THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1883.

"Prince Edward Island."

THE above is the title of a Blue Book issued in pamphlet form and distributed by the Local Government, with the view, chiefly, of furnishing information abroad regarding this Province, its history, geography, and its resources. We understand that before the departure of the Marquis of Lorne, he requested that such a report should be supplied, in order that when he arrived in England he would be enabled to furnish much desired particulars concerning an interesting Province of Her Majesty's Dominion; and the Government, seizing the opportunity of bringing the Island before the world under such favorable auspices, cheerfully undertook the task, considering it a pleasure as well as a duty under the circumstances. In this week's issue of the HERALD we give the substance of the pamphlet, believing that even those to the manor born may derive some information from its contents. After describing the geographical position of the Island, the compiler (Mr. W. C. DesBrisay) says: "The configuration of the Island is good, and the scenery very much resembles that of England, while thickly scattered, flourishing homesteads indicate a degree of prosperity rarely met with in a new country." According to the pamphlet, the adoption of a shorter route to New Brunswick *via* Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine, and the opening of a through line to Boston *via* the new bridge across the St. John River will render it possible to reach Boston from Charlottetown in 24 hours, and will greatly lessen the distance to the United States and the Upper Provinces. It appears there are 265 Post Offices in the Island, established at intervals of three or four miles, or one for every four hundred inhabitants. Regarding winter navigation, the various efforts in that direction can so far be looked upon merely as experiments, for although its practicability has been demonstrated, the attending difficulties have not yet been surmounted.

Coming to climate, some interesting figures are presented. The winter is colder and longer than in England, but to offset this the atmosphere is dry and salubrious, while the splendor of the summer amply compensates for the comparative coldness of the winter. In November the weather is unsteady, being generally fine, with intervals of frost and slight snow flurries. After the middle of December the cold increases steadily. During January and February it is constant and severe, with the thermometer occasionally from 10 to 15 degrees (Fahrenheit) below zero. A great many, however, think this the most bracing and healthy part of the year, and regret when it is over, and, at all events, prefer it to the boisterous March weather so like the same month in England, as indeed is our climate generally. According to the meteorological statement published for 1882, the highest temperature was 85.40; lowest temperature, 14.20; mean of all highest temperatures, 47.19; mean of all lowest temperatures, 31.65; amount of rain (inches) 26.733; amount of snow (inches) 212.90; total precipitation, 48.023; number of fogs observed, 8; number of thunders, 9; number of lightnings, 11; number of gales, 24.

Charlottetown is described, according to Admiral Bayfield, as having one of the finest harbors in the world, and other well known English and American authorities are quoted, showing that the Island for its size is the richest Province in Canada and exhibits the best agricultural produce and live stock. Professor Sheldon indeed goes so far as to pronounce it the Arabia of Canada in so far as its horses are concerned.

Some very interesting figures are given of the farm productions and exports of the Island as compared with ten years ago. In only one product, barley, has there been a falling off, and that is, doubtless, owing to the Scott Act. Wheat has increased over 100 per cent., turnips over 200 per cent., hay over 110 per cent., butter 72 per cent., oats 14 per cent., and potatoes from 3,375,726 bushels to 6,042,191 bushels. The export tables show that this year we shipped 1,345,000 bushels of potatoes, four times as many as in 1871. Pork shipments have swelled from $125,600 to $272,500; beef and mutton from $4,130 to $16,500; preserved meat, which was unknown in 1871, to $104,000; preserved fish, from $11,770 to $470,000; mackerel, from $147,000 to $200,000, 1,536 horses were shipped, valued at $170,000. The manufacture of starch was absolutely unknown ten years ago, and in the year quoted one cheese weighing 66 lbs. was exported; this year, in the infancy of these industries, we shipped 2,140,000 lbs. of starch, valued at $64,500, and 99,225 lbs. of cheese, valued at $12,500. But, perhaps, the most surprising item is that of eggs, which this year amounted to an export of 1,225,000 dozens, valued at $220,000! The sum total of our exports is placed at $3,000,000, more than double that of eleven years ago. And yet we are not happy.

