though dissimilar in functions and unequal in degree, ought, nevertheless to live in concord, by the harmony of their actions and the fulfilment of their respective duties.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1888.

IMPORTANT.—Mr. Richard Walsh has now no connection with this paper, and has no authority to transact any business or receive money on account of the HERALD. All communications intended for this office should be addressed to the Herald Printing Co., or to the HERALD.

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 facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE GRIT LEADERS AT OAKVILLE.

ON Monday of last week, Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Leader of the Grits in Canada, and Sir Richard Cartwright, another Leader in the Opposition ranks, addressed a large meeting at Oakville, Ont. This place is in the County of Halton, where an election for the House of Commons takes place this week. The Grit Leaders took advantage of this time and place to give the people the benefit of their opinions on the question of "Unrestricted Reciprocity." Mr. Laurier was the first to speak, and during the course of his remarks he said:

"I read the prints of Ontario and I know that every day these people weep tears because they feel that if Unrestricted Reciprocity is adopted it must lead us into annexation. Well, I have only this to say: It is a great argument in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity, because, if it means anything at all, it means that the change will be so advantageous to the people that they will want to go into the still closer union with the United States. But I have this to say to the National policy men. If they will answer for themselves I will answer for the reformers and Grits. (Cheers.) If they will answer for their allegiance I will answer for it that there is not a Grit who will be seduced from his allegiance to the Queen by any Yankee blandishments that we can have."

From this extract it will be seen that the Grit Leader professes to regard the fact that a great majority of the people of Canada believe that "Unrestricted Reciprocity" would lead to Annexation, as a strong argument in favor of this new-fangled Grit doctrine. Mr. Laurier says he will "answer for the Grits." Will he answer for John V. Ellis, M. P., his lieutenant in New Brunswick, who boldly declares in favor of Annexation? Will he answer for J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, another of his lieutenants, a strong advocate of Annexation? What has he to say of Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, who is in league with Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Laurier to defeat the present Government and secure the adoption of "Commercial Union," because he believes that Annexation is the inevitable destiny of the Canadian Provinces?

During this same speech Mr. Laurier gave expression to the following:

"Now to all those who oppose Unrestricted Reciprocity, because they believe it would lead to Annexation, I say, have some faith in human nature, have some faith in the better instincts of the human heart, *trust the people*, don't believe that evil will spring from good, that wrong will spring from right. Believe, on the contrary, that right will produce right. *Trust the people of this country.*" (*Cheers.*)

The advice to "trust the people" is good and salutary, and is just the kind of advice that Mr. Laurier should act upon and should counsel his friend Sir Richard Cartwright to follow, seeing that this last named gentleman despises "the people," and tells them they are fools and do not know what they want. The people know what they want, and have within the last ten or twelve years enunciated their desires in no half-hearted manner.

In 1878, in 1882 and in 1887, the people of Canada pronounced their decision in favor of the National Policy. Only a year and a half ago they declared at the polls, by a very large majority, that they had no desire of intrusting the interests of Canada to Grit guardianship. The majority of the people of this country are convinced that those who, like Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright, are advocating Commercial Union, are, wittingly or unwittingly, Annexationists, and they are confirmed in this belief by the utterances of the leader of the movement in the United States, some of whose declarations we here append. For the preservation of these utterances we are indebted to the Toronto *Empire*:

"I come," said Mr. Wiman, addressing United States citizens in Cincinatti, "to undo the mistake made one hundred years ago when the Declaration of Independence should have covered the whole North American Continent. * * * The Boston Tea Party had a good effect upon England. * * * Just as sure as the Americans invite the Canadians to a free interchange under Commercial Union, just as sure would Canada accept. If England refuses to allow the measure, then we will say to the British Crown: 'We have no further use for you in North America.'" In Mr. Wiman's speech to United States citizens in St. Paul he explained that "many believe that Canada under Commercial Union could no longer resist the attractive forces which would prevail towards a political absorption." In his speech to United States citizens in Cleveland Mr. Wiman said: "The largest part of the British Empire shall be given to the United States without tax, if you so desire it. * * * If England should not consent to it, it would be the most momentous pause in the history of Canada, and then, as I said to Mr. Chamberlain, look out for another Boston Tea Party." Elsewhere Mr. Wiman pointed out to the citizens of the United States whom he addressed, "the advantages which the United States would gain by this admission of Canada into the nation and dividing her territory into half a dozen great States."

If we add to the foregoing the insulting motion recently introduced into the United States Senate providing for a proposition to be made to England to "buy" Canada and her five millions of people, we will have a pretty thorough notion of the motives underlying the actions of the Commercial Unionists and Annexationists, whether in Canada or the United States. In view of all these facts, it is not difficult for the people of this country to understand whom they should "trust."

