# THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 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.

## CLEVELAND AND RETALIATION.

President Cleveland's message to Congress on the question of retaliation, the full text of which is published on the first page of this day's Herald, is a remarkable document. It is not so remarkable, however, for any evidences it bears of a knowledge of statecraft or diplomatic usages on the part of the writer, as for the absurd propositions and illogical conclusions which it contains.

From the beginning to the end of the message the President labors to impress upon Congress that Canada has, all along, acted unfriendly towards the fishermen of the United States; while the attitude of the latter country towards us has been one of extreme friendliness. He has no word of condemnation for the frequent violations of treaty compacts, by the people of the United States. He evidently regards it as an evidence of friendship on the part of his countrymen, that they, having abrogated the fishery articles of the Washington Treaty, should immediately place a duty on our fish entering their markets; while he, at the same time, considers the conduct of the Dominion Government in permitting the Yankees to enjoy for a season the free use of our territorial waters, as a hardship and an injustice. These are a few samples of the kind of logic which this lengthy document contains.

In order to protect the rights of his down-trodden countrymen, the President asks Congress to clothe the Executive with power and authority to enforce against those wicked Canadians, a measure of retaliation, which in his estimation, will exactly meet the national exigencies. In the words of the message, the President recommends "immediate Legislative action conferring upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandize in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada."

The stand which he takes may be thus expressed: Canada refuses to allow our fishermen to tranship their catch in bond from her ports to the United States; therefore we will refuse to allow Canadians to tranship goods in bond through United States ports. He seems to forget, in this connection, that the treaty which he considered as just and reasonable, for the settlement of the dispute between the two countries, expressly stipulated that the privilege of shipping their fish from Canadian ports should not be granted to the United States fishermen until the Government of that country would remove the duties from Canadian fish entering United States ports. It will be observed that the President does not desire to enforce the non-intercourse law passed by Congress, in March, 1887; but simply for authority to do away with the privilege of shipping goods in bond through United States territory from New York, Boston, Portland and some other cities in the United States, to their destination in Canada, or from Canada through the United States to the above mentioned cities for shipment, or from one part of Canada to another, where it is necessary to pass through the United States.

This, in a few words, is the United States' side of the question. Whether or not the President's request will be granted by Congress is a matter for the politicians of that country to settle among themselves, and with which the people of the Dominion have nothing whatever to do. There is, however, a Canadian side of the question, which deserves consideration. Supposing Congress accedes to the request of the President and retaliation is enforced, to what extent will it affect us? Mr. Cleveland says this transit trade in bond across the United States during the last six years has aggregated about $270,000,000, or an average of $45,000,000 a year; by far the greater part of this traffic consisting of exchanges of goods between Great Britain and Canada. This is a large trade, and it would be idle to say that it could be shut out and transferred to other channels without temporary inconvenience and loss.

But we must not suppose this question of retaliation will not work both ways, and that the trade of our neighbors will not suffer as well as our own. Although we would feel the loss and inconvenience for a brief space, there is no doubt that the Dominion would eventually be very much benefited by the change. With the gigantic system of railways which we now possess, connecting with our seaports, this trade would soon find new avenues, and the cities of Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John would reap the benefit of that traffic which is now helping to build up Portland, Boston, and New York. The following particulars relative to the bonding traffic through the United States, which we take from the Montreal *Gazette*, will be of interest as showing that our trade in those directions has latterly decreased to a considerable extent:

| " | Imports to Canada. | Exports from Canada. |
|---|---|---|
| 1882 | $37,595,484 | $38,543,178. |
| 1883 | 39,312,568 | 29 902,820. |
| 1884 | 22,930,385 | 13,419,227. |
| 1885 | 19,700,456 | 13,522,913. |
| 1886 | 20,341,079 | 10,861,020. |
| 1887 | 22,187,885 | 11,504,731. |
| Total | $161,976,859 | $107,654,579 |

Omitting trade with the United States, which is not involved in the proposed suspension of bonding privileges, the aggregate foreign commerce of the Dominion in the last three years was $320,849,000, of which $98,018,000 or 30 per cent. was carried in bond through United States ports; while in 1882 and 1888 our aggregate foreign commerce was $242,079,000, of which $135,254,000 or 56 per cent. was carried in bond through Udited States ports. These figures indicate that we have latterly used American ports to a much less extent in the conduct of foreign trade, the proportion of that trade done through Portland, New York and Boston having declined from 56 per cent. in 1882-3 to 30 per cent. in 1885-7 inclusive. If these ports are to be closed to us, the effect will be to give to the St. Lawrence ports, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, an increased annual trade amounting, on the average of the last ten years, to about $40,000,000."