Turning to the fish products a like increase is exhibited for the decade. In quintals of haddock there are 10,743; in barrels of mackerel, 75,745; in cans of lobsters, 3,268,605! The following extract will prove of interest to our readers:

The manufactures of Prince Edward Island are limited, but have rapidly developed of late. They consist of butter, cheese, starch and soap factories, tanneries, grist, saw and woolen mills, factories for canning and preserving meat and fish, carriage factories, &c. By the census of 1881 the figures of Island industries were as follows:—

Capital invested	$2,000,000
Number of hands employed	5,767
Yearly wages, over	800,000
Value of products	3,500,000

We now come to the land question, at one time so painful a source of discontent, but now happily settled. After speaking of the settlement, the writer says:

Of this immense advantage by far the great majority of the tenants have availed themselves, to such an extent, indeed, that at the close of 1882, of the 142,011 acres remaining unsold of the 843,981 owned by the Government, only 75,000 acres represented land held by parties who had not yet purchased. The remaining 67,000 acres may be set down as the available uncultivated and vacant Government land.

Reference is also made to the attractions of the Island as a watering place, and to the prominent part taken at the St. John Exhibition.

There is a good deal of miscellaneous information in other parts of the pamphlet which our space will not allow us giving to our readers, but what we have given will show the design and usefulness of the work.

"The Exodus."

HAVING gone seriatim over the bridges of the Province and abused the local Government for the injuries that the winds and waves have inflicted upon some of them, our esteemed contemporary the *Patriot* turns its colossal intellect upon what it is pleased to term the exodus, and calls attention to the fact that under a National Policy young girls are leaving every week for Boston. And this is quite true, just as true as that this thing has been going on for half a century, and as true as the fact that our young men go to the Northwest, to Boston and to British Columbia. They have gone, they are going, and they will go, and all the Free Trade or National Policies that could be framed could not, cannot, or will not, stop them. It should be remembered, however, that from 1873 to 1878—during the reign of Mackenzie and Laird—there was a genuine exodus, while since 1878 there has been the natural outflow merely. Prince Edward Island is the agricultural Province of Canada *par excellence*, and as its population is constantly increasing, and as there are no outlets for the energy of our young people, they go to places where these can be found, to Boston for instance, to Colorado, and to Manitoba. There is nothing wonderful about this—the wonder would be if it were not so. It is not from this Province alone that young men and women crowd into Boston or go out to the great West, the agricultural districts of the prosperous States of New York and Massachusetts send their quota as well. If Charlottetown possessed extensive manufacturing interests they would come here, as it does not, they go to Boston. If in the future, circumstances we now dream not of make of Prince Edward Island a great manufacturing centre, if, for instance, vast gold fields are discovered beneath its surface, energetic people will immigrate hither from the States and settle quite philosophically, realizing that they are among a people the same in language, religion and race, and not much different as regards laws. What we contend is, that while now it is only our young folks that go to seek their fortunes—not finding elbow room here—if a Liberal Government come into power they will go old and young and middle-aged—there will be a real exodus, and no mistake. In 1861 the population of this Island was 80,000, in 1881 it was 107,000, at present it must be about 112,000. As early as 1857, when the population of this Province was but two-thirds of what it is now, a vessel sailed from Charlottetown for New Zealand with emigrants for that distant colony. The surplus population must go somewhere. But allowing for a moment that the Island is in the fearful condition that the *Patriot* would have the world believe, to what is it owing? To Confederation? Who brought about Confederation? Haythorne, Laird, and the Mackenzie Government. But, in fact, the Island is not by any means in a sad condition. It is, on the contrary, very happy and prosperous, and but for the howling discontent of a few noisy Grits and their organ, would be perfectly happy. The facts and figures published in another column of this issue will amply prove this if proving be required. The *Patriot* in its issue of the the 28th November, in treating of the servant question, says that 53,000 people left Canada for the United States in October last, but admit that some of them might be what are known as assisted emigrants. Now, such gross misstatements can deceive no one. The truth is that from the 1st of January to the 31st October 169,000 immigrants landed in Canada, 32 per cent. of whom went to the States, as they intended doing when they left Europe. Since the census of 1881 was taken it is estimated that the Dominion has gained half a million in population from all sources and fifty per cent. in material prosperity. Why does our contemporary go on croaking, or if it will persist, why not stick to the bridges? The bridges are there, at all events, solid and palpable—the exodus is not.

The Standard Time.

