THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1884.

Picnics and Politics.

It is not incorrect to say that there is a mild boom in Picnics just now in Ontario—a distinctly *mild* boom. It must be understood that the generally accepted signification of the word Picnic differs widely up there from what it means in this Island. It is not one of those social, ham-sandwich, patent swing and leafy-ramble mixtures which are so familiar to us—but is a political demonstration, grand or simple, according as the people enthuse about those in whose honor it is given, and who are expected there to address them on the questions of the day. For the majority of people politics are dry stuff for picnics—they are particularly dry when served up in Grit style.

Two of these picnics have recently been held, under Grit auspices, in Ontario, and in the prosecution of our purpose to discover, if such thing be possible, the Grit policy, since we were unable to attend the demonstrations personally, we did the next best thing—we read the full reports of them as contained in the Toronto *Globe*, and our readers may be sure, from the well known character of the *Globe*, that the speeches lose nothing in their reproduction therein. The first picnic was held at Newmarket, and early in the forenoon a number of persons, accompanied by the inevitable brass band, awaited at the Railroad Station the arrival of *the* distinguished guest—the Hon. Edward Blake. But he came not. Mr. Blake has several peculiarities, which his own friends find hard to excuse, but which they manage to account for as incident to his high moral, political, and Christian character. One of Mr. Blake's characteristics is that of selfishness—a regard for self predominating over all considerations for friends, for party, or for State. Does one of his supporters in the Commons bore him by addressing the House, he shews his disgust by burying his head in his hands and feigning sleep. Does a public measure not commend itself to his personal judgment, he quietly shirks the vote, without a thoughtas to his party, so long as he clears his own skirts. Above all things he detests association with the people, or even with his own political followers, outside the charmed circle of the Ontario Government. So when he could not help accepting the invitation to the Grit picnic, he was bound he would put in as little time there as possible, and quietly dropping off at a bye-station, he spent several hours with a friend regardless of the disappointment he was causing to the faithful awaiting him at the picnic. The second demonstration was held among Mr. Blake's own constituents in West Durham, and the exercises, if we may so term them, at both picnics, were participated in by the Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, ex-M. P. for Gloucester, N. B., but who was announced at one place as a gentleman from the Province of Quebec. This mistake was a regular god-send to Mr. Anglin, as it afforded him material for a long explanation which passed muster as a speech. Not that the gentleman lacks oratorical gifts—by no means—but it is hard for anyone to make a speech without a subject, and therefore his remarks were confined to the curses and woes of the National Policy which have done duty for years, and are now getting threadbare. We examined the report of his speech carefully, but were unable to find any indication therein of what the Grits would do were they returned to power. Mr. Blake spoke, but, judging by the *Globe's* report, his remarks must have been brief indeed, nor are they of any interest to us "dwellers by the sea." The "Gerrymander" Act and the Invasion of "Provincial Rights" formed the burden of his song. He is reported to have said that "there must be a wide measure of local control over local affairs, and the keystone of the situation was the question of disallowance. If the Local Legislatures had the right to legislate upon local matters without the impertinent interference of the Ottawa authorities, they were able to judge what was fair and reasonable without the aid of thirteen little gods sitting in the Privy Council Chamber. If the principle of Dominion interference was to be admitted, there was no security for Provincial rights." No fault can be found with the principles laid down by Mr. Blake, and we trust that when he becomes Prime Minister he will see to it that our Island Legislature is not subjected to the impertinent interference of the Dominion Government, such as they had to endure when his friends and himself were in power in Ottawa from 1873 to 1878. Scarcely an Act was passed by our Local Legislature during that period that was not objected to by the Minister of Justice—Mr. Blake himself holding that position more than once.

The question of "Provincial Rights" has been brought to the surface chiefly in connection with the famous Rivers and Streams Bill, and the more recent Liquor License Act. The former measure was one passed by the Ontario Legislature, declaring the law upon a case which was then occupying the attention of the Courts. The Dominion Government very properly refused to recommend the Governor General to sanction a measure which was designed to anticipate the verdict of the judicial tribunals. They never, be it remembered, declared upon the constitutionality of the Act as passed—they never said that it was beyond the power of the Ontario Legislature to pass it—but simply declined to allow the verdict of the Court to be interfered with. There their duty ended, and they went no further. Court after Court decided one way or another, until at last the Privy Council was appealed to, and their decision obtained—not upholding the course of the Ontario Legislature in passing the Rivers and Streams Bill—that was not the question before them—but finding in favor of the party—Caldwell or McLaren, we forget which,—whom the Ontario Legislature sought to assist by its legislation. It is rather a curious commentary upon Mr. Blake's bold advocacy of "Provincial Rights," that he was the counsel for the losing side, against whom the decision of the Privy Council was given. Those who are loudest in proclaiming Sir John Macdonald's deficiency as a constitutional lawyer on account of this finding, should remember that the same decision badly smirches Mr. Blake's reputation. Sir John never gave an opinion upon the case. Mr. Blake was the legal adviser, whose opinions and law have been declared *bad* by the highest tribunal in the land. Regarding the other measure, the "Liquor License Act," opinions differ widely upon it; but this much is known, that while Mr. Blake and his party are willing to receive all the benefit of the agitation raised against the measure, Mr. Blake himself has never yet, in Parliament or elsewhere, expressed his opinion that the Act is unconstitutional. Mr. Blake's ability to talk all around a subject, suggesting difficulties without once committing himself to an opinion upon it, is notorious, and the story of the monkey who employed the cat to hook the chestnuts from the fire furnishes an apt illustration of his course upon public questions.

