THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1887.

Legal Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, whether it is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

All matter intended for publication in the Herald, should be in our office by noon on Tuesday of each week. Advertisers wishing to have their advertisements changed, should advise us on Saturday morning, in order to ensure the desired change on the ensuing week.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of President Cleveland, read at the opening of Congress, in Washington, last week, will probably be productive of more discussion than the official utterance of the Chief Magistrate of the United States has caused for some time. It is brief and to the point. It deals with a single question of national interest, but one which is of the very greatest importance to the people of the country, viz., the tariff question. The President urgently recommends the revision of the present tariff laws, in order that the accumulation of surplus revenue in the Treasury may be prevented, and that the taxation of the people may be lessened.

The financial condition of the United States is, just at present, somewhat peculiar; the Government find themselves possessed of many millions of dollars, which are locked up in the Treasury vaults, and which they are unable to put in circulation. These large amounts of the nation's money, being thus withheld from the Banks and withdrawn from the ordinary channels of circulation, necessarily cause a stringency in the money markets and threaten a financial crisis of no mean proportions. This condition of affairs has been brought about by the inability of the Government to retire any of their bonds for some years to come. In July last they called in all the bonds which they could redeem at pleasure, and it appears that no more will mature before the year 1891. Up to the month of July there was no trouble in finding an outlet for the money in the Treasury, as the amounts received in one month for customs and excise were, the next month, paid out in the redemption of bonds, thus gradually reducing the national debt. In August, the danger which now threatens the country became apparent, and the Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular setting forth that the outstanding unmatured bonds would be redeemed at a stipulated premium. This plan was not productive of very beneficial results, as the amounts forthcoming were quite small, the holders of the bonds, doubtless, considering that no better investment of their money could be made were they to dispose of the bonds at the premium offered. It was, consequently, evident that this arrangement was wholly inadequate to the existing emergency. It is clear, therefore, that the only way out of the difficulty is a revision of the tariff laws. The income, of the Government over expenditure, including interest on the public debt, is about one hundred million dollars annually, and the locking up of this much money in the Treasury vaults would be a matter of the most serious consequence to the country.

The necessity of inaugurating such changes in the tariff arrangements as will meet the circumstances of the case is, doubtless, admitted by all public men in the United States; but it is also quite likely that there is much divergency of opinion as to the exact form in which such changes should be brought about. President Cleveland, in boldly coming out and advocating such a revision as he believes will have the desired effect, by the reduction of the duties on some imports, shows that he has the courage of his convictions. The President might simply have intimated, in an indefinite manner, the desirability of such changes in the tariff as would tend to bring about the end desired; but he has not hesitated to lay down the lines upon which he would wish the revision to proceed. It will also be remembered that this is the last annual Message that shall be submitted to Congress before the next Presidential election, which takes place this coming autumn. What effect his declaration in favor of a tariff revision may have upon his chances of re-election, for he is pretty generally regarded as a candidate for a second term, it is not very easy to conjecture. The Democratic party, to which he belongs, are said to be mostly free-traders; while the Republicans, and a small minority of the Democrats, are protectionists. The House of Representatives is Democratic, but the Senate is Republican by a majority of one. Under all these circumstances it is doubtful whether or not the President's ideas of tariff revision will be endorsed by the present Congress, if the same close it is not unlikely that some changes, to meet the existing emergency, will be made. Moreover, it is quite probable that the subject of President Cleveland's Message will be tested at the national elections next autumn.

In the recommendations which the President makes the entire withdrawal of the advantages which the nation has derived from the policy of protecting native industries is not, by any means, contemplated. "Our progress towards a wise conclusion," says the President, "will not be improved by dwelling upon the cries of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets; it is a condition which confronts us, not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we owe our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant, and the persistent claim made in certain quarters, that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good. The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can be and should be done with safety to all our industries without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our working men need, and with benefit to them and all our people by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts."

HOW COMMERCIAL UNION IS REGARDED IN ENGLAND.

