THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1887.

Jubilee Celebration in Charlottetown.

THE festivities in honor of Her Majesty's Jubilee, in Charlottetown, were most orderly, enthusiastically and successfully carried out on Thursday and Friday of last week. The weather was beautiful, and throngs of people had come from all parts of the Island as well as from the neighboring Provinces, to be present at and participate in the celebration. The city presented a gay appearance; flags and bunting were flung to the breeze from every available point, while the shipping in the harbor was profusely decorated with colors and streamers. The booming of cannon from Her Majesty's ship *Canada*, at five o'clock, on Thursday morning, awoke the citizens to the fact that the first day of the Jubilee rejoicings was ushered in. At eight o'clock the ship was dressed in a gorgeous profusion of flags and streamers of every possible description, forming an arch from the water's edge astern over the tops of the masts and down by the bow. A few minutes before twelve o'clock, noon, in answer to the bugle's call, one hundred men took position on the *Canada's* deck, and, the command to go aloft being given, they, with extraordinary agility, ran up the rigging and "manned the yards." A moment more and the first shot of a royal salute of fity guns flashed from the ship's side. Scarcely had it reverberated over the smooth surface of the bay and re-echoed from the distant hills, when it was followed by another and another. At the end of every ten shots crack went a *feu de joie* from the musketry on deck. The The ship was now enveloped in smoke; the bells from the church steeples rang out a joyous peel, and the whistles from all the steamers in port, as well as from the factories and foundries in the city, blew their loudest. During this banging of cannon, clanging of bells and screaming of steam whistles, immense throngs had assembled on the wharfs.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

Early in the afternoon four or five thousand people assembled at Victoria Park to witness the military display. The 82nd Battalion, Brigade of Artillery and Engineers, with a mounted division of two guns of Field Artillery, and a detachment of sailors and marines from the *Canada*, drew up into position shortly after two o'clock. A few minutes later His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, mounted on horseback, rode down the line and was received with a salute of seven guns from the Field Artillery and a fire of musketry all along the front and rear ranks, which was trice repeated. At the conclusion of the firing three cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen. All then formed into column and marched round the field, past the Lieutenant Governor. They then formed into review order, and the different companies went through their drill exercises. The bayonet and cutlass exercise of the sailors and marines was much admired and heartily applauded by the large assemblage present. At the conclusion of the exercises His Honor the Lieutenant Governor thanked the officers and men of the *Canada* for their participation in the celebration, highly complimenting the men on the excellence of their drill. He also congratulated the Volunteers on their loyalty, and their proficiency in military manouvres. Captain Beaumont, of H. M. S. *Canada*, addressed a few eloquent words to the assembled military. He said it afforded the officers and men of his ship the highest pleasure to take part with the Volunteers in their celebration on this occasion. He spoke in the most complimentary manner of the good and soldierlike qualities displayed by the Volunteers. Colonel Worsley then read a reply which he had just received from Her Majesty to the congratulatory telegram the camp at Charlottetown had that morning sent to Her. He also thanked the officers and men of the *Canada* for their assistance at the Jubilee celebration. The military display was brought to a close by cheers for the Queen, the Lieutenant Governor, Mrs. Macdonald, the officers and crew of the ship, and the Volunteer Militia.

THE FIREMEN'S PROCESSION.

At eight o'clock in the evening the different Fire Companies formed in procession at the Hook and Ladder Rooms, Grafton Street, in the following order:

Chief Marshal Large.
Artillery Brigade Band.
Salvage Corps Wagon.
Members of Salvage Corps.
Hook & Ladder Wagon.
Members of Hook & Ladder.
Tremont Hose Reel.
Members Tremont Engine Co.
Rollo Steam Engine.
Members of Rollo Engine Co.
Rollo Hose Reel.
Silsby Steam Engine.
Members of Silsby Engine Co.
Silsby Hose Reel.

The engines and reels were all gayly decorated with bunting and flowers and bore appropriate mottoes and inscriptions. Each carriage contained one or more young girls dressed in white, representing the Queen, a princess, a maid of honor, etc. The Firemen's procession reflected the highest credit on those who had it in charge.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

During the progress of the Firemen's procession, the different buildings which had been prepared for illumination were lit up, and by nine o'clock the city presented a brilliant spectacle. To mention the buildings which were illuminated would be impossible; it would be a much easier task to enumerate those that were not. Government House was a blaze of light; the Colonial Building, the Post Office, and the Law Courts Building, were aglow with thousands of candles. The Bishop's Palace was all lit up, and on either side of the grand entrance, on Great George Street, was hung a royal escutcheon. The Convent de Notre Dame and St. Joseph's Convent were tastefully illuminated with Chinese lanterns. All the Public Schools, the whole of the Brown, Cameron, Monaghan and Newson Blocks, all the principal stores on Queen Street, as well as innumerable residences in all parts of the city, were brilliantly illuminated. Sky-rockets were sent heavenward from the roofs of buildings on Upper Queen Street and the South side of Queen Square while the Firemen were parading the streets. When the procession drew up in front of Queen Square, the display of