PARNELL AND THE TIMES.

PARNELL'S action in appealing to the Scottish courts for justice in his controversy with the London *Times*, has caused that journal no inconsiderable amount of surprise. His long refusal to go into the courts induced the *Times* to believe that he would never do so, and emboldened it in its attacks on the Irish Leader. Mr. Parnell had time and again given good and sufficient reasons why he should not allow his case in connection with the *Times* to go into the English courts. He felt sure that his chances of obtaining justice in those courts were very poor; and, moreover, he was satisfied that once before a tribunal in England his adverse lawyers would make use of the opportunity thus afforded them to ruin him as a public man.

The outcome of the O'Donnel suit caused his enemies to renew their insinuations, and when the Irish Leader vigorously protested in the House of Commons against these aspersions, they but renewed their attacks with increased virulence. When a select committee was asked for to inquire into the genuineness of the criminating letters, the *Times* decried the demand in the most outspoken manner, and pretended to treat it as a sham. Subsequently, when the Government brought in their bill for the appointment of a commission of judges, with all necessary powers for an investigation, it attacked Gladstone and Parnell for their slowness in accepting the offer. Our readers are already acquainted with the heated discussions which this bill evoked during its passage through the House of Commons.

Finally, when it passed the third reading in the House of Lords, the controversy entered on a new stage. Mr. Parnell, on the advice of eminent counsel, resolved to take his case into the courts, not in England, however, but in Scotland. This last move has caused the *Times* more surprise than it has caused the general public. When the discussion on the bill appointing the commission of judges was going on, it pretended that such a commission would be to its disadvantage, yet it assented to it in order, as it said, that the matter might be investigated.

In this last move the Irish Leader has shown himself an admirable tactician. While the *Times* stormed and hurled defiance at him he coolly bided his time, and now that the commission has been appointed, he brings his action. Should he be asked to appear before the commission he can refuse, on the ground that anything he would there say might prejudice his case pending in the court. Thus Mr. Parnell has thrown a bomb shell into the enemies camp, which will, doubtless, have the effect of defeating the object which the commission appointed by them. was intended to attain. Whatever may be the result of the proceedings in these actions, certain it is that they will be watched with keen interest by the whole of the civilized world.

THE election for the House of Commons, held in Colchester N. S., on Wednesday last, resulted in the return of Sir Adams Archibald, Liberal-Conservative, over the Grit candidate, by upwards of five hundred majority. The total vote polled was much smaller than at the partial election in October last, when Hon. Mr. McLellan had over six hundred majority, but Sir Adams' majority is proportionately much larger. The Third Party candidate, Mr. Fulton, received about three hundred votes. Adding these to the votes received by Mr. Eaton, the Grit candidate, leaves Sir Adams a majority exceeding two hundred over them both. This does not look very encouraging for the advocates of Commercial Union. On the same day Hon. John Haggart, Postmaster General, was returned by acclamation in South Lanark, Ont. So that, on the whole, Wednesday last was rather a cold day for our Grit friends. Thirty bye-elections have been held since February, 1887, of which the Government won twenty-two, securing five seats that had been carried by the Opposition at the general election. To say the least, this record is not very encouraging for our opponents.

THE Frederick's Publishing Company are bound to have a first-class directory. They are pushing their work at a great rate. Read their advertisement for canvassers in another column.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SIR JOHN MCDONALD is visiting Halifax at present, and the Liberal-Conservatives of the city and county have arranged a picnic in his honor, to take place at Prince's Lodge today, the 22nd. An address of welcome will be presented to the veteran Premier on the occasion.

THE *Canadian-American*, of Chicago, makes a single statement which places in strong relief the comparative condition of two great countries. It says:—

"In twelve months more murders and murderous assaults are committed in the saloons on South State and South Clark streets, in this city, on the first day of the week, than are committed in the whole of Canada in 365 days."

THE advance in freights for sailing vessels has been very satisfactorily received by those who have large shipping interests in our Maritime ports. The St. John *Sun*, in the course of an article on this question, points out that the recent advances must make a difference of about a quarter of a million dollars a year in favor of the ship owners of that city.

MONTREAL *Gazette*:—"A Winnipeg telegram announces that a number of Scandinavians bound for the United States Northwest, over the Canadian Pacific, have been persuaded by what they learned on their route to settle in Manitoba. This is the reversal of the story wont to be told not long ago when the complaint was that Canadian as well as foreign emigrants on their way to the Northwest of Canada were constantly being diverted to the plains of Dakota, to the disadvantage, of course, of this country. Canadians do not need to be told to whose policy the change is due."