The London *Globe* of the 24th ultimo, referring to the speeches recently delivered in Montreal by Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. J. A. Chapleau, says:

"The speeches of the Canadian Ministers, Sir H. Langevin and the Hon J. A. Chapleau, at Montreal on Tuesday night will be read in this country with great interest and satisfaction. They embody the policy of Sir John Macdonald's Government on the burning questions of the hour, and we cannot but think that that is the policy which must commend itself in the main to loyal and thoughtful Canadians of both parties. The Macdonald Ministry is protectionist, of course, and Sir H. Langevin, the Minister of Public Works, insisted on the necessity of maintaining it, because Canadian industries are still in their infancy. In this opinion he and his colleagues may be right or wrong, but the important point for Englishmen to note is that there is really no Free Trade party worth taking into account in the Dominion. The only question is whether Canada shall maintain a protective system applicable to all competitors alike, the Mother Country included, or whether she shall abolish the Customs line which separates her from the United States, and impose differential duties against English products. This, the Minister declares, would be the ruin of the colonial industries. Both he and his colleague, however, go further than this, and express their conviction that Commercial Union is only annexation in disguise. The policy of the Canadian Government has been one of consistent opposition to the union project, and, as Sir H. Langevin observed, recent bye-elections have shown that it commends itself to the people. The Canadians must judge for themselves, of course. If they should come to the conclusion that the interest of the Dominion really demands the suggested union they are at liberty to establish it, but it is well that they should be under no illusion on the subject. Commercial Union would mean, as Mr. Chamberlain has plainly warned them, secession from the Empire. They cannot enjoy at one and the same time the advantages of the imperial connection and the advantages (such as they may be) of an offensive and defensive alliance against the Empire with a foreign power."

It is gratifying to find that the sentiments expressed by Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. Chapleau are favorably regarded in London. What they said on the subject of Commercial Union may be accepted as the opinions of their colleagues in the Cabinet. A Government whose duty it is to guard the interests of the Dominion, could not, by any means, be parties to an arrangement which would deprive themselves of the control of the tariff and place it in the hands of a foreign Congress. The Government of which Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Chapleau are members are the authors of a Canadian National Policy, and, as such, they could not ask those who placed them in power for the purpose of framing such a policy, and who have twice reiterated their confidence in them, to support them in declaring in favor of Commercial Union with the United States.

The London *Globe*, in the article above referred to, takes the right view of the position of the Dominion in this matter. If the people of Canada desire Commercial Union, the Mother Country will not attempt to interfere with them in deciding a policy for themselves; but should the Dominion take such a step her relationship with the Mother Country must necessarily change. It would certainly be unreasonable to expect that we could enjoy the advantages of Imperial connection and at the same time be parties to a commercial alliance with a foreign nation against the United Kingdom. No parallel for such a position as that can be found in the history of the world. Should the question ever seriously come before them, Canadians would have to decide whether they would remain as they are, a portion of the Empire, enjoying whatever advantages such a connection confers, continuing to control their own tariff and making such trade regulations with the outside world as best suit their condition and necessities; or would adopt Commercial Union, sever the Imperial tie, surrender their commercial independence, and finally become annexed to the United States. These are matters worthy of serious consideration, as they would be the necessary concomitants of the conclusion of this agitation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Nominations for the House of Commons took place in Yarmouth and Shelburne Counties, N. S., on Thursday last, the 8th inst. In Shelburne, Thomas Robertson, late Grit M. P., is again a candidate; and he is opposed by General Laurie, who made such a gallant fight against him at the last general election. For Yarmouth, Lovitt is again the choice of the Grits, and the Conservative candidate is T. B. Crosby. Elections take place in both places to-morrow.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in the American Customs department in preventing the undervaluation of goods by the device of false invoices. It appears that this practice is resorted to mostly by foreign manufacturers who consign goods to the United States. The American consignee is expected to keep himself informed as to the probable appraisement of the goods and a sufficient addition is made by him on entry to meet the anticipated advance by the appraiser.

The revelations made in court during the conduct of the trial of the petition against the election of Mr. Goyettee, of Laprairie, P. Q., a supporter of Mr. Mercier, are of a most extraordinary nature. It would appear that even the dead were made to assist in electing the Grit member, as it has been proved that several persons voted on the names of men who have been in their graves for some time. In fact recourse was had to all kinds of corrupt practices. This does not look well for the "party of purity."

It appears that an attempt is to be made, at the present session of Congress, to secure such legislation as will exclude Canadian railways from any share of the carrying from one place in the United States to another. The Canadian Pacific is, of course, the principal road aimed at. It is found that this road is seriously interfering with the carrying trade of the United States transcontinental lines, and, seeing no way out of the difficulty by means of fair competition, they are going to ask Congress to come to their assistance. This is the action of a great nation of 60,000, of whom we hear so much.

As will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns, the trial of the petition against Sir John Macdonald's election for Kingston resulted in confirming him in his seat. Judge Patterson, before whom the case was tried, said the election had been an exceptionally pure one, and that both parties acted nobly, although some disreputable characters had tried to sell their franchise, but did not succeed. Thus another attempt of the Grits to deprive a Liberal-Conservative of his seat has fizzled. Sir John, who was elected for Kingston and Carleton, has chosen to sit for Kingston; there will, consequently, be a vacancy in Carleton County. Two of those who gave evidence in this election case, and claimed to have been bribed, and then for a reward turned informers, are to be proceeded against for perjury and for obtaining money under false pretences.