Of course Mr. Blake abused the National Policy, but his acquaintance with figures and financial matters is very slight, and he therefore went no further into detail than his usual illustration of the tax upon the women's calico. It is needless to say that he disapproved of the policy of the Government in respect to the Pacific Railroad, and predicted all sorts of misfortune and disaster. But he stopped before he came to an enunciation of what his own course would be upon all these important matters, and the people of Canada are no wiser than before as to the Grit policy. We are still looking for the Grit policy. Wanted! A policy for the Grit party.

The Grit Policy.

As a matter of course, the Grits condemn Conservative rule and charge it with being the cause of all sorts of evil. Sir Richard Cartwright recently declared that it would have been better for us, had we borrowed one hundred millions of dollars and thrown the amount into the sea, rather than have had a Conservative administration for the past five years. It is but natural then that we should enquire what the Grits are prepared to do for us, in case they become possessed of the reins of government. Will they give us Free Trade? NO; their late leader, Hon Edward Blake, has declared that Free Trade for Canada is an impossibility. Will they stop the Pacific Railway and obtain restitution of the millions which the company have improperly obtained? It is very possible that their accession to power would be followed by such a financial panic as would seriously embarrass the Canada Pacific, and possibly delay its completion—but both parties are committed to the construction of this great national highway, and constructed it must be, no matter what government is in power. Will they give us our share of the Fishery Award? NO; we have on record the votes of the principal men of the party, declaring that the proportion of the Fishery Award paid over to Canada constitutionally and as a matter of right belongs to Canada. Will they obtain for us Reciprocity? NO; should such a calamity befal this country as the return of the Grit party to power, we might bid good-bye to all hope of Reciprocity. For, being returned, to be true to their professions they must certainly renounce the National Policy, reduce the Customs duties, and re-establish the slaughter market, which existed under their former *regime*, and until five years ago. This is certainly what the Americans would expect from a party which opposes the protection of home industries, and which denounces the National Policy as robbing the poor man to enrich the manufacturer. Once abolish the protective features of the tariff, and the Americans have all they want—a market into which to pour their manufactures. They are not nearly so anxious for our produce as they are for a ready sale for their manufactures.

But what is the Grit policy? We know what the Conservative policy is, for the Grit press and Grit politicians have been explaining it to us since 1879, and even the Hon. Edward Blake considered it worth his while to travel all the way to this Island to shew us how much more we paid for a yard of cotton now than we did under Grit rule. If we will allow that the Conservatives are a bad lot, are the Grits any improvement? What is their policy? It is hard to say. We start reading a speech of Mr. Blake, or Mr. Mackenzie, or Sir Richard Cartwright, and we expect, before we finish it, to learn what the Grits are prepared to give us should we employ them, but no two of them tell us the same thing, and we are reminded of the story of one of our countrymen attempting to catch a flea—"when he put his finger on him the animal was not there." But whatever their policy might comprise, we have always considered that a complete reversal of the National Policy was included as a principal plank in their platform. How far is this borne out by the utterances of one of their leading organs, published at the capital?—the Ottawa *Free Press*. Liste what it says upon the subject:—

"It is a favorite argument of the Tories that the return of the Liberal party to power means an immediate and general reduction of the tariff to a practically Free Trade basis. But *there is no reason* for the electorate *to believe any such assertion*. The Liberal party is a party whose policy is essentially that directed by far-seeing statesmen who have the true interests of the country at heart. *The country is committed to Protection*, and though the Liberals will aim to return to a low revenue tariff basis, that return must necessarily be a slow and cautious procedure. *To abolish all at once Protection duties*, without giving time for industries which have been forced into existence to accommodate themselves to a healthier state of affairs than now prevails, *would be insanity*, of which none worthy of the name of statesman could be guilty."

