THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1887.

A Wide Distinction.

MR. L. H. DAVIES is remembered as the leader of the only exclusively Protestant Government that ever held power in Prince Edward Island. He is remembered as the man who raised the sectarian howl and did his little best, in our small community, to set Protestants and Catholics by the ears. But his game did not work; the good, strong, common sense of the people prevailed and, after a general election, in which he was himself politically slain, his supporters numbered *four* in a House of thirty. That was his reward for his time-serving and intolerance. Now Mr. Davies is seeking re-election to the Dominion Parliament and it is amusing how kindly he feels towards Catholics; they are down-trodden, oppressed, insulted—all by Sir John Macdonald and the Liberal-Conservative party. If Mr. Davies' sympathy for the Catholics were in proportion to his shamelessness and effrontery, it would be vast indeed. He paints Sir John as the enemy of Catholicism, and as using the Toronto *Mail* to raise the "No Popery" cry in furtherance of his party interests. It is easy to see what Mr. Davies is aiming at; he is trying to catch Catholic votes, only that and nothing more. That the Catholics of Ontario supported the Mowat Administration at the recent elections in that Province, is true and not at all extraordinary; but that they will oppose Sir John Macdonald in the coming Dominion contest, does not follow as a consequence, nor is it at all probable. No prelate of the Catholic Church spoke or acted on behalf of the Mowat Government so strongly as Bishop Cleary of Kingston, but while doing so he was very careful to draw a wide distinction between Dominion and Provincial politics. In the pastoral which he addressed to the congregations of his diocese, he said:

"I have the honor to be well acquainted with Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion, and we have frequently exchanged courtesies by friendly visits to each other. Against him or his government I shall not say one word. He has never, to my knowledge, been an enemy to the Catholics. He has often spoken well of us, and done good service to us; and in the present "No Popery" crusade he has openly and publicly, again and again, repudiated the leading organ of the policy of atrocious slander and legal persecution of the Catholic religion. Understand me, therefore, to have no reference in this pastoral to Sir John's Government or the elections for the Dominion Parliament."

Yet in the face of this, Mr. Davies has the audacity to appeal to Catholics for their support, on the ground that Sir John Macdonald is hostile to them. Every mail, for the past week, has brought to the Catholic clergymen in this Province large packages of Grit literature consisting chiefly of Mr. Blake's speeches upon various questions. These have all been sent where it is hoped they will do the most good. Mr. Davies will flourish Mr. Blake's Orange speeches and explain how de-perately opposed that gentleman is to the Orange institution, but he will conveniently forget to tell that when the question of Orange Incorporation came up in Parliament, he (Mr. Davies) voted for it. We submit to Mr. Davies that he may rely upon the Catholic prelates and clergy to guard their religion and to protect it from slander and legal persecutions. Mr. Davies' antecedents hopelessly preclude him from being entrusted with so important a charge. We have the assurance of Bishop Cleary that Sir John Macdonald is not only no enemy to Catholics, but that he has often done them good service, while it is notorious that Archbishop Lynch—a most zealous defender of the Faith— is an ardent supporter of the present Federal government, and has expressed himself within the last few days as warmly interested in its return to power.

IN the Maritime Provinces, politicians of Mr. L. H. Davies' stamp, denounce the N. P. and would have the Electors believe that the Americans are only waiting for the Dominion Parliament to pass a resolution in favor of Reciprocity to have the question settled. At the same time they howl about Sir John not protecting the fisheries, and the Americans howl in concert because Sir John is protecting the fisheries. But, strange to say, while the Maritime Grits are holding out the readiness of the Americans to give us Reciprocity, the latter are putting on war paint because they are not allowed to steal our fish unmolested. We direct the attention of our readers to the Washington despatch in another column, wherein is contained a summary of the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning the fisheries. It will be observed that the Americans are fully cognizant of the object of the Dominion in protecting its fisheries as being to coerce the United States to enter into new reciprocal Customs relations. It is very evident that the shoe is pinching the American foot very severely—it is equally evident that the last thing the Americans will attempt will be the policy recommended in Mr. Belmont's report. The only reasonable and natural consequence that can result, will be a Reciprocity Treaty.

Reciprocity.