A public meeting of the citizens of Charlottetown, called by the Mayor, to consider the report of the Water Commissioners, was held in the Market Hall, on Thursday evening last, His Worship Mayor Haviland presiding. About one thousand people were present. Hon. D. Laird, Chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners, submitted a full report of the doings of the Commissioners, embracing the amounts of the several tenders which they recommended to be accepted, copies of correspondence between the Commissioners and Engineer, &c., &c. The estimated cost of the water works, including land damages and all, is placed at $147,595.00. The following resolution, moved by John Ings, Esq., and seconded by Hon. T. W. Dodd, was, after some little discussion, almost unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting, having heard the report of the Water Commissioners on the Tenders which they deem the most favorable of all those received by them, for the several divisions of the Waterworks of this city as set forth in the specifications submitted with their report, hereby approve of the contracts being entered into as recommended by the Commissioners.

And, further, that having heard the estimated total cost of the undertaking, do approve of the Commissioners proceeding to build the said Waterworks, in order to have them in operation, as they propose, next autumn.

The Charlottetown Board of Trade held an adjourned meeting on Friday night last, the 9th inst. The discussion on Mr. Farquharson's resolution in favor of Commercial Union was continued by George Macleod, Esq., Bank of Nova Scotia, who submitted the following amendment to Mr. Blake's amendment:

Resolved, That this Board of Trade desires to record its opinion that a fair settlement of all differences, between Canada and the United States of America, may be found in the removal of all tariff restrictions between the two countries (including the restrictions of the coasting trade and transfer of vessel property) and the concession to the Americans of the common right with our fishermen to use our fisheries, and that such a settlement would be greatly for the interests of this Island.

Owen Connolly, Esq., seconded this resolution, and the discussion was continued by Hon. D. Davies, G. R. Bear, Hon. D. Ferguson, L. H. Davies, M. P., A. McNeill, W. L. Cotton, R. B. Norton, Hon. Senator Haythorne, D. Farquharson, M. P. P., F. T. Newbery, and others. Mr. McLeod's amendment being put, was lost on the casting vote of the President. Mr. L. H. Davies then moved an amendment to Mr. Blake's amendment, making it read as follows:

Resolved, That this board warmly approves of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States on the broadest possible basis, including the abolition of the restriction on the coasting and the transfer of vessel property, and embracing the concession to the Americans of the common right with our fishermen to use our fisheries.

His amendment was seconded by Hon. D. Ferguson, and being put to the meeting, was adopted, only one member dissenting.

General News.

THE LATE CURE AUCLAIR.

The Rev. Joseph Auclair, Cure of the Parish of Notre Dame, in Quebec city, who departed this life during the past week, and who was interred beneath the sanctuary of the Basilica on Friday morning, had occupied that dignified position for over thirty-seven years. He was exceedingly charitable, and leaves as monuments of his devotion the Maternity Hospital of St Joseph, the Commercial Academy, and other institutions of a like nature. The vacancy will only be filled after the sanction of the Holy See has been obtained. Cardinal Taschereau officiated at the mass *de requiem* and delivered an eulogium on the virtues of the deceased. Bishops Langevin and Racine and a great number of the clergy were also present, and the funeral cortege comprised an immense number of citizens of Quebec of all classes and creeds. —*Ottawa Citizen Dec. 5.*

TERRIBLE FATE OF TWO CHILDREN.

A St. John's, Nfld., despatch of the 6th inst. says:—A fatal accident occurred on the St. John's and Harbor Grace Railway last evening, resulting in the death of two persons. Healy and Martin, two railway employes, a lad named Kennedy and a girl named Connors were on a hand-car going down the north slope of the Cat Hills at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Upon rounding a curve they saw a train coming against them. Healy and Martin escaped uninjured by jumping off. Kennedy and the girl were on the back of the car and did not see the danger till too late. By the collision the car was hurled ten feet in the air and dashed into fragments, and the two hapless passengers fell on their heads and were taken up insensible. Kennedy died before reaching St. John's, and the girl died the next morning. The man in charge of the car was running it against orders.