NINETY adults, consisting of farm laborers and others, selected from the agricultural districts, left Liverpool lately for farms at Balgonie, northwest of Sir John Lester-Kaye's colony. Forty more men will follow in a fortnight. The company intends to develop forthwith the Balgonie farm, which consists of 5000 acres. The most important shipment of pedigree bulls ever sent to the Northwest left Liverpool the same day by the *Lake Ontario*, also destined for Balgonie farm, including fifty Polled Aberdeen Angus, from noted herds; also fifty promising Galloway bulls from noted breeders. The opinion is expressed that the influx of such high class stock into the Northwest must hasten the important export trade from the Northwest to Britain in cattle and dairy products.

IN the month of June last, a petition was forwarded by the residents of Calgary and vicinity to the Governor General in Council, praying for the re-appointment of Mr. Dewdney as Lieut. Governor of the Northwest Territories. Among the signatures were: Vital Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert, Alberta; A. Lacombe, O. M. I., Calgary, Parish Priest; E. Claude, O. M. I., Industrial School, Principal; John McDougal, Morley, Methodist Minister; E. Parke Smith, Calgary, Clergyman Church of England; D. Foisy, O. M. I., Calgary, Missionary; T. Van Tighern, O. M. I., McLeod, Missionary; E. Legal, O. M. I., McLeod, Missionary. If Mr. Dewdney were the man the Grit journals have represented him to be, the above names would not have appeared on the petition.

VERY horrible is the account, given by Cardinal Lavagiere, of the Arab slave hunters in the interior of Africa, which is described as in many parts a beautiful country, where Europeans could live in comfort. His Eminence has lived among those people, and his urgent appeal should have great weight. Of late the greater part of Africa has been parcelled out among the great nations of Europe as being, nominally at least, under their influence respectively. They should all combine to suppress such fiendish proceedings, and to prevent the country from being desolated. As Central Africa is becoming opened to Christian civilization, these brutal slave hunters flock in advance, leaving a desert behind. Joint action of the powers could surely render such horrors impossible. And, as the Cardinal says, England may well take the lead.—*Toronto Empire.*

THE Greenway Government, which came into power with a great flourish of trumpets a few months ago, is already in trouble. So long as Mr. Greenway had no policy but condemnation of the late Government he made excellent progress. But it is one thing to persuade the farmers and business men that they are ill-used, and another thing to satisfy the element that has been made discontented. Under the Norquay regime the Province was doing very well. The abundant harvest of last year did, it is true, tax the capacity of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was not prepared for a yield of grain far above all early estimates. The greatly increased rolling stock and elevator capacity of the railway would probably be found sufficient for this season if the farmers could have been made to believe it. The electors, however, appear to have thought it would be a good thing to bring in another railway company and thus get the advantage of competition. They have now the Greenway Government, and the Northern Pacific Railway compact, but when it comes to a question of moving the harvest of the present year, they have the same through connections as last year and no more. The promise of the new line before the harvest has not been performed, while the new monopoly procured by Mr. Greenway is a bad substitute for the promised freedom from monopoly. Whether the revolt against Greenway is a conspiracy, as the Grit press call it, or an honest protest against the conduct of the ministry, is not to be learned at this time and this distance. All we know is that the leaders of the attacks on the late Norquay Government are the men that are making the trouble for Mr. Greenway. It is the power that raised him which is now trying to drag him down.—*St John Sun.*

THE SCOTTISH GATHERING.

THE Gathering of the Clans held on Thursday last under the auspices of the Caledonian Club of P. E. Island, was a grand success. The day was fine, and from an early hour the members of the Club and their friends could be seen wending their way towards the Club Rooms, on Queen St. Everything being in readiness, the members, in plaid and bonnet, and preceded by two pipers in full Highland costume and Galbraith's Band, marched to Longworth's field, where the games were to be held. His Honor Lieutenant Governor McDonald, Chief of the Club, in full regalia, accompanied the procession in his carriage.

Arriving at the grounds the games were at once proceeded with. Among those occupying seats on the Grand Stand were His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. George, U. S. Consul, His Worship Mayor Haviland, and several distinguished visitors from abroad, among them being Rev. Dr. Averill, of Dallas, Texas; W. G. Osborne, Esq., New York; H. Rich, Esq., Boston; G. A. Brown, C. E., St. John, N. B.; Drs. McCormack, of Boston and Salem, Mass., J. McLaren, Boston, and several others. Following are the names of the successful competitors for the

PRIZES:

Light stone—1st, D. A. Stewart, Brudenell, 41 ft. 7 in.; 2nd, J. M. Grant, New Glasgow, N. S., 41 ft. 1½ in.; 3rd, Marcus Henderson, Clyde River, 41 ft. 1 in.