MR. DAVIES and his Grit colleagues appeal for support on the plea of their advocacy of reciprocity with the United States. "Reciprocity" says Mr. Davies, "is one of the principal planks in the Liberal platform, and it will be one of the first boons which the Liberals will endeavor to secure for our country." Let us examine the Grit record upon this question, and see if it is in harmony with Grit professions. What has Mr. Davies done? During the session of 1883, he and his colleagues, Messrs. McIntyre and Yeo, were as dumb as oysters upon the question. In 1884, under the direction of his leader, as he tells us, Mr. Davies made a motion favoring the opening of negotiations for a new treaty. Every Conservative, Mr. Davies states, voted against his motion, while every Liberal voted in favor of it. Mr. Davies is not telling the whole truth about this matter, and is wilfully endeavoring to mislead the people as to the facts. The reason why every Conservative voted against him, and every Liberal with him, is easily explained. Mr. Davies took very good care not to raise the question of Reciprocity upon an independent motion, so that it might be considered upon its own merits; he selected a time when he knew perfectly well that it would be voted down, irrespective of consequences. He chose to bring his motion as an amendment to the motion of the Finance Minister to go into Committee of Supply, and anyone with the slightest knowledge of parliamentary procedure, is aware that, if the Government be not sustained upon the motion to go into Committee of Supply, it means a want of confidence in them, and their only course is to resign. This then is the *true* reason why every Conservative voted against Mr. Davies' motion and why every Liberal supported it. It was not because the motion favored reciprocity that the Conservatives opposed it, but because it was calculated to embarrass the Government and it was for this reason that the Liberals voted for it.

Mr. Davies told us in his Market Hall speech last Thursday that it was under the direction of his leader, Mr. Blake, that he made the motion favoring reciprocity. Let us bear this in mind, for it is important. The motion was therefore not a voluntary one upon Mr. Davies' part; it was made at the bidding of Mr. Blake. The "farce" was a repetition of Mr Blake's "speak now" episode in the Ontario Legislature, when he purchased Mr. Wood. Mr. Davies said in the Market Hall "there was nothing more dear to the hearts of our people than reciprocity;" yet he dare not urge it upon the Government until he obtained the consent of his leader—until Mr. Blake whispered "Speak Now." During the whole session of 1883, Mr. Davies and his colleagues, Messrs. McIntyre and Yeo, sat dumb as oysters, never opening their mouths upon the question "dear to the hearts of our people." They had not received permission from Mr. Blake to "speak." Parliament opened on the 17th January, 1884, yet it was not until after the expiry of ten weeks and one day, on the 28th March, that Mr. Blake allowed Mr. Davies to "speak." And then what a time "to speak"! What a time to plead before the two hundred odd representatives of Canada the cause "so dear to the hearts of our people"! Messrs. Blake and Davies are both lawyers, and are well acquainted, which laymen are not, with the mode of procedure in our Courts of Law. A man has an important case, and he entrusts it to Mr. Davies, who associates with himself Mr. Blake as Counsel. They pretend to their client that they are very deeply interested in his suit; that his case is a good one, and that they will do their best for him. In his simplicity he believes them—he is not conversant with the intricate practice of the Courts, and he trusts them to do their best for him. After a long delay they bring his case before the Court, but in such a bungling manner that he is non-suited. This is exactly the way in which Mr. Blake and Mr. Davies handled Reciprocity. We did not lose our case entirely, but we were non-suited. Where is the boasted independence of Mr. Louis H. Davies, the representative, for the past four years, of the largest constituency in the Dominion. According to his own confession, he dare not open his mouth even upon a matter "so dear to the hearts of his people" without the consent of Mr. Blake! He is a prettily painted "jumping jack" that jumps whenever Mr. Blake pulls the string. They are a pretty pair of political tricksters, but we have not done with them yet.

We started out to examine the record of the Grit party upon Reciprocity; we have exposed the treachery of Blake and Davies; we shall now proceed to quote from the expressions of leading Grits who, we believe, spoke honestly and as they felt. These extracts will, we submit, clearly vindicate the position taken by Sir John Macdonald and the Conservative party upon the question; what the attitude of the Government is, we presume is generally understood. Before we proceed, however, let us bear in mind Mr. Davies' text:

"Reciprocity" is one of the principal planks in the Liberal platform, and it will be one of the first boons which the Liberals will endeavor to secure for our country."

At the Drill Shed in August, 1878, Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Finance in Mr. McKenzie's administration, said:—

"They say we must have reciprocity and we cannot live without it. For the Dominion of Canada, I take exception to that statement. While reciprocity is desirable, we are not in such a state of subjection to the United States that we cannot live without it. We have men and ships, and 'will carry the war into Africa.' We will find new markets for ourselves and cut them out. There is nothing better calculated to prevent the bringing about of reciprocity than to tell the Americans we cannot live without them. It would induce them to believe that they had the power to drive us to their own terms."

The Honorable Alexander McKenzie, at the time leader of the Opposition, spoke thus in the House of Commons:—

"He deprecated the idea of cringing to the Americans * * * He appreciated fully the benefits of reciprocity but he did not think it became us, under present circumstances, to make any efforts for its renewal. He believed that we should pursue our trade policy without regard to reciprocity."

The Toronto *Globe* in September, 1878, before the downfall of the McKenzie Government said:

"Is it a wise policy on the part of Sir John and his organs to show to the Americans such great anxiety to secure free trade with them? Is not that the way to prevent a reciprocity treaty?

Is not the American answer under such circumstances certain to be that of the New York *Sun*: "Reciprocity with Canada? Why, yes, certainly; we are ready for it, only it would be convenient for the several provinces of the Dominion to be admitted among the United States as a conditional precedent."