In view of all the facts in connection with this question, there can be no question but Canada will eventually be the gainer, should the United States Government think proper to empower the President to enforce such retaliation as he has indicated in his message to Congress. Our own shipping ports will be improved so as to accomodate the extensive traffic which hitherto found an outlet in an alien country, and our cities by the sea will be built up by the money which formerly enriched the commercial centres of the United States. Besides all this, we feel sure, the conduct of the United States Government will cause such a vigorous national sentiment to spring up in the breasts of all true Canadians, regardless of party, as will strengthen the hands of the Government at Ottawa in faithfully guarding our undoubted rights.

## PRESS OPINIONS.

These opinions on Cleveland's retaliation message, expressed by United States journals, are worthy of perusal. This is what the Portland *Advertiser* has to say:

"It is very serious business, and especially serious for the people of this state and this town. We have already been deprived of the trade which grew up under the treaty of 1854. Our manufacturers have been driven across the line, in order to keep the Canadian market. Our fishermen have been remanded to the hard conditions of the treaty of 1818, and must hereafter abide by those conditions at their peril. And now it is proposed to discontinue the traffic for which the Atlantic and Saint Lawrence Railway (the Grand Trunk) was built, by way of retaliation. Retaliation on whom, for what? Why should Maine and Portland be punished? The reciprocity treaty was not repealed by our merchants. It was not by their own choice, that our manufacturers found themselves compelled to carry their business over into the British provinces. Our fishermen did not object to the privilege of fishing in British waters, secured to them by the treaty of 1871. Our shipbuilders and shipowners are not responsible for the circumstances which have transferred the greater part of our foreign commerce to British steamers. Why should those steamers be ordered away—to Halifax? for that is what retaliation means."

The Cleveland, Ohio, *Press*, speaks out in this fashion:

"That the Senate or the President really contemplates a rigid policy of non-intercourse with Canada appears incredible. Such a policy would hurt Americans as much, if not more, than the Canadians. It is only in the matter of prohibiting the transit of goods in bond through the territory of the two countries that much advantage would accrue to the United States, Canada using the privilege more than this country. Yet even in this regard our transportation lines would become great sufferers, and a long embargo would force Canada to build permanent lines of her own. War by non-commercial intercourse is a method of hurting that has about as much harm in its recoil as in its missiles."

These candid statements can be relied upon as pretty accurate; for there is nothing makes a Yankee speak so plain as the probability of losing a few dollars. They are always on the make, and when you find them giving expression to such opinions as above quoted, you may depend they see no chance to make a dollar out of retaliation.

## EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO.

In 1870 Grant had something to say about retaliation against Canada. One portion of his message to Congress read as follows:

"Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by Canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly act towards our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorizing the transit of the goods, wares and merchandize in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operations of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States."

At that time the Dominion was badly equipped with railways and was to a certain extent at the mercy of the United States. To-day she has two routes to her Atlantic ports, railway connection with the Pacific coast and an admirable system of improved waterways, to which will in a year or two be attached a Sault Ste. Marie canal and a St. Clair Flats passage. The situation in 1870 begot the Treaty of 1871, by which the citizens of this country obtained highly important privileges, which expired in 1885. Grant considered the Treaty of 1871 an excellent one for this country, yet many now imagine that under the changed condition of affairs, with the Western and Northwestern states anxious to make use of Canadian railways to get their products to eastern markets, the Canadians can be coerced into granting concessions not obtained by the Grant Administration, when the United States was better situated to use the whip.

Let us not forget that the Canadian Government was denounced by many of our neighbors for surrendering everything to Americans in this Treaty. One very influential newspaper in Toronto declared that it was a Treaty which gave Americans permission to do as they pleased in Canadian waters. And yet the "Outs" at Washington will have none of it—and retaliation is to be the order of the day.—*Canadian American.*

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The London *Standard*, in the course of a leader on the fisheries question, says;

"It will be well for the President and government of the United States to remember that Canada is a dependency of Great Britain, and that if necessity should unfortunately arise, she has behind her guns and ironclads. If the American cousins fail to understand this allusion, if in deference to the tone of coarse brutality which seems to be a distinguishing feature of their domestic politics, they invite us to reply to their insults in a strain they will comprehend, perphaps we may be allowed to remind them of the Trent affair."

Mr. Blaine, in the course of a speech at Calais, Maine, a few days ago, said:

"The Canadians are an able and enterprising people, and are progressing wonderfully. They have an energetic and strong government, whose management of affairs is creditable alike to themselves and the country. No one envies their prosperity, and as for me, I wish them God speed. We desire to treat them as neighbors, to maintain all our treaties with them, to stand to our word in every particular, but we don't love them well enough to give them our markets, to invite them in to partake of the comforts of our hearthstones, to relinquish to them, while under a foreign flag, the privileges of citizens of the United States."

