Charles Palmer, Esq., considered it required a competent man to fill the position of Mayor, and that he should also have a knowledge of law, for the reason that the offices of Mayor and Stipendiary Magistrate should be amalgamated. Our taxes were now too high, and such a change would effect a saving to the citizens. He moved that Hon. T. H. Haviland be nominated as Mayor. Mr. Philip Large seconded the motion.

Mr. T. L. Chapelle was of opinion that any radical change as proposed by Mr. Palmer regarding the offices of Mayor and Stipendiary Magistrate would elicit a prolonged discussion, and could not be entertained at length at the present meeting. Mr. Chapelle nominated William Heard, Esq., which was seconded by Mr. George E. Full.

Messrs. Alexander McKinnon and J. P. Tanton stated that it would be well for the meeting to hear the views on Civic questions of the gentlemen about to be nominated.

Mr. Haviland explained that there could be no change in the policy of the City Council for the next four months. He did not expect or covet the nomination, but if it was tendered him he would accept, and if placed in the Civic chair, would carry out the wishes of the citizens to the best of his ability.

Mr. Henry Davison moved, seconded by Mr. Joseph Taylor, that D. R. M. Hooper, Esq., be nominated as Mayor.

On a vote being taken, Hon. Mr. Haviland received the nomination by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Haviland thanked the meeting. He said it was not his intention to make a personal canvass; and, as he previously stated, if elected, would see that the affairs of the city were properly administered.

Mr. F. T. Newbery moved that as this was the first meeting of citizens since the death of Mayor Beer, that a resolution of condolence be passed and conveyed to the widow and family of the deceased. Mr. John P. Tanton seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

RICHARD WALSH,
Secretary.

Sept. 6, 1886.

Earthquakes.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

There was a slight shock of earthquake in several places in Massachusetts about half-past nine o'clock on the 31st ult., which proved much heavier at the South and West. No farther away than New Haven, Conn., it was quite heavy, the vibrations lasting nearly five minutes; the plastering was cracked on the walls of high buildings, and many people were badly frightened and rushed into the street in their night clothing.

In Charleston, S. C., the shock was very severe. The first shock was felt at 9.50, and ere people could realize what the trouble was they found themselves being thrown around and their houses falling down on them. Every one ran screaming into the streets, and in a few seconds the city was wild with human beings perfectly crazed with fright. The main business portion of the city was destroyed, the City Hall, Hibernian Hall, St. Michael's and St. Philip's churches, police station, and other public buildings being in ruins, and two-thirds of the residences in the city uninhabitable. Between 30 and 40 persons were killed and several hundred injured. To add to the havoc five fires broke out and about twenty houses were burned. Up to ten o'clock on Wednesday morning ten distinct shocks were felt, the first one being the most severe. Occasional shocks were experienced the following afternoon and night, and the utmost excitement prevailed. The property loss is estimated at eight to ten millions of dollars. The town of Summerville, twenty-two miles from Charleston, was nearly destroyed, and a train was thrown from the track and the engineer and fireman killed. At Columbia many of the most substantial buildings were shaken to their foundations and the walls cracked and sprung.

At Tybee, Ga., the lantern lenses in the lighthouse were broken and the lamp machinery disarranged. In Cincinnati the government building rocked violently. In Augusta there were ten distinct shocks and the town was wild with excitement. The shock was severe at Savannah, where chimneys were toppled over. In Atlanta there was a violent shock and the hotels and other builings were quickly vacated. Sparta had nine separate shocks in an hour and a quarter, the first one rocking houses on their foundation. In Milledgeville, the quake stirred the old capital from centre to circumference. At Langley, 15 miles from Augusta, an earthquake destroyed the milldam and the water washed away the roadbed. A train dashed into the flood, and the engineer and fireman were drowned.