WHEN the new, or Gregorian, style was adopted in Europe a great noise was raised, and for many years after people of conservative turn of mind clamored for their lost eleven days. The present innovation is in the interest of railroad uniformity, and therefore for the convenience of the travelling public; but yet many will be found to declare it unnecessary. In so far as this Province is concerned, it certainly is rather immaterial whether the standard time be adopted or not, though it may, seeing that the Prince Edward Island Railway has wheeled into line, be found troublesome to have two sets of watches and clocks, one for the Railroad and one for the gastric organs. According to the new rule the United States, Canada and Mexico have been divided into five great divisions, governed by meridans between which run fifteen degrees, or an hour in time. A man, therefore, working on the Railroad, or elsewhere, if the new standard obtain here, will have to go to his labor at six o'clock instead of, as heretofore, at seven, or, in other words, he will go to work at thirteen minutes to seven and call it six, in order to be in line with all-conquering science. This will, of course, necessitate a setting back of clocks and watches all round, and the changing of church time, and of time generally. With a view to the adoption of this arrangement Supt. Coleman and Mr. Cundall waited upon the Hon. Mr. Sullivan on Monday, who, after hearing what they had to say, promised to consider the matter and give them an answer on Wednesday. The answer was given accordingly this afternoon, and was to the effect that, owing to the fact that the Prothonotary's and other Government offices have, according to statute, to be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon and closed at four in the afternoon, it will require an Act of the Legislature to cancel it and change the time. It is in the power of the Government, it is true, to have the hands of the clock in the Law Courts Building changed so as to suit the standard time, but obviously, unless the time of opening and closing the public offices accorded with the time indicated by the clock, the confusion by such change would be increased rather than diminished. The affair is now in the hands of the Legislature. Mr. Coleman then intimated that in order the public might not be inconvenienced he would cause two columns side by side to be published, one showing the standard time which would govern the Railroad, and the other the ordinary time, which step, it was agreed, would prevent misunderstanding until a *modus vivendi* be arrived at.

False Reports.

IT is just as well that people should not be alarmed by the telegraph reports that appear in the daily papers here, and that irrespective of party, for we observe that both the *Examiner* and *Patriot* draw their inspiration from the same source, for reasons of economy doubtless. Whatever the source may be it has a suspicious Grit perfume about it which should be received with extreme caution. In these telegrams we are told from time to time that there is great excitement in Montreal, that there is a panic, and so on; but when our Montreal exchanges reach us we find them grossly exaggerated. The *Post*, of Montreal, which is an independent paper, if there is one in Canada, while admitting in its last issue that there is great uneasiness in the stock market, takes care to explain that the cause is an artificial one, arising from the unscrupulous efforts of interested parties to bear stocks and run down securities. Something resembling what is happening in Montreal took place on Wall Street, New York, on the 15th of September; but we have not learned that the neighboring Republic has suffered from it. There are three forces in operation to bear the stock market, namely, the Grits, the bears themselves, and the Grand Trunk, which thinks Canada and its rival the Canadian Pacific one and the same. As a matter of course, the Bank of Montreal must feel the shock no matter who suffers, and as a matter of course, also, the Grits having hold of the wires do their best to utilize them for partizan purposes. We would, therefore, advise the *Examiner* to be cautious and not allow the *Patriot* to lead it by the nose into the "prettiest little parlor that you ever did espy." Why should "the Government party (at Ottawa) feel badly over the Lennox election and now talk of a recount?" Is it then so great a wonder that a Grit should be elected to Parliament? Perhaps it is; but then it should not. At all events the Conservative party, with its vast majority, could afford to smile at the election of twenty Grits. Felt badly, indeed!

THE presence in the Cabinet of the Hon. John Costigan is the source of very great unhappiness to our Grit contemporaries. Hardly a day passes that they do not give him a situation and shelve him. We shall next hear them singing in chorus, "Costigan must go." But it seems to us Costigan will stay, and it also seems to us that the reason of their profound dissatisfaction against the Minister of Inland Revenue is because he adds strength to the Cabinet, and is at the same time a genuine representative of the people who love him so well. Yes, Costigan must stay.

Editorial Notes.

IT is said that one of the Vanderbilts has literary tastes and is disposed to newspaper life. He can have a job on the Charlottetown HERALD if he pays an entrance fee of a million dollars in United States bonds. No discount.

THE Rev. Father McDonald, D. D., of Georgetown, will lecture on the Celtic Race on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., in the Market Hall, Charlottetown. The subject, owing to recent events, is of absorbing interest, and if any man in Canada can do it justice it is Dr. McDonald.

THOSE of our subscribers who wish to have the Christmas number of the HERALD sent to their friends abroad can have it done free of postage or cost of any description by sending the names of such friends to this office without delay. We may state that it is our intention to issue a Christmas supplement, for which a limited number of advertisements will be taken.