President Cleveland, no doubt, imagined he was writing something that would accomplish Canada's commercial ruin when he said in his message that "the value to the Dominion of Canada of the privilege of transit for their exports and imports across our territory, and to and from our ports, though great in every respect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that for a considerable portion of each year, the St. Lawrence river, which constitutes the direct avenue of foreign commerce leading to Canada, is closed by ice." Not so fast, Mr. Cleveland. There are several ports in Canada that are open all the year round, and which your retaliation, if enforced, will have the effect of building up.

As announced in our telegraphic column, last week, Sir Charles Tupper has been made a Baronet, Minister West has been given the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and Hon. Messrs. Thompson, Winter and Berne have been made Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George. These honors have been conferred in recognition of the services rendered by the recipients as members of the fisheries commission. Sir Charles Tupper's title will descend to his eldest son and become hereditary in the family. The honor of Knighthood conferred on Hon. Mr. Thompson has been well earned, and we feel sure all loyal Canadians will feel proud of the distinction won in the service of his country by Sir John Thompson.

The New York police have discovered a system of organized crime which one would deem more likely to adorn the pages of fiction than to turn up amongst the sober realities of life. The case is that of a widow who has trained her two young daughters, aged 5 and 8 years respectively, to become thieves and to follow the shop-lifting industry for a livelihood. The two children carried on operations for over a year without detection, but were nabbed the other day while plying their trade in a store with few purchasers to call off the attention of the clerks. The children confessed that their mother had made them practise pilfering at home, and when they became experts and could abstract articles without her knowledge she sent them out to steal each day. Pinafores with concealed pockets in which to put the stolen goods were found at the home of the young thieves, and ample evidence was secured to corroborate the story told by them. It is doubtful if the mother, who refuses to say anything, can be convicted, but the children will be rescued from their career of degradation and given over to some institution.—*Toronto Empire.*

General B. F. Butler, of Lowell, Massachusetts, who is tolerably well known in the Maritime Provinces, and with whose military Governorship of New Orleans during the civil war in the United States, a spooney episode is inseparably associated, was harranguing the people of Boston in Tremont Temple a few evenings ago on the present political situation in the United States. The General has been on all sides of politics; but never very long on any side. This year he is opposed to Cleveland. Referring to the Retaliation message of the President, he delivered himself of the following, which for buncome, it would be hard to beat:

"I do not know, fellow-citizens, what the Senate will do, but were I the Senate, the President should have power enough given him within an hour to tumble Quebec into the St. Lawrence, if necessary, unless these things were stopped, and not Quebec alone, but enough to say to Great Britain, "All intercourse stops unless all intercourse can be just and free according to the treaty and the laws of nations."

The people of this country are too well acquainted with the man who fought successfully the battle of the spoons to be the least bit frightened that anything will happen Quebec.

A writer in the Shanghai *Herald* dwells upon the "nervelessness" of the Chinese people, in that they appear to enjoy a complete immunity from the thousand natural shocks that ordinary nerves are heirs to. The officials at San Francisco, on the other hand, are positive that the Chinese who arrive at that port have plenty of "nerve." It has long been a worry to the San Francisco authorities, for instance, to perceive how easily emigrants from the Flowery kingdom, on some pretext or other, evade the law excluding them, and gain admittance to the forbidden land under the very noses of the watchful guardians of the law. One favorite mode has been the plea of prior residence, which entitles the Chinaman who is a regular resident in the United States to visit China and return. As Chinamen are very much alike to the unobservant Caucasian, Sing Ling is apt to slip in as Ling Sing, and when the real Ling Sing came along and proved his identity it seemed manifest injustice not to admit him. A decision rendered the other day will put a stop to this concession. Now, if Sing Ling fools the customs, Ling Sing and not they will be the sufferers. It does not appear wholly fair to the *bona fide* prior resident, but it will prove a help towards restricting the immigration of the Chinese.—*Toronto Empire.*

## THE GREAT STALLION TROT.

The most interesting trot that ever took place on this Island came off at Summerside on Thursday last. The day was fine and clear, and the heat tempered by a gentle breeze. Summerside was thronged with visitors. From early morn crowds poured into the town; every few minutes saw new arrivals; the trains were crowded to their utmost capacity, and the steamboat from Point Du Chene brought over a number of New Brunswick and Nova Scotian visitors, anxious to see the much talked of race. Shortly after one o'clock about six thousand people had assembled on Green Bros. new driving park to witness the match race between the Island-bred horse, "Black Pilot," and the imported Kentucky Stallion, "Hernando."

The judges were James McLeod, Summerside; A. N. Large, Charlottetown; and James A. Sharpe, Summerside. The starter was J. A. Clarke, and the time keepers, George Godkin and T. B. Grady.

