THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1892.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Ministers Chapleau, Bowell and Tupper will represent Canada in the conference with Newfoundland regarding more cordial trade relations between the two countries. Canada's interests will be quite safe in their hands.

In the death of Tennyson, England loses one of her greatest poets, and the world one of its sweetest singers. Wherever the English language was read or spoken there also was Tennyson read and appreciated. He was the favorite poet with the people of his generation, and by none will he be more generally mourned than the common people of his country. He was their friend, counselor and consoler, and the esteem in which they held him was unbounded. On whoever his mantle may fall it will not be so worthily filled. His death is a national loss, and millions mourn.

And now Rev. Dr. Carman pats Dr. Douglas on the back and shouts "I am with you Dr!" He too has pronounced, in the name of the Methodist body of Canada, against Sir John Thompson being elevated to the premiership. His pronunciamento is having about the same effect as had his rev. colleagues, with the exception that it was more unanimously received—one more man in Canada coinciding with his views. If this party in opposition to Sir John's promotion continues to grow with such alarming rapidity our other two political parties will, a thousand years hence, be unknown to history. All self-imposed duties require years of patient toil for their accomplishment.

A noticeable feature of the present presidential campaign in the United States is that abuse of the opposing candidates does not play such an important part in the issue as on all previous occasions. In fact, so far the complete absence of personalities has been the case. In this respect the campaign is a remarkable one, and without parallel in the history of the Republic. Even Washington himself, when running for President the second time, was made the target for the vituperative attacks of his opponents, and in every succeeding campaign down almost to the present time, scurrility and vituperation, and the character, manners and foibles of the candidates, have been made to do duty for all they were worth.

Affairs in Local Government circles are, just now, exceedingly dull. A big revival meeting or some such boom is necessary to awaken public sentiment to the lasting debt of gratitude we owe our ruling wiseacres for their recent memorable reforms. What though the chief and most diplomatic measure of them all be yet in an embryo state, are not our poor farmers reaping the benefit of the Land Office discounts? The public mind is prone to be fickle, and unless occasionally inoculated with a little of the virus of "Don't you remember what we did for you?", is very apt to lapse into forgetfulness. We would suggest calling another Road Supervisors convention in order to reach the popular chord. In this connection, though, we deem it our duty to state that we are not in accord with the manner of reporting the deliberations of this august body. Fie upon the practice of having it reported only through the columns of the press! Such Solon-like wisdom deserves a better fate. Have the proceedings printed in circular form and distributed broadcast over the Province, and also have copies framed and adorn every telephone pole in the country with one of them.

Our city fathers have at last gone about the question of sewerage for the city in a business-like manner. The bringing of the eminent sanitarian to the city to decide upon the system of sewerage we shall adopt, and prepare estimates as to its cost, was a move in the right direction. That the city is badly in need of sewerage no one will deny, but then we must proceed cautiously in the matter, and adopt that system which will be most advantageous to the city, both from a monetary and sanitary point of view, and can be constructed with less drain on the pockets of our citizens. Col. Waring suggests two plans. By one the sewerage would be used for agricultural purposes; by the other carried out to sea. Either system can be successfully employed, but the cost of one will exceed that of the other. Col. Waring roughly estimated the cost of the system, which would carry our waste out to sea, at $150,000. The other system of sewage farming would probably cost double that amount, but many arguments can be advanced to show that the revenue to be derived from it would almost equal, if not exceed, the difference in expenditure. The sewerage question is an important one to the city, and many can be found who maintain that the work of making a real live, methodical, common-sense move in the matter has been delayed altogether too long. Now that it has again become a live issue we trust to see it carried through in its entirety. Let us have the system that will best serve the purpose. Which we should adopt, we are not better able to say, when Col. Waring has finished his plans, specifications and estimates, which we understand he has been engaged to prepare for the consideration of our citizens.

The campaign in New Brunswick goes merrily and vigorously on. Candidates favorable and unfavorable to Mr. Blair's government have been chosen in nearly all the constituencies. To venture an opinion, as to the outcome of the contest, at this writing would be premature. We will be far better able to tell when it is over. One instance, however, which cannot but tend to give rise to the thought in the mind of an absent, disinterested spectator that Mr. Blair imagines he is playing a very poor hand, is the manner in which he is trying to manipulate hitherto life-long opponents. Several have gone over to his camp, yielding to the allurements of a cabinet preferment or some other recognition. Defections from his ranks have also taken place. As our readers are already aware New Brunswick local politics are of a pretty complicated nature. They are not, as in every other province in the Dominion, run on strict Grit vs Conservative lines. Mr. Blair himself is a grit, but over half his ministers are conservatives. It is the same with the opposition. The game of politics in our sister province seems to be Blair, and those who think with him vs all-comers. To ascertain the political faith of New Brunswick's local representatives one would require a parliamentary companion constantly at his elbow.

Catholicity in the Discovery of America.