In New York there was considerable alarm, and in Albany there were four distinct shocks. In Pittsburg dishes were thrown from their shelves; at St. Louis the hotel guests were badly frightened; large buildings were shaken to their foundations at Milwaukee, and windows were broken and pictures fell from the walls; in Cleveland high buildings swayed. A large portion of the cornice of the Dennison Hotel at Indianapolis was dislodged. In the Virgina prison at Richmond the prisoners became unruly. The militia were called out and much excitement prevailed. The streets of Louisville were filled with frightened people, and windows and lamps were broken; in Knoxville, Tenn., there were three shocks. At Raleigh, N.C., buildings rocked, bells were rung, walls cracked, floors broke lose from their fastenings, and chimneys fell. At Wilmington, N. C., the shocks were very severe and came near wrecking several buildings.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Charlottetown market quotations are as follows: Beef (small), 7 to 10 cents per lb.; Beef (per quarter), 4 to 7 cents; Pork (small), 6 to 8 cents; Butter (fresh), 20 to 22 cents; Butter (tub), 16 to 18 cents; Eggs, 10 to 11 cents. Flour, per 100 pounds, $2.25 to $2.75; Oatmeal, per 100 pounds, $2.30 to $2.50; Oats, 34 cents per bushel; Hay, per 100 lbs., 50 to 55 cents; New Potatoes, 30 cents per bushel.

Mr. T. C. Connor, contractor for our new Post Office Building, has also received the contract for opening the sewer from same along Great George Street to the channel, about eighteen hundred feet. The drain is two feet wide, and will vary from ten to fifteen feet deep. It will be lined with vetrified Scotch drain pipe, nine inches in diameter inside. This work gives employment to a large number of men, and is expected to be completed early next month. The Post Office Building, we understand, will be ready for occupation early in December.

The schooner *Highland Light*, of Wellfleet, Mass., Capt. John Ryder, was seized near East Point, P. E. Island, last Wednesday morning, by the cruiser *Houlett*, and brought into Georgetown, for alleged fishing within the three-mile limit. Capt. Ryder denies having intentionally fished within the prescribed line, having laid to about four miles off shore and drifted in. Capt. Lorway, of the *Houlett*, states that the vessel was about 1½ miles from the shore when seized, but believes that the breach of the treaty was unintentional. The *Highland Light's* sails and gear have been taken off and stored.

We regret to announce that on Saturday evening, as the steamer *St. Lawrence* was being moored, a passenger, Sister St. Luce, of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Montreal, met with a painful accident. While descending the saloon stairs, laden with a quantity of luggage, she slipped and fell head foremost to the deck. Apart from serious injuries inflicted about the head and face, she had also her arm broken between the elbow and wrist, together with other slight bodily bruises. She was conveyed in a state of unconsciousness, which lasted two hours, to the City Hospital, where Drs. Beer and McLeod were immediately summoned, and everything possible was accomplished to alleviate her sufferings. On Monday she was removed to the Convent de Notre Dame, and is improving most favorably. Sister St. Luce will assume the Superiorship of the Convent de Notre Dame in this city when she fully recovers.

Convention at Souris.

Pusuant to notice a Convention of electors of the First Electoral District of King's County for the Legislative Council was held on the 31st August, in Agricultural Hall, Souris East, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to run in the interest of the Liberal-Conservative Party at the approaching Legislative Council election. John McLean, Esq., M.P.P., presided, and the undersigned was appointed Secretary. After a brief address from Vice-President McLean, it was moved by John Cantwell, Esq., and seconded by William Leslie, Esq., that our late representative in the Legislative Council, Charles McEachen, Esq., be nominated as a fit and proper person to represent the District. No further nominations were made, and on the motion being put, it was carried unanimously. Mr. McEachen then addressed the meeting, accepting the nomination. All sections of the First District were represented. After transacting other business, on motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN MCPHEE,
Secretary.

Bayfield, Aug. 31, 1886.

If "Truth," Fort Augustus, will sign his name to the letter sent us for publication, we will insert the same.

Sad Tragedy in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—A sad tragedy occurred here this evening. Archibald S. Campbell, son of Sir Alexander Campbell, was found at six o'clock this evening in his room dead, with a revolver lying some distance from him on the floor. It is supposed that he was cleaning the weapon and that it went off accidentally. He was 24 years of age and was Assistant Supreme Court Reporter. The many friends of Sir Alexander will be grieved to learn of this terrible affliction which happened on the day of his arrival from England.