What stronger arguments could be adduced in favor of Protection than are contained in the extract quoted? There is not much comfort there for Free Traders. What has the *Patriot* got to say in the matter? Is the *Patriot* also of opinion that it would be insanity, unworthy of a statesman, to abolish the present protective duties? What has Mr. L. H. Davies, the Grit Standard-bearer on the Island, got to say about it? He is, no doubt, one of the far-seeing statesmen who direct the Liberal party and have the interests of the country at heart. What does the country think of this declaration of Grit policy? We may be wrong, but we fancy the country will say that since there is no probability of a new Government taking off the high duties, we are just as well off under our present rulers, who imposed the duties, and who seem to have an intelligent reason for having adopted a Protective Tariff.

Editorial Notes.

A FORTNIGHT AGO we chronicled the death, in St. John, of William Murphy, Esquire, Manager of the Gas Works, while on his way to meet his brother, who was coming to the Island for the benefit of his health. Mr. John Murphy arrived here on Thursday evening, 12th inst., and to-day it is our painful duty to record his death, at his late brother's residence, on Wednesday last. Mr. Murphy had already, on several occasions, visited this Island in company with his wife and other relatives, and was known to many of our citizens. He was for many years a resident of Cuba, of which Island his wife is a native. In consequence of failing health, he was seeking repose and restoration in our northern clime. To his widow, thus doubly bereaved in a strange land, we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Now that Parliament has prorogued, the air is full of Grit rumors of corruption here and bribery there; of dissensions in the Cabinet and disaster to the Canada Pacific. It is a noticeable fact that these scandals invariably crop up during the recess, and immediately after the session. The reason is apparent. There is not a word of truth in the reports, and there is no possibility of proving them untrue, except in Parliament, where our Grit friends take good care not to repeat the charges. So, by giving them a good start early in the spring, it is hoped they may have some effect before the next winter; on the same principle that if you throw all the mud you can, there is a good chance for some of it to stick. The reports about disagreements in the Cabinet and impending changes are amusing; but the Grits seem to insist upon the people believing that the Canada Pacific Railway Company is again in a bad way, that their bonds will not sell, that the thirty millions received last winter did more harm than good, and that the Company is applying to the Government for further relief. Such a report is wholly and entirely false. The Company has not tried to sell any bonds. No application has been made for further assistance, and the loan made by the Government last session affords ample means for the completion of the road.

THERE are signs everywhere that the Liberals of the Upper Provinces are anxious to break loose from the leadership of Blake, Mackenzie, *et al.* Sir Richard Cartwright, in his Toronto speech, complained of a restlessness in the party. He had good reason. The Toronto *News* is radical in its views, and this is the way it talks of the Grit party:

"Is there a single man in their ranks who can be hopefully looked to as a leader, around whom the progressive and liberal element will rally in strength and enthusiasm, to enable him to conduct the affairs of the nation successfully when Toryism expires with Sir John's leadership? Not one. Mr. Blake's career as a leader will soon be over, and nothing would precipitate his downfall more quickly than an accession to power, when his *fatal frigidity* and *unreceptiveness* would be patent to all. *It isn't in the Grits to govern this country successfully for any length of time. They have no policy, no tact, no quickness of perception to note the drift of public opinion.* They are tied down to a set of preconceived theories and hard-and-fast lines of action, which they are pleased to term Liberal Principles. Instead of using their faculties of observation to the country, they try every proposition by their politico-economical standards. Unless it accords with their theoretical abstractions they will have none of it. When they are right they are right by accident. But right or wrong they adhere to their position with mulish tenacity, irrespective altogether of changes in the requirements of the country. Their great principle is that of masterly inactivity. They never do anything that they can possibly help doing.

"Three leaders of the alleged Liberal party delivered speeches at the meeting of the Reform Association of Toronto. The triumphs of Gritism were of course extolled, and the cussedness of Toryism denounced, but there was not a word spoken, excepting the free trade maunderings of ex-Premier Mackenzie, to indicate the course of the Grits in case of their obtaining office at Ottawa. There was a great deal of highfalutin twaddle about 'principle,' but not a word to define what the principles of the party are. Mackenzie's free trade talk was the only approach to anything like a definite statement of policy. We have a good deal of respect for Mackenzie's honesty—which must at times be very troublesome to his associates—but none at all for his statesmanship. Any man who talks of 'free trade' as a live question in Canada may be dismissed as a hopeless case. There is no free trade issue here. The tariff question, as between protection and revenue duties, is merely a question of expediency not involving any principle. On the whole, any honest Reformer who attended the meeting with the object of having his faith strengthened and his enthusiasm quickened, must have been considerably puzzled on reflection—for Grits do sometimes reflect—to know what he was expected to enthuse about."

The Ottawa College.