No institution in America, is taking a more active part in the celebration of the four hundred anniversary of the discovery of the continent than the Catholic Church. This is singulary befitting; for the story of Catholicity in the Western World is the golden chain that connects the landing of Columbus with 1892.

In this land of destiny Catholicity is no stranger or intruder. Here it proceeded all other creeds and forms of worship. For four hundred years it has blessed the New World with the light of its genius, the glow of its charity, and the inspiring sublimity of its peaceful and imposing presence. Not a Cape or headland has been doubled, not a river has been navigated, not a wilderness has been penetrated or explored, not an important discovery has been made, within the four corners of the hemisphere, but Catholicity has led the way. It stands at the very gate of American history and American civilization. You cannot possibly enter without paying your respects to it. If we have an America to-day—a land of freedom and property—we owe it to the inspiring genius of Catholicity. How beautiful did the late lamented Daniel Dougherty—the silver-tongued orator of America—immortalize this fact. Speaking before the Catholic Congress at Baltimore in 1889, he said:—

"Aye, proclaim it to the four winds of heaven, sound it to the remotest corners of the earth, chase it in epigram, embalm it in song, engrave it on monument and bronze in everywhere—a monk first inspired Columbus with hope; Catholic Sovereigns sent the first ship across the trackless main; the Catholic Columbus with his Catholic crew discovered the continent; a Catholic gave it the name of America; the new found land was dedicated to the patronage of the Blessed Virgin; the first strain of song ever heard along the Western wave was a hymn to the Holy Virgin; the earliest worship of the true God was the holy sacrifice of the Mass; the first martyrs that ever rose from the fire of sacrifice to heaven; were Catholics; the first institution of learning and the first institution of charity were Catholic, etc."

We see, therefore, that the discovery the evangelization and the civilization of the Western World were pre-eminently a Catholic enterprise. Protestantism had no share whatever in the grand achievement. It did not then exist. The successors of Columbus were also Catholics, sent out by Catholic governments. It would be injustice not to mention a few of these eminent men. The Cabots erected the Cross on Cape Cod, over a century before the grim and intolerant Puritan set his foot on Plymouth Rock—"the Blarney stone of America." The gay and accomplished Cathalic Cavalier, Ojeda "who was as pious as a monk and as brave as his own bright sword," settled the Isthmus of Darien in 1510. The pious Magellan was the first to raise the Cross on Cape Horn; and his fleet, for the first time in the world's history, circumnavigated our globe. The eminent discoverers Balboa, Cortez and Verazzani, were also most religious sons of the old Church. But to come to our own political division of the continent, are not the illustrious Catholic Cartier, the discoverer of Canada; Champlain, the first and best governor of New France; Marquette, the discoverer of the upper Mississippi; the fearless and gallant La Salle—the pioneer navigator of the great Lakes—are not these names for every Canadian to conjure by? Such are a few of the first Catholic discoverers, who left behind them bright "footprints on the sands of time." Their names shed a lustre on our early history. More clear-headed, enterprising, unselfish men never lived. In all that signifies humanity—in piety, bravery, enterprise—they were an honor to our faith, men "without fear and without reproach."

There is another class of men whom we should not overlook in connection with the early history of the Western World. The Catholic Missionaries of France and Spain, let them never be forgotten. If ever Apostles trod this earth, since the days of the twelve, they were surely those illustrious Jesuits, Dominicans and other Religious, who were the first to carry the glad tidings of Redemption to the benighted children of the West. We tread this soil with more firmness, when we remember that it was these Heaven-inspired men, who loved and practiced our own glorious faith, that first touched this continent with the Gospel of mercy and peace, and firmly planted the Cross on its virgin shores.

The Sewerage Question.

Saturday, the City Council met in committee to hear a report and receive information concerning a system of sewerage for the city. For the following report of the meeting we are indebted to the Examiner: Col. George Waring, sanitary engineer, who has been here for the past week taking observations and looking into the matter, spoke of several systems of sewerage. First, the pumping (of all on to a sewage farm. This system was found much more expensive than the system of placing a reservoir somewhere in the vicinity of Queen's Wharf, and having all sewers in the centre of the town flow into it by gravitation. The sewage of the east and west of the city on flat lowlands would, however, have to be pumped into the reservoir; this reservoir to have a pipe from it along the bottom of the river to the channel and emptied on the outgoing of the tide, say one hour after the tide begins to go out, thus having all matter go right out the harbor with the tide.

The tank or reservoir will be capable of holding from three to four hundred thousand gallons, considered amply large for all the sewerage coming between tides. Col. Waring says that no odor of any kind that would be objectionable to the people would come from the reservoir, the engine and pump used for the pumping of the sewerage would be in the same building the tank would be in, and ventilation from the reservoir by the chimney used for the steam boiler. At every emptying of the reservoir, the sides would be washed down with hose, thus keeping it clean and not allowing any matter to decay. The bottom of this tank would be about the low water level. The total cost of this whole system of sewerage, as Col. Waring says, on the basis of wages, etc., paid in other countries, would reach $150,000, and he says that as our soil is easily handled, no rocks or quicksand to contend with, the cost would be materially less. Col. Waring also recommend's that as our streets are a hundred feet wide, a pipe be put down two feet from the property lines on each side, thus carrying the laying of fifty feet of pipe from each building to the centre of the street. In this way a sewer would be made. Our street of less than a hundred feet wide would only have one sewer in the centre.