FIREWORKS

commenced. They were set off from the Grand Stand. By this time an immense throng had congregated on the Square. Frequent rounds of applause were heard as rocket after rocket shot into space and cast a glow on the vast sea of upturned faces. The different designs were extremely handsome and were much admired. Those attracting the greatest attention were the Maltese Cross, Crown, V. R. — 1837 — 1887; Our Jubilee, and God Save the Queen. The fireworks display was in the highest degree creditable to the committee. At ten o'clock Her Majesty's ship *Canada* was illuminated in grand style; Chinese lanterns were hung all round her bulwarks, and the rigging was studded with bright-colored-lights, the whole presenting a most charming appearance. At the conclusion of the fireworks on the square, the large assemblage joined in singing "God Save the Queen."

THE BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

on Thursday night terminated the first day's proceedings of the Jubilee celebration. Owing to the fireworks display, the ball did not commence till after ten o'clock, and the dancing was kept up until an advanced hour on Friday morning. The officers of H. M. S. *Canada* and a large number of our prominent ladies and gentlemen were present.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

opened with the Regatta, which commenced shortly after nine o'clock. The morning was charming; a nice breeze sligtly ruffled the surface of the harbor, which was dotted over with every species of craft. The first race was that of the sail boats. Five boats had entered, and at ten o'clock they took position, and were given the word "Go." The course embraced a distance of about twelve miles, and was from the starting point, Connolly's Wharf, up the East River, back towards Racky Point, and thence to the point of departure. The first prize in this race was won by Captain McMillan's yacht "Mary F.," with the "Greyhound" second, and the "Alexander" third. The second race was the single-scull for men. Messrs. Donovan, Joy and Walker entered; but after pulling some distance in fine style Walker claimed a foul and turned back, so Joy took first money and Donovan second, Walker's foul not having been granted. Several other rowing races took place; but the most exciting was the "All Comers," open to H. M. S. *Canada's* boats. None but four of the man-of-war boats entered this contest. They were the "Primrose," "Whaler," First and Second Cutters. When the word "Go" was given about sixty jolly tars bent to the oar and pulled like clock work. The first prize was won by the "Primrose;" with the "Whaler" second, and Second Cutter third. The most amusing part of the whole performance was the walking of the greased pole. The pole was fastened horizontally from the wharf, and at the further extremity a prize of five dollars was placed. Several young lads attempted to capture the coveted prize; but each one before he could reach the goal was obliged to take a bath. Finally, Dan. Cummings succeeded on the third trial.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Committee in charge of the regatta, for having organized and successfully carried out one of the most interesting parts of the jubilee celebration.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

At half-past one the children attending the City Schools, to the number of about twelve hundred, accompanied by their teachers, and with banners flying, marched to the Grand Stand on Queen Square and took their seats.

After the "National Anthem" had been sung, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor rose and delivered the following

SPEECH:

In this sea-girt Province called "Prince Edward" after the Queen's illustrious father, honored by the visit of the Prince of Wales and several other members of the Royal family, Her Majesty's loving subjects of every age, rank and class are now resting from the various duties of life and devoting themselves to thanksgiving and rejoicings that through the wise decrees of an ever-ruling Providence, our beloved Queen has reigned so long and happily over the vast empire, as to celebrate this jubilee. Under the old law the fiftieth year was a hallowed time when liberty was proclaimed throughout the land. We have no law requiring any marked observance of that anniversary; but love is one of the grand principles of the Christian dispensation—we all love whatever is good, great and glorious—and hence we join with one acclaim with millions throughout the world in warmest and most heartfelt congratulations of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, on the completion of the fiftieth year of her auspicious reign. When the youthful maiden of eighteen succeeded to the throne in 1837, although Britain had no foreign wars to distress the nation, there were many disturbing elements in society both at home and abroad. Class interests at home were fiercely antagonistic; riots and breaches of the public peace were of frequent occurrence; chartist and anti-corn-law agitations were distracting the people, and all sorts of extravagant doctrines had their noisy advocates; while on this side the Atlantic, in the Canadian Provinces, there were fierce and bitter dissensions between the two branches of the Legislature, a suspended constitution, and a people in armed rebellion. Across the still unsettled boundary line in the United States there was a good deal of ill-feeling towards Great Britain, so that both at home and abroad there existed a spirit of discontent, which under an unwise and unpopular ruler might have resulted in civil war. But the young Queen, from the time of her first public appearance, showed wisdom unusual in one of her age, and speedily gained popularity. She governed the kingdom constitutionally and in accordance with the advice of her ministers, but when they no longer retained public confidence she readily took for her advisers those to whom the nation had given a parliamentary majority, and that system of responsible government we now happily enjoy became firmly established. The youthful appearance of the royal lady, her innate dignity her gracious manner, and a certain force of character which she was found to possess, produced a very favorable impression, which has since ripened into respect and love such as it has been the lot of no other sovereign to enjoy. Her marriage to her cousin, Prince Albert, of Saxe Coburg Gotha, in 1840, was a very happy one. He was a most accomplished man, endowed with many good qualities of mind and heart. This marriage was not like many royal alliances, arranged from reasons of state policy, but was the result of the pure, unfeigned and trustful love of the royal couple for each other, and proved as happy for them as it was beneficial to the nation. In their lives they set the people a shining example of purity and virtue in the royal court, and evils which had been the growth of years soon disappeared from the higher ranks of society. The first visits paid by the royal couple to the sister kingdoms and to foreign countries, were notable events, not only in their lives but in the annals of the nation. Scotland, that land of forest, strath, and glen, which was the early home of the Stuart race, was first visited in 1842, and a true Scottish welcome was received there. When taking her departure after a fortnight spent in visiting places of historical interest or natural beauty, Her Majesty expressed her regret that her stay could not be prolonged, as the devotion and enthusiasm with which she was everywhere greeted by all ranks, produced an impression on her which could never be effaced. Those words were no empty compliment, but the sincere expression of her feelings, for she has not only visited that country frequently since then, but spent a great part of her time in her Highland home at Balmoral, where she enjoys much of the freedom of private life and can lay aside some of the more onerous duties inseparable from her life at the capital. From the days of the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD

no English sovereign had visited France until 1843, when Her Majesty and the Prince Consort landed there and were cordially received and right royally entertained by Louis Phillippe, then King of the French. They afterwards visited the King of the Belgians, and a year or so later the King of Prussia, now Emperor of Germany, and also other royal personages. They were everywhere received with the highest honors and greatest respect both by sovereigns and people.

In 1849 Her Majesty, with Prince Albert and their four children, paid their first and long expected visit to Ireland, where deafening cheers greeted them from the moment they landed on Irish ground at the town of Cork, henceforth called Queenstown, by Her Majesty's desire, to commemorate the royal visit. Cork, Waterford, Dublin and Belfast were successively visited, amid displays of fireworks, booming of cannon and the enthusiastic plaudits of thousands of Irish celts. She again visited Ireland in 1855 and 1861, and her reception on each occasion was equally enthusiastic and creditable to the warm hearts of her Irish subjects.

The first great Exhibition in Hyde Park was opened in 1861, and peacefully represented the progress of the human race in science, art, industry and commerce. To the Prince Consort is due the merit of inaugurating that exhibition of the industry of all nations, which was visited by upwards of six millions of people. Truly did the Queen say that the name of Her beloved Albert would be forever associated with it, and that the day of its successful opening was the happiest of her happy life.

But perfect and continued happiness is not to be expected in this life by prince or peasant, and this the Queen experienced in the death of Prince Albert in 1861, at the early age of 43. All ranks and classes united in lamentation for the blameless Prince, who for twenty-one years by his sound judgment and practical good sense had endeared himself to the heart of the nation and been the wise husband and loving companion of the stricken Queen. The Sovereign mourned the loss of the wise counsellor, the wife sorrowed for the tender and affectionate husband, the children wept for the loving father, and the nation bemoaned the loss of a true friend whose real worth they then fully appreciated. Considering its duration, the reign of Victoria has been the most peaceful in the annals of the nation, although there were wars in India, China, the Crimea and elsewhere, and there were at times reverses, too, but her forces both by land and sea added more laurels to their former achievements, and British valor and prowess finall triumphed as they had so often done of yore. But

PEACE HAS ITS VICTORIES

as well as war, and it has been in the peaceful arts, in literature and science, the most wonderful progress has taken place. Trade and commerce have expanded, manufactures and inventions have multiplied, education has become general, society is more refined, and religion honored, the scattered Provinces on this continent, and the Great Lone Land, now lone no longer, have been peacefully consolidated, politically and commercially, into one grand federation, extending from ocean to ocean. Australia and New Zealand are peopled by millions speaking the English language. Her Majesty is Empress of India, her sway being acknowledged by teeming millions there among whom the blessings of civilization and christianity are now rapidly spreading. Her accession was coeval with the construction of the first telegraph line; and her coronation with the first passage of the Atlantic by steamships and the invention of postage stamps. Now the telegraph passes over land and sea until it has encompassed the earth, carrying to the antipodes the intelligence of what is passing at this moment in our midst, and bringing us the tidings of events taking place almost as we learn of them at points of the world many thousands of miles distant; steamships, furnished with all the appliances of modern science, and with comforts then unknown in the palaces of kings now cross the world's wide oceans continuously, carrying their thousands of passengers intent on business or pleasure, their cargoes valued by tens of thousands of pounds, and conveying letters innumerable to the most distant cities of the globe at rates which are but a tithe of what it then cost to convey them between London and Edinburgh. The name of Queen Victoria will ever remain associated not only in our minds, but on the pages of history, with all that is best and noblest in woman, with all that is great and good in sovereigns. No ruler has more loyal subjects, none was ever so beloved, not only by her own subjects, but by many other people in all countries of the civilized world. In her pure and upright life, her love of righteousness, her charity, her strict observance of the law of God, her conduct as maiden, mother, widow, Queen and Empress, we can perceive even by the light of human knowledge why in the wise dispensation of Divine Providence it has been given to a woman to wield the sceptre of an empire such as no man in the world's history ever dreamed of possessing. Let us then daily return our humble thanks to Almighty God who has given us such a noble Queen, and preserved her to reign so happily and peacefully over her extensive empire, as to celebrate this fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. Let us with one accord sing with heart and voice:

Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen.

The children then sang a Jubilee Song and concluded with God Save the Queen. His Honor the Lieut-Governor then said:

"Teachers and Children of the Charlottetown Public Schools,—I desire to thank you for the manner in which you have honored this day. This jubilee will, no doubt, be one of the most memorable occasions of your lives. It is possible that some of you may live long enough to see a second jubilee celebration. But only five persons in this city, so far as I am aware, saw the last jubilee of the sovereign of the British Empire of that day. It is quite possible that only five of you may ever see a second one. The present jubilee will be a memorable event for all time to come. When a member of the royal family visited this city many years ago, the school children were assembled as on the present occasion, to honor the Queen, and sang the National Anthem. The children of that day are now men and women, and will, no doubt, remember that affair as long as they live. I tender to the teachers and children, here assembled, and also to your leader, my most hearty thanks for your attendance and performance on this occasion."

Mr. Dawson, also, on behalf of the School Board, thanked the children and teachers for their presence, whereupon three hearty cheers were given for the school children, after which the societies moved off, and the children dispersed.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies on the Market Square, the procession of Societies took place, headed by the Military and the Brigade Band. Following the Societies was the Trades' Procession, which was made up as follows:

Journeymen Tailors in Barouches.
H. J. Callbeck's Knitting Machine.
McKle & Seaman, Carriage Tops.
Charlottetown Woolen Co.
Doull & Hearts, Furniture Factory.
R. H. Palmer & Co, Moulding, etc
H. T. LePage, Reaper and Binder.
Mark Wright & Co., Furniture Factory.
P. E. Island Railway Exhibit.
McKinnon & McLean, Foundrymen, etc.
Examiner Publishing Co.
Polymorphians in Hallelujah Carriage.

The turn out made by the different trades was of the most creditable kind. The P. E. Island Railway had two cars fitted up with machinery illustrative of the different kinds of work carried on in the mechanical department. These cars had on their sides appropriate inscriptions, relative to Her Majesty's reign, the progress made in mechanical arts during the last fifty years, &c. Carpenters, painters, moulders, and such other mechanics as are employed in the works, were here busily plying their handicraft. The machinery was run by a small engine. When the procession started a car was commenced, and by the time they had gone through the route, the car was finished and painted. Each car was drawn by four horses. Mark Wright & Co. made a fine display of the cabinet making and upholstery business carried on by them. R. H. Palmer & Co. had their Sash and Door Factory very well represented. The Charlottetown Woolen Mills had, in their exhibition, a very striking illustration of the progress made in wool work within the last fifty years. At one end of the car an old woman was sitting at a wheel spinning away; at the other end was a loom driven by steam. McKinnon & McLean, of Esdale Foundry, had their business well represented. The boiler makers were busily at work reviting a boiler, and their mechanists were putting together an engine for Mark Wright & Co. Messrs. W. E. Dawson & Co. had a carriage on which buggy tops were in course of construction. Knitting Machines, Tinware manufacture, Upholstery, and Self-binders were well-represented by Messrs. H. J. Callbeck, M. Stevenson, Doull & Heartz, and H. T. LePage. The *Examiner* Publishing Co. had a very good exhibition of the "Art Preservative." The waste basket was well filled with "Spring Poetry."

After the procession had gone over the prescribed route, all the Societies drew up in the vicinity of the new city building, to witness the laying of the corner stone.

In a cavity beneath the corner stone was deposited a box which contained, among other things:

A copy of the City Report for 1886.
A copy of the Queen's Jubilee Souvinor and Guide Book.
Copies of the *Daily Examiner*, *Daily Patriot*, weekly *Guardian* and weekly *Herald* newspapers.
A copy of the exercises used on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of this building.
A copy of the posters announcing the event.
A collection of the different coins of the realm, and
A scroll of parchment on which was written:

"In the name and by the favor of the Glorious Architect of Heaven and Earth, on this first day of July, A.D. 1887, and in the fifty-first year of our Gracious Sovereign, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India and the Dependencies in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, Dominion of Canada, &c.