This year marks a very important and eventful epoch in the history of the College of Ottawa. The Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, who have charge of the Institution, have made their name famous for the sacrifices they have made in evangelizing the Northwest, as well as for their efforts in the great cause of solid Catholic education. This year His Lordship Mgr. Smeulders, Papal Delegate, was present at the commencement exercises, and evinced quite a lively interest in the College. Mgr. Smeulders also laid the corner stone of an immense wing, which, when completed, will cost $80,000. The Alumni Banquet, at which His Lordship was entertained on the evening of the 10th, was a brilliant affair. Mgr. Smeulders attended the distribution of prizes and conferring degrees, and conferred, on behalf of the College, the degree of M. A. on Hon. John O'Connor.

An immense number of students have this year attended the College from the different Provinces, and also every section of the United States, and even from Cuba and South America. This certainly shows the repute in which the Institution is so generally held. Among such a varied collection of race and talent, it is pleasing to note that our Island boys hold a prominent place among their *confreres*. We notice, from the list of premiums awarded, that our young friend, Mr. Bernard J. McKinnon, Melrose, has distinguished himself in the Commercial course, standing highest with a percentage of ninety-six marks, the highest of any student in the Institution. He has been awarded a Commercial Diploma, carried off ten first premiums, and one second, and also a Silver Medal. This is certainly a good record, and we most cordially congratulate our young friend.

Mr. A. McAulay, of St. Peter's Bay, has also done well; but it is a principle of the Order not to award any honors of this kind to members of the Order. This talented young gentleman has been very successful.

We also notice that our friend, Prof. W. D. McKinnon, has graduated as Bachelor of Literature. He is an able, talented and energetic teacher, throwing his whole mind and energies into his classes, and to him is greatly due the great success of the commercial course. He is a general favorite with the pupils and faculty of the Institution, who greatly regret his departure. His class has very tangibly shown their kind appreciation of his merits, by unexpectedly presenting him with a nice Purse and feeling Address on the eve of his separation from them. His Lordship Bishop Riordan, of California, has, we believe, called him home to finish his theological studies in California.

The Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian.

Intelligence from Paris has been received by the Canadian board of directors of this company that the Banque de Paris and the Credit Lyonnais have taken charge of the issue of $1,500,000 of the mortgage bonds of the company, in addition to the issue of $200,000 now offered on the Canadian market. The proceeds of these bonds are to be invested in Quebec, Ontario and Prince Edward Island over a million and a quarter at rates varying, cost of administration included, from six to seven per cent. It is most desirable that cheap money should be in readiness to check the evil of usury, especially in the rural districts. The company has been so far very successful in its investments. On 30th of April last, after three years' operations, and with loans amounting to $1,194,740, the whole arrears of instalments and interest accrued, amounted only to $379.03, and the properties bought in by the company only reached the sum of $1,079, a sure evidence of a prudent administration. The Banque de Paris, which has taken the issue of the Credit Foncier bonds, stands very high on the continent. In France it ranks second to none, the Banque de France excepted. The Credit Lyonnais is also one of the most powerful financial institutions in Europe; and the connection of these two important banking establishments with the Credit Foncier reflects with advantage upon the credit and good standing of the latter.—*Exchange.*

Supreme Court.

The Trinity Term of the Supreme Court met in Charlottetown yesterday. All the judges were present. The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury: Chas. C. Gardner, foreman; Peter McGrath, Hunter River; John C. Binns, New Glasgow; Chas. Lyons, city; Norman Campbell, Johnstone's Road; Joseph Knight, city; Donald W. Palmer, Victoria; Simon D. Fraser, city; Malcolm McNeil, Long Creek; Simon W. Dodd, city; James Kennedy, Southport; H. C. Douse, city; Wm. Heard, city; Mark Inman, Lot 29; Robt. Stewart Lot 30; Patrick Duffy, Lot 48; John Newson, city; Albert H. Yates, city; James Peake, city. The civil docket is light, but there are a large number of criminal cases. Judgment was given by the Court in the following suits:

In re application for a mandamus to compel the Stipendiary Magistrate to pay one half of fines and prosecutions under the Canada Temperance Act to the prosecutor. Rule made absolute, directing that half the fines be paid the prosecutor.

Benjamin Rogers vs. Geo. W. Howlan—Judgment on demurrer for plaintiff, and the defendant's plea held void.

Dunphy vs. Hughes, for new trial.—Rule made absolute.

Benevolent Irish Society Picnic.

THE Annual Picnic of the Benevolent Irish Society will take place next Tuesday, Dominion Day, at Bedford Station. It being a Public Holiday, our friends who wish to take advantage of a day in the country, could not do better than patronize the Picnic. The Charlottetown Base Ball Club having accepted the challenge of the Fort Augustus Club, the match will be played that day on the Picnic grounds. A good programme of games has also been arranged by the Committee of Management. The Society will meet at St. Patrick's Hall, at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and will march to the Railway Station about half-past eight. The special train leaves at 9.20, city time, returning at 5.30.

Voyage Round the World.

Sir Charles Tupper is gazetted High Commissioner.

During May 82,500 immigrants arrived in the United States.