Shortly after 2.00 o'clock the race was called. After scoring eight times they started about even. At the first pole Hernando broke and was passed by Pilot, which went well ahead and kept the lead till the quarter was reached, where he broke and pranced wildly about, being startled by a dog rushing at him. Hernando then secured a good lead of about 50 yards. In the meantime Pilot had settled down to work and was gaining rapidly till the half mile was reached, where a man waving his hat almost in the horse's face frightened him, and caused him to again break. Hernando trotted well after the first break, and came in winner by about 50 yards Time, 2 41

The second heat was called at about 3.00 o'clock. Both horses got off well together. Pilot at once went to the front and kept the lead throughout the heat. At the quarter Hernando broke, but quickly recovered himself and settled down to good work. At the half mile he had reduced Pilot's lead to one length. At the three quarters Hernando again broke, and Pilot came in the winner by about 25 yards. Time, 2.35¾

On the third heat both horses went off on the first score. At the first turn Pilot was ahead by about a length, and gradually increased his lead to the end. Hernando broke several times. Pilot won by about 50 yards. Time, 2.33.

Both horses started together on the fourth heat. Pilot at once took the lead and maintained it to the end. Hernando broke several times and on the last quarter ran about an eighth. Pilot came in the winner by about 100 yards. Time, 2.32¾.

The horses were then called before the judges' stand, and after the jockeys were weighed, Black Pilot was declared the winner. The stakes were $250 a side and half the gate money divided between the two horses.

Hernando was driven by P. S. Brown, of Pictou, and Black Pilot by William Horriel, of North River.

The best of order was maintained throughout, and though a number of special constables were on the grounds their services were scarcely required.

## A SUBMARINE WARSHIP.

The New York *Herald's* Paris special of the 29th ult., says: "A new submarine boat intended to revolutionize naval warfare is to be launched at Toulon on September 15. She is designed by M. Ramagote, a government engineer. She is so constructed as to be able to dive completely beneath the keel of the largest ironclad and by means of special apparatus fasten explosive cartridges to the side of an enemy's vessel and is enabled to maintain communication with explosive cartridges fixed by means of a steel wire by which the cartridges can be exploded by electricity. This new engine of destruction combines all the requisite conditions of speed, steering capacity, submersion, emersion and hability. The vessel is 17 metres long between perpendiculars and 1-80 metres beam. She is enabled to dive under water to any given depth by means of a series of reservoirs that receive water in variable quantities. Reservoirs of compressed air allow air for breathing purposes to be renewed at will. Horizontal steering is effected by an ordinary rudder. Vertical steering is effected by a double rudder working on double hinges attached to the sides of the stern. A little cupola, 25 centimeters in diameter, is built on her bow. It is in this cupola provided with glass windows that the officer in command directs the vessel. The entire crew is one officer, two engineers and a sailor. The motive power consists of Krebs electric machine, fifty horse power. Other engines are provided with compressed air apparatus.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Mayor O'Mullin, of Halifax, is visiting this city.

J. B. McDonald has on hand and is daily receiving a large and varied stock of fall goods, which he offers at bottom prices. Read the ad.

Consignments of apples are received every week from Annapolis and King's Counties, N. S., and sold at auction, by A. McNeill, Esq. See his ad.

At the shooting by the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa, on Monday, Captain Weeks, Lieut. Stewart and Private Anderson, of this city, won prizes.

The confirming of the compact with the Northern Pacific Railway respecting the Red River Valley Railroad, was read a third time and passed in the Manitoba Legislature, on the 1st inst.

Messrs. McLeod & McKenzie, merchant tailors, will move into their new and central quarters in the London House, in a week or two, where they will be happy to see all their customers and friends.

The directors of the Moncton Sugar Refinery Company, met in Moncton on Monay last, and declared a half-yearly dividend of six per cent. on ordinary as well as preferred stock. The Company have paid off all old liabilities and have a good balance.

Professor Buell will give one of his grand spectacular entertainments at Souris on Friday evening next. The people of Souris should not lose this opportunity of witnessing a most entertaining and artistic exhibition. Summerside will also be favored with an entertainment.

The *Great Eastern* recently broke loose from the craft having her in tow, and has been beached at Transmere, where she will be broken up. She cost her present owners £20,000; but it is supposed they will get more than that out of her. This is the end of the enormous ship that laid the Atlantic Cable.