COMPLIMENT TO CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

The New York *Engineering News* says: "A deserved compliment has been paid to Mr. Thomas C. Keefer, and through him to Canadian engineers generally, in his nomination for President of the American Society of Civil Engineers. There are thirty-one members, one junior and one associate in Canada, against 678 members in the United States (and thirty-six abroad), which is nearly, if not quite, as large a proportion as the relative engineering activity of Canada would call for. The interest which Canadian engineers, as a body, have thus shown, has been almost personified in Mr Keefer, who has been a constant and always welcome attendant at the conventions of the society, and has in many other ways shown an interest in its welfare. Perhaps it might be a graceful recognition of his presidency to hold a second convention in Canada, the first one, held many years ago, having been a very successful affair."

FOUR MEN KILLED BY A FALLING TOWER.

The following is taken from a despatch dated Thomasville, Ga., Dec. 6.—A falling water-tower in this city at 10 o'clock this morning, cost four men their lives and three others bodily injuries of a serious and possibly fatal character. In the erection of the tower the scaffolding had been built so as to serve as a brace between the centre pier and outer walls. The pier was a solid piece of brick masonry six feet in diameter. The hoisting of brick to the top of the tower swayed the pier out of plumb and caused its collapse. It crashed through the outer walls as it fell and carried the scaffolding and the seven men on it to the ground, seventy feet below. The street in the vicinity was full of people, and that none of them were caught beneath the falling structure is little short of miraculous. Four men had been left clinging like human flies to the rugged side of a portion of the tower which was left standing. They were near the extreme top of the masonry, with nothing to cling to save a few protruding bricks, some of which also afforded precarious resting places for their feet. Their cries for assistance were pitiful in the extreme. As the ladders of the fireman who came to the rescue lacked thirty feet of being long enough to reach them, it seemed impossible to save them from being dashed to death on the ruins below. Finally a brick was fastened to a rope and hurled over the top of the tower. Willing hands soon pulled the rope to one of the imperiled men, made it fast, and he descended hand-over-hand to the top of a ladder below him. When at last he reached the ground the cheers that went up from the crowd could have been heard for a mile. The rope moved from man to man until the remaining three had been rescued in a similar manner. Those killed were T. J. R. Rommerdall, Joseph Moore, Joseph Fabian (colored) and Limus Wells (colored). The four men injured are all negroes. Their names are William Kennedy, Edward Dorsey, Frank Fatsiam, and John Tate. Rommerdall was a contractor of considerable prominance in South Georgia. He came to Thomasville from Chicago three years ago.

AFFAIRS IN ST. PIERRE.

A St. Pierre dispatch of the 3rd inst, says: A lively movement is just now apparent, caused by the Newfoundland bait bill. Owners of vessels, though sanguine of being able to obtain herring from the west shore, say twenty days later than from Fortune Bay, do not fish at ease; consequently they are sending vessel after vessel into the bay to fill up with late herring to commence the fishing season early. This bait, though being salted, will fetch a high price from those anxious to get their vessels early to the Banks. Of course, simply to supply the French markets would not allow of sufficient scope for all the vessels engaged from this port; and the other continental and West Indian ports put them on their mettle to procure bait to start the season early, even if it is salt. The firms of capital will be able to supply their vessels for the first trip with salt bait and probably have a load of fish in before the owners of small crafts, who will have to wait for the western shore herring, will have a chance to put to sea. Capital is to the fore this time. Things concerning this matter are at present pretty secret and quiet, but later on no doubt matters will develop. The following is an extract from the Governor's speech on the opening of the "Conseil General" at St. Pierre on the 14th ult:

"After long discussions, the Newfoundland Government has adopted legal dispositions which, if strictly applied, will deprive us entirely of the supply of herring, of which our fishermen have been in the habit of depending for the spring's fishing between the middle of April and the middle of June. By long usage and commodious conditions, our neighbors of Fortune Bay have also supplied us with capelin for the second fishery, although capelin frequents every year in considerable quantities Langlade and Miquelon. As for squid, you know we can always get them in St. Pierre roads or in the bay of Miquelon. But, nevertheless, we have often had to have recourse to our neighbors for them as we have not the people to supply us with the great quantity required. The bait bill was sanctioned by the British Government after the opening of your May session, and has only recently been officially sanctioned. Consequently, I could not six months ago discuss the possible consequences, and even to-day you will easily understand my reasons for not discussing the acts of a neighboring government. By the strict application of the bait bill, the Newfoundland Government supposes to retard the opening of the fishing season for our vessels so that our produce will only fill the French market, keeping us from exporting to other countries. Our ship owners appear to have decided to frustrate these calculations. Most of them will be able to obtain herring from the west coast of Newfoundland about twenty or twenty-five days behind the usual opening of herring fishery in Fortune Bay. The west coast, too long deserted by our people, will see its harbors re-occupied by them, and they will be well protected by the Newfoundland naval division."