The Austrian government has decided to increase its naval force on the Danube.

Five men have been arrested at Polo, Austria, having dynamite in their possession.

The young ladies of Villa Marie Convent Montreal, entered on their summer holidays on Thursday last.

The Island of Anticosti was sold by auction at Murray Bay Court House last week for $101,000.

The death is announced of Dr. Dryson, Professor of History at Berlin, in his seventy-sixth year.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie will visit Manitoba about the middle of July, and Hon. E. Blake a month later.

The reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Haytien Republic is reported to be nearly completed.

The outbuildings of the Prince of Wales hotel, Truro, N. S., were entirely consumed by fire on Friday morning.

The King of Cambodia has transferred the administration of his kingdom to the French Governor of Saigon.

In the Madrid cabinet on Saturday, Senor Castillo informed his colleagues that Italy and Spain had united for action.

A monster Orange meeting is announced to take place at Newry, July 12. Many members of the Commons will be present.

Mrs. Ramsay Canifton, probably the largest woman in Canada, died at Belleville, Ont., on Friday last. Weight, 500 pounds.

It is stated that Wm. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, will refuse to pay the fine of £500 imposed upon him for contempt of court.

Among bankers and business men in Toronto the opinion is that the five million loan has been placed on favorable terms, all things considered.

Bismarck intimates that any attempt to make the successor to the regency in Holland a European question would find instant opposition from Germany.

The Liquor License Act argument before the Supreme Court of Canada has been postponed till 23rd September to suit the convenience of provincial authorities.

The business failures of the past week throughout the country number for United States, 182, and for Canada 23, as compared with a total of 228 for the previous week.

The police have discovered a quantity of arms and ammunition buried in the suburbs of Cork, Ireland. It is said it belonged to a Fenian circle and that important arrests will be made.

A London despatch says that for the first time in many years the gates of palace yard are locked at night after the sitting of Parliament. This is only new evidence of the widespread fear of a dynamite outrage.

A collison occurred on the Canadian Pacific road near Papineauville on Wednesday afternoon, between a freight and a ballast train. One man was killed and four were injured. Neglect of orders on the part of the trainmen is said to have caused the crash.

New South Wales has not been visited by rain for twelve months. The result is that the once fertile plains are now a desert. Sheep and cattle are dying by the thousands. Hundreds of men are ruined. The province is on the verge of bankruptcy. And the end is not yet.

Jack Burke, the English pugilist, and Mike Cleary have signed articles to box four three-minute rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules, the winner to get 65 and the loser 35 per cent. of the gate money. The match is to come off in Madison Square Garden on July 28.

At a Conservative demonstration last week, Lord Churchill said the imbecility of the Ministry was without parallel in ancient or modern times. England, he said, had virtually annexed Egypt. A new government could not undo annexation, but must render it more complete.

It is currently reported that the New York morning papers, which lowered their prices a few months since, will advance them again after the Presidential election—*Herald* and *World* back to 3 cents and the *Times* to 3. The *Tribune* will not change. The reduction is said to have been found totally unremunerative.

The new National Line steamer *America* arrived at Queenstown on the 18th inst., making the quickest passage ever made—6 days, 14 hours. This is the fastest eastward passage ever made, and beats the record by 2 hours and 39 seconds. On the trip out she made the quickest passage on record between Queenstown and New York.

The situation in Ireland is slightly improved. Lord Spencer's visit to Belfast giving occasion for exchange of views with Loyalists, who, regardless of party, welcomed him cordially as the Viceroy, and the Belfast people showed abundant enthusiasm and paying a deserved tribute to Lord Spencer's lofty character, courage and devotion to a dangerous duty.

P. Monaghan, who some time previously challenged any one in Australia to jump for $2,500 a side, carried off all the prizes for the jumping events at Dalby, Queensland, recently. In the standing high-jump he cleared 4 feet 10 inches; in the standing long-jump, 12 feet 5 inches; running high-jump, 5 feet 3 inches. He also won throwing the light hammer, covering 87 feet 4 inches, and putting the heavy stone, 27 feet 5 inches.

The Chicago hotel men are rubbing their hands with glee over the prospects of an immense attendance at the Democratic convention. This is not surprising when $10 a day is charged for an ordinary room in the sixth storey of a hotel, and $20 where two persons occupy the room. Potter Palmer, of the Potter House, is said to have cleared an average of $20,000 a day for five days of the Republican convention, and of course he is not averse to salting down another $100,000.

A singularly sad death occurred recently in New Brandon parish, Gloucester Co., N. B. While engaged in preparing the lobsters from his traps for the canneries, Wm. Dempsey was slightly bitten on the finger by one of the fish. Shortly his hand and arm became fearfully swollen, and subsequently the inflammation reached his head. Medical aid was summoned in all haste, but the blood poisoning had already gone too far, and the poor man died within a day or two after receiving the bite.