The three masted schooner *Jennie Parker*, arrived yesterday from New York with the largest cargo of oil ever brought to the Maritime Provinces. It consists of about 2,000 barrels, and is consigned to Shatford Bros., the oil dealers. The cargo is valued at about $10,000.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

President Cleveland's recent message has attracted attention in France. French newspapers are busy explaining to their readers that Canada is a large body of water filled with valuable fish, and that the quarrel turns upon the ownership of Three-Mile Limit, an island which lies near the mouth of the River Montreal.—*Exc.*

The last number of the *Dominion Illustrated* has, in addition to the usual amount of interesting reading matter, many fine illustrations, among them being engravings of Bishop Courtney and A. G. Jones, of Halifax. It has also views of the "Public Gardens" and "Pleasant Park," Halifax. Besides these there are a number of fine scenes from the Selkirk Mountains.

We have received copies of the Prize Lists of the Exhibitions to be held in Prince and King's Counties, on the 25th and 27th inst., respectively. The Prince County Prize List is from the office of the *Pioneer* and *Island Farmer*, Summerside, and the King's County List was printed at the *Examiner* Office. Both are well executed.

The first annual meeting of the Maritime Press Association will be held at Moncton, commencing at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the 18th inst. After the meeting it is proposed to have an excursion from Moncton to Chatham over the Intercolonial Railway, thence over the Northern and Western and the New Brunswick railways to Woodstock or Fredericton, and down the river to St. John.

The residences and stores of N. H. Grant and Thomas Ratigan, Canterbury station, York county, were destroyed by fire Saturday morning, together with the storehouse of Thomas Falcouer. A big crew of New Brunswick railway men, who were near at hand, rendered valuable assistance. The buildings were insured in the North British and Mercantile and British American offices.—*St. John Sun.*

The steamer *Worcester* arrived here from Boston this morning with the usual cargo and the following passengers: Mr. George Van Reed. Miss Van Reed, Mr. E. G. Frost, Mr. J. J. Munro, Mrs. R. G. Easton, Mr. George Porley, Mrs. McKinlay, Misses McKinlay, (2) Mr. W. F. Sherman, Mr. R. C. Knowles, Mrs. Knowles, Miss D. McQuillan, Miss Annie McKenzie, Miss Mary Finlay, Miss Mary Tanner, Mr. D. M. Fadden, Mr. L. J. Martin, Mr. James Monaghan, Mr. P. Trainor, Mr. H. C. Fenning, Miss J. Lee, Mr. James Brooks, Mr. George Riley.

An important case was tried here before Judge Kelly, last week. The Summerside Bank appealed faom the civic assessment. According to the law banks are compelled to fyle an affidavit showing their profits for the year. The Summerside Bank reported some thousands of dollars, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Merchans' Bank of Halifax reported some hundreds of dollars as profits. The Summerside Bank was assessed accordingly at $200, and the other two at $64 and $32 respectively. The local institution therefore appealed, claiming that the assessment was irregular and that it was a matter of notoriety that the agencies of the Nova Scotia Banks in Summerside did a far larger business than the Summerside Bank. Mr. Stavert also contended that if the banks and others were assessed as they should be, the rate of taxation would be greatly reduced on a real and personal property in Summerside. His Honor declared the assessment irregular and reduced it to $32.50. It is said that an appeal by *certiorari* will be made to the judges of the Supreme Court.—*Summerside Pioneer.*

APPLES!

CONSIGNMENTS received every week from King's and Annapolis Counties, N. S., put up by experienced packers.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, Sept. 4, 1888—1i

## PROF. BUELL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Professor Buell's entertainment in the Lyceum last evening was a grand success, and we feel sure that every one of the large audience present went away more than pleased. The Professor had his apparatus fixed at the rear end of the hall, and the pictures were precipitated on a large write screen, extending from the ceiling to the floor, in front of the stage. In addition to the scenes from the Maritime Provinces shown last year, some excellent views of Charlottetown were given. Queen Square and our public buildings were reproduced in an admirable manner. The views given of points of interest along the Intercolonial Railway, and the famous watering places on the St. Lawrence were of the highest order of artistic merit. Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, with their numerous attractions, were faithfully portrayed. Of the magnificent natural scenery along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway it is impossible to speak too highly. After reaching the Pacific coast and passing thence to the Old World, the principal cities in Asia and Europe were shown. London, Edinburg, Glasgow, Dublin, Limerick, Cork, the Lakes of Killarney and many other historic places in England, Scotland and Ireland were brought out in grand style. The pictures of many eminent men were excellently put upon the canvas. Among them were Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishops Fabre, Tasche and Duhamel, Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. Blake Laurier, Dewdney and others. Besides all these many sacred pictures were shown, and the blending of the different colors in these latter was most charming. Mr. Blanchard presided at the organ, and during the entertainment the choir rendered some fine selections. When the Lakes of Killarney were shown, Mrs. James Byrne sang in good style that famous song "Killarney." We regret that want of space prevents us from giving a more lengthy account of the entertainment. Among the visitors we noticed a large number of priests, His Honor Lieutenant Governor McDonald, P. Blake Esq., M. P. P., Thomas Handrahan, Esq., and many other leading men of the city. At the conclusion of the performance the national anthem was sung, the hall was then illuminated by means of the powerful light used in showing the pictures.