Standing high leap—1st, J. T. McNeill, Lot 16, 4 ft. 6 in.; 2nd, Marcus Henderson, 4 ft. ¾ in.

Heavy hammer—1st, D. A. Stewart Brudenell, 91 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, B. F. Stewart, Montague, 87 ft. 3 in.; 3rd, D. Clarke, Grand River, 84 ft. 2 in.

Hop, step and jump—1st, B. F. Stewart, 45 ft. 9 in.; 2nd, D. Cameron, 44 ft. 3 in.

Light hammer—1st, D. A. Stewart, 110 ft. 8 in.; 2nd, B. F. Stewart, 106 ft.; 3rd, D. Clarke, 102 ft. 10 in.

Flat race, 100 yards—1st, J. T. McNeill, Lot 16; 2nd, D. J. McDonald Charlottetown.

Boys race—1st, J. A. Darrah, New Haven; 2nd, Mat Darrah, do; 3rd, M. Nicholson, Springton.

Vaulting—J. A. McEachern, Charlottetown, and M. Henderson, equal at 10 ft. 4 in.; prize divided, McEachern taking medal.

Ghillie Callum—1st, Murdock Lamont, Springton; 2nd, N. J. McDonald, West River.

Highland Fling—1st, A. Buchanan, Eldon.

Pipe Music—1st, Peter Ferguson, Charlottetown; 2nd, A. Buchanan, Eldon; 3rd, W. J. McMillan, Wood Islands.

Flat race, quarter mile—1st, D. Cameron, Peter's Road; 2nd, D. J. Mc, Donald, Charlottetown.

Running long jump—1st, D. Cameron, 20 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, B. F. Stewart, 20 ft.; 3rd, D. A. Stewart, 19 ft. 8½ in.

Sack race—1st, J. A. McEachern, Charlottetown; 2nd, Mal McKinnon, Strathgartney; 3rd, Malcolm Stewart, Springton.

Hurdle race—1st, D. Cameron, Peter's Road; 2nd, B. F. Stewart, Montague.

Three legged race—1st, M. Matheson and D. Cameron; 2nd, F. McLean and M. Henderson.

Flat race, half mile—1st, Jeff Fraser, New Glasgow, N. S.; 2nd, J. T. McNeill, Lot 16; 3rd, Angus Matheson, Emerald.

The gold medal for the best all-round athlete, presented by the President, was awarded to D. Cameron, Peter's Road.

The prizes were distributed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who, at the close, delivered an appropriate address. Short addresses were also given by Lieut. Col. Irving, President of the Club, and by A. McNeill, Esq., cheers were then given for the President and members of the Club, the Queen, the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. McDonald; after which the members formed in line and marched back to their hall.

EXAMINATION

FOR ENTRANCE TO THE COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL AND FOR SCHOLASHIP.

For scholarship and senior entrance the full value is 600; for junior entrance the full value is 400.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Queen's County—Walter S. Shaw, Covehead; Cassie McLaren, Flat River.

Prince County—Jennie Ross, Bedeque; William Bentley, Kensington.

King's County—Ernest Brehaut, Guernsey Cove; A. McLaren, Georgetown.

Charlottetown—William Taylor, Kent Street School; Alice M. McKay, Prince Street School.

SENIOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Walter S. Shaw, Covehead, 498.
Jennie W. Ross, Bedeque, 496.
Ernest Brehaut, Guernsey Cove, 492.
Albert McLaren, Georgetown, 472.
Cassie McLaren, Flat River, 463.
William Bentley, Kensington, 457.
Edward Jordan, Guernsey Cove, 453.
John A. McDonald, New Glasgow, 451.
Edwin P. Robins, Centreville, 431.
Henry Tapper, Georgetown, 413.
John S. Ross, Bedeque, 397.
Henry E. Hopgood, Kensington, 396.
James A. Houston, New Glasgow, 394.
Lemuel F. Robertson, Marshfield, 389.
John Sterling, Clifton, 389.
William Taylor, Charlottetown, 388.
Andrew L. Brown, Kensington, 387.
Hannah McKinnon, Kensington, 385.
Georgina C. Lannan, Summerville, 382.
William Beairsto, Malpeque, 379.
Clara Ramsay, Malpeque, 378.
Jessie Donald, Alberton, 377.
Howard McKay, New Glasgow,
George VanJderstine, Vernon River, 385,
Sophia E. Brown, Kensington, 374.
Melinda McMillan, Alberry Plains, 373.
Elmar McDonald, Bay Fortune, 370.
W. H. Bryenton, Union Road, 368.
Clara G. Arbuckle, Summerside, 363.
Daniel J. Stewart, Georgetown, 362.
Maggie Ross, Bedeque, 362.
Willie T. Smith, Hampton, 360.
John P. Smith, Centreville, 358.
Maggie Ann Beaton, Flat River, 355.
Walter T. Wickham, Summerside, 355.
George S. Gorman, Bedeque, 354.
Thomas Crafar, Malpeque, 353.
Isaac J. Lane, New Perth, 347.
Colin Campbell, Morell, 339.
G. McGillvray, Vernon River Bridge, 337.
Martha S. Vickerson, Centreville, 336.
Emily F. Ayers, Union Road, 331.
D. F. Murphy, Annandale, 326.
Wm. T. McKenna, Montague Cross, 326.
R. H. Rogers, Alberton, 325.
Bruce McLeod, Dunstaffnage, 325.
George R. McLeod, Kinross, 324.
Jas. McLeod, Crapaud West, 323.
Theo. McKinnon, Crapaud West, 315.
Mary A. McDonald, Kinross, 311.
Arthur J. Matheson, Brackley Point, 306.
Artemas Trowsdale, Crapaud West, 304.
James McCabe, Kinross, 303.
Mary Ann Fisher, Rollo Bay Cross.
Annie S. Clarke, Bay View.
John McNeill, Kensington.
Alice M. McKay, Charlottetown.

The following, who previously passed the Junior entrance examination, have now passed in the subjects for the Senior entrance:

John A. Campbell, Whim Road Cross.
Patrick Rice, Victoria Cross.
Jemina Peters, Lower Montague.
Janet E. Sharpe, Kensington.

R. Matheson, of Cardigan, passed in Latin, but no paper was received from him in Mathematics.

No paper was received from No. 306, either in English or in History and Geography.

The following passed the Junior Matricular examination:

Moses Gallant, New Glasgow, 248.
Robert McFadyen, Kingston, 244.
Hattie J. White, White Sands, 244.
Maggie F. Ready, Grand Tracadie, 243.
R. E. Stevenson, New Glasgow, 238.
John H. DeRoche, Wheatley River, 237.
Hugh Campbell, Cumberland, Lot 55, 236.
Matilda McDonald, Georgetown, 232.
Robert McMillan, Alberry Plains, 242.
John A. McLellan, Narrows Creek, 229.
Angelina Orman, Charlottetown, 228.
William McEachern, Summerville, 227.
Emanuel O. McDonald, Narrows Creek, 226.
Alberta Forbes, Murray River, 225.
Annie L. McKinnon, New Annan, 225,
John B. McIntyre, Arlington, 224.
Kate McFarlane, Sea Cow Head, 223.
Cecelia Caldwell, Summerside, 221.
Georgina Sobey, Georgetown, 221.
Ada Underhay, Bay Fortune, 221.
Martin Griffin, Lower Newton, 220.
Nettie B. Gordon, Stanley, 219.
Eddie G. Smith, Hampton, 217.
Annie S. McKinnon, Arlington, 216.
Hugh J. McCormack, Narrows Creek, 215.
Gertie Moore, Crapaud West, 214.
William J. Fisher, Fort Augustus, 213.
Thomas McMillan Eldon, 213.
John A. McDonald, New Zealand, 212.
Malcolm J. Jones, Pownal, 210.
Stanislaus Wedge, Abram's Village, 209.
Alphonse Gaudet, Muddy Creek, 208.
Emily Leslie, Souris West, 208.
Emma Hooper, North Milton, 207.
Matthew J. Redmond, St. Ann's, 207.
John S. O'Neill, Vernon River, 206.
Benjamin Glover, Georgetown, 205.
Jacob B. Dockendorff, Southport, 205.
Emma Edmonds, Elliot Vale, 205.
John A. McDonal, Gaspereaux, 205.
Mary Ann Gallant, Egmont Bay, 203.
John J. McInnis, Lakeville, 202.
Alie E. McLean, Hampton, 201.
John McNevin, Victoria, Lot 29, 201.
Clara J. Vessey, Little York, 201.
Cyriac Gallant, Rustico, 201.
Matilda Barry, Miscouche, 201.
Bella McDonald, Cherry Grove, 200.
William J. Overbeck, Deblois Road, 200.
Charles Saunders, Spring Park, 200.

The College and Normal School will re-open on the 27th inst., at 10. o'clock, a. m.