After much other talk pro and con, the committee meeting came to a close.

ON THE RAIL.

III

ACROSS THE PRAIRIES.

Brandon, on the Assiniboine, is a city of about five thousand five hundred population, and is rapidly growing. It has an altitude of 1,150 feet, and is beautifully situated on an acclivity rising from the Assiniboine. It is lighted by electricity, and has waterworks and sewerage in course of construction. Brandon has many fine public and private buildings, churches, schools, a fine convent, post office, banks, hotels, etc., and many elegant mercantile establishments. It is the largest grain market in Manitoba, and has many large elevators, as well as a flouring mill and a saw mill. The country round Brandon is well settled and farming is very extensively carried on. About two miles from the city across the Assiniboine, is situated the experimental farm of six hundred and forty acres, established by the Federal Government. The different grains and roots raised on this farm show the fallacy of the contention, by some, that Manitoba is not suitable for any kind of farming except wheat growing.

About four miles from the city is the celebrated Saunderson farm. This farm is owned and cultivated by Mr. J W Saunderson, and consists of upwards of three thousand acres. Mr. Saunderson commenced farming about nine years ago, on the smallest scale and with very limited means. He has about two thousand five hundred acres of land in one block, and all this, with the exception of about four hundred acres of oats, was under wheat this year. When the farm was visited the wheat had been all cut and threshing was going on. The threshing is all done by steam and straw is used for firing. A machine threshes from fifteen hundred to two thousand bushels a day. It is placed in a central point among the stooks, and the grain is drawn to it by teams. At the Saunderson farm there were two machines in operation, and two waggons were employed to haul grain to each of them. A team drew up on each side of the thresher, and the sheaves were pitched on to the table from each side simultaneously when the bands were cut and they were fed to the mill. The grain is threshed, shaken and fanned. The clean wheat comes out in a shoot on the side, and falls into bags placed there to receive it. These bags are tied, loaded on teams, and hauled off to the elevators. The straw comes out from the rear of the machine and is moved away by a team of horses. When all the stooks in this locality have been threshed, the mill is moved to another place, and the straw is burned. Mr. Saunderson has sixteen or seventeen binders, about sixty horses, and employes in harvest time about eighty hands. He expects to have about sixty thousand bushels of wheat this year. He is a Scotchman and is only about forty years of age.

Mr. Daly, M. P., the clever representative of the Selkirk division of Manitoba in the House of Commons, resides at Brandon. He is a lawyer with a good practice. Here were also met Mr. John Dyke Government Emigration agent at Liverpool, and Mr. Ronald Macdonald of Cluny castle, Aberdeen, Scotland. Mr. Macdonald is Factor for Lady Cathcraft, who is interested in several Crofter settlements in Manitoba. Up to the time of meeting with him he had visited the Crofter Settlements at Killarney and Salt Coats, and was on his way to Moosomin. He reported those whom he had visited as prosperous and contented. Other gentlemen with whom a very pleasant day was spent at Brandon included Messrs. George Craig, a leading dry goods merchant of Winnipeg; William M. Gardiner of the Hudson's Bay Co., Fort MacLeod, Alberta; and John Mallabar, a prominent merchant of Brandon. In company with these the visit to the experimental farm and the Saunderson farm already alluded to, as well as other points of interest was made. The drive to these places was after a pair of Mr. T. E. Kelly's best horses. Mr. Kelly has one of the best equipped livery stables in Manitoba. Across the river right opposite the city of Brandon is a handsome large building, which was found, on enquiry, to be an Insane Asylum, and regrettable to state the evidences are that the number of inmates is increasing; for a large addition to the building is being erected. Of Brandon as well as of other towns in those parts it must be remembered that it is not more than nine or ten years old.

After leaving Brandon, the railway draws away from the Assiniboine, and after a couple of hundred miles passes through a rolling or undulating prairie for the next four hundred miles or so. In this distance the principal towns are Broadview, with a population of six hundred; Qu'Appelle, population about a thousand, and Regina with a population of about two thousand two hundred. This is the capital of the Province of Assiniboia and the seat of Government of the Northwest Territories, as well as the residence of the Lieut.-Governor of these Territories. After Regina comes Moosejaw, population about six hundred. Swift current, three hundred; Medicine Hat, with about a thousand population and Calgary near the foot hills of the Rocky mountains. It has a population of about four thousand five hundred, and its altitude is 3,388 feet. At Regina the Northwest Mounted Police have their head quarters; they have also stations at Calgary and other places along the line. Apart from the towns already named and some others of less importance, scarcely anything can be seen during the whole day's journey than a treeless prairie rolling away to meet the horizon on either side; vast in its extent, and monotonous in its continuity. On these broad plains few evidences of human habitation can be seen. There are here and there small lakes, some of them fresh; but the greater number alkaline. In a few valleys flocks of sheep and herds of cattle may be found. Now and then an antelope, a coyote or a prairie dog is roused from his lair by the noise of the train and scampers off across the plain. Here and there Indian villages are squatted and at the stations, the Indians and squaws are found offering for sale samples of their handiwork. Buffalo trails are found in some places and numerous piles of Buffalo bones await shipment along the line. This is all that is left of these noble animals, whose race is about extinct.