The true attitude in reference to the United States is that which the Reform party has always taken: "We can live without your trade; we are flourishing under our present tariff arrangements; we are not willing to annex ourselves, and are not anxious for any change, but we are willing to make a fair reciprocity treaty, which will benefit both countries. Which is the more statesmanlike, this position or that adopted by Sir John and his organs

And after the McKenzie Administration had resigned and Sir John had succeeded to power, the Toronto *Globe* expressed itself thus on the 28th October, 1878:—

"When the United States Government expresses any desire for the renewal of the treaty, Canada will be prepared to send a delegation to Washington to act in concert with the British ambassador on the subject, but not before. In the meanwhile, there is, says Sir John, no use saying anything on the subject. This is the only course open to Canadian Ministers compatible with the maintenance of anything like respect either for their country or for themselves."

The Hon. A. G. Jones, Minister of Militia in Mr. McKenzie's administration and now one of the Grit candidates for Halifax, at a meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce on 18th July, 1884, said:

"Mr. Jones thought it would not be well to appear too anxious about the matter. There was no doubt that the Dominion Government were willing for reciprocity, but nothing was to be gained by seeming over anxious."

And at a meeting of the same body on 5th December, 1884, he is thus reported:

"Hon. A. G. Jones said he had come to listen rather than to take part in the discussion, but thought it was well to be careful how we proceeded with this matter. The cause might be injured by being too strong in expression. There was an old adage that it was not well to be too anxious for a bargain. No person believed in reciprocity more than he, but he thought the exercise of caution might be the wisest course, that was all. He found that no one in the Dominion objected to a reciprocity treaty with the United States on fair terms."

The Grits claim that the Conservatives are playing fast and loose upon the question of Reciprocity, and that they are the only honest advocates of the principle. What is Sir John Macdonald's declaration upon the question? In reply to Mr. Davies' speech in 1884, Sir John said:—

"The value of Reciprocal Free Trade in the trade of any kind with the United States, is fully admitted; it would be well that we had a large trade with the United States, rather than a small one, and Canada has done everything she could in order to secure that desirable object; it was to be regretted that the Reciprocity of 1854 has been terminated. Canada had attempted, by every possible means, to induce the American States to enter upon a renewal of the treaty, or a Reciprocity Treaty of some kind. The termination of the Reciprocity treaty of 1854 was a loss, and checked the prosperity of Canada. The Americans know that we are ready, at any time, to renew the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and to go on with the fishery arrangements made by the Washington Treaty on the same footing as they were before. They know perfectly well that Canada is always open to enter into any reasonable arrangement with them, but it would frustrate any hope of entering into such arrangement if Mr. Davies' resolution was passed."

Such was Sir John Macdonald's language in 1884; if it be that of a man opposed to Reciprocity, then we have nothing more to say—our education in the Queen's English must have been defective.

Speaking as lately as last summer, at Victoria, British Columbia, Sir John Macdonald said:—

"Among other matters that have interested the Canadian Government, *and is now interesting them*, is an attempt to get reciprocity with the United States. (Applause.) Our efforts hitherto have not been very successful. We entered into an arrangement last summer with the present American Government, under Mr. Cleveland's presidency, by which there would be negotiations entered into, and a commission issued for the purpose of looking into the whole question of the fisheries, and with power to take up the whole question of reciprocity between the Dominion and the United States. I believe the President and his Cabinet were sincere and anxious in desiring to carry out the arrangement, but in consequence of political matters in the United States, to which we have no right to object or discuss, the recommendation of the President was rejected by the Senate. We shall be glad to have more entire commercial relations with the United States; we have always shown our anxiety for that trade. But we will not beg for it; Canada is large enough, rich enough and with resources enough to generate and sustain her own trade, even if prohibited commercial dealings with the United States. But we shall not relax our efforts, consistently with our dignity, and I am sanguine enough to believe that ere long we shall have some arrangement by which the commercial relations will be extended.

"I do not at all despair of the products of Canada ere long being introduced into the American markets at reduced duties, if not free of duty, under a reciprocal arrangement. I don't expect that from any pressure of Canada. The American Government take care of their own interests; they are guided, as they ought to be, and we ought to be, by those interests. But my hope of an extended arrangement arises from the fact that in many of the articles of the Dominion—for instance, in the article of timber—it is for the interest of all large sections of the United States that they should get them cheaper than now. Then, again, American capitalists are largely investing in the Dominion. I suppose they are in British Columbia; I know they are in the Northwest territory, in Ontario and Quebec. They are largely concerned in mining interests, timber interests, and in ores. *It shall be our duty—I state this to you as a portion of the policy of the Government—to press, in the first place, for a large reciprocity treaty, as liberal, at least, as that of 1854, and if we can't get that, to press for the various articles mentioned with very good hopes that in the early future we may succeed, if not in all, at least in most of them.*"

In the foregoing is an explicit declaration of the policy of Sir John Macdonald's Government,—and as a greater than Davies, Hon. A. G. Jones has said that "the Government were no doubt in earnest in their desire for a treaty of reciprocity," we think we may drop the subject for the present, not without reminding the people, however, to beware of the duplicity, the treachery of Mr. Louis H. Davies.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Customs and Inland revenue receipts for the first half of the present month were largely in excess of those for the same period last year.