WHEN the Grits go about elevating the standard of purity they feel it cannot be lifted too high. Actuated by the best and purest of motives one Daly, of East Middlesex, voted early for Mr. Mackenzie at the local general elections, and then voted often during the day. A man named Dale (having no y to his name) also voted for a dead brother in the same sacred cause, feeling, doubtless, that a dead Grit was as good as a live Tory any day, all of which came out in the recent election trials.

THE auricular confession war continues to rage with great fury all along the line in Halifax. Clergymen of both sides are out daily in the papers with extracts from all sorts of authority. Everyone is studying up the question, the troops in the garrison even taking a hand in for lack of warfare still more desperate. Bibles are now opened which have not been opened for years, and beautiful autumn leaves are coming to light in great profusion. The affirmative side seems to have the best of the argument.

THE *Examiner* takes pleasure in setting up a man of straw so that its skill in knocking it down may be witnessed by everyone. The *Examiner* does this conscious of its skill in the science of logic and its cutting powers of sarcasm. In its issue of Thursday it alludes to the fact that the *Elm* was prevented running on the 27th inst., to the loss and disappointment of persons on the south side of the ferry, in the manner following:

"It is a well known fact that under the contract made by the late Government, the late contractor was not compelled to deliver up the ferry steamers until April last, just before navigation opened; and it is well known that because of this fact the steamers could not last spring be placed in a thorough state of repair before they were required for use,—hence the stoppage of the *Elm* now, and the consequent disappointment, annoyance and loss, of persons on the south side who attended the market on Tuesday last. The *Patriot* may rage; but we think that even the editor of the HERALD will admit this to be a logical conclusion."

Admit what? Where is the predicate, the logic, the conclusion? Where is anything? Does our friend Dr. Blanchard give leave of absence now and then to those of his patients who are not so bad as they ought to be?

Death from Drowning.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

A man of the name of Thomas Grimes, lost his life between half-past nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night by drowning. He was fireman of the *Heather Belle*, and went aboard of her about nine o'clock in company with Lawrence DesRoche and Walter Ogre. They went into the galley in which were Bernard Gillan and Joseph Ryan, both deck hands, and the former on watch. It seems, from the evidence, that Ogre, Grimes and DesRoche, were "the worse of liquor," but still sober enough to know what they were about. DesRoche took a flask out of his pocket, obtained a glass on board and helped himself; he then wanted Ryan to drink; Ryan refused and it was handed to Grimes, who poured some out in the glass but ultimately threw it in the coal scuttle, unobserved of DesRoche. Both men (DesRoche and Grimes) were noisy and quarrelsome; and as it was Gillan's watch, he was anxious there should be no disturbance on board. He therefore begged them, for Heaven's sake, to desist, and requested DesRoche to leave. Deceased was a fireman, and his place was on board. Gillan so persuaded them that all three left off and went on the wharf, where, however, they resumed the quarrel, and got into handgrips, but struck no blows worth speaking of. Gillan then tried to get Grimes on board again away from DesRoche, and in his efforts to accomplish this, had his guernsey torn between them. He went on board himself, and a few minutes after heard Ogre sing out "Grimes is overboard." Gillan and Ryan then ran out on the wharf, and after five minutes exertion hauled in the body, which they found floating near a log between the wharf and the *Heather Belle*. They then applied for aid to the *Northern Light* people, and with their assistance, put deceased on a barrel, which they kept rolling until the arrival of Dr. McLeod, who had been sent for. When that gentleman came he tried all the resources science is mistress of, but unavailingly, as he was dead, and, in fact, was dead when taken out of the water. The foregoing is the substance of Gillan's evidence as delivered before a jury summoned by Dr. Conroy on Sunday last. It was corroborated by Joseph Ryan. The next important witness examined was Walter Ogre, who, unfortunately, had been drinking himself, though not in the inner circle of the quarrel, and did not entertain clear ideas of things in general. He had been on board the *Heather Belle* with Grimes and DesRoche, but, according to his own evidence, took no part in the quarrel, and went out when ordered, in the hope that DesRoche would follow, which he did. (It may be mentioned here, that DesRoche, in his evidence, swore that Grimes pushed past him to fight Ogre, as he thought.) Grimes, after the "spat" he had with DesRoche, proceeded to go on board, and DesRoche went up the wharf to the city. Ogre did not see Grimes disappear, but heard a splash at the time he thought Grimes should have been on the gangway going aboard. It was then he sang out that Grimes was overboard. The foregoing is the gist of the evidence, taken by Dr. Conroy, which was not materially altered on Tuesday, when the witnesses were re-examined by the Stipendiary Magistrate, though there were several conflicting statements. There are two theories in this case: one that DesRoche shoved deceased in and then ran away, the other that deceased *fell* in, and this latter was sustained by the evidence which, however, was hazy in the extreme and unsatisfactory. DesRoche, who had been arrested, was therefore discharged. The only thing clear about the affair is, that drink was at the bottom of it all. Grimes was a widower and leaves five children.