The Paris *Figaro's* correspondent at Rome says that President Arthur has instructed the American Minister there to act in concert with the Ministers of England, Austria and Spain, in an effort to obtain from Signor Mancini, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, a mitigation of the decision of the Court of Cassation in regard to the properties of the Propaganda. According to the same authority, Signor Mancini has promised to regulate the question in a manner satisfactory to the Vatican when the subject of a general reorganization of ecclesiastical property in Italy shall come before the Chamber of Deputies.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, June 21.

Several important arrests were made yesterday in connection with the incendiary conspiracy. This conspiracy, it is asserted, has ramifications in America. Should inquiry prove that German conspirators have received funds from America, immediate diplomatic action will be taken by the German representative at Washington.

LONDON, June 21

The Mahdi has again written to the Mudir of Dongola summoning him to espouse his cause. If he acquiesces in this demand he is to be made governor of the province and will be allowed to keep all taxes for himself. If he refuses, a lieutenant of the Mahdi will be sent to him and the Mudir and all belonging to him will be killed. Twenty-one pilgrims have arrived at Suakim from Khartoum. They left Khartoum on May 2th and they say that Khartoum at that time was safe and had a full supply of provisions. The Mudir of Dongola has been ordered to ascertain the truth concerning the report of the fall of Berber. The government have not yet decided to construct the railway between Berber and Suakim. In the commons to-day, Lord Fitzmaurice stated that the last news received from Gen. Gordon was of date of April 17th. He says that twenty messengers have been sent to General Gordon by different routes. One messenger, who went up the Nile by boat, succeeded in entering Khartoum. On his return, bearing General Gordon's answer to the government messages, he was pursued by rebels and killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.

The Porte has addressed a circular to the Powers insisting that England's self having imposed the task of restoring order in Egypt is so far completed that the army of occupation ought at once to be withdrawn. The moral authority and prestige of the Sultan are amply sufficient it says to secure the internal tranquillity of Egypt. If the Powers think an extraneous military force is still necessary, it might be supplied by the Sultan alone, or in conjunction with England, France, Italy and Spain.

LONDON, June 21.

The English Conservatives are contributing large sums to the political fund of the Irish Tories. The trustees of this fund are Lord Rossmore, whose zeal against the Nationalists caused him to lose his commission as justice of the peace last autumn, and Sir Samuel Wilson. The object to which this fund is dedicated is the payment of the expenses attending the contest of parliamentary elections by Conservatives in Irish constituencies.

LONDON, June 22.

The Egyptian Conference will meet in London, June 28. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says if the Conference shall refuse as the English propose to cut the Egyptian coupon advance of £8,000,000, the Anglo-French agreement will lapse and matters will revert to the present *status quo*.

Earl Granville has, through the English ambassadors to the Powers, sent a circular convening the Egyptian Conference. The circular is attributed to a design to influence Parliament by the presence of the Conference during the approaching session.

There is a panic at Assouan on account of the rebel advance. It is reported that the Porte will post a force of 10,000 men as an army of observation on the Egyptian frontier, near El Arish.

CAIRO, June 22.

Another armed steamer has been ordered to patrol the river between Assouan and Mady Halfa. It is rumored that the rebels are advancing on Korosko. Col. Kitchner has arrived at Elliman Wells, four days east of Korosko, where he sighted rebels. He say sthe Khidaghi rebels are marching on Dongola. A harmless exchange of fire continues at Suakim.

LONDON, June 23

It is officially announced that under date of June 16, Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, addressed a note to M Waddington, the French Minister, the sunstance of which was as follows: "England undertakes to withdraw troops from Egypt at the beginning of the year 1888, in case the powers should consider such withdrawal passible, without endangering the public order. The *Casse de la Sette Publique*, after 1885, will have a consultative voice in regard to the budget and will have the rig t to veto any increase of expense on the part of the government. It shall continue to exercise the right of financial inspection after the evacuation of the country by the English in order to ensure complete and regular collection of revenue. England also undertakes during her occupation to propound schemes to the Porte and the powers for the naturalization of Egypt, like Belgium, and for the naturalization of the Suez Canal In his reply, Waddington gives assurances of the satisfaction with which France noted the points suggested by Earl Granville. "France," he said, "accepts Earl Granville's proposal and testifies to England's moderation and friendly spirit, which it believes will strengthen the bonds that bind the two countries together."

LONDON, June 23.

In the Commons to-day Gladstone made a statement concerning the Egyptian question which fully confirmed the official report already given of the substance of recent correspondence between Earl Granville and Waddington. The neutralization of Egypt, the Prime Minister said, is to be deferred until England withdraws from the country. Gladstone further stated that the Conference of powers would meet next Saturday. Its province would be to decide in regard to Egyptian finances, but no decision which it might form would be of any force until Parliament should give its assent.