THE Montreal *Herald* (Grit) says: "The dismay with which the Government organs have discovered that the Liberal party has no intention of smashing the National Policy is pitiful."

HON. PETER MITCHELL has been selected as the Grit candidate in Northumberland County, New Brunswick, Mr. Snowball having retired in his favor. Mr. Mitchell will probably retire on the evening of 22nd February.

A DESPATCH from Toronto conveys the information that ex-Governor Laird has thrown up the sponge, and withdrawn from the contest in Saskatchewan. If this be true, it is most probable that Mr. McDowall, the Conservative candidate, will have a walk over.

LAST week in Halifax there were stored in the grain elevator 140,000 bushels of wheat and peas, while in the station yard there were over thirty loaded cars and other cars daily arriving. This immense quantity of Canadian produce was awaiting the arrival of a steamer to transport it. And yet we are told that we are being ruined.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has accepted a nomination from his old constituency of Kingston, which he represented from 1844 to 1878; Mr. Gunn, the Grit who at present represents Kingston, is in England, and it is uncertain whether he will run again. Sir John will also stand for Carleton.

Now that Parliament has really been dissolved, some of the Grit journals which had been announcing the issue of the writs six times a week for the past two months, are grumbling because they say the arrangements of the Ottawa hotel keepers, in anticipation of a session at the usual time, have been disturbed.

DR. ROSS, Premier of Quebec, resigned last week, and Attorney General Taillon has been called upon to form a new ministry. It is understood that he has succeeded, and that his Cabinet will contain a representation of National Conservatives and Liberals. So Mr. Mercier and his *rouge* rebel allies will be badly left.

IF the people of the Maritime Provinces are depending upon the Grits to obtain Reciprocity they will live to be disappointed. At the outside the Liberal Conservative party desire to maintain the National Policy only until the Americans agree to a new treaty, but the Grits, from Mr. Blake down, are just now busily engaged assuring the manufacturers of the Upper Provinces that the N. P. is in no danger whatever, so far as they are concerned.

THE *News*, of Berlin, Ont., has our acknowledgments for the following complimentary notice:

"There is not a better conducted weekly paper on our exchange list than the Charlottetown *Herald*. It gives a general support to the Conservative party and shows up in a manner that must make them squeal, the hypocrisy and hollowness of those Island Grits who are trying to make political capital out of the Riel and other cries, which that party from Blake down have raised for political capital. The *Herald* is a wisely and prudently conducted journal, and plainly tells its readers that the Conservative party as a party is no more responsible for the *Mail's* course in reference to the Catholic question than they are for the frantic and demented cries of the *Globe* and its neighbor the Island *Patriot*."

THE Grits are wretchedly helpless in their choice of standard-bearers—they have to take what material they can get notwithstanding their boasts. In Nova Scotia they shouted for "Liberalism and Repeal," and the Halifax *Recorder* made the authoritative announcement "the Liberal party and the Repeal party are one and the same; the Liberals are all Repealers, and the Repealers must all become Liberals." Mr. W. T. Pipes has been chosen as the Grit candidate for Cumberland and here is what he thinks of Repeal: "The jackals and the crows may live on the putrifying bodies of the slain, but *no political party or man can prosper on the putrid carcass of repeal.*" And yet Mr. Pipes is a Liberal and the "Liberals are all Repealers" are they?

HON. ALFRED G. JONES Minister of Militia in Mr. McKenzie's Cabinet, is one of the Grit candidates for Halifax at the coming election. He is the individual who on Dominion Day, some years ago, hauled down the Union Jack and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. He is likewise the same individual who not long ago reduced the wages of his laborers to nine and ten cents an hour, while those engaged at the deep water terminus at North Street and Richmond railway yards are being paid at the rate of fifteen and twenty cents an hour. Oh, the sympathy of these Grits for the workingmen!

AFTER all the Grits are compelled to admit that the Intercolonial and Canada Pacific Railways, have not been built a day too soon. The protection of our fisheries has set the American on the war-path, but even the Toronto *Globe* says "we must continue to protect our fisheries." In commenting upon the threatened "non-intercourse" of the Americans it also says:

"The effect of this, were it carried out would not be so serious as such a policy on the part of the United States would have proved before the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railroads were built, but it would even now be very serious, paralysing trade and perhaps, as the report says, leading to consequences even more grave."