As the train rolls westward the cypress hills rise up on the left, like so many sand-dunes, against the horizon. Farther west still the hills assume a different appearance. They look as if thrown up by some violent eruption. Then again they assume the form of so many forts built by human hands. At Medicine Hat, a stop of thirty minutes was made, and an opportunity was afforded of paying a fraternal visit to Mr. Drinnan, editor of the Times. Calgary is eight hundred and forty miles west from Winnipeg. It is situated in a beautiful plateau between lofty hills and is encircled by the Bow and Elbow Rivers whose water join a little south of the city. It has already some magnificent buildings and several more are in course of erection. These buildings are of free-stone found in abundance in the vicinity. It is lighted by electricity and has a system of water works and sewerage. It has several fine hotels and two daily papers. Calgary is surrounded by a great ranching country. From here a branch railway runs north to Edmonton. This is the best farming section of Alberta. At Calgary is situated St. Mary's mission in charge of the Oblate Fathers. Rev Father Lestanc is Rector at present. Just now venerable Father LaCombe, the celebrated missionary is sojourning here. Father Andre, another old missionary of the Oblates is in the hospital here. He is the Father who attended Reil when under sentence of death at Regina. The church is a fine stone building commenced in 1889. The nuns of the Holy name of Jesus and Mary have a Convent and school here, and the Grey nuns from Montreal are in charge of the hospital. A splendid new hospital is in course of erection. The white peaks of the Rockies, broken and irregular are in view and I am anxious for the ascent. Ere you here from me again, I trust I shall have crossed them in safety.

M

IV.

OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

The train was two hours late leaving Calgary, on the morning of the 26th Sept. This, under ordinary circumstances, is usually regarded as something very disagreeable; but in this instance it tended to enhance the pleasure of the journey westward, inasmuch as it was broad day light before the entrance to the Rockies was reached. Cochrane, an extensive ranching district is about twenty miles west from Calgary. Here, on the grassy "benches" or terraces could be seen in the grey of morning, numbers of horses, cattle and sheep. Looking to the left a good view of the foot-hills is obtained, as they rise tier upon tier, their sides covered with grass, fast loosing its verdure, or studded with stunted trees, already assuming autumnal colors. Behind these rise the irregular and broken summits of the snow-covered Rocky mountain range.

As the train advances the mountains seem quite near and appear to plant their huge bulks right across the way and render passage impossible. Presently a point is reached, where the Bow River emerges from the mountains, and the train enters the "gap" between two walls of dizzy height. The Rockies are now fairly entered. On the left Pigeon Mount, Wind Mount and the Three Sisters rise their lofty pinnacles to the clouds, their jagged profiles clearly outlined against the horizon. On the right huge snow-laden promontories elevate their castellated heights for thousands of feet, the rays of the morning sun stroaking their sides in crimson and gold. For about twenty miles the train passes through scenery of this kind; An observation car is put on, and the best possible view of the mountains, on both sides, is obtained. In the meantime the Stations of Canmore and Anthracite are passed. The former is a railway divisional point, and the latter, as its name would indicate, is in the midst of an extensive coal-mining district.

At Banff are located the Rocky Mountain Park and the celebrated Hot Springs. This park is a national reservation, twenty-six miles long and ten miles wide. It embraces parts of the valleys of the Bow, Spray and Cascade rivers, Devils Lake, and several mountain ranges. This place exhibits a great variety of most beautiful scenery accessible from good points of view. On one side rises Cascade Mount, nearly 10,000 feet; not far from it Mount Peechee lifts its sharp cone fully that distance; Twin Peaks tunnel, and Sulphur Mount, all cluster round the park. In the last named mountain the hot sulphur springs take their rise. One of the most interesting places at Banff is the cave where the water from the hot springs is covered in. This is a beautiful natural grotto, about forty five feet high from the water, and about fifty feet in diameter at the base. It narrows till it terminates cone-shaped at the top. From its sides hang jagged edges of rock. The lower part has been walled round with masonry. Within this several springs are bubbling up, and the water is about five feet in depth. Two nice houses have been built here; one for the use of the Keepers and the other for visitors, and all who may desire to bathe in the waters. From the last-named house a passageway or tunnel about one hundred feet in length leads to the grotto. A bath in this nice warm water is about as enjoyable as anything imaginable. Besides the cave there is here also the "basin" outside of the house about the same in size as the cave, where other springs rise. Visitors can have their choice of bathing places, in the "Cave" or "Basin." The water in the latter is considerably warmer than in the grotto. The village of Banff consists of several hotels, a few stores and residences and two small churches. The largest and best equipped hotel is that of the C. P. R. Co. It is large, elegantly furnished and equipped with all modern improvements. It is situated at the foot of sulphur mountain, overlooking the beautiful falls of the Bow River. Ascending Tunnel Mount by a zig zag road, a grand view is obtainable. The "Cascade," "Twin Peaks" and numerous other mountains raise their turreted and cast lated sides around you, and below Devil's Lake, and the Bow River, in its various meanderings are plainly visible. Looking westward through the defiles of the mountains beautiful vistas open up before you. The rays of the declining sun, appearing through rifts in the clouds, fall across the snow that perpetually lingers on the mountain sides and streak it as with burnished gold.