LONDON, June 23.

In the Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote expressed his opposition to the statement that the issue of Earl Granville's circular, convening the Egyptian conference on the 28th inst., is with a view of influencing Parliament during the approaching discussion of the motion to censure the Government on its Egyptian policy.

Review of Books, &c.

THE MANHATTAN.

The *Manhattan* for June is at hand with a new cover, of deep carnation on old gold, a figure holding a lamp to illumine the legend *Ex Liberis Lux*. The frontispiece is an airy figure piece, entitled "Spring," drawn by Mellhenney and engraved by Juengling, illustrating some lines of Willis Gaylord Clarke. An American painter, Henry Roderick Newman, who has long lived in Florence, is the subject of the opening article, written by H. Buxton Forman, the editor Keats and Shelley. Letters from Mr. Ruskin express his high opinion of Newman's work, and the article is illustrated with a portrait and a number of illustrations. Another profusely and brilliantly illustrated article is a second paper on "The Gunnison Country," by Ernest Ingersol, who has here surpassed all his previous efforts in graphic description. There are four portraits, illustrating the first part of "Retrospections of the American Stage," by John Bernard, a theatrical manager at Boston, in the early part of this century. Of "Trajan," the new novel, there is a second striking instalment. Edgar Fawcett's "Tinkling Cymbals" is concluded, and there are two short stories, one "A Boston Man," by Nora Perry, in her best vein. The other short story, "Floribel," is an amusing sketch, by the end of which all its readers will be nicely caught. There are two purely literary papers, one on "The Brownings," by Miss Kate M. Rowland, of Baltimore. The other literary paper, by J. Heard, is a singularly cogent argument, written with both force and elegance, to show "Why Women should Study Shakespeare." The poetry and other departments are good as usual.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.

Contents of *Donahoe's Magazine* for June:—"The Right to Private Ownership in Land, etc.," Rev. Henry A. Brann, D. D.; "O, Erin Gal Mo Store"; "A Trip to the Jesuit Novitiate at West Park"; "Alarming Destruction of American Forests"; "Science and Simplicity"; "The Paris Hospitals"; "Cromwell in Ireland"; "Nursing—To Young Women"; "Work On," Anon.; "Ireland Under the Southern Cross"; "Lieutenant General Sheridan." There are other interesting articles, original and selected.

"Poor Ireland."

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 24.

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR,—Under the above heading an article appears in the *Presbyterian* of June 12th. After quoting that within eighteen years the Irish Roman Catholic Church invested £5,680,040 in building churches, convents, schools, etc., besides £540,000 paid to the Pope for the same period, the editor of the *Presbyterian* then proceeds to pour forth a most malicious libel in the following words:—

"All this comes from a people who proclaim themselves before the world as a nation of beggars, but of whose morality recent events go to prove that the less there is said the better. All who are acquainted with Irish Romanism know well the terrible means by which the Roman priests extort from their dupes almost every pound of their hard earned money. In many cases a fortune, which should go to support a young family, or promote their progress in life, is thus swallowed up in the insatiable maw of the Roman Church, and goes into stone and mortar for the comfortable maintenance and accommodation of monks and nuns, who are not only useless, but often pestilential members of society."

Had the editor of the *Presbyterian* stopped at the mere quotation of the statistics referred to, his mission, if any, was fulfilled, but when from envy or malice (I know not), he proceeds to pour forth a slanderous comment, I think it but fair such an attack should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, but that the truth should be placed before your readers by one who knows different. Many homes in Ireland are miserable in the extreme, but considering the ratio of the Roman Catholics to Protestants, the latter do not proclaim themselves as any worse than their Protestant fellow-countrymen. This can easily be proved by a reference to the last Minutes of the various Protestant denominations in Ireland. Of course there may be a few exceptions, but only enough to prove the rule. All honor to the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland that can show such a devotion to their religion. The devotion of the Irish Roman Catholics to their clergy and Church is known over the world, and has in all the varied lands where Erin's exiled sons and daughters have been compelled to seek new homes, been constant, true and lasting as the emerald green of their native isle. The editor of the *Presbyterian* assails their morality. The arrow fails to strike the mark. The Irish race has ever been known to stand highest amongst the nations of the earth for its morality, and it ill becomes a Presbyterian paper on this Island to attempt to cast dirt on the fair name everywhere cared by Erin's race. So false is the charge that the *Presbyterian* editor would not dare to print it on Irish soil without being subjected to an action for libel, and for which he would pay far dearer than he has ever done in similar cases on this Island. The contributions referred to are given voluntarily, and the cry of extortion can not be raised or hold good in argument. How many who have forsaken the life of this world for the monastery or convent have been blessings in society? How many happy homes in Ireland can now be traced to the efforts of such men as Father Matthew, Father Ryan, Father Tom Burke, or the good John of Tuam, not forgetting the sacred life of the Nun of Kenmare, and a host of others too numerous to mention. Lives without blemish; yet the libelous pen of the editor of the *Presbyterian* hesitates not to call them pestilential members of society, and slanders a noble race too far away to reply in person to his vile charges. True, there is no church perfect; there may be a black sheep in every fold, but the members—monks, nuns and people—of the Roman Church in Ireand, and her exiled sons or daughters here, can afford to look on and smile at the ignorance of the editor of the *Presbyterian*, who, while professing Christianity, can forget its leading virtue, Charity, and thinks he can insult the Irish Roman Catholics by calling them pestilential members of society.