## TORTURE AND OUTRAGE.

A despatch to the New York *Times* from London says:—A horrible state of affairs in Morocco is disclosed by a despatch received here. Anarchy of the bloodiest character reigns in the whole domain of Emperor Muley Hassan, to avenge the death of his cousin, Prince Muley, who, with his escort, was ambushed and slain by rebels. He has let loose the Imperial troops upon the now wretched and helpless insurgents, with full license to murder, torture and outrage to the extent of their savage desires. Old men, young men, and children have been slaughtered without mercy. The mothers, daughters and all female relatives of the rebels have been degraded or seized as slaves. The wholesale slaughter has been carried on until no more rebels exist in the towns and cities, and the bloody persecution has extended into distant districts wherever rebels are supposed to be. It is reported that the Emperor has gone so far in his work of extermination that he is now surrounded by hostile tribes who may serve him as he has served their allies. To add to the public misery a famine prevails in many districts. Legal authority is at a stand still. Gangs of thieves plunder and kill without a check. The Arab priests are preaching a holy war and advising the summary murder of all infidels.

The *Reveil du Maroc*, a Tangiers paper, calls on all the foreign powers to send ships to protect Christians and Jews. The accounts may be exagerated, but very possibly they are all true. One effect is to hasten the solution of the Morocco question which has long waited adjustment of some kind.

Morocco is inhabited by black Moors and white Moors, the Kaybles and the Arabs, who have very little love for each other, and they both detest the Christians. There are in a population of about five millions of these arrogant but ignorant Musselmans some 300,000 Jews, who are treated as inferiors, and who labor under many and humiliating disabilities. They are obliged to live in their own quarter in the town or village. They are not allowed to mount a horse, nor wear a white turban, and they are exposed to the unlimited abuse of their self-righteous Mahometan neighbors. They, however, endure insult and contumely with patience. The foreign commerce of the country is principally in their hands, and they are the intermediaries between the Kaybles, the Arabs and the few Christians who are to be found in Morocco. The Christians in the country number about 3,000.

The Moors have been wonderfully successful in keeping civilization out of their country. It possesses neither railways nor telegraphs, and there are to be found in the whole of it only two wheeled vehicles. The laws are described as simply instruments of extortion and pillage, and the country has been surrendered to barbarism which no conceivable change of government could aggravate.

The Imperial troops number 40,000 in time of peace, and generally all reside in the same town with the Sultan. They are fierce fighters.

## KELLY'S CROSS CONCERT.

Having had the pleasure of attending the entertainment at the above place on Friday, the 24th ult., I decided to report a sketch of the proceedings.

The spacious hall was well filled at an early hour, and judging from the laughter and applause, as well as the sentiments expressed by those whom I spoke to since, I can say all were more than pleased. I cannot make special mention of one more than another, else I would not do justice, but those who had the affair in charge may well feel proud of themselves. The music on the occasion was excellent and would do credit to very much older musicians. Of the Drama and Recitations too much cannot be said. It would require a person who wields a more artistic pen than I to do them justice. At the close a few remarks were made by Rev. J. A. McDonald, and an expression of thanks tendered the audience by Rev. J. A. E. McDonald, the genial pastor. The national anthem was then sung and I left determined to attend the next like affair at Kelly's Cross.

One of the Audience.

## Donahoe's Monthly Magazine.

The September number of this popular *Magazine* opens with an article on Games of Chance, by L. W. Rielly. Rev. P. A. Tracy has an article on the Relations of Church and State. Rev. J. H. Cotter writes on Silence; Its Uses and Abuses. A Dublin writer gives some account of that mysterious individual, The Banshee. An Australian Example, by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, gives an interesting account of the progress of the Irish Race in the Colonies. Rev. Father Conaty's address at the laying of the corner-stone of Leo XIII. School is given entire. The sermon of Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, at the opening of 18th annual convention of C. T. A. U. of America, is given at length. On the whole, this number is one of the best issued. Only $2 a year. Address *Donahoe's Magazine*, Boston, Mass.

## EMERALD NOTES.

Mr. G. R. McMahon, Station Master, intends making a tour through the United States during his vacation, visiting the principal resorts in New England, as well as the Colorado Springs. We wish him a pleasant journey.

Emerald is booming. We now have, although we form but a new village, representatives of nearly every trade and profession. In the medical profession we are represented by Dr. Wall, while in carriage building, boot making, and blacksmithing we have three worthy mechanics, Messrs. Goodwin, Murphy, and Power, respectively.