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The strong party spirit engendered on the Irish question is shown by the speeches on the 5th inst. of W. H. Smith, leader of the Commons, Dorchester, the Marquis of Ripon, late Viceroy of India, and Mr. Warrington, both ordinarily mild politicians. Lord Ripon denounced his former leader, Lord Hartington, and minimized the importance of the Hartington and Goschen meetings in Dublin, which, he said, consisted of persons collected from all parts even abroad. Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, he said, recently started the new theory that unanimy was necessary before a constitutional change was admissible. They could never expect greater unanimity than is shown at present in Ireland by the return of eighty-six Parnellites and sixteen Opponents. Mr. Smith roundly accused the Opposition in Parliament of obstruction, and made the discovery that the Opposition had made 7,300 speeches against 4,100 by Government supporters. Without checking these figures it may be pointed out that in discussions of a vast and complex measure like the Coercion Bill, which resulted in many excellent amendments designed to shield the innocent, a conspiracy of silence was observable on the part of Government supporters, and it was the same with the discussion of the Mitchelstown affair, when the law officers were absolutely unable to prove their case or cite a precedent for the suppression of public meetings. Mr. Smith declared that the policy of the Government was to restore confidence in the law and the administration of the law in Ireland. A commentary on this is afforded by a protest, signed by fifty-one ministers of religion of all sects at Bristol, expressing a distinct, emphatic and earnest protest against the Government procedure in Ireland as interfering with the personal liberty and rights of public meetings in order to hush the national voice and crush the national life. Some of the signers are Church of England men, but the majority are dissenters, and therefore, presumed to be Liberals. Such a step, however, as a collective protest, addressed to the chief of the Government, is significant. The Government, in spite of the tone of confidence of its supporters, is not anxious to meet Parliament as there is no knowing what may happen. The Liberal-Unionists are tractable at present, but this may not last. Protection is the rock ahead. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett and others are responsible for forcing it into prominence. The Tory programme is to allay the fears of their Liberal Unionist allies and say the matter is not yet sufficiently discussed. The Tory members in urban districts have a difficult part to play to conciliate the working classes, who may revolt at any time under a Churchill Government. Therefore the Government will put off the meeting of Parliament to the unprecedentedly late period of the end of February. They propose to introduce new rules, but for discussion only, rather than for serious consideration. The object is to gain time, not being able to make up their minds. The Local Government bill is between two stools. If made frankly elective it will displease the Liberal-Unionists.

PRESENTATION TO A PRIEST.

On Friday afternoon, within the Caledonian Hotel, the Rev. Father Dawson, who has been in charge of the Roman Catholic congregation in Inverness for the long period of 35 years, was met by a large number of friends and well-wishers, and presented with a purse containing 76 sovereigns, on the occasion of his leaving Inverness to take charge of the Roman Catholic congregation at Inverurie. Sir Henry Macandrew occupied the chair, and in making the presentation, referred to the many estimable qualities possessed by Father Dawson. During the 35 years the Rev. gentleman had been in Inverness, he had occupied a very responsible position, and had always discharged the duties connected with that position in such a manner as to win the esteem and respect of all with whom he came in contact. In asking Father Dawson to accept of the purse and the sum of money it contained, the Provost said it showed the feelings of respect entertained for him by the whole body of the people, whether Catholic or Protestant, Presbyterian or Episcopalian. He was certain there was not a single man or woman in Inverness who did not wish Father Dawson God-speed. A purse containing ten sovereigns was also presented to Miss Dawson. Father Dawson, in reply, thanked those present for the expressions of good will and kindly feelings of which he was the object, and he particularly thanked Sir Henry Macandrew for his kindness in presenting him with such a handsome testimonial. He was not a man of many words, but he thanked them all from the bottom of his heart, and wished them God's blessing. Mr. Charles Innes, in asking the company to drink to the health of Father Dawson, referred to the interest taken by the Rev. gentleman in educational matters, and by which children belonging to all sections of the community benefited. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Father Dawson suitably replied, and again thanked them for the kind words spoken regarding him and those associated with him. Sheriff Blair moved a vote of thanks to the Testimonial Committee, which was acknowledged by Mr. Andrew Macdonald, solicitor. Mr. Alex. Macdonald, wine merchant, as one of the oldest members connected with the Catholic Church in Inverness, returned thanks to Sir Henry Macandrew for his duties in the chair. Sir Henry, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said that, while regretting the departure of Father Dawson from their midst, he hoped that in his new sphere of labor he would be as useful as he had been in Inverness. Among those present were Sir Henry Macandrew, Sheriff Blair, Mr. Alex. Macdonald, wine merchant, Mr. Andrew Macdonald, solicitor, and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Machardy, chief-constable of Inverness-shire; Rev. Gavan Lang, Rev. Messrs. Cameron, Beauly; Bisset, Stratherrick; Chisholm, Nairn, and Grant, Kekadale; Mr. Charles Innes, Mr. James Anderson, procurator-fiscal; Bailie Gibson, Miss Emily Chisholm, Namur Cottage; Miss Chisholm, Charlestown, etc. Since the presentation was made, the Rev. Dr. Macdonald has sent to the secretary of the committee a handsome donation towards the testimonial, in token of his esteem for the Rev. Mr. Dawson's unassuming manner and personal worth. In doing so he stated that he would have made a point of being present at the presentation had he been aware of the day fixed therefor.—*Scottish Highlander, Nov. 24.*