DEATH OF MRS. CAVEN.

WE feel sure our readers will observe with feelings of regret the death notice of Mrs. Caven, wife of Professor Caven, of the Prince of Wales College, which appears in our obituary column to-day. About two years and a half ago, Mrs. Caven fell into weak health, and although tolerably well at times, she never recovered her wonted vigor. On Tuesday of last week, she was out driving for a while, and went to bed that night as well as she had been for some time. During the night she became very ill, and although on Friday she rallied considerably, she never again rose from her bed. About five o'clock on Saturday morning she suddenly became much worse, and, despite the best of medical aid, she rapidly sank until she peacefully passed away, a few hours later. Her death was a truly Christian one; the last Sacraments of the Church were duly administered to her, and she was fortified for the final summons, by the consolations of our holy religion.

Mrs. Caven, whose maiden name was Catherine Rigg, was the fourth daughter of Thomas Rigg, Farmer, of Mid-Kelton, in the Stuartry of Kirk-Cudbright, Scotland, and, at the time of her death, was fifty-eight years of age. She was married to Mr. Caven in Edinburg in 1855, and was the mother of six children, the eldest and youngest of whom died in Edinburg, in infancy. Mr. Caven and his family came to this Island in August 1869. A brother of Mrs. Caven, Mr. John Rigg, did business in this city some years ago; a sister of hers, who had also been on the Island, was a Mrs. E. G. Henry, who died in New Jersey, a few years ago; another sister is Mrs. Dr. McIntyre, M. P., Souris. Her eldest sister was a nun, and died in Glasgow some years since. The late Right Rev. Dr. Rigg, Bishop of Dunkeld, Scotland, was a first cousin of the deceased lady.

The funeral took place on Monday morning last, and was attended by a large and respectable concourse of people of all creeds. The funeral procession left the house at a quarter to ten o'clock and marched to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, where a Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem was celebrated by His Lordship the Bishop, who was assisted by Rev. Fathers McLean and McElmeel as deacon and sub-deacon, while the ceremonies were directed by Rev. John McDonald. The other priests present were Revs. Pius McPhee, J. C. McDonald, Dr. Walker, A. J. McIntyre and F. X. Gallant. The beautiful and solemn music of the Church, prescribed for such occasions, was excellently rendered by the choir, under the leadership of Rev. F. X. Gallant, while Professor Blanchard presided at the organ. After Mass His Lordship, arrayed in cope and mitre, assisted by the officers of the Mass, proceeded to the catafalque, where he entoned the *Libera*, which was beautifully rendered by the choir. At the conclusion of the *Libera* His Lordship pronounced the absolution. The coffin was then replaced in the hearse, and the cortege reformed and solemnly marched to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road.

To Mr. Caven and his family we tender our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement. *Requiescat in Pace.*

SILK RIBBONS!

Those of our lady readers who would like to have an elegant, large package of extra fine, Assorted Ribbons (by mail), in different widths and all the latest fashionable shades; adapted for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Scarfs, Trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Fancy Work, &c., can get an astonishing big bargain, owing to the recent failure of a large wholesale Ribbon Manufacturing Co., by sending only 25 cents (stamps), to the address we give below.

As a *special offer*, this house will give double the amount of any other firm in America if you will send the names and P. O. address of ten newly married ladies when ordering and mention the name of this paper. No pieces less than one yard in length. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or money cheerfully refunded. Three packages for 50 cents. Address,

LONDON RIBBON AGENCY, JERSEY CITY, N. J. may 16 1 y

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER.

A New York despatch of the 16th inst., says: Steamship *Wielding* which arrived to-day from Hamburg reports that on the 14th, while 30 miles south of Sable Island, at noon, saw the Danish steamer *Thingvalla*, from Copenhagen for New York, with signals of distress. The *Thingvalla* had collided on the 14th at 4 a. m. with the *Geiser* of the same line, from New York, Aug. 11th, for Copenhagen.