His Excellency, the Most Honorable the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., C.M.G., F.C., being Governor-General of Canada.

The Honorable Andrew Archibald Macdonald, being Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., &c., being President of the Council, and Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

Honorable William Wilfred Sullivan, Premier of Prince Edward Island.

Honorable T. Heath Haviland, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.

Rowan R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, Recorder and Stipendiary Magistrate of the City of Charlottetown.

Architects—Phillips & Chappell.

Contractor—William Frager.

The corner-stone of the City Hall was laid, &c., &c.

The Hon. T. Heath Haviland, Q. C., Mayor of the city, then delivered the following

ORATION:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—My remarks on the present occasion will be very brief, but I must express the great pleasure I feel in occupying the position of Mayor of the capital of this Island, and my delight in witnessing this exhibition of the loyalty of our people and the spontaneous celebration of the Jubilee of our beloved Queen. In preparing for this demonstration there has been no going from man to man, and from house to house to induce the people to take part in this glorious manifestation of loyalty to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Without government influence or the expenditure of government money, this grand demonstration has been provided for and successfully brought about. Under these circumstances, I am proud of the position I occupy to-day. I remember well, when, in 1837, our glorious Queen ascended the throne of her ancestors. I was at that time a schoolboy; and in London, on my way home from the institution which I had been attending, I remember well seeing messengers going from street to street announcing the death of King William IV., and the accession to the throne of the young Queen, then only 18 years of age. In the early hours of the morning, when asleep in bed, she was awakened to receive the messengers who came to make the important announcement to her that she was Queen of the empire. She asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to invoke the aid of the Supreme Ruler, who immediately knelt with the Queen and prayed to God that wisdom might be given her to conduct the affairs of the realm in accordance with His Divine will, as in the case of the Kings of Israel of old. Her first official act was to write a letter of condolence to the widow of the late King, whom she addressed as Queen of England, thus showing her good sense and freedom from toadyism. From that time to the present she has always proved herself a constitutional sovereign, ruling according to the well understood wishes of the people and parliament. In her first address she said: "Educated in England, I have been taught to cherish and love the constitution of my country." She has continued in that course up to the present time. There has not been a single flaw in her conduct as Queen of her great empire, or as wife and mother, although she has revolutionized society in England. In a moral point of view, England at the time of her accession, was thought nothing of. But no one can now occupy a position in the British Government who has a moral taint upon his character. When she ascended the throne there was in all her colonies but two millions of people who spoke the English language; now there are nine millions. In India alone there are 250 millions of people who own her sceptre. She rules over more than one-fifth, and nearly one fourth of the population of the whole earth. We have read of the empire of Alexander the Great, who conquered the worlds and who wept because there were no other worlds to conquer; but his great empire and all the other empires of antiquity were of trivial importance compared with that over which our glorious Queen now reigns. The great Macaulay used to say, that nothing but progress could be written of the British Empire, during Her Majesty's reign. Now, I think we have representatives of all the races, creeds, and politics of the people of the Dominion of Canada in this assemblage, who have come to do honor to our Queen and we must confess that as the children of those who lived in 1837, we are proud of the land in which we live. We have just laid the foundation of a new city building in which all the business in connection with Civic affairs will be transacted. In 1837, this town was only a village, containing but a single brick building, but at the present time its streets contain rows of buildings of which any city might well be proud, and rivalling those of any city in Canada. Our old market house was in shape exactly like an old candle extinguisher—we are now having a first-class building. Some of us may growl at the National Policy and say that everything is going to the bad, but in spite of all we are going ahead at a rapid pace. In the whole Province, fifty years ago, there were but 50 public schools, now we have over 500. In this city alone there are more pupils attending the puplic schools than in the whole Island fifty years ago. We were all proud of the children whom we saw on the grand stand to-day singing the national anthem. Where would you find better schools than we now have? We should all be proud of them. I am pleased I can say I assisted the late Hon. George Coles, the father of our present school system, in passing the first Free School Act in our Provincial Legislature, and in the laying of the foundation of our present excellent school system. God forbid that any statesman should ever arise in this province to do anything that would injure that system in any shape or form. We wish our public schools to keep pace with this enlightened age. Our postage facilities have been vastly increased. It formerly required as long a time to take a letter to Georgetown in this Island, as it does now to send one to Liverpool, G. B. When our Island Railway was first proposed it met with violent opposition, but not a single man to-day thinks it unnecessary. I am deeply thankful to all who have assisted in making this demonstration the grand success which it has proved to be. I also thank all those people who have come in from the country—from north and south—to assist in this celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. I propose three cheers for our glorious Queen. (Three rousing cheers were accordingly given). Three more also

Three were also given for the Mayor.