Laving Banff, the railway runs along the Bow River for some distance, and skirts Vermillion lakes. The mountain scenery along the line cannot be described; it has to be seen to be fully appreciated. Pilot Mount, Castle Mount, Copper Mount are among some of the more lofty promontories passed on right and left. As the summit is approached Mount Hector comes into view, and a little farther on Mount Stephen is reached. This is the summit of the Rockies. At this point the road bed is 5,296 feet above the level of the sea, and, almost perpendicularly over head, Mount Stephen rises to a height of eight thousand feet. On its shoulder, is seen a green glacier, said to be eight hundred feet in thickness. The scenery here is sublime and awful. The railway clings to the mountain side, at the left, and on the right, the river appears as a silver thread, a thousand feet down the valley. Up the steep mountain side, a zig zag trail marks the path of silver miners. On the north a beautiful mountain, valley stretches away before you flanked by huge white glacier-bound peaks. Over the tree-tops, behind Mount Stephen, the spires of Cathedral Mount, now and then appear. While making the ascent, the rivers, as a matter of course, all flowed in an opposite direction from that of the train; but now, that the summit is reached they all flow in the contrary direction, and seem as if racing with the engine down western slopes. The Wapta or Kicking Horse river here runs along, at times parallel with the road. The narrow valley of this river divides the Otter tail and Van Horne ranges of mountains. Through a narrow canyon the river seems to dispute the passage with the railway. Presently the mountain sides enclosing the canyon, become almost vertical, and rise thousands of feet within a stones throw of each other. Down this chasm the train and river rush together. Indeed the train would appear to be leaping from side to side, from one ledge of solid rock to another. Meantime the towering cliffs almost shut out the sun light. Finally after passing through this terrible gage, the train emerges into daylight as Golden is reached. Here the Columbia River comes into view, running north. On the west side of the Columbia the Selkirk mountains, rising from their forest-clad bases, lift their ice-crowned heads into the sky. Parallel with them, on the east side of the Columbia, are the Rockies. From Golden to Donald the railway runs along the Columbia on the face of the lower beach of the Rockies with the Selkirks in full view on the opposite side. Down the sides of the last named mountains many soft green streaks indicate the paths of avalanches.

Donald is reached about half-past twelve in the day. This is the terminus of the western division of the road. It is charmingly situated in the shadow of the Selkirks. Here the watches are put back another hour to conform with the Pacific standard. Our time now is four hours behind Charlottetown local time. In my next I will give some account of the passage of the Selkirks.

M.

The surviving seal in the fountain in the gardens died Monday night.

Diphtheria of a virulent form is again very prevalent at St. John's Newfoundland.

A grand Literary and Musical entertainment will be held in St. Patrick's Hall next Wednesday evening. Admission 15 cents.

A hybrid between the black currant and the gooseberry has been produced by an English gardener. Its fruit resembles the black currant in size and a red gooseberry in color, has a hairy covering, and is seedless. The flavor partakes of both the black currant and the gooseberry, being, in the opinion of the originator, superior to either.

James Murphy, a carpenter of Montague, attended the Exhibition at Georgetown on Wednesday, but since that date no trace of him could be found. Yesterday morning, however, his dead body was found floating in the water near the Railway wharf at Georgetown. It is supposed he was drowned but the cause is unknown. Mr. Murphy was last seen alive about 5 o'clock Wednesday evening, and was then going in the direction of the ferry wharf, evidently with the intention of going home. He was aged about 40, an inoffensive and obliging man, and leaves a wife and little girl.

King's County Exhibition.

(Continued from first page)

Crab Apples.