Gladstone's Good Words.

Mr. Gladstone, in the course of an address at Chislehurst recently, said: "The enthusiasm of the British friends of the home rule idea is an incentive to me to never lie beaten in it, but to continue the struggle for the happiness of Ireland. Although there may have been prejudices between Great Britain and Ireland, the fact that in the recent electoral contest 1,400,000 Englishmen and Scotchmen polled votes in behalf of Ireland shows that that prejudice is fast disappearing. Let men consult any book or nation in the world, and they will not find one which does not say that the relations between England and Ireland under the union have been miserable for Ireland and dishonorable for England. If the country desires to redeem her honor and enable her Parliament to attend to its pressing business of imperial legislation, the Irish question must be settled."

France, Russia and Germany.

London, Sept. 3.—Everybody is discussing the unexpected early meeting of the German Reichstag. The pretext alleged for summoning the Reichstag, namely, to ratify a commercial treaty with Spain, is not here believed to be the reason. Russian intervention in Bulgaria is confidently predicted within a week. The growing irritation of Austria and Prince Bismarck's wish not to meddle with Russia, excite widespread uneasiness. The Vienna *New Free Press* says: "Bismarck is striving to isolate France, in order to prevent approachment between France and Russia. That is why he hands the cast over to the policy of St. Petersburg, and why he bids his journalistic trumpeters to play pretty serenades to the Czar. The German newspapers talk as if the German empire lived by the grace of Russia; as if the Czar's word was as decisive in Berlin as it used to be in the time of Nicholas and Frederick William."

The Brigantine Birdie Wrecked.

Tor Bay, Nfld. Sept. 2.—The brigantine Birdie, of Halifax, Captain Flick, 126 tons, from Boston bound to Sydney, C. B., in ballast, struck on Sugar Island, off Port Felix, at 9.30 Tuesday night. Captain Flick, his daughter and the crew of five men barely escaped with their lives. The vessel is a total wreck.

Latee.—The brigt. *Birdie* struck on the ledges off Sugar Islands, west of Whitehead, on Tuesday night in the midst of a strong southerly gale and heavy rain. The foremast fell almost immediately after the vessel struck and she soon began breaking up. After clinging to the wreck for about five hours the crew managed to effect a miraculous escape through rocks and breakers to a small island or ledge bare of any kind of shelter. The wreck was seen by persons on the mainland Wednesday forenoon and they immediately proceeded to her and had the crew brought in. Captain Flick and his daughter, who was a passenger with him, were both badly hurt before reaching the shore.

[Two of the crew of the *Birdie* are sons of Mr. John T. Rowe, of this city, one being first officer.]

The Situation in Ireland.

Things seem to be getting pretty hot in Ireland. In Galway 500 policemen look on sympathetically, while the Marquis of Clanricarde employs a battering ram in an attempted collection of impossible rents, and drags an old bedridden tenant through a breach made in the side of his house. In Kerry the landlord's right to reap where he has not sown is only guaranteed by the presence of a small army, to which a real live general has now been added. In Wexford the high road was enlivened by a procession of 70,000 persons, five miles long, conducting the evicted tenants of the Marquis of Ely to the workhouse. Then comes the speech in which the Very Rev. Canon Doyle, of Ramgrange, denounces landlordism as "one of the most atrocious tyrannies and one of the most blood-stained systems of organized villiany that ever cursed a nation." In the meantime from the central office of the National League comes the announcement, none too soon, that the restraint hitherto kept upon the people in their peaceable resistance to landlord oppression is to be relaxed. Farmers are exhorted to look to their own safety. The eviction campaign is denounced as an attempt to force tenants to purchase their farms at exhorbitant prices. Branches of the League are bidden to organize themselves so as to see that if men are cast out from their holdings, the land from which they are evicted, if touched by anyone on God's earth but the rightful proprietors, shall become a curse instead of a blessing. And still London editors keep hammering at the old theory which was exploded long ago when the oldest of them was a boy, and which has been annulled by some half dozen acts of parliament, that rent is a debt like any other debt. Irish farmers are expected not to alienate the sympathies of the readers of the metropolitan press, but I say: "My good Irish agriculturists, whatever else you alienate, don't alienate your money. You have got a little cash in the bank or in the stocking. If you have brought back a few pounds from your last visit to England or Scotland; if your son in Australia or your daughter in the United States has sent you some little present, stick to it, my good friend, stick to it. Don't waste it in paying an unjust rent which the land has not produced! Rent which Sir James Caird and the *Times* declare the land can't produce. Value the sympathies of the London newspaper reader as much as possible, but believe me, there are very few things so comfortable as a little coin in the pocket, and the best pocket to have it in is one's own.