The Jubilee proceedings were brought to a close by two dramatic entertainments—one in the Market Hall, the other in the Lyceum. Both had crowded houses.

Destructive Fire in Charlottetown.

Shortly before three o'clock this morning the fire bell sounded an alarm, and a blaze was immediately observed in the vicinity of Dawson's corner. On arriving at the scene of the conflagration it was discovered that the fire had originated in a building near Davison's shop, north-east corner of Kent and Great George Streets, and that it had already made considerable headway. The fire engines were soon on the spot, and worked well; but the supply of water failed once or twice, rendering their efforts useless. Meanwhile the fire fiend swept, with maddening fury, over his destructive course, sweeping everything before him and leaving nothing but blackened and smoking ruins in his path. James McDonald's dwelling, and Mrs. Jury's dwelling and shop were levelled to the ground; and Stewart, the baker's establishment, on Kent Street, was considerably damaged. Davison's grocery store, on the corner of Kent and Great George Streets, was burned down; and the flames rapidly swept up Great George Street. The warehouses of John Peardon and S. W. Crabbe, also a double-tenement house of the latter, soon succumbed, Holman's building, comprising two shops and several dwellings, and Peardon's block, in which the Royalty House, several other residences and a store were located, were all burnt to ashes. Arriving at the corner of Great George and Fitzroy Streets, the fire turned up Fitzroy Street, and laid waste everything in its course until it almost reached the corner of Prince Street. A dwelling owned by John Peardon, and four dwelling houses owned by Robert Russell, were all laid in ashes. The next were two large dwelling houses owned by Hon. D. Ferguson and Michael Kelly, and occupied by H. T. LePage and Mrs. R. B. Stewart. When Mrs. Crosby's house was reached, the flames had been got under control, not, however, till the tower of the Baptist Church across Prince Street had been badly damaged. In addition to the buildings mentioned, there were also destroyed a great number of warehouses and outbuildings of all description. The fire is still smouldering, and the extensive space over which it swept is one mass of blackened ruins, with a few tall chimneys standing here and there; while the streets and sidewalks in the vicinity are covered with furniture and goods of various kinds, hurriedly removed from the devouring element's destructive path. It is impossible to determine the amount of loss caused by the fire, and we are informed that but a very small portion is covered by insurance.

Atrocious Murder.

THE quiet village of Margate, Lot 19, has, within the past few days, been thrown into a state of the most intense excitement, over what is likely to prove one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in this Province. The victim of this horrible crime is Mary Tuplin, aged seventeen years, daughter of Mr. John Tuplin, farmer, of the abovementioned place. The probabilities are that the crime was committed for the purpose of concealing from the public another crime calculated to bring disgrace upon the family of the victim. It appears that the unfortunate girl had kept company with a young man named Millman, aged nineteen years, belonging to the neighborhood, and that on Sunday evening, the 26th ult., she was in conversation with him at her father's residence. On the following Monday she informed her sister and another girl that she was to meet Millman again on Tuesday evening, but cautioned them to keep it a secret. On Tuesday the funeral of one of her brothers took place; and about nine o'clock in the evening, after all had returned from the funeral, she, having changed her clothes, left the house barefooted and bareheaded, and was never again seen alive. Her father wondering she did not return, on the evening in question, went out about ten o'clock and called several times; but receiving no answer, a general search was commenced by the neighbors on the following morning. The search was diligently prosecuted by hundreds of people and every place was examined. No trace of her was found until Monday afternoon of this week, when her body was discovered in Eel river, about one half mile from her father's house, in about five feet of water, with a large flat stone attached to her waist by means of a piece of rope. On examination two bullet holes were found in the head of the unfortunate girl, one of them directly behind the ear.

A coroner's jury was empanelled and a verdict returned that the victim came to her death from wounds caused by bullets fired from a pistol in the hands of some unknown person or persons. A post mortem examination of the body was made by Drs. McNeill, Wall and Carruthers, and an examination into the facts connected with the case was commenced before two Justices of the Peace on Monday evening, continued on Tuesday and adjourned till noon to-day.

Young Millman has been arrested Thomas Bryenton has also been placed under arrest as a supposed accomplice, and also Nelson Evans who is supposed to be possessed of important evidence in the case.

Mr. J. H. Bell is looking after the case for the prosecution, and E. J. Hodgson Esq., is engaged for the defence.

Supreme Court.

The Court met at 11 o'clock Monday morning.