THE Conservative members from Quebec, who "bolted" from Sir John upon the Riel question, met the other day in Montreal and resolved to "remain Conservatives but not necessarily ministerialists, being free to make alliances for the autonomy of the provinces, for the interests of agriculture, industry and commerce, and for the guarantee of their rights and privileges as Catholics and French Canadians, without the interference of other provinces and with all respect to the liberties of their English and Protestant compatriots." Which simply means that they will continue to support Sir John Macdonald's Administration.

THE Grits are terribly hard up for a policy that will be acceptable to the *omnium gatherum* crowd upon whom they depend for support. The Montreal *Witness*, a strong Grit paper, is evidently tiring of this "backing and filling" on the part of Mr. Blake, and speaks its mind right out thus:

"Some great moral issue which would infuse some real enthusiasm into the party is just what the Liberals need. They bother around and obstruct, and find fault, and criticise, and have, apparently, no great aim. Free Trade cannot be got for some years, therefore keep as quiet as possible about it for fear of sacrificing some votes. The country is not ready for Prohibition, therefore wait until it is ready; don't jeopardize the success of the party by setting it to work to educate the country and help the movement. Let the temperance enthusiasts do that, and in the meantime let us work for office. The Liberals are in favor of prohibition by townships, prohibition by counties, even prohibition by province, according to their latest timid exponent, but they don't ask for prohibition by the nation. They would gladly see the prohibition question taken out of Dominion politics altogether and made one of provincial or municipal politics. It seems to us that it would be better for the Liberal party and better for the country if some energetic, courageous Reformer of the old stamp were to rise and inspire the Liberals with little enthusiasm."

The *Witness* has sized the Grits capitally, "they bother around and obstruct and find fault and criticize and have apparently no great aim." That describes them to a T.

THE Hon. William McDougall, familiarly known as "Wandering Willie," is an individual of whom Mr. Blake once remarked that he had too much respect for himself to pollute his mouth by mentioning his name. Yet Mr. Blake has recently taken Mr. McDougall under his wing, appearing upon the same platform with him, and despatching him to Glengarry, charged with a mission to annihilate Mr Donald McMaster, the Conservative representative of that county. This Mr. McDougall, of spotless reputation, once wrote a pamphlet, from which the following sentence is quoted:—

"Your Jesuit allies with their treacherous doctrines, their blood-stained hands, and their indiscriminate hostility to human progress in whatever form, have ruined every power and every cause that has trusted or employed them. Even the Pope himself could not survive their patronage. By their intrigues they rendered him so unpopular with his own subjects that his reign, as a temporal sovereign, could not be maintained. Driven and being driven from every country in Europe these dark birds of evil omen seem to have alighted upon the northern shore of the finest lakes of America, and have spread themselves, under the name of *Oblates*, over the vast regions and among the nomadic tribes of the North-West."

And yet Mr. Blake and Mr. Davies, and Mr. McDougall, profess now to stand aghast at what they are pleased to call the "No-Popery" Crusade of Sir John Macdonald. Too thin, entirely. A man is known by the company he keeps—Blake, McDougall and Davies—Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Cleary, and Sir John Macdonald.

CHAPPELLE'S P. E. ISLAND ALMANAC, two hundred and twenty pages, is on our table. The author has evidently spared no pains to make this work as complete as possible. In addition to an unusual fund of information concerning the Island, it contains a complete directory of the city of Charlottetown. The frontispiece contains a representation of Capt. Mutch crossing the Straits on a sea serpent.—*Annapolis Spectator.*

Supreme Court.

In the cases of the Queen *vs.* Hughes and Queen *vs.* Millard, the former for embezzlement and the latter for larceny, when their names were called, the defendants did not appear and their bail was accordingly estreated. These closed the criminal calendar. The following civil cases have since been disposed of:—

Mary Carver *vs.* City of Charlottetown—action for damages for injuries received from defective sidewalk; plaintiff non-suited.

Dominick Doirant *vs.* Napoleon Pino. Settled.

Samuel Moss and others *vs.* James H. Cole—action on promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff.

Isidore Thibideau *vs.* James H. Cole—action on promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff.

Andrew F. Chipman *vs.* Norman A. Stewart—action on account. Settled.

William O. N. Parker *vs.* John McKenzie—action on account. Settled.

Merchants Bank of Canada and ano *vs.* Donald McKenzie—action on promissary note. Verdict for plaintiff.

Canada Paper Co. *vs.* Leonard Morris—action on bill of exchange. Verdict for plaintiff.

Thomas Handrahan and ano. *vs.* James McBride and ano.—action on note. Verdict for plaintiff.

Michael Egan *vs.* City of Charlottetown—action on account. Verdict for plaintiff for $16.

Mary McKenzie *vs.* Malcolm Stewart and wife—action for slander. Verdict for $500.

James McCready and another *vs.* James H. Cole—action on promissory note—tried by consent under Common Law Procedure Act by Judge without a jury. Verdict for plaintiff.

John Ryan *vs.* John F. Beaton—action on promissory note. Trial as above. Verdict for plaintiff.