Collection of not less than 3 sorts, 20 of each sort—1, Reta Owen, Cardigan; 2, Mrs Wm McIntyre, New Perth; 20 transcendant—1, Reta Owen, Cardigan; 2, Charlotte Macdonald, New Perth. 10 golden—1, Mrs Wm McIntyre, New Perth; 2, Peter Owen, Cardigan. 20 hyslop—1, Minnie M Robertson, New Perth; 2, John Robertson, do. 20 Siberian—1, Ronald McCormack, Narrow's Creek; 2, Howard Campbell, Whim Road. 20 other variety—1, Mrs Norton, Brudenell; 2, Tillie Moar, Commercial Cross.

Plums.

20 red magnum bonum—1, John Hamilton, New Perth; 2, John Tynan, St Mary's Road. 20 yellow magnum bonum—1, Ronald McCormack, Narrow's Creek; 2, Geo McCormack, do. 20 Moore's Arctic—1, John Robertson, New Perth; 2, Ronald McCormack, Narrow's Creek. 20 blue or purple—1, Eva Bulpitt, Rosneath; 2, John Robertson, New Perth. 20 damsons—1, Mrs. Michael Christian, Grand River; 2, Reta Owen, Cardigan. 20 other variety—1, Alex Bell, Murray Harbor South; 2, Ronald McCormack, Narrow's Creek.

Pears.

5 fall-mish beauty—1, Mrs Samuel Beck, Murray Harbor South; 2, Joe Macdonald Panmure Island. 5 Bell Lucra Ive—1, John Robertson, New Perth; 2 Percy Robertson, do. 5 Bartlette—1, John Robertson, New Perth. 5 other variety—1, Percy Robertson, New Perth; 2, Lelia McDonald, do.

Judges—Mrs Cuddy, Murray River; Mrs H L McDonald, Cardigan; Rev Stephen Phelan, Georgetown.

FLORICULTURE.

Cut Flowers or in Pots.

Asters, not less than 4 colors—1 Olive McLeod, M H South; 2 Mrs Alex Hamilton, New Perth. Balsams, not less than 4 colors—1 Mrs Norton, Brudenell. Carnations, not less than 4 colors—1 Mrs Norton, Brudenell; 2 Mrs Alex. Hamilton, New Perth. Dahlias, not less than 4 colors—1 Flora McDonald, M H South; 2 May Easton, Georgetown. Gladiolus, not less than 4 colors—1 Mrs Norton, Brudenell; 2 Mrs James Cuddy, Murray River. Geraniums in flower—1 Mrs Norton, Brudenell; 2 William Campbell, Georgetown. Fuchias in flower—1 Alice Norton, Brudenell. Everlasting flowers—1 Alice Norton, Brudenell; 2 Mrs A Hamilton, New Perth. Collection of foliage plants, not including geraniums—G F Donahue, Rosneath. Hand bouquet of flowers—1 Alice Norton, Brudenell; 2 Miss Hamilton, Georgetown. Table bouquet of flowers—1 Mrs Norton, Brudenell; 2 Mrs John Smith, Georgetown.

Judges—Same as in last class.

WOOLEN AND FLAX GOODS.

10 yds black full dress cloth—1 Mrs Malcolm McLellan, Narrows Creek; 2 Mrs John Ross, Union Road; 3 Flora A McLellan, Narrows Creek. 10 yds gray full dress cloth—1 Edward Munn, Rosneath; 2 Mrs John Cantello, Grand River; 3 Mrs R McCormack, Narrows Creek. 10 yds woman's wear (plain)—1 Mrs M McLellan, Narrows Creek; 2 Mrs John R McDonald, Burnt Point; 3 Eliza McDonald, Grand River. 10 yds woman's wear (fancy)—1 Mrs J McEachern, De Gros Marsh; 2 Mrs D McLellan, Narrows Creek; 3 Mrs R McCormack, do. 10 yds fancy shirting (all wool)—1 Mrs M J Campbell, Cardigan North; 2 Mrs John Dewar, Brudenell; 3 Jessie Cantello, Grand River. 10 yds white flannel (twilled)—1 Mrs John McEachern, De Gros Marsh; 2 Mrs John R McDonald, Burnt Point. 10 yds white flannel (plain)—1 Sarah Macdonald, Little Pond; 2 Mrs J Norton, Annandale. 10 yds wool carpet—1 Hannah Donahue, Rosneath; 2 Mrs John McEachern, De Gros Marsh. Shawl—1 Mrs M J Campbell, Cardigan North; 2 Miss Catherine Ross, Union Road. Pair blankets—1 Mrs Hugh McPhee, Mitchell River; 2 Mrs Robert Shaw, New Perth. Horse rug—1 Mrs Chas Coffin, St Peter's Bay; 2 Mrs John Cantello, Grand River. Knit or woven counterpane—1 Mrs John Knight, Georgetown; 2 Mrs Robert Shaw, New Perth. Heart rug (all wool)—1 Maggie C Stewart, Brudenell; 2 Mrs Leslie Poole, Lower Montague; 3 Mrs Arthur Gordon, Rosneath. Drugget shirt—1 Mrs P Flannigan, Georgetown Royalty; 2 Mrs John Dewar, Brudenell. 2 pair socks—1 Mrs J Norton, Annandale; 2 Ellen Norton, do; 3 Maggie Clarke, Grand River. 2 pair stockings—1 Mrs J Norton, Annandale; Ellen Norton, do. Pair winter gloves—1 Flora A McLellan, Narrows Creek; 2 Mrs John Lavers, Georgetown. Pair wristlets—1 Mrs E McGregor, Cardigan; 2 Mrs Donald Stewart, Upton. Collection of knit goods—1 Mrs John McNeill, New Perth; 2 Mrs E McGregor, Cardigan.