Boston market prices of the 4th are as follows: Oats, 37½ to 38 cents per bushel; Potatoes, 50 to 55 cents per bushel; Butter, 19 to 21 cents per lb.; Cheese, 8¾ to 9 cents per lb.; Eggs, 15½ to 16 cents per dozen. There continues to be considerable excitement in the market for Mackerel. Last fares from the North Bay sold at $12.75, and others are held in Gloucester at $15 per barrel, sea packed. Sales of P. E. Island were at $11 to $12 per barrel, but a part of late receipts are held higher. Inspected lots of Bay sold in Portland at extreme prices, say $9.50 for No. 3; $12 for No. 2, and $20 for No. 1 per barrel. The market is very much unsettled, and it is impossible to give quotations that will hold good for more than a day at a time.

New black and colored Cashmeres and bought before the advance selling at old prices at J. H. Macdonald's.

General News.

Premier Ross, of Quebec, says the General Provincial Election will not take place until November.

United Ireland, of Dublin, says the era of the extermination of landlords has commenced in Ireland.

The Radicals and Parnellites have matured a scheme for a Home Rule campaign during the Parliamentary recess.

The live stock shipment from Montreal to Great Britain last week amounted to 2,643 cattle and 1,846 sheep.

The sea serpent is on the way up the Hudson to see what arrangement he can make with Barnum about that $20,000 for his hide.

It is announced that the Allens and other large holders of Montreal telegraph stock are selling out, fearing competition with the C. P. R.

Farmer Taft of Uxbridge, Mass., has a pair of steers which he drives to harness, and which have trotted, with four in the carriage, four miles in half an hour.

Sir Edward Thornton, British ambassador to Turkey, has been recalled. He will be succeeded by Sir William White, the present minister at Bucharest.

The inland revenue receipts of the Dominion for the year ending June 30th, 1886 amounted to $5,883,580, making with additional miscellaneous collections, a grand total for the year of $6,396,330.

Dun & Co. report a total of one hundred and ninety failures throughout the country during the past week, eleven less than the week previous. Twenty four of the number were in Canada, six less than the preceding week.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, the Postmaster General announced that the Government had under consideration the establishment of a mail route from Ireland, *via* Canada, to India and the Far East.

Joseph Manders died at the Montreal Grey Nunnery on Thursday, aged 106 yrs., 4 months and 17 days. He was born in Portugal on 12th April, 1780, and was a soldier in the peninsular war, when he was once taken prisoner by Napoleon.

The American fish bureau reports the amount of mackerel landed by the New England fleet to Sept. 2 this season, 37,473 bbls., against 235,453 bbls. to the same date last year, 221,440 in 1884, 91,299 in 1883 and 267,275 in 1882. After this date last year the N. E. fleet landed 102,262 bbls.

Schooner *Ocean Belle* at Halifax reports the loss of two of her crew, Alex. Livingstone of Cape Breton, and John Richard of LaHave, who went to their trawls Aug. 11 and failed to return. The night was clear, but a heavy sea was running, and it is supposed they upset their dory.

A Port Hood, C. B., despatch of the 3rd says that John Beaton (Alexander's son) of Glencoe, Mabou, was accidently killed at Mabou village on the day previous. It appears that Beaton and two other men were driving home at night and collided with a wagon. The deceased fell out, broke his neck and died instantly.