The *Geiser* sank in about five minutes. Fourteen passengers and seventeen of the crew, among them Captain Moller, were saved; 72 passengers and 33 of the crew lost. The steamer *Wielding* brought 455 passengers from the *Thingvalla* and those saved from the steamer *Geiser* to New York. The steamer *Thingvalla* will endeavor to reach Halifax, N. S. The *Thingvalla* struck on the starboard side amidships between the coal bunker and the engine room and bored a big hole in her side. The *Thingvalla* had her bows stove in. A very heavy sea and dense fog were experienced throughout the night and early in the morning of August 14th. It is said objects could not be discovered fifty feet away. By reason of the fog, stories differ as to where the liability lies if not due wholly to fog and heavy sea. The boats quickly recoiled and within five minutes the *Geiser* sank The officers and men of the *Thingvalla* did all they could to save the *Geiser's* crew and passengers while still in doubt as to whether the *Thingvalla* was not dangerously disabled, but owing to the heavy sea only thirty-one were saved. No other vessels were near at the time The *Wielding* was on her way to this port and was 100 miles away. At 11.30 o'clock on the morning of the 14th the *Wielding* was sighted and signals of distress made by the *Thingvalla* and a transfer of passengers began. The sea was very heavy, but no mishaps occurred. The passengers and officers of the company were unable to-night to give a list of the lost.

Captain Albero of the *Wielding* tells the following story: At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th of August, passed some wreckage floating in the sea, and suspected that an accident had happened somewhere near us. A little later we sailed through a sea of oil and sighted a broken boat of the *Geiser*. About 11 30 we sighted a steamer northward about 7 miles off, which showed a flag of distress. We ran down to her and she proved to be the *Thingvalla*, and Captain Lamb of the *Thingvalla* came to us in a small boat and begged us to take off the passengers and those who were saved from the *Geiser*. He said his own vessel (the *Thingvalla*) was so badly injured that he expected she would sink any moment. The forward compartment had been completely carried away from half way from deck to below the water line. We sent out three of our boats and the *Thingvalla* lowered two of hers and in five hours had transferred the saved passengers and crew of the *Geiser* and also 455 passengers of the *Thingvalla*. The sea was very rough at the time and the work of transferring passengers was very difficult. An immense hole in the *Thingvalla's* bows was then patched up as well as possible and she started for Halifax. The collision as far as known resulted from fog. The chief officers of each vessel were on deck at the time of the collision.

The official list of the saved and lost from the *Geiser* is as follows:

Lost—Passengers, 80. Crew, 33 Total, 113.

Saved—Passengers, 14. Crew, 17 Officers, 4. Total, 35.

HALIFAX, N S, Aug. 17.—The Danish steamer *Thingvalla*, which ran down and sank the steamer *Geiser* of the same line, arrived in port this morning All day the wharf was black with people eager to inspect the damaged steamer. The majority were surprised to find such a tremendous hole in the steamer's bow. Her bows are completely carried away, the opening extending from the main deck to the keel and 20 feet in width, going clean back to the collision bulkhead, about 30 feet from the bow line.

Capt. Lamb says: "The first officer, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, reported rainy, but no foggy weather. I retired and in a few minutes I heard the telegraph signal for the engines to be reversed. As I was hurrying up a collision occurred. It was a terrific shock, the ships coming together with a frightful crash. Rushing forward I found the *Thingvalla* locked in with another steamer. As I approached I saw a man whom I afterwards found to be the *Geiser's* second officer, jump on to our deck. My steamer had cut right through his room. He was sleeping soundly, and he leaped out of his bunk on to the *Thingvalla's* deck. Not having any idea as to the extent of our damage the officers were already away launching our boats. One of the *Thingvalla's* boats had just been launched when the other steamer went down stern first. The scene was a frightful one. I cannot attempt to describe it. Some of the passengers were rushing madly on deck, while others were crowded in several boats on the water. I learned afterwards that three boat loads had put off just before the ship foundered. I believe a number of the passengers must have been killed in their bunks by the force of the collision, and never knew what happened. As the steamer plunged beneath the water carrying down those on board, she capsized the boats that had got away. The vessels were about 100 or 150 feet apart when the *Geiser* went down. The screams of the drowning lasted two minutes, then suddenly all became quiet. Our three boats returned to land with the saved who had been picked up in the water. I sent our boats back to continue the search for the survivors, but they only returned with the corpse of a woman. Day was just beginning to break when the collision occurred. It was raining, but as the second officer told me just before, it was not foggy. An assistant engineer, who was on the raft with the first and second engineer, was saved with a broken arm, while his two companions were lost.

Capt Moller told a most wonderful story of his escape. He was standing on the *Geiser's* bridge as the steamer settled down, and he jumped into the sea. He felt himself being sucked under, and while struggling to keep afloat, got his legs entangled in a piece of wreckage. He finally succeeded in disengaging himself, and managed to reach the surface again breathless and almost exhausted, when he was rescued by men from the *Thingvalla*.

THE FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION AT EGMONT BAY.