John Watson *vs.* John McEachern—action on two promissory notes. Tried as above. Verdict for plaintiff.

Donald McDonald *vs.* Donald Campbell—record withdrawn.

John A. Griffiths *vs.* City of Charlottetown, action for false arrest.

Lake Verd Notes.

Our picturesque little lake, from which this settlement takes its name, is often during the winter months a scene of much sport. When the "frost king" has converted the surface of its placid waters into ice, the young men take advantage of this, and go to the lake to train their horses. The young ladies go with them to enjoy a sleigh drive. Some go skating, others to look on; so for various reasons there is often a large crowd assembled, and many an evening pleasantly spent.

In Lake Verd, as well as in some of the other schoolhouses in the neighborhood, Debating Clubs have been organized. The subject of debate in Lake Verd Schoolhouse on the last night of meeting was: "Who attains the greater knowledge, the Reader or the Traveller?" After an animated discussion, in which there were some very good arguments brought forward on both sides, the decision was given in favor of the Traveller.

The people of this district have enjoyed during the past year the many advantages arising from their new Post Office, which is kept to the satisfaction of all by Mr. Charles Kelly. Mr. Jenkins, who drives the mails from Pownal, has won universal praise by his punctuality, and the business-like manner in which he performs his duties.

Our enterprising miller, Mr. James Wisner, last fall purchased a steam engine for use in his grain mill. Before procuring it he was sometimes unable to grind as fast as was necessary; but with the steam power he feels confident in being able to give satisfaction to all his patrons.

The many subscribers of the HERALD in these parts give it the well deserved reputation of being a paper that proves by its sentiments on all public questions that it has the interest of the people at heart, and they are unanimous in wishing that it may long continue its career of prosperity.

Jan 1st, 1887.

Whelan Memorial Fund.

Collected by John Sinnott, St. Peter's:—William Sinnott, Morell Rear, $1; Thomas Keeffe, do, $1; James Phelan, do, $1; James Keenan, Byrne's Road, 25 cents; Michael O'Brien, Morell Rear, 15c; Colin McCarthy, do, 50c; John Dunphy, do, 50c; Michael Dunphy, do, 50c; Johanna Sinnott, do, 50c; Martin Sinnott, do, 32; Philip Sinnott, do, 50c; Clement Sinnott, do, $1; Richard Hnewbery, do, 25c; John Mullally, do, 25c; Daniel Sinnott, do, $1; James Walsh, 35c; James Kane, do, $1; Michael Murphy, Morell, $1; James Ryan, Marsh Road, 25c; John Hogan, do, 50c; James Hogan, do, 50c; Margaret Ryan, do, 25c; Thomas Bambrick, do, 35c; Ambrose Hughes, do, $1; John Doran, do, 25c; James Kennefick, do, $1; John Hogan, do, $1; Stephen Arsenault, Morell, 50c; Robert N. Cox, do, 50c; Patrick Joseph Dougherty, do, $1; John O'Brien, do, 50c; George McEwen, do, 50c; Henry McEwen, do, 50c; Wallace Anderson, do, 50c; Thos. J. Berrigan, do, $1; John Berrigan, St. Peter's, 25c; Ronald McDonald, do, 25c; John McDonald, do, 30c; Wm. H. McEwen, do, 50c, Duncan McEwen, do, 25c, R. W. Davidson, 25c; J. L. Davidson, do, 25c; Francis Rossiter, Morell, $1; Erasmus Coffin, do, 25c; Patrick McCarthy, do, $1; Charles Vanideristine, do, 25c; Charles McCarthy, Morell Rear, 50c; John McDonald, St Peter's, 25c; Edward Lane, Dunstaffnage, 50c; Alex McGregor, East River, 25 cents. Total—$28.90.

THE drawing in the lottery in connection with St. Joseph's Convent, returns of which we asked for last week, has resulted as follows:—Photo of Bishop McIntyre, won by Annie McKenna, Tignish; Oil Painting, Mary Murphy, Lot 11; Sofa Cushion, Mrs. J. Dunphy, Johnston's River; Lampscreen, Mrs. Doyle, Doyle's Mills, Bradalbane; Mantle Drapery, Mrs Alex. McDonald, Glencoe. Vernon River; Lamp Mat, Louis McDonald, Montague; Antimacassar, Maurice Giancey, Hartford, Conn; Needle Case, Pack, McCarvill, Cape Traverse; Picture of St. Joseph's Convent, M. Gill, Montreal; Gold Chain, Miss McMillan, St. Teresa's,; Gold Studs, Mrs. McDongald, Cardigan; Toilet Set, James McNeill, St Catherine's; Handkerchief Case, D. McLean, Souris; Gents' Scarf, Mrs. D. McDonald, East Point; Tea Set, J. J. Campbell, Lot 55; Match Box, Geo. Hooper, Morell; Cow, Martha Ready, Tracadie; Picture of St. Joseph's Convent, Mrs. Gotel, Georgetown; Fathers of Confedration (Picture) Rev. J. Gillis, East Point. The largest number of tickets for this lottery having been disposed in the Parish of Georgetown, the worthy Pastor of St. James' Church in that town will come into possession of the articles for Church use offered as a prize to the most generous Parish by the Bazaar management. In connection with the above the Bazaar Committee desire to return their most sincere thanks to their kind friends in the country who have so materially aided them in swelling the proceeds of the late Bazaar.