Our Boston Letter.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—If I have not had much to say lately about Boston affairs, it was because the affairs of Boston have been decidedly mixed. We have been in the throes of a great political struggle, and I had a natural delicacy about hazarding my reputation as a prophet, by predicting how it would all come out. As Hosea Biglow says, "Don't never prophesy unless you know." I didn't know, though I thought I did, how the late election was going to result. It resulted in the defeat of General Butler. I now venture to predict that the same influences which defeated Butler will also defeat the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Boston, Alderman Hugh O'Brien. O'Brien is an able and honest man, with large experience in civic affairs, and a stainless reputation, but the fatal "O" and apostrophe in his name are against him in the minds of certain narrow citizens who think it would never do to have an Irishman for Chief Magistrate in the city. Money, which was freely employed to defeat Butler, will not be spared to beat O'Brien, and the old "Knownothing" spirit will be invoked to its fullest power. It may succeed this year, but it will be a fatal victory for those who employ it. Nearly half the voters of Boston are of Irish birth or blood, and it does not need a great proficiency in arithmetic to understand that any attempt to proscribe a man on account of his nationality cannot long succeed under such circumstances. It is a political death warrant for every man who identifies himself with such a policy. Thirty years ago the great Knownothing movement swept the country. In this State a Governor and Legislature were elected on a professedly anti-Irish platform. Gardner was the Governor. His administration was a miracle of imbecility. His most conspicuous act was to issue an order disbanding certain regiments, or companies, of the State Militia, because its officers or men were "distinctively Irish names." Gardner lived to see, from his untimely obscurity, those very men honored with commissions and service in the post of danger when the test of civil war came to try their loyalty. His own loyalty was not tested. He was then a Copperhead Democrat, feebly protesting against the war. He sank to his natural state of insignificance, and has never risen above it since. I happen to know him quite well since then, and can say with certainty that he is fully deserving of all the obscurity to which his talents have consigned him.

In those old proscriptive times Butler was a militia officer and Democrat. When Governor Gardner ordered the disbandment of Irish companies, Butler refused to obey it, and refused successfully. Subsequently he led them to the front at the first note of civil war. Then he became a Republican in politics—did many old Democrats whose patriotism was stronger than their partizanship. His manly conduct was not forgotten by the Irish, and when they got a chance they remembered it by giving him their unanimous support. Wherefore I say it is not a good piece of policy on the part of open Republicans, or pretended Democrats, to ostracise O'Brien to-day. But it is not every politician who can look ahead a score of years, as Butler can and could. However, the city election will come off in a few weeks, and if it prove me a false prophet, I shall be well pleased.

Meanwhile, we are enjoying the foreign Fair, which has been running for some weeks, and is a thorough success. The Exhibition, as a whole, is of course much smaller than the great international affair at Philadelphia seven years ago, but it is fully as good in its way. Every country in the world has contributed to the show, the progressive empire of Japan, as usual, leading them all in the way of time art. When I come to think of the blank libels taught us about that country in the old school books, and how we were led to believe that in the matter of civilization Japan and Dahomey were about on the same plane, I want to bless the memory of those who compiled such a dazzling array of misinformation. Of course they were not to blame. They honestly believed that the Japs were benighted heathens, who worshipped idols of inferior workmanship and whose friendship could be secured by gifts of brass wire, nose rings and cheap mirrors, as if they were so many Sioux Indians. As a matter of fact, the Japanese are perhaps the most generally educated people in the world, and by far the most polished and good mannered. Illiteracy is practically unknown among the masses while the higher classes would make a Bostonian feel like a boor in the presence of their fine politeness. As for their art, it speaks for itself. The craze for fine pottery and decorated work generally is of the present generation in Europe and America. It is centuries old in the East. Here we see vases and panels adorned in a style superior to anything dreamed of by our Western artists. And it must be remembered that this culture is not in Japan confined, as here, to the upper ten thousand, but is of familiar, every-day life. They are a nation of artists. They are neat, to a fault almost, in their persons and houses and scrupulously punctilious in all their affairs. Time is not so precious with them as with us; hence they can afford to give months and years to perfecting a work of art, when the Occidental workman would want to complete a dozen in the same time.