The Feast of the Assumption, the National Feast of the Acadians, was celebrated this year with unprecedented solemnity by the parishioners of Egmont Bay. The morning of the fifteenth dawned without a single cloud. The showers of the preceding day served only to settle the dust, and to give a tint of richer green to the highly cultivated fields of this charming district. High Mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock by the Rev. C. McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, Revds. John A. McDonald and Louis LeBlanc officiating as deacon and sub-deacon respectively The ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. S. Boudreault, P. P. After the Gospel an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Chaisson. He held up to them the bright example of their ancestors, those sturdy pioneers who, though cruelly separated from each other, despoiled of all their earthly possessions and driven, homeless, through trackless forests, nevertheless clung firmly to the faith of their forefathers. He exhorted them to follow in their footsteps, though the trials of their ancestors are not theirs, though the sun of prosperity is now shining upon them, he warned them to be on their gaurd against the dissemination of false principles. After Mass the time was spent in amusements of different kinds, some patronized the swing, others chose to stroll along the beach and inhale the bracing air of the Straits of Northumberland, but the greater number preferred to patronise the tea tables, etc.

During the day the St. Dunstan's College Band, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Sylvere Arsenault, Eccl., discoursed excellent music.

At about three o'clock a first-class entertainment was given in the parish hall, under the musical direction of Mr. Sylvere Arsenault. The programme was both long and varied, and the several pieces were admirably rendered. The song and chorus "Les Montagnards" was exceptionally fine. The day's proceedings were brought to a close at six o'clock by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and the visitors returned to their homes well pleased with the day's enjoyment.—Cor.

RAILWAY SPEED IN ENGLAND.

Railway competition in England takes a peculiar deflection. They do not cut rates but time. For years past the "Flying Scotchman," the great northern train from London to Edinburgh, has been the fastest train in England and the fastest in the world. They used to cover the 394 miles in nine hours. The London and Northwestern company, whose route is six miles longer, is an active competitor for Edinburg travel, and in view of the competition, the Great Northern recently cut its time to eight hours and a half. The Northwestern at first paid no attention to this, content with its superior reputation for comfort and safety. There is a great exodus from London northward at this season of the year, and the Great Northern commenced on August 1 to send its express through in eight hours. Now the Northwestern has walked up, and has begun to make the trip in the same time. The Great Northern runs from King's Cross to Peterborough, 124 miles, without stopping, but the Northwestern will run from London to Crewe, 158 miles, without a halt in three hours and five minutes. This beats the Pennsylvania run from Fort Wayne to Chicago by 12 miles in distance and an hour and five minutes in time. The train will have to run 101 miles in 108 minutes over two watersheds between Carlisle and Edinburgh, of 1,015 and 870 feet respectively. It is announced on pretty good authority that the Great Northern will now cut to seven hours and a half, allowing for stoppages. This will exceed a running average of 60 miles per hour.

Markets.

BOSTON PRICES.

Potatoes—Rose, 50c; Hebrons, 50c; white 40c; Burbanks, 50c; Prolifics, 50c; P. E. Island Chenangos, 45c to 50c; Scotch Champion, 40c; German, 40c.

Oats—No. 1 white, per bushel, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white, per bushel, 43c; No. 1 mixed, per bushel, 43c; No. 2 mixed, per bushel, 41c.

Eggs—Eastern extras, 19c to 20c; P. E. I., 18c; duck eggs, per dozen, 20c.

The arrivals of eggs have been considerably larger than last week, and demand has been rather slow, especially for western. Strictly extra eastern continue in moderate supply, and sell without difficulty at 20c. Choice P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick sell fairly at 18c, but are hard to place at anything above this figure.

Fish—Herring, pickled, Labrador, per brl, $4; bay shore, split, $3.50; round shore, $3; cod, dry, shores, large, $4 to $4.75; cod, dry, shores, medium, $4; plain, No. 3, new mackerel, $15.50; rim, No. 3, new mackerel, $16.

Codfish are in larger supply, and lower, having only a moderate sale at quotations. Box herring firm and in steady demand. Pickled herring steady with a fair inquiry. Mackerel more plenty, and ranging about $1 lower than last week.

ST. JOHN PRICES.

Fish—Codfish, per quintal, large, dry, $4 to $4.25; codfish, per quintal, medium, dry, $4; herring, bay, split, per brl, $2.50 to $2.75.

Oats—Feeding, 50c.
Potatoes, per bushel, 60c.
Eggs per doz., fresh, 16c.

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, $9.75 to $10.50; No. 3, $8.50.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.06 to $0.07
Beef (small) per lb	0.07 to 0.08
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to 0.06
Veal, per pound	0.05 to 0.06
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)	0.15 to 0.18
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	0.16 to 0.18
Turkeys	0.75 to 1.00
Ducks, per pair	0.45 to 0