Another example of genius, patriotism, and architecture, is to be found in the new E. B. B. I. S. Hall. This beautiful structure is now undergoing a thorough renovation, and when completed will form one of the finest institutions of its kind in the province. This speaks well for the whole-souled Irishmen of Emerald and vicinity.

The Dominion House is doing a "rushing business" this season, occasioned by the large number of Americans and other tourists visiting the Island, many of whom wish to enjoy a few days among the rural scenery of Emerald.

The Lakeside is at present undergoing extensive repairs. The energetic proprietor of this house resolves to make it meritorious of the beautiful position it occupies, being fanned by the balmy breezes from the winding river below.

Our school is in charge of Mr. J. A. Duffy, a young and popular teacher. Mr. Duffy possesses artistic ability which is rarely excelled.

Emerald, Sept 1, 1888. Observer.

## KEEP CLEAR!

While it would be absurd of Canada to attach undue importance to the very undignified and unreasonable display of animosity against this country manifested in turn by the Senate and by the President of the United States, it would be even more foolish not to take warning by these unjustifiable attacks, and avoid exposing ourselves unnecessarily to such unworthy treatment. These specimens of what we might expect if we sacrificed our independence have come in good time to caution the people of Canada against any compliance with the schemes of those who would deliver us, bound hand and foot, to the United States. Canada cannot desire either immediate Commercial Union or the next step, Political Union, with a nation which in its most corporate capacity evidently has not the most elementary conception of fair play. Individually, a very large proportion of their people are just and honorable, but their men of this character seem to stand aloof from politics, or at least not to solicit the suffrage of the electors, probably because of the unworthy means deemed necessary to secure election, and thus they leave as representatives of the nation men who have no scruple in appealing to the most unworthy prejudices. Instead of placing ourselves, as the Wimanites would have us do, in the power of such men, or rather of such a system, it would certainly be wise to render ourselves as independent as possible of them in every respect.—*Empire.*

## SEVEN ACRES OF PLUMS.

The upper Woodstock correspondent of the *Sentinel* writes: The orchards are now yielding their increase. The fruit is a much better crop than the average. The plums especially are heavily laden this season. Mr. Sharp's seven acre field of plums is now a sight well worth seeing. The trees are overborne by their beautiful burden. Where not tied up many have fallen prone to the earth with the weight of fruitage. In such clusters and wreaths are the plums that the trees resemble grape vines rather than what is usually seen in orchards. The work of shipping was commenced this week. It is observed that the continuous wet weather caused considerable loss by rot. The bunches are so close in many places that the water is held long enough on the fruit to start a decay that seems to spread to others around the injured one. Notwithstanding that the orchard will yield more than ever before, probably reaching an aggregate of four or five thousand (peck) boxes. To attain such an immense yield on but about seven acres, the greater part of which is not yet in its prime, requires skill and industry. This summer the necessary work of cultivating the orchard has been carefully attended to and this all seems to be amply repaid by the more generous return made by the trees.—*Moncton Times.*

## WEDDING BELLS.

A large number of persons were present in St. Paul's Church, Summerside, on Wednesday morning, the 28th ult., to witness the marriage of Mr. Joseph Keefe, of Alberton, to Miss Mary Wickham, daughter of Mr. William Wickham, of the former place.

The altar was tastefully and beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the choir, with which Miss Wickham had for several years been prominently connected, rendered several choice selections during the services. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Doyle, P. P.

The bride was arrayed in a dress of delicate cream nun's veiling, with white *tulle* veil and orange blossoms, and carried in her hand an elegant bridal bouquet.

The bridesmaids were Miss Ida Keefe, of Lowell, Mass., and Miss Nellie Wickham, sister of the bride, while the groom was supported by Mr. John P. Wickham.

The wedding breakfast was partaken of at the house of the bride's father, after which the happy couple left by the morning express for their home at Alberton. The Herald extends its hearty congratulations.

## Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

The September *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* (Philadelphia, Pa.,) has three articles of unusual brilliance. "Ruins of Paradise in South America," with superb illustrations from designs on the spot, brings us much nearer than any other American publication we remember to have seen to the wonderful 'Reductions' in the Eastern Andes, where the native Christians lived a century ago in a high state of peace and civilization. The 'Singers at Mass' and the 'Sword-dance before the Altar' are especially curious to one unacquainted with their strange but impressive ceremonies.

The final foundation of the Brothers of the Christian Schools is given, with interesting details in the very full biography of their Founder.

Mr. Barnaby in his American tale has taken a new flight into a sphere of which only the outside is usually known. "Corkey the Clown," who gives his own life for Zingarella the circus queen, and thus saves her soul, is certainly one of the most touching heroes of his kind.