England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and, in short, all the nations, have good and full exhibits. Last Wednesday was "Ireland's Day" at the fair, and the Irish display made a very good appearance. The exhibit of antiquities was very fine and that of modern industries was quite creditable, though, for reasons not necessary to be recapitulated here, Irish industry has not been given much of a chance for development. A magnificent specimen of the old Celtic Crosses, in modern copy, is the conspicuous object of the whole fair. It is fifteen feet high and finely finished by a loving hand. Right in front of it is a fac-simile of the Treaty Stone of Limerick, the famous block on which was signed the compact which was religiously kept by the conqueror until the French fleet, that came to raise the siege, disappeared on the horizon; and then broken, with a deliberateness that would be admirable if it didn't happen to be damnably infamous. The art exhibition is very large and moderately good, but I have alluded to that part of the show in a former letter. Canada's exhibit is not very large or creditable, but I suppose Canada can hardly be called a foreign country. At least a Chicago paper, noticing the difficulties in the Northwest, broaches the idea of independence for Manitoba, and suggests that a repetition of the Texas programme would be quite acceptable to many people here. But the fame of the man who "made his everlasting fortune by minding his own business," fills the minds of all the people here, and not a corporal's guard could be found of men ready to risk a copper for the barren glory of annexing Manitoba or any part of the Dominion's dominions. If they knew what a gem of a place Prince Edward Island is, there might be a little covetousness for Naboth's vineyard on the part of our citizens, and I am not sure but that it would be a good thing for Naboth if they were.

Mr. Matthew Arnold and Monsignor Capel, are the two British lions at present enjoying the hospitalities of the Republic. Both are eminent men, but I think that either could find his equal in his own particular line, without travelling very far into the interior. Mr. Arnold preaches the doctrine of election by grace of education, and dilates on the dangers to be feared from the rule of the "unsound majority"; all of which, with the utmost respect for his eminent learning, may be set down as unmitigated bosh. The majority rules, and is bound to rule; and, taking it by and large, as the sailors say, it rules at least as wisely and well as any select minority has ever ruled in history. Monsignor Capel, the well-known original of Disraeli's "Catesby" in Lothair, is a polished man, of perfect manners and unbounded tact. Without being a great orator, like Father Tom Burke or Wendell Phillips, he is an able speaker and makes up in his manner for any lack of real eloquence. Henry Irving, the actor, is another imported celebrity, and we are threatened with a legion of others. They all love America, and do not dislike American dollars.

R.

Voyage Round the World.

Strikes are becoming common in England.

It is said that Frank James, the Missouri outlaw, is dying.

Prince Frederick Charles is disgusted with Spanish bull-fighting.

Mr. Frechette, M. P. for Megantic, has been unseated and disqualified.

Over 100,000 cotton operatives are expected to strike early this month.

Six of the Gloucester fishing fleet are missing and have been given up as lost.

The Province of Dongola, in Upper Egypt, has risen against the Government.

It is thought Sir Richard Cartwright will be elected for South Huron by acclamation.

Roux de Fraisoinet, a leading banker of Paris, has failed; liabilities 18,000,000 francs.

The New Jersey silk business, which has been very dull for a year or two, shows signs of improving.

Hon. John O'Connor has been appointed President of the Commission for codifying the laws of Canada.

The shipping disasters for last month have been very large; but they are not all known up to this.

Khartoum has not been taken by the False Prophet. Reinforcements are hurrying to its assistance.

The Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, has arrived from England.

Lord Salisbury has assumed definitely an attitude of hostility to the bill to reform the government of London.

Police have guarded the German Embassy in London since the discovery of the infernal machines in Wolff's house.

Mr. Allison, the Liberal candidate for Lennox, has been returned by five of a majority. There will be a recount.

It is anticipated that the prohibition of the importation of American pork into France will shortly be removed.

France produces $20,000,000 worth of lace annually. Lace makers in the principal regions average 30 cents a day.

What! no war after all, and the Franco-Chinese quarrel will be settled by English arbitration. Poor Marquis Tseng.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "The degree of D. C. F.—doctor of cock fighting—should be established at Harvard."

Lord Overstone, who died a few days ago, left a fortune of £20,000,000 to his only daughter, wife of Col. Lloyd Lindsay.

A young lady at Los Angeles, Cal., who rides to and from school, has trained her horse to kneel when she desires to mount.

There is a rumor to the effect that Hon. Adam Crooks, late Ontario Minister of Education, will be sent to a lunatic asylum.