FLAX MANUFACTURE.

Half dozen towels—1 Sarah Macdonald, Little Pond; 2 Mrs Robert Shaw, New Perth. Table cloth—1 Mrs Michael Macdonald, Grand River; 2 Mrs Michael Christian, do. Sample flax (hackled)—1 Hannah Donahue, Rosneath. Half dozen grain sacks—1 Robert Shaw, New Perth. Pair sheets—1 Mrs M McDonald, Grand River; 2 Mrs M Christian, do.

Judges—Mrs D B McPhee, Georgetown.

FANCY WORK.

Selection of fancy work—1 Clemmie Macdonald, Panmure Island; 2 Kate McAulay, Murray Harbor South; 3 Marion Macdonald, Georgetown Royalty. Selection of lace work—1 Euphemia McPherson, Union Road; 2 Mrs W D McIntyre, Montague Bridge. Fancy work of other kind—1 Charlotte Macdonald, New Perth; 2 Maud Jenkins; Georgetown. Painting, framed—1 Annie McDonald, Georgetown; 2 May L Goff, Cardigan. Fancy needlework—1 Annie Macdonald, Georgetown; 2 Nellie Westaway, do. Fancy knitting or crochet—1 Mary Henry, Georgetown; 2 Mrs W D McIntyre, Montague.

Judges—A C Macdonald, Montague; Mrs Wm Prowse, Murray Harbor; Miss Nellie Murphy, Georgetown.

FISH.

Quintal dry codfish—1 Richard Jordon, Murray Harbor beach. Quintal dry hake—1 Richard Jordon, Murray Harbor beach. Case 1 doz canned lobsters, unlabelled—1 D J McCormack, Boughton Island. Half barrel mackerel (James) Hemphill, Georgetown; 2 do. 10 pounds sounds—1 Richard Jordan, Murray Harbor beach. Quart codfish oil—1 Richard Jordon, Murray Harbor beach; 2 do.

Judges—W H Prowse, Murray Harbor; J M Aitken, Montague Bridge; B E Allen, Boughton Island; Wm McLeod, Georgetown.

LEATHER AND HARNESS.

Side Sole leather—1, Jas Cogswell, Georgetown; 2, Peter Hume, Brooklyn, Lot 61. Side grained leather—1, Peter Hume, Brooklyn, Lot 61; 2, Jas Cogswell, Georgetown. Side calfskin—1, Peter Hume, Brooklyn, Lot 61; 2, J Cogswell, Georgetown. Side harness leather—1, Hunter, Georgetown; 2, J Cogswell, do.

Judges—Same as in previous class.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collection native insects—1, Edward Poole, Lower Montague. Collection native birds—1, Robt W Stewart, Brudenell; 2, do. Collection wood-turning—1 R G McAulay, Georgetown Royalty. Butter tub, hardwood—Angus E McPadyen, Greek River. Pork barrel, hardwood—Angus E McPadyen, Greek River. Collection basketwork, color—1, Peter Stewart, Brudenell River; 2, R W Stewart, Brudenell. Panel door, unpainted—1, Wellington McLaren, New Perth; 2, William Rivers, Georgetown. Half thousand shingles—1, Mel McKenzie, Cardigan; 2, do. Group of Cardigan—A H Parker, Georgetown. Dozen brick—1, Robt Stewart, Montague; 2, do. Collection of tin work—1, Jas Kennedy, Georgetown. Rack for feeding stock—Jas D Dewar, Brudenell.

Judges—Wm Moar, Brudenell River; John Rawlins, Lot 64.

THE RACES

were called at 2 o'clock. The officers were: Judges—Jas McDonald, V. S., Summerside, starter; Daniel Macdonald, Montague; Allan Bolmer, Souris. Distance Judge—Otto Poole, Lower Montague. Timers—John Macdonald, Souris; Dr. Stewart, Georgetown. When but two heats of the three-minute class and one of the 2.40 class had been finished, the rain came down in torrents, and a postponement was made till the following day. Following are the summaries:

Georgetown Driving Park, Exhibition Races, Oct 5 and 6, 1892. Three-minute class. Purse $90, divided. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

W W Jenkins, Georgetown, b s Almont M., by Hernando, 2891 (Hayden)	1	1	1
John Maclean, Souris, b s Billy McKie, by All Right, 5817 (Curtis)	2	2	2
Jas. Daley, Georgetown, bl m. Del a, by Abdallah Messenger 4669 (McCabe)	3	3	2

Time—2.54; 2.50; 2.51½.