Mr. Editor, I am not a Catholic I am an Irish Presbyterian, lately from Ireland, but as long as I live I shall never shrink from using my voice or pen in defence of my Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, especially when men like the editor of the *Presbyterian* places them in a false light, and slanders them as he has certainly done in his paper of June 12th.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

HENRY T. MILLIE.

Gowran, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

MARRIED.

At Westboro, Mass., May 29, by Rev. James Brownville, Mr. Joseph Dean, of Woodville to Miss Bessie Burhoe, of Westboro.

At St. John's Church, Crapaud, on the 18th June, by Rev. T. W. Johnstone, Bradford D. Howatt, to Clara Donna, eldest daughter of D. W. Palmer, Esq.

DIED.

In this city, on the 18th inst., Mr. John A. Murphy, brother of the late Wm. Murphy, Esq., of Vera Cruz, Mexico, aged 53 years.

At Georgetown, on Thursday morning, 19th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. D. Gordon, in the 54th year of her age, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At the residence of Mr. Albert McKay, Wheatly River, on the 18th inst., after a lingering illness of six months, which he bore with Christian resignation, Donald McKay, aged 80 years. The deceased was father of Donald McKay, Esq., M. P. P.

On the 31st May last, at the age of 73 years and 8 months, at Shippegan, Gloucester Co., N. B., after a short illness, and assisted by the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Nathalie Benedet, wife of the late S. Trudelle, a native of St. Gregoire Co., Three Rivers, P. Q. The deceased was the mother of Rev. J. Trudelle, pastor of Shippegan, and of Rev. Az. J. Trudelle, pastor of Palmer Road, P. E. I.

In this city, on the 8th June, of whooping cough and congestion of the lungs, Daniel E. Cronan, son of James Cronan, of this city, aged 10 years and 2 months.

At Charlottetown, June 14th, after ten days' illness, aged 24 years, Mrs. A. Poor, leaving a husband, two small children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace.

At Charlottetown, on the 18th inst., of consumption, Nora Meitlae, wife of Mr. James Harley, in the 30th year of her age.

At Grand Rapids, Dakota, on June 6th, in the 33rd year of her age, Emily S., wife of Charles A. Hall, and youngest daughter of the late George Foster, of this city.

MARKET PRICES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 24, 1884.

Beef (small) ℔ lb	7 to 14
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb	7 to 10
Mutton, ℔ lb	7 to 12
Pork, carcass,	6½ to 7
Pork, small	8 to 12
Ham, ℔ lb	12 to 14
Turkeys	1.00 to 1.25
Fowls	25 to 55
Butter, fresh	16 to 18
Butter, Tub, lb	none
Eggs, ℔ doz.	12 to 14
Flour, ℔ 100 lb	2.80 to 3.00
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lb	2.70 to 3.00
Oats, ℔ bush., black	36 to 38
Oats, ℔ bush., white	none
Hay, ℔ 100 lb	60 to 70
Potatoes, ℔ bush	18 to 20
Turnips, ℔ bush	14 to 16
Sheepskins	80 to 1.00
Wheat, ℔ bush,	none
Timothy Seed, ℔ bush	3.00 to 3.50
Clover Seed, ℔ lb	20 to 25
Chickens, per pair	40 to 50

GEORGE LEWIS. Market Clerk.

HALIFAX MARKETS.

HALIFAX, June 21.—N. Y. City Mess Pork, new in bond, per bbl. $18.50 to $19.00; P. E. Island Mess Pork, new, $21.50 to $22.00; do Thin Mess, Pork $19.00 to $19.50; do Prime Mess Pork $17.50 to $18.00. P. E. Island Oats, new, 45 to 45, Canada 40, Barley, 75 to 80, Potatoes, 25 to 30, and Turnips 30 to 35 cents per bushel. Butter 20 to 23 cts per lb.

MOLASSES AND SUGAR.

NOW LANDING,

Ex *F. A. Claimonte*, from Barbados.

221 puns.
28 tierces } choice Barbados Molasses.
25 brls.

20 hhds.
20 tierces. } Superior Grocery Sugar.

For sale low from Wharf.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

Charlottetown, June 25, 1884—2i

P. E.