Miss Theresa Johnston, a young English lady, challenges any woman in the world to a swimming match, and backs her challenge with $5,000.

Knaf Seyd is preaching a holy war against Russia. There is considerable agitation all over the Moslem world over Hicks Pasha's defeat.

Within the past fortnight, says the *Freeman's Journal*, thirty persons have been arrested in the County Mayo for Fenianism and conspiracy.

The steamer *Eclipse*, from Algoma to Port Lamia, was lost on the 27th November, with all hands. Several bodies have been washed ashore.

A number of Irish magistrates threaten to resign in consequence of the suspension of Lord Rossmore. Perhaps the Government would be delighted.

At Pittsburg, Pa., Rev. John Wilder, colored, claims $150,000 damages from Rev. Drs. Milligan, Sloan and Wilson, for calling him a monomaniac.

Mr. Errington, M. P. for the County of Meath, is once more in Rome; but is not recognized by either the Irish or American bishops as having any authority.

The Emperor of Germany has issued another proclamation of peace. He says he loves Russia, and no doubt he does, especially that part of it called Livonia.

The new Spanish ambassador to Paris was officially received by M. Grevy lately. No unpleasant incidents occurred, although a large crowd surrounded the building.

Several forged five dollar bills of the Bank of British North America were floated in Montreal on Friday. They are of July, 1887, but the day of the month is omitted.

M. de Lesseps declares that he sees more good for the future in the proposed Panama canal than has been derived from the Suez canal, great though the success of the latter has been.

North Carolina will levy no State tax next year. The Western North Carolina Railroad Company will pay into the Treasury $600,000, which sum will carry on the State Government.

A few days ago a London clerk slipped on a piece of orange peel, broke his leg, was taken to hospital, became delirious, and died within 24 hours, presumably from shock to the system.

Nationalist and Orange meetings are being stopped in the north of Ireland. Lord Rossmore has been suspended from the justiceship of the peace; and an Orange editor has been arrested.

Ouida, the celebrated novelist, has announced her intention of joining the Catholic Church and making a public confession of her faith. Her conversion is ascribed to Monsignor Capel.

King Alfonso, wearing his uniform as colonel of the German Uhlans, met the Crown Prince when he alighted from the train at Madrid. Alfonso and the Prince cordially embraced and kissed each other.

Dr. Wheeler, President of the Belfast College of Surveyors, has sent in his little bill to the Government for $7,350. He says the late Secretary Burke used pay all his little bills without demur.

Australia has sent another $10,000 to the Land League Treasury. If the Irish Nationalists in the United States do not bestir themselves, the young colony will take front rank in the patriotic army.

A cable to the New York *Sun* says that the health of the Princess of Wales is not good. She increased her cold in Denmark by dancing at a birth-day ball. Her deafness is so increased that her companions talking to her in a theatre are heard all over the house.

The Czar is stated to have appointed three functionaries to the task of drawing up a constitutional charter for the empire in accordance with the spirit of the age, one feature of which will be the appointment of representatives of the people as advisers of the Government.

The "wishbone" wedding has become the correct thing. The couple stand beneath a floral wishbone. After the ceremony the bride and groom are given the wishbone to pull. The tug results in a break somewhere, and whoever holds the long piece is absolved from getting up to build fires in the morning.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ST. JOHN'S NFLD., Dec. 3

Cape Race advices are that a fearful hurricane from the east-north-east prevailed last night. The sea rose higher than ever before known there, and swept away inland bridges and did much other damage.

A Placentia despatch says vessels were driven ashore on the reef at Goose Cove and Mussel Bank Point. One is the *Star of St. John's*; the other the *Alice May* bound from St. John's to Charlottetown. The fate of the crews is not yet learned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

The steamer *Alaska*, which arrived to-day, reports having ran into a pilot boat this morning, seventy-five miles east of Fire Island. The boat sunk with all on board.

The schooner *Three Sons* was sunk off Cone Point, Chesapeake Bay, on Saturday night by the steamer *Cenahoe*. Only the captain and two of the crew were rescued.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

A despatch to the *Standard* from Cairo says Col. Sartorius will start for Suakim to-day, with 750 Gendarms, and 200 more will follow on Tuesday. Three hundred cavalry will start for the same place during the week. Gobar Pasha has been authorized to enroll 3,000 black troops. The question of their transportation offers the greatest difficulty.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Cairo says Dara in Darfour has surrendered to El Medhi.

Teheran Khaf Seyd is preaching a holy war against Russia. He intends to march against Askalad.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.