Before any jury case was called judgment was delivered in the case of John Griffiths vs. the City of Charlottetown, an action for a false arrest, tried last January. The facts of the case were that the city issued a warrant against the plaintiff to recover a tax alleged to be due on personal property for the year 1885. The warrant directed the policemen to levy on plaintiff's goods, and for want of goods to arrest him and place him in jail. The plaintiff had plenty of goods to satisfy the levy, but the two policemen who executed the warrant did not levy on them, but instead arrested Griffiths, which arrest he resisted, but, being overpowered, was committed to jail, where he remained for a few hours. The present action was then brought against the city. At the trial it was contended by the defendant's counsel that the city was not liable for the illegal conduct of the policemen in making the arrest when there were goods to levy on, but Judge Hensley, who tried the case, rejected the contention, and was of opinion that the city was responsible for the acts of its own officers. The case went to the jury and a verdict found against the city for $500 damages. The city subsequently appealed against Judge Hensley's ruling at the trial to the full Court, and the appeal was argued last Easter term.

On Monday the judges gave their decision and refused to set aside the verdict and upheld the ruling of Judge Hensley, that the city is responsible for the act of the police constables. Though arriving at the same conclusion, the judges differed somewhat in their judgments. Judge Peters held that the corporation had clearly the right to collect taxes for that year, and that their proceedings in enforcing the tax and warrant issued by the magistrate were correct in every respect. The Chief Justice concurred in this. Judge Hensley held that inasmuch as the tax was demanded before it was due, the warrant issued was an illegal warrant. All the judges concur in this, that the city corporation were responsible for the acts of the police constables, and that the doctrine of *respondent superior* applied, inasmuch as the corporation had the power of appointment and dismissal.

Several absent debtor cases were then tried.

The first case which engaged the attention of the Court on Tuesday was the Queen *vs.* John Currie—indictment for burglary. The jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The Queen *vs.* Ebenezer Marshall—indictment for wounding with intent. Postponed on affidavit, on motion of Mr. Peters, for defendant, till next Hilary Term. Bail to be renewed.

John Trainor *vs.* Black Diamond S. S. Co. Action for damage to cargo of meat, is still going on before the court. Morson and Davies for plaintiff; Peters & Peters for defendant.

St. Joseph's Convent.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

A very enjoyable afternoon was spent in St. Joseph's Convent on Wednesday 22nd ult., the occasion being the distribution of prizes.

About two hundred and fifty children were ranged round the Sodality Hall, a spacious apartment in which the meetings of the ladies of St. Joseph's Society are held.

A pleasing entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, was given by the pupils of the Institution, which, to say the least, was very creditable. The choruses were lively, and sung with perfect harmony. The duets, "Always Take Mother's Advice," by Misses Josie Handrahan and Sarah Trainor, and "Dear Little Pansy Blossom," by Misses Saragh Callaghan and Ida Doyle, were much admired. The parting address was read by Miss A. Orman, in and easy and feeling manner.

Among those present were His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, Revds. James McDonald, Y. G., Angus McDonald, Peter McPhee, Chas. McDonald, James Æneas McDonald, Rev. Allan McDonald, Drs. Chaisson, Grant, and Walker, Revds. Lauchlin McDonald, Stanislaus Boudreault, A. J. McIntyre, F. X. Gallant, J. McLean, Edward Roche, Esq., Professor Caven and others.

Following is the

PRIZE LIST.

FOURTH CLASS—JUNIOR DEPARTMET.

Prize for being good little girls—awarded to Mary McNally, Mazy Hayter, Minnie Mahar, Katie White, Katie Duggan, Annie Furlong, Alice McFay, Nellie Trainor, Alice Galvin, Daisy Furlong, Annie McLellan.

Prize for Reading—Alice Croake, Ethel McGonnel, Mary Ann Doyle, Emily Jane Barry, Annie Sullivan, Josie Mullins, Louisa Mullins, Alice Boylen, Maggie Boylen, Tina Curley, Cecila Kelly, Annie Forest, May Toole, May Trainor, Lizzie Cullen, Colmina Hickey, Josie Carrol, Mary Ellen Doyle, Katie Dunn, Mary Alice Gormley, Lucy McPherson, Lily Doyle, Maggie Davis, Katie O'Connor, Theresa Barron, Amy Trainor, Maud McFay, Minnie Trainor, Kate McGonnel, Mary Flynn, Maud Power, Annie McCarthy, Maggie McLellan, Ralph Handrahan, Dennis Handrahan, Roby McQuaid, Johnny Lee.

Prize for Reading, Spelling and Catechism—Mary Frances Lee, Loretta Walker, Bessie McGarry, Aggie Curran, Maggie Gormley, Annie McAttee, Clara King, Ellie McCarthy, Lizzie McCarthy, Annie Ryan, Martha McKenzie, Eliza Gormly, Ida Lightizer, Angelina Steele, Lizzie Doyle, Katie Butler, and Mary McGonnel.

THIRD CLASS.

Third Division—1st. prize for Catechism, Reading, Spelling and Sacred History, awarded to Misses Gerty Trainor, Emily Croake, Florie Trainor, Mary Butler, Aggie Carrol, Katie McQuaid; 2nd. Maggie Ried, Lucy Monaghan, Katie Murray, Maggie Hand, Emily Keagans, Georgina McIsaac, Mary Barron, Maggie Mahar, Lily McDonald, Katie Connolly, Katie Kinsley, Mary Fitzpatrick, Madeline Thomas and Anna Thomas.