THE BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.—Capt. Deal, of the schooner *Annie A.*, writes to the *Halifax Chronicle* from Boston, under date of Tuesday: "There are at present about twenty Nova Scotia vessels in the port of Boston, loaded or partly loaded with potatoes from P. E. Island. Many of these vessels have been here three, and some as long as four weeks waiting a chance to get out cargo. The weather has been for the most of that time cold, stormy, and as vessels are chartered for fair working days to count as lay days only, the loss to owners will be considerable. P. E. Island potatoes are all but unsaleable, and if present prices and weather continue, many vessels will be here till March."

King's County L. C. Association.

A special meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of King's County, was held in the old Court House in Georgetown, on Friday, the 21st inst. for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Liberal-Conservative party in this County. The President having taken the chair, and after stating, in a few well chosen remarks, the object of the meeting, proceeded to read letters from Dr. Muttart, A. C. Macdonald and Hon. Samuel Prowse, in which those gentlemen explained their inability to attend the meeting of the association.

Hon. W. W. Sullivan, being present, was called upon to address the meeting. Mr. Sullivan, on rising, said that owing to his identification with a portion of King's County for a considerable time in public life, he deemed it his duty to attend this meeting of the Association, and render whatever assistance he was able to the Conservative cause at the ensuing election, which he considered to be the most important period in the history of this Province. He referred to the progress made by the Dominion Government in carrying out the terms of Union in regard to winter communication, the building of the Branch Railway to Cape Traverse, at a cost of $180,000, the surveying of the Straits, and the boring of the bottom thereof, together with the assurance given by Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, clearly indicated that if the project of tunneling or constructing a subway to the mainland would be pronounced feasible, the Terms of Union would be as effectually fulfilled by the present Government if returned as were those of British Columbia by the construction of the C. P. Railway. He referred to the fiscal policy of the Government and the course it pursued regarding the execution of Riel, in which he declared that it was his opinion—founded on the evidence at his trial—that if ever a man was deserving of death that man was Riel. He spoke on reciprocity, the fisheries and the other great questions that are engaging the public mind of the Dominion, and urged the delegates present, and through them the electors of their respective districts to exert all their energies, and stand as a solid phalanx in support of the Conservative candidates at the ensuing contest. Mr. Sullivan's eloquent and instructive address, which occupied upwards of an hour, was listened to with marked attention, and on resuming his seat he was loudly cheered.

Messrs. McKay and Cowan, from Murray Harbor, wished to know Mr. Sullivan's reason for declining to accept the nomination for King's County on the 16th Dec. In reply Mr Sullivan stated that at the time of the convention, Mr. Ferguson and he were in Ottawa pleading the cause of this Province before the Cabinet of the Dominion, and as those claims had not at the time of the convention been adjusted, he would consider himself recreant to the trust which the electors of this Province had reposed in him had he at that stage of their mission allowed himself to be placed in nomination, not knowing at the time of the convention the successful result of the delegation. Having taken that course in the interest of the Local Administration and the people who, for so long a time, had placed such implicit confidence in him, he was prepared to render all the assistance which lay in his power to the Conservative candidates.

Dr. McIntosh, Murray River, considered it the duty of Liberal-Conservatives to sink all minor differences—if any did exist—and stand shoulder to shoulder in behalf of the candidates of the party. He believed the past course of the Government clearly indicated that in the return of the Liberal-Conservative party depends the progress and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada.

Messrs. G. F. Owen, Robert Livingstone, Mooney, French, Edmonds, Munn and others addressed the meeting, and it was moved by the Secretary, seconded by John French and carried unanimously, that the Hons. W. W. Sullivan and Samuel Prowse be requested to attend the public meetings during the ensuing campaign.

Moved by Dr. McIntosh, seconded by Samuel McDonald, Esq., Dundas, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. Sullivan for his attendance at the meeting.

Mr. Sullivan, in acknowledging the thanks of the Association, said he considered it to be his duty to attend and render what assistance he could to the party in this County.

The President, having expressed his pleasure at such a large number of electors assembling at his call, thanked them for the honor thus conferred on him, and anticipated a happy result of the coming contest. This brought the meeting to a close.

CYRUS SHAW, Secretary.

New Perth, Jan. 21, 1887.

Mr. Dawson Withdraws.