Something Special.—Ladies' Rubber Cloaks, at Beer Bros. If you want a good wearing article at a low price we can give it to you.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Telegraphic News.

London, Dec. 8.—The British steamer *Lorne*, plying in Chinese waters, was wrecked on Sunday on the east coast of the Island of Hainan. Sixty-nine persons were saved. The fate of the others is unknown.

Springhill Mines, Dec. 8.—Two young men, Blinton Crawford and Thomas Gutront, were working in a new slope to-day when a large piece of frozen clay gave way, hurling both men ten feet down the slope. They were fearfully crushed. The injuries proved fatal, both died while being carried home.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 8.—The Liberals have abandoned the petition to unseat Sir John. It is understood that he will resign in Carleton and sit for Kingston. The judge said the election was an exceptionally pure one and that both sides had acted nobly.

The County Attorney was advised to prosecute for perjury, or obtaining money under false pretenses, Dougherty and Smith, who claimed to have been bribed, and then turned informers.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—The four year old daughter of Andrew Thom, of Norway, fell on a red hot stove during her mother's absence to-day, and was roasted alive.

The County Court Judges met here to-day and decided to petition the Dominion Government for an increase of their salaries.

Halifax, Dec. 9.—George's Island is one of the strongest forts about this well fortified city, and is in the middle of the harbor, opposite the business portion of the city. Last night, in a blinding snow-storm, a Sergeant's daughter, about sixteen years of age, heard three men talking near the gun cotton tanks. One said to the other, "You are not going to leave me here to do your dirty work." She immediately communicated what she had heard to the soldiers, who rushed in the direction indicated. The men took the alarm and made off in a boat, and in the darkness all trace of them were lost. The fact was at once telephoned to the military headquarters. The sentries were doubled, and the police were instructed to watch all vessels in the harbor and all wharves, but no trace of the men could be found. It was a sleepless night for the military authorities, though now they say there was nothing in it, and refuse to give information. But the above are facts; the gun cotton tanks are on the opposite side of the Island from the lighthouse. No one but soldiers are on the Island, and what the men were doing there is the question. It was discovered that the cover of a new tank was taken off, and this added to the alarm.

Cracaw, Dec. 9.—An order has been issued placing the fifth, seventh, eighth and eleventh army corps on a war footing.

Vienna, Dec. 9.—The Emperor has summoned another military council for to-day. The war office is taking measures to permanently increase the facilities by which troops can be mobilized, and place Galicia in a better position for defence. These preparations will enable a large force to be thrown into Galicia at the shortest notice. No extra forces will be stationed in Galicia. The Emperor to-day presided at a military council, which decided not to summon the delegations for the present, as Russia had apparently stopped her menacing movements. Measures for the mobilization of troops were arranged should Russia continue massing troops on the frontier. The public are not unduly excited.

Truro, Dec. 11.—A shooting affray took place here about 3 o'clock this morning, which resulted in the death of Timothy Clifford, a man of 35 years of age. It appears that all the parties connected with the unfortunate affair are not the most desirable class of citizens. Clifford had just been released from a six month's term in jail, and came to a house kept by a Mrs. Welsh, but was refused admission. Thereupon a row took place between himself and young Welsh, son of the woman who kept the house, which ended in Welsh firing at Clifford with a shot gun and blowing his brains out. Welsh has been arrested.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Jules Ferry was fired at three times this afternoon by a man in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies. Ferry was shot by a man named Aubertin. Aubertin appeared in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies and asked for Ferry and Goblet. Ferry did not respond to Aubertin's request for an interview. On Ferry's appearance Aubertin drew a revolver and fired three times at him. In reply to inquiries by friends as to the severity of the wounds, he said, "It is nothing." Aubertin has been arrested. Bystanders tried to lynch Aubertin after he had fired the shots, but were prevented with difficulty from carrying out their intentions.