Second Division—1st. prize for Catechism, Reading, History and Penmanship, awarded to Misses Anastasia Hennessy, May McRory, Ellie Carroll, Rose Ann McNaughton, Alice McQuaid, Jane Bidgeon, Lily McCarron, Annie Reagans, Maggie Steele, Gerty Kelly, Maud Doiron, Katie Leahy, Annie Roche, Maggie Bradley, Bessie Knight; 2nd. Misses Ellie DosRoche, Martina McDonald, Katie Burns, Bridget Keegans, Winnie Hand, Eliza McDonald, Sady King, Nellie Trainor, Maggie Vincent, Katie Forest and Sarah Cummings.

First Division—1st. prize for Reading, History, Geography and Arithmetic, awarded to Misses Mary A. Curley, Louisa Griffin, Della Walker, Lily Winkler, Maggie Curley, Maggie Hughes, Eliza Davis, Lucy Kelly, Edith Croake, Maggie McPherson, Florie Manuel, Mary King, Minnie Bradley, Josephine Power, and Angelina Sweeny.

Prize for Regular Attendance, merited by Misses Ellie Carroll, Josephine Power, Alice McQuaid, Jane Pidgeon, Mary McRory, Maggie McPherson, Annie Roche, Maud Doiron, Florie Trainor, Emily Croake, Gerte Trainor and Mary Butler.

Prize for Application, merited by Misses Mary A. Curly, Louisa Griffin, Maggie Hughes, Elizabeth Davis, Lily Winkler, Della Walker, Maggie Curley, Lucy Kelly, Angelina Sweeney, Rose Ann McNaughton, Anastasia Hennessey, Mary King, Florie Manuel, Maggie Steele, Gerty Kelly and Annie Hickey.

Prize for Religious Instruction, merited by Misses Lucy Kelly, Alice McQuaid., Mary A. Curley, Ellie Carroll, May McRory, Maggie Curley, Rose Ann McNaughton, Maud Doiron, Florie Trainor, Mary Butler, Catherine Kinslow, and Maggie Bradley.

SECOND CLASS—SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Third Division—1st. prize for Catechism, Reading, Spelling, Grammer, Geography and Arithmetic, awarded to Misses Libby Grant, Maggie McCloskey, Alice Trainor, Gerte Walker, Mary Crowley, and Maggie Gaffney;

2nd—Misses Cassie Mullins, Gerte Pollard, Sarah Flynn, Ettie Templeton, Caroline McCarron, Bella Steele, Sarah Morgan, Bessie McIntyre, Adele Barren and Eliza McPherson;

3rd—Misses Katie Flynn, Annie Redmond, Mary Jane McCarthy, Edith McFay, Jane McDonald, Helena Flynn, Bessie Sullivan and Florie Rudge.

Second Division—1st. prize for Grammar, Geography, Canadian History and Arithmetic, awarded to Misses Sarah Callaghan, Alice Mortin, Minnie Kelly, Ida Doyle, Florie Pollard.

2nd—Misses Martha Merrill, Maggie O'Connor, Maria Farren, Mary Sims and Angeline Fitzpatrick

First Division—1st. prize for Grammar Geography, History, Arithmetic and Penmanship, given by Rev. F. Gallant, and awarded to Misses May Rogers and Minnie Steele.

2nd—Misses Sarah Trainor, Mary Power, Annie King, May Hogan and Annie Gaffney.

Prize for Religious Instruction, merited by Misses Annie Gaffney, Mary Rogers, Maggie O'Connor, Minnie Steele, Ida Doyle, Maggie Gaffney, Caroline McCarron, Alice Trainor, Bella Steele, Libby Grant, Alice Martin, Martha Merrill, Maggie McCloskey, Bessie McIntyre, and Cassie Mullins.

Prize for Application, merited by Misses Mary Rogers, Sarah Callaghan, Ida Doyle, Minnie Kelly, Alice Martin, Maggie McCloskey, Gerte Walker, Maggie Gaffney, Cassie Mullins and Mary Crowley.

Prize for Punctuality—Misses Maggie McCloskey, Mary Rogers, Alice Trainor, Ida Doyle, Libby Grant and Maggie Gaffney.

FIRST CLASS.

Third Division—1st, prize for Spelling, Grammer, Analysis, Geography and Arithmetic, awarded to Misses Johanna Croake, Josie Handrahan, Annie McCarthy, Mary Ann McCloskey Anastasia Sinnott, Flora Kelly, Maggie Trainor, Marion McMahon and Lizzie Farmer.

Second Division—1st. prize for English, Map drawing, History, Useful Knowledge and Arithmet