Same days and track. 2.40 class. Purse $50, divided. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Dr. C L Burns, Georgetown, br m Minnie Morgan, by Harry Morgan (Steele)	1	1	1
W A Robinson, Parkside Farm, Summerside, br s Ralston, by General Benton, 1755, (Houghton)	2	4	2
John Maclean, Souris, b g Nelson, by Sir Roberts (Curtis)	3	2	4
J McCabe, Montague Cross, br m Fairy Queen, by Dean Swift, 10798 (McCabe)	4	3	3

Time—2.51; 2.42½; 2.41¾.

Almont Wilkes, 2.21¼, Parkside, 2.24 and the yearling Parkland 2.58, gave exhibitions of speed, but the track was too heavy for fast work. Parkland however, trotted a half in 1.20.

Personal.

Fredk. Morrow, Esq., has been appointed sub-Collector of Customs for the port of Souris.

Mr. H. E. Smallpiece, for many years the energetic business manager of the Toronto World, has resigned.

Messrs. T. H. Mahoney, O. P. Littledale and P. McKeever, of Boston, are on the Island in quest of potatoes. The two former are located in this city, the latter in Summerside.

Professor Saunders, Canadian Commissioner at the World's Fair, was here last week interviewing Premier Peters and others concerning this Province's exhibit at the Exposition.

Mr. F. W. Sumner has been elected Mayor of Moncton by acclamation. The vacancy was caused by the late Mayor Snow's recent mysterious disappearance. It is Mr. Sumner's third term.

Col. George E. Waring, jr., of Newport, R. I., arrived here Wednesday evening last, to decide upon a system of sewerage for the city. Col. Waring is one of the foremost Sanitary Engineers of the present day.

Mr. J. B. Pratt, of Pownal, has been appointed assistant professor of mathematics and the preparatory course in this institution. Mr. Pratt is an experienced teacher, and has an excellent reputation in the profession.—Collegium.

The Rev. John J. Chisholm, who has been pastor at Heatherton, Antigonish county, N. S., for the last seventeen years, has been appointed parish priest of Pictou, and will enter upon his new charge on the first of November. Rev. Roderick McDonald, P. P. of Pictou, replaces Father Chisholm at Heatherton.

Lord Donnington, hitherto a staunch Protestant, has become a Catholic. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. He is a Justice of the Peace and D. L. for the county of Lancaster and magistrate in Derby and Leicester and is the patron of eight church livings. He assumed the name of Abney-Hastings under the will of his wife's kinsman, Sir Charles Abney-Hastings.

Major Joseph Magone arrived at Chicago last week, completing a walk of 2,100 miles from John Day, Grant county, Oregon. Major Magone started in July, and with the exception of swimming a river in Oregon on a mule's back, walked every step of the way to Chicago to attend the dedicatory exercises of the World's Columbian Exhibition. Mayor Magone is 82 years old.

Father Hermann Blumenscat, S. J., the devoted priest who by his own choice has been living with the cholera patients on Swinburne Island, N. Y., for some time past, is not allowed to communicate, even by fumigated letter, with the rest of the world. All that is known of him is that he reached the Island in time to give the last Sacraments to a Catholic man dying of the cholera, and that he is allowed to say Mass.

The completion by Hon. Mr. Bowell of a quarter of a century of public life is an event of no common occurrence. Of the 182 members of the House of Commons returned at the first general election after confederation, only four, besides the Minister of Militia, have got continually down to the present time namely: Mr. Bourassa, of St. John's; Mr. Geoffrion, of Vercheres; Hon. Mr. Costigan and Mr. Rochard, of Iberville. From his own province Mr. Bowell is the only member having so long an unbroken experience in parliament.

Mr. Daniel H. Macgowan, conductor on the Island Railway has tendered his resignation and left this morning for St. Paul, Minn., where he has secured a lucrative position in an agricultural machinery manufacturing establishment Saturday evening a number of Charlottetown's business and professional men and Mr. Macgowan's brother officials, entertained him at an oyster supper at the Hotel Davies, where they presented him with an address and a beautifully chased solid gold watch, suitably engraved. Mr. Macgowan has been a conductor on the road the past 18 years, having been appointed to the position shortly after the work was constructed. He leaves for his new home with the best wishes of hosts of friends for his future success.

Yesterday a young lad named William Aylward, aged about 15, who for some time past has been pilfering the cash drawer in the office of Ronald McMillan, coal dealer, was hauled in. Aylward's incursions to the office were generally made during dinner hour, when the clerk was absent. Yesterday floor Campbell secreted himself in the office and the clerk had hardly departed five minutes when the youthful burglar entered through a window and proceeded to rifle the till. Aylward although young in years, is old in such feats of sanitidexterity. This is the first time, though the law has had him in its clutches. Another young lad named McCormack was arrested last night as an accomplice of Aylward's