Paris, Dec. 11.—M. Ferry's wounds are of the slightest character. The real name of the assailant is Berckein, and he is twenty years of age. He states that he is one of a band of twenty revolutionists. The band drew lots and it fell to him to commit the first crime. Berckein declares he swore to kill M. Ferry. After the injuries were attended to at the hospital, M. Ferry returned to his house on foot.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—A telegram has been received by the Government from Hon. Mr. Foster, stating that he is en route from Washington to Ottawa, the Fisheries Commission having adjourned till January 4th. It is not yet known whether Tupper and Thompson will return forthwith, but it is fully expected that they will.

The Government steamer *Lansdowne* has been ordered to ply for a few days between Summerside and Shediac, to move the vast amount of accumulating freight. The captain has been given strict injunctions to cease running immediately ice commences to make.

There is talk of building piers to replace the extensive lightships at upper and lower Traverse, below Quebec.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—This morning the public were astonished by the report of the arrest of ex-detective Neagle, private detective Fahey, and chief constable Bureau, of the Grand Trunk. All three are charged with the late robbery at Bonaventure Depot, when about $5,000 was stolen out of the safe. It is reported that the G. T. R. had been suspicious for some time, and brought up detectives Wilson and Howard of New York and Boston. It is stated the prisoners have been connected with all great burglaries for years past. The visiting detectives are sure of the conviction of the accused. Bureau has admitted his guilt, and an affidavit to that effect has been filed in his case.

New York, Dec. 12.—A Washington special says: "It is believed here, that the Fishery Commission have given up all hope of formulating a general treaty, and that the most they hope to accomplish is an agreement or protocol defining a new meaning of certain clauses of the treaty of 1818. Such as those relating to bait, repairs and refreshments, and to transhipment in bond across Canada of American fish. It is understood that such a protocol, if it is agreed on, will be merely explanatory of old treaty, and will not have to be sent to the Senate for action, but if acceptable to the State Department will provide a mode of action for the future."

Norwood, Ont. Dec. 12. About half-past three on Sunday morning two burglars entered the village post-office, blew open the safe door with dynamite and carried off $11,000 in cash, $100 worth of stamps and not e, and securities amounting to over $10,000. Several letters were also taken.

Moscow, Dec. 12.—Disturbances created by students in the University have been so serio us that lectures have been suspended and meeting of students suspended. In the recent fracas between the students and troops one student was killed, several wounded and hundreds have been arrested. Cossacks patrol the city night and day. A special heavy force is stationed around the University. The trouble is due to the objection of the students to certain new rules adopted by the University.

Montreal, Dec. 12.—An investigation of the charges against Detective Fahey and Naegle and Constable Bureau was commenced to-day. Large crowds assembled to see the prisoners. It was decided to hold the inquiry with closed doors. It has been learned, however, that the evidence was of a purely formal character. Later in the day Constable Plant of the city police force was arrested. He denies that he is guilty of any wrong doing. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of others. After Bureau had confessed to his part of the Grand Trunk robbery, he was confronted by Detective Fahey when he exclaimed "I retract all I have said."

Paris, Dec 12.—The official journal publishes a list of the new cabinet as follows:—

M. Firard, President of the Council and Minister of Finance.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—M. Fulliers.

Minister of Justice—M. Flourens.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Sarrien.

Minister of the Interior—M. Dautresreim.

Minister of Commerce—M. Tourbet.

Minister of Public Works—M. Demolay.

Minister of Marine—M. Viette.

Minister of Agriculture—M. Faye.

The Minister of War has not yet been filled. The position has been offered Garil Logret.

Brief History of Corea.