Besides the regular Sacred Heart articles, "The Reader" touches pleasantly on certain significant incidents of the day, indulgences in Boston—Mr. Beecher's curious idea of God when a child, and "Blinkey" Morgan's quite as curious idea of the judgement.

## MARRIED.

This morning, September 5th, at the residence of Archibald MacKinnon, Esquire, by the Rev. A. Wetton Jones, Rector of St. Paul's, Joseph Hensley MacNeill, Time Keeper P. E. Island Railway, to Sarah M., only daughter of the late William Wilson, and grand-daughter of the late David Wilson, Esquire, merchant, of Charlottetown.

On Tuesday morning, the 28th ult., in St. Paul's church, Summerside, by the Rev. F. Doyle, P. P., Joseph Keefe, of "Briar-wood," Alberton, to Mary F., daughter of William Wickham, Summerside.

In St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on the 21st of August, by the Rev. Joseph C. McLean, Mr. David Walsh, of Cornwall, to Miss Jane Smith, of Charlottetown.

## DIED.

On the 28th of August, at his residence, Valley Street, Hugh Magonnall, aged 44 years. May his soul rest in peace. (Boston papers please copy.)

## Markets.

BOSTON PRICES.

Potatoes—Rose, 50c; Hebrons, 60c; white stock, 45c; Burbanks, 55c; Prolifics, 55c; P. E. Island Chenangoes, 45c to 55c; Scotch Champion, 45c; German, 45c.

Oats—No. 1 white, per bushel, 45c to 50c; No. 2 white, per bushel, 48c; No. 1 mixed, per bushel, 43c; No. 2 mixed, per bushel, 41c.

Eggs—Eastern extras, 20c; P. E. I., 18c; duck eggs, per dozen, 25c.

The large supply and free sale of fruit, tends to check the demand for eggs, but the market holds steady and choice stock meets with a fair movement. Fresh eastern together with the best Vermont and New Hampshire lots, sell at about 20c, but firsts are quiet at 18c and 19c. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick eggs move slow above 18c, although some lots are held at 19c. Western stock is quiet and prices range as to quality.

Fish—Herring, pickled, Labrador, per brl, $4; bay shore, split, $3.50; round shore, $3; cod, dry, shores, large, $5; cod, dry, shores, medium, $4; plain, No. 3, new mackerel, $14.50; rim, No. 3, new mackerel, $15.50.

Codfish are in moderate supply and prices are higher on some grades, with a fair demand noted. Pollock is a shade firmer, while box herring is also steady for medium sealed lots. Mackerel are quiet and prices are a shade easier, as the high values have a tendency to curtail the demand.

ST. JOHN PRICES.

Fish—Codfish, per quintal, large, dry, $4 to $4.25; codfish, per quintal, medium, dry, $4; herring, bay, split, per brl, $3.50 to $2.75.

Oats—Feeding, 50c.
Potatoes, per bushel, 60c.
Eggs per doz., fresh, 17c.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Potatoes—McIntyres, per bushel, 25c to 30.
Oats—P. E. I., per bushel, 48c to 50c.
Fish—Herring, round shore, No. 1, $4; dry cod, per quintal, large, shore, from store, $4.25 to $4.75; small, shore, prime, $4 to $4.50; mackerel, extra No. 1, $13.50; No. 1, $12.50; large No. 2, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $10; large No. 3, $8.75 to $10.50; No. 3, $9.50.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES.

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| Beef (quarter) per lb | $0.06 to $0.07 |
| Beef (small) per lb | 0.07 to 0.10 |
| Mutton, per lb | 0.05 to 0.08 |
| Veal, per pound | 0.03 to 0.00 |
| Pork (small) | 0.06 to 0.08 |
| Ham, per lb | 0.13 to 0.14 |
| Fowls, per pair | 0.35 to 0.40 |
| Butter (fresh) | 0.18 to 0.20 |
| Butter (tub) | 0.17 to 0.18 |
| Oats (black) per bushel | 0.34 to 0.40 |
| Eggs, per doz | 0.15 to 0.16 |
| Hay, per 100 lb | 0.30 to 0.40 |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 0.30 to 0.40 |
| Ducks, per pair | 0.45 to 0.55 |
| Flour, per cwt | 2.00 to 2.30 |
| Oatmeal, per cwt | 2.50 to 3.00 |
| Straw, per load | 1.00 to 2.00 |
| Hides | 0.4½ to 0.05 |
| Calf skins (trimmed) | 0.05 to 0.00 |
| Sheep pelts | 0.60 to 0.00 |
| Lamb skins | 0.15 to 0.20 |
| Cabbage, per head | 0.05 to 0.08 |
| Rhubarb, per bunch | 0.07 to 0.00 |
| Lettuce, per bunch | 0.07 to 