A prominent Invincible, undergoing penal servitude, has offered to give important evidence against fourteen men who are to be placed on trial here to-day for the murder of Mrs. Smythe.

CAIRO, Dec. 3.

The European population of Khartoum has taken refuge at Berber, and the Egyptian Government has ordered the local chiefs at the latter place to protect the fugitives.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.

A pastoral letter from Cardinal McCabe was read in the Catholic churches here yesterday. It strongly denounces secret societies.

SACKVILLE, Dec. 4.

The particulars of the loss of the new steamer are as follows—She was built by O'Brien at Maccan, N. S., for the Dominion Government to take the place of the *Glendon*, sold last year. She was launched on Saturday last, taken by a tug to Wood Point, near Sackville, and there delivered to the Government steamer *Newfield*. The *Newfield* was to take her to Halifax where she was to be fitted up. When the *Newfield* and her tow were near Digby Gut, the hawser suddenly parted and in the darkness of the night and height of the storm the unmanageable hull was driven against a square bluff rock near Point Prim light entrance of Digby Gut.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The trial of O'Donnell for the murder of Carey was resumed this morning at ten o'clock, and finished at three p. m. The jury were out till nine p.m., and then brought in a verdict of guilty of wilful murder. Judge Denman thereupon sentenced O'Donnell to death by hanging on the 19th of December. After the delivery of the sentence of death on O'Donnell, he sprang to his feet shouting, "Three cheers for Ireland! Goodbye to the United States! To hell with the British and the British crown." And he was dragged out of the court room by policemen. Two wardens remain with O'Donnell night and day until the day of execution arrives.

The result of the trial was eagerly awaited by Irish circles in London where it was generally expected that the verdict would be manslaughter.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says the German gunboat Nantilus, now at Kiel, has been ordered to Hong Kong to reinforce the German squadron.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.

Mr. Sexton, member of Parliament for Sligo, will go to America directly after the banquet to Parnell to obtain funds to aid the movement for the payment of Irish members of Parliament. It is stated that Parnell will give £5,000 to start the fund.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Analysis of Parnell fund shows a total of £30,435, of which Ireland gave £25,820; America £2,541; England £1,845; Scotland £376, and other places £653.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.

Mr. John J. McGee has been appointed deputy governor-general, whether his excellency be absent or not.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

A more hopeful feeling prevails here, today, in all circles, and a pacific solution of the questions between France and China is now regarded as possible, inasmuch as England is exercising her influence with both countries in favor of a peaceable settlement of the pending troubles.

In the chamber of deputies, M. Clemenceau introduced his interpellation, and urged its immediate discussion. Prime Minister Ferry moved that the debate on the subject be postponed until the Tonquin credits were discussed. He added that China's reply to France's note was expected momentarily. The chamber, by a vote of 308 to 195, adopted M. Ferry's motion.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3,

The ship laborers, to the number of 200, brought out here by the Allan Co. in the spring, have left for Liverpool for the winter, with drafts in their pockets of $250 to $400 received out of their earnings during the summer. Many of these men sent money home regularly to their families

CAIRO, Dec. 29.

The report of the capture of Khartoum by El Mahdi's forces is unfounded. The difficulty of persuading the Turkish officers of the contingent ordered for service in the Soudan to accompany the expedition has been overcome, and almost the entire number have consented to join the expedition, which is under the command of Baker Pasha. All the English non-commissioned officers in Egypt have volunteered to go to the front, and much enthusiasm prevails among the troops.

The Greek Consul at Khartoum, in a telegram dated Nov. 27, says: Kordofan is utterly destroyed. A panic prevails at Khartoum.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

Advices from Algeria say that there is great agitation among the native tribes, the reported success of El Mahdi in the Soudan having aroused Mussulman fanaticism. It is also said that El Mahdi's emissaries are traversing Tunis. The Governor-General is urging upon the French Government the necessity of retaining a strong force in Algeria.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30.

Great excitement prevails at Newry owing to the hostile feeling between the Orangemen and the Nationalists. In consequence of the Government placing Newry under the Peace Preservation Act, the Nationalists have resolved to hold their meeting on Sunday outside the town. The Orange placards have been torn down.

ROME, Nov. 30.

The American Bishops, whose labors at the Vatican are drawing to a close, are preparing an address to the Pope, thanking his Holiness for summoning them to Rome to settle the grave questions which have been submitted for their consideration. The address will further express the unchangeable devotion and attachment of the Bishops toward the Holy See.