Sixty tenants, who had been evicted from their homes on the estate of the Marquis of Ely in Wexford, entered New Ross last week accompanied by an immense procession. Four hundred horsemen were in line, and music was furnished by a number of brass bands. After attending a political meeting the evicted tenants marched in procession to the workhouse.

The sea serpent is likely to bring himself into disrepute. After disporting himself in the clear ocean water off Cape Ann for some weeks he suddenly disappeared, and is now reported as far up the muddy Hudson. This is a freak no respectable and self-respecting snake would indulge in. We fear he is a scaly fellow.—*Boston Traveller.*

A late St. John's, N. F., despatch says: Seven dories containing 14 fishermen who were lost from their vessels during the fog and gale on the Banks, two weeks ago, have been picked up and brought in within the past two days. Some of the men nearly perished from hunger and exposure. Over 20 dories with fishermen aboard are still missing.

Schooner *Frederic Gerrigan, Jr.*, from Grand Bank on the 29th ult., reports that two of her crew, Joseph Bushing and Fred. Olson, went astray in a dory Aug. 9, and have not since been heard from. Schooner *Chester R. Lawrence* from Grand Bank reports speaking schooner *James A. Garfield*, which vessel had lost two of her crew, names not given, by the capsizing of a dory.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

It is estimated that the wheat crop of California will be worth $54,000,000 this year, as against $28,000,000 last year; and that the barley crop will fetch $16,000,000, a gain of $7,000,000 over last year. The area sown is said to be but a fraction larger than in 1885. Recent estimates place the wine crop at $18,000,000, instead of the $25,000,000 estimated earlier in the season. Last year's crop was $15,000,000.

For some days Cape Breton Island and the Gulf for many miles east has been shrouded in smoke. The North Sydney *Herald* says: "Not since the great Miramichi forest fire has there been such smoke, yet there is no account of any forest fires. There must have been heavy forest fires somewhere, probably in Newfoundland. Vessels experienced some difficulty on Friday and Saturday in the Gulf in consequence of this smoke."

MARRIED.

At St. Mary's Church, on the 12th of August, by the Rev. William Phelan, John Lannigan, Esq., of Mink River Road, to Miss Dollie Fisher, of Murray Harbor North.

At St. Peter's Bay, on the 31st of August, by the Rev. Father Dumont, Mr. Peter D. McDonald, of Grove Pine, Lot 36, to Miss Katie A. McInnis, of St. Peter's Bay.

At the Manse, St. James' Church, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. James Carruthers, John McMillan, New Glasgow Road, to Della Compton, of Flat River.

On the 30th August, at the Methodist Parsonage, by Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. Angus Newbery, Charlottetown Royalty, to Miss Margaret Ann Dunville, of Fort Hill, Lot 13.

On the 31st August, at the Methodist Parsonage, by Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. John W. Foster, Charlottetown, to Miss Sophia Ann Brown, of Bradalbane, Lot 67.

On the 1st Sept., at the Bree, by the Rev. Mr. Goodwill, Mr. Henry Brophey, of Castine, Me., to Miss Ella McKinnon, of Summerside.

On the 1st Sept., at Kensington, by the Rev. Mr. Keagh, Mr. Harry Muttart, to Miss Susan G. Hope, both of Summerside.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. John McLeod, Strathalbane, Mr. Peter Nicholson, Dufferin Road, to Catherine, second daughter of Murdock McLennan, Jr., Esq., Hartville.

On the 30th August, by the Rev. John McLeod, Mr. William Henry Graham, of Murray Harbor North, to Miss Kate Cameron, of Milltown, Lot 61.

At the residence of the bride's aunt, Brookfield, on Sept. 1st, by Rev. J. McLeod, Mr. Malcolm Bruce, of Charlottetown, to Miss Minnie McQueen, of Brookfield.

DIED.

In this city, on the 5th inst., of consumption, Ann, the beloved wife of William McTague, in the 47th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

At West River, August 31st, Donald McMillan, in the 44th year of his age.

At North Bustico, June 9th, the beloved wife of Jordan Williams, in the 77th year of her age.