To the Electors of the City:—

GENTLEMEN,—Upon requisition numerously signed and personal solicitation of many others, I consented to nominate for the office of Mayor, the principle however, for which I was going to the polls, viz.: the ownership by the city of the Waterworks, has been accepted by Mr. Haviland, and I therefore withdraw from the contest.

Amongst many reports (equally untrue) of my opponents, it is said that personal feeling towards Mr. Haviland is one reason for my candidature. I need only reply that my intercourse with Mr. H. during the past 30 years has been, both in private and political life, of the most friendly character.

Thanking you most sincerely for the renewed expression of your confidence,

I am, yours, etc.,

W. E. DAWSON.

Jan 22, 1887.

Notes from Narrows Creek.

The farmers of this place are busy hauling their winter supply of fuel. Considerable shipping was done at this port last autumn. Macdonald Bros. loaded the greatest number of vessels. Prices were pretty fair. The potato crop was almost a failure, owing to a dry rot which seized them after being dug.

A recent social event here was the marriage of Mr. John A. McInnis, of St. Peter's, to Miss Katie A McCormack, daughter of Mr Daniel McCormack. The happy couple have the best wishes of the whole community.

A Debating Society has been established here with the following officers: President, Rev. J. G. McLean; Vice-President, John McLellan; Treasurer, Chrystostom McCormack; Secretary, Simon J. Fraser. Executive Committee: Messrs. John J McCormack, Roderick J. McLellan, Bernard McCormack, Alexander McKinnon, jr., George Macdonald. Night of meeting, Tuesday. There is also one at De Gros, and one at Launching.

The parishioners of St. George's Church waited on the Rev. J. G. McLean, on New Year's Eve, and presented him with an address and a purse of seventy dollars.

The School in this district is progressing favorably under the management of Mr. Simon J. Fraser.

A skating match took place on Grand River ice on Jan. 5th under the supervision of Messrs. Joseph Snow and James Henry McCormack. There were seven competitors. The prize, which was a costly one, was won by Mr. George McCormack, with Mr. Andrew De Gaugh, a close second. Great excitement prevailed throughout the race. After the contest, the competitors were cordially invited to the residence of Mr. Joseph Snow, where a tempting feast was prepared for them. After doing justice to the "inner man" they retired to their own homes, well pleased with the days amusement.

Yours,

SCHOOL BOY.

New Perth School Examination.

Following is the result of the recent written examination of the advanced pupils in the New Perth School.

Arithmetic—Herbert Martin, 1st; George Gordon, 2nd; Alexander Smith, 3rd.

English—Mary Smith, 1st; J. P. McLaren and Herbert Martin, equal, 2nd; Maggie McMillan, 3rd.

Geography—Maggie McMillan, 1st; Geo. Gordon and Minnie Kane, equal, 2nd; Mary Smith, 3rd.

English History—Mary Smith, 1st; Geo. Gordon, 2nd; J. P. McLaren, 3rd.

Geometry, advanced—George Gordon.

Geometry, B. K. I.—Herbert Martin, 1st; Minnie Kane, 2nd; Maggie McMillan 3rd.

Agricultural Chemistry—Mary Smith, 1st; Minnie Kane, 2nd; Alexander Smith, 3rd.

Algebra—Mary Smith 1st; James McLaren, jr., 2nd; George Gordon, 3rd.

Latin, Cæsar, B. K. I.—Herbert Martin, 1st; Mary Smith, 2nd; Maggie McMillan, 3rd.

French—Minnie Kane and Mary Smith, equal, 1st; Elliot Gordon, 2nd; Maggie McMillan, 3rd.

W. C. WEST, Teacher.

Letter from Rome.

The following letter was received by His Lordship Bishop MacIntyre a few days ago:—

ROME, Irish College, Dec. 30th, 1886.

To the Right Rev. Dr. MacIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown:—

MY DEAR LORD,—I duly received your valued letter of the 26th ultimo, with the printed report of the celebration of your silver jubilee, which I was most happy to present to the Holy Father, who graciously received it. The large album only arrived a few days ago, and I had the honor to present it to His Holiness yesterday in your Lordship's name. His Holiness examined it most carefully, and expressed himself immensely pleased with the photographs of the several churches and institutions erected by the zeal of your Lordship, as well as those of your clergy. He was pleased also to express his admiration of the beauty and elegance of the entire work, which reflects so much credit on your Lordship and the able artist who executed it. He authorized me to convey to your Lordship, your devoted clergy, and entire flock His Apostolic Benediction.

I have to thank your Lordship for the report of the silver jubilee which you so kindly sent me.

Wishing your Lordship all the graces and consolations which the Divine Babe of Bethlehem came to merit for us by His humble birth in a stable.

I remain, with profound veneration, my dear Lord,

Your most devoted servant,

† T. KIRBY,

Archbishop of Ephesus etc., etc.

Yankee Politicians on the War Path.

THEY THREATEN CANADA.

A Washington despatch of 18th inst., says: Chairman Belmont of the house committee on foreign affairs