Corea, which has at last been declared entirely independent of China, was a political entity—though perhaps a vague one—nearly a thousand years before that ancient Gallo-Greek, Pytheas of Marseilles, told his countrymen about Britain. Its vassal relations with China arose, it is recorded, out of the shelter that it offorded to a refugee Chinese nobleman, about the time of Solomon, King of Israel. Its annals during the next two thousand years or so reveal a good deal of restlessness. No country in the world has had so many revolutions as China, and it would appear that whenever disturbance arose in China it was reflected in Corea. Corea was civilized enough to send out colonies, and the Japanese are indebted to them for a share of their civilization. About the 14th century, the Coreans adopted the Chinese calendar and chronological system. In the 16th century they had a war with their insular neighbors, in which they got the worst of it, the Japanese sending an immense force to invade the peninsula. A tribute was exacted from that time till 1790, and every king of Corea had to send an embassy to Japan to announce his accession. Since 1636, however, Corea, though often threatened, has enjoyed peace. Its isolation till quite lately was quite complete. It was not always so, however, for history informs us that Haroun-al-Raschid sent an embassey to the Court of Corea, and as he had dealings with Charlemagne also, he served as a kind of prophetic mediator between farthest east and farthest west. Those who have lived in Corea—like Percival Lowell—speak well of the country and the people, and it is to be hoped that a prosperous future awaits the new disenthralled Corean, with whom, probably, by and by Canada will be getting acquainted.—*Montreal Gazette.*

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday, 8th inst., Mrs. Mary Leahy, aged 75 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At St. Peter's, on the 2nd inst., Joseph McVarish, Esquire, aged 65. Deceased was much respected by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As a Justice of the Peace he used the influence of his position to promote harmony and good feeling in his neighborhood by example and advice rather than encourage litigation. He leaves a widow and a large family of children to mourn their loss. May his soul rest in peace.

At Rollo Bay, on the 8th inst., of croup, Henry Bernard, 4 year old child of Evariste and Elizabeth Adin Gallant.

"Suffer little children to come to Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Market Prices.

Charlottetown, Dec. 13, 1887.

Veal ℔ lb	$0.04	@ 0.4½
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb	00.6	@ 0.6½
Beef (small) ℔ lb	00.7	@ 0.10
Mutton ℔ lb	0.05	@ 0.08
Pork (small)	0.06	@ 0.08
Pork ℔ carcass	0.5½	@ 0.06
Lamb ℔ lb	0.06	@ 0.08
Ham ℔ lb	0.13	@ 0.14
Fowls, per pair	0.35	@ 0.40
Butter, (fresh,)	0.20	@ 0.21
Butter (tub)	0.17	@ 0.18
Eggs ℔ doz	0.18	@ 0.22
Oats ℔ bush, (black)	0.26	@ 0.26
Hay ℔ 100 lb	0.45	@ 0.50
Potatoes	0.20	@ 0.21
Turkeys	0.75	@ 1.00
Ducks ℔ pair	0.55	@ 0.60
Pigs ℔ pair	4.50	@ 5.00
Flour ℔ cwt	2.25	@ 2.30
Oatmeal, ℔ cwt	2.30	@ 2.50
Straw, ℔ load	1.00	@ 2.00
Hides	0.05	@ 0.5½
Sheep pelts	0.55	@ 0.60
Cabbage ℔ head	0.05	@ 0.08
Turnips ℔ bush	0.11	@ 0.12

Advice to Mothers.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, Mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and bowels cures Wind Colic, Softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.—Feb. 16 1887. 1 yr

Joaquin Miller writes from his summit home in California that the Golden Gate is his doorway and that San Francisco is at his feet.

STILL ANOTHER.

C. C. Richards & Co.,

Gents,—I have used Minard's Liniment for rheumatism with great success. Please send by express one dozen bottles, as I cannot purchase it here.

W. H. Sherwood.

Boston, Mass.

C. C. Richards & Co.,

Gents,—We consider Minard's Liniment the best in the market and cheerfully recommend its use.

Dr. J. H. Harris,
Bellevue Hospital.
Dr. F. U. Andresson,
L. R. C. S., Edinburgh,
M. R. C. S., England.

Nil Desperandum.—"Never despair," is a good motto for all. If afflicted with any lingering disease, remember "while there is life there is hope." Never despair of relief until you have tried Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures diseases of the stomach, liver and blood when all other medicines fail.

Local and Special News.

When softly fall the snowy flakes
And hide the withered grasses,
The time has come for buckwheat cakes
And New Orleans molasses.

Beer Bros. daily competition in Carpets and Oil Cloths. Just call and see the goods and prices. nov 30, tf

The Marquis of Ripon and the Right Honorable John Morley will soon visit Ireland.

Heavy Shawls 70 cents to $1.00; Heavy All-wool double-width Cloth, for 80 cents; All-wool Tweed for 30 cents; Dress Goods at any price, and 2000 more bargains at Beer Bros. nov 30, tf

M. Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot, the new President of France, is a Civil Engineer.

Flannel 12 cents, Gingham 6 cents, Towels 2 cents. Heavy Ulsters $2. Fur Capes 75 cts., and 1