THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 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.

AN UNENVIABLE RECORD.

In view of the fact that the Opposition press is unceasingly holding the Grits up to public gaze as a party having a great record, it seems opportune to enquire, to some extent, into the past history of this party, and see how far this contention is borne out by actual facts.

A few years ago the electorate of Canada entrusted the government of the Dominion to this party, which put itself forward as the exponent of all that is good and great in politics and statesmanship. It took but a short time, however, to prove that the public had been grossly imposed upon, and that a set of men had rashly undertaken duties, for the proper discharge of which they had no qualification. The consequence was that the people of the Dominion availed themselves of the very earliest opportunity of hurling from power those who proved themselves to be utterly incapacitated for the responsibilities which the assumption of government involved. Since then the record of the Opposition has been such that the electorate of this country have been more and more convinced that the Grits should not again be allowed to control the destinies of Canada.

A short time after being driven from power, they manifested to the world that the utmost harmony and good will reigned in their ranks (?) by clandestinely deposing their old leader, Mr. McKenzie. From that time until the present they have been driven about by every wind, without principle or platform, eagerly grasping at every new-fangled political doctrine, no matter how absurd, in the vain hope of gaining an evanescent popularity.

They strenuously opposed the con- [illegible] Railroad, which is now an accomplished fact, which is regarded by the people of all parts of the world as one of the greatest achievements of modern times, and which is, at present, playing a most important part in placing Canada in an enviable position before the world. They took up the race and revenge cry when the Government were engaged in dealing out justice to those who had violated the laws and disturbed the peace of our country. They encouraged the secession movement in the hope of political advantage.

When everything else failed they espoused the cause of a few demagogues, sent over here by the United States in order to try and create annexation sentiments among our people, under the guise of Commercial Union. At present they are engaged in trying to damage Canada's cause before the Fishery Commission, by endeavoring to prejudice the public mind against our Commissioners. The Commission will shortly be over, and then our Opposition friends will likely find themselves in the position of Wilkins McCawber, "waiting for something to turn up."

These are some of the facts in the history of the Grit party for the past few years, and they prove that this party, to use the oft-quoted expression, have been "everything by turns and nothing long." Some of their own papers have acknowledged that they had no political principles or platform, and for that reason they thought it well to take up the Commercial Union cry, as anything would be better than nothing.

Add to all this the fact that, at the present time, they may be said to be without a leader. Mr. Laurier is not acceptable to a great number in the ranks, and already Sir Richard Cartwright's name is suggested by some as leader, while others are anxious to have Mr. Paterson, of Brant. Under such circumstances, is it to be supposed that the people of this Dominion could, for a moment, entertain so suicidal a thought as to trust the making of our country's laws to such a party?

The Grit journals, in their remarks on the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain as Fishery Commissioner, are manifesting the usual consistency (?) for which that party is remarkable in matters political. When Mr. Chamberlain's name was first mentioned in connection with the commission, the Opposition press said he was so friendly to the United States that he would, if necessary, sacrifice Canada's interests in order to make a treaty. These same papers are now saying that he is playing into the hands of the Dominion Government, and is exerting his utmost endeavors to prevent the negotiation of a treaty. Consistency, verily.

FALSE TESTIMONY.

Last week we referred to the tactics pursued by the Grit press in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's speech in Belfast, relative to Commercial Union. The Opposition papers, without waiting to see whether or not a full report of Chamberlain's speech would show that he had actually said what the telegraphic summary of the same attributed to him, availed themselves of this opportunity of slandering, not only Mr. Chamberlain, but also Sir Charles Tupper and the Dominion Government. This, perhaps, is not to be wondered at, as they seem never to be so much in their element as when engaged in something that is likely to injure Canada. The *verbatim* report of Chamberlain's speech, which has come to hand, shows that his remarks were most complimentary to this country, as for instance the following:

"But are we going to blind ourselves to the fact that the tie which connects us with our self-governing colonies is one of the slenderest description—one that can be broken at pleasure by any one of these colonies—and that we should have nothing to say to it. Already the great colonies have full control over matters of criminal law, judicature and internal taxation. They make their own tariff; some have an army of militia of their own, and are now getting a separate navy. The arrangement between the colonies and ourselves is essentially a temporary one. It cannot remain as it is. I hope it will in future be strengthened by ties of Federation—(cheers)—or be loosed altogether. Already you have in Canada, the greatest of all the colonies, an agitation for what is called Commercial Union with the United States. Commercial Union with the United States means Free Trade between America and the Dominion and a protective tariff against the Mother Country. If Canada desires that, Canada can have it, but Canada knows perfectly well that Commercial Union with the United States means political separation from Great Britain, for it is quite impossible that Great Britain should retain all the responsibilities and obligations of the colonial connection when all the advantages are taken away."

Certainly the views here expressed embody the only logical conclusion that can be arrived at on the Commercial Union question. Commercial Union, once adopted, must inevitably result in political union or annexation to the United States; and this is the view taken by the Toronto *Globe* a few years ago, although it sees fit, at present, to regard it quite differently.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This is nomination day for Cumberland, N. S. Up to date it is not known whether the Grits intend to sacrifice one of their number in the useless task of opposing Sir Charles.

Winnipeg advices say that although wheat is leaving that point for the east at the rate of one hundred carloads per day, yet there is more grain than the railway can conveniently handle.

At the election in Colchester, N. S., on Thursday last, the 27th ult., Postmaster General McLelan was elected by a majority of about 700 votes. Evidently the "bleeding" process of his opponents did not help their cause.

The Grit Star Chamber Conference, which had been in session in Quebec, closed on the 27th ult. What the results of the meeting, if any, have been, will not be known until the report of the proceedings will be in the hands of the Federal Government.

Since the announcement of the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, the feeling of antagonism between Russia and Germany seems to have been very much intensified. Both countries are, at present, busily employed in strengthening their armies and forts. The mutual jealousies and distrusts, so common among the nations of Continental Europe, do not seem to be diminishing.

Canada has a law requiring a tax of $50 per head on all Chinamen entering the Dominion. Lately a celebrated Mongolian named Hong Chin Foo, a naturalized citizen of the United States, crossed into the Dominion, and on arrival at the border had to pay his fifty dollars. He considered himself severely dealt with, in being treated as a common Chinaman just from the land of the Celestials, and made a complaint to the State department at Washington; but was told that nothing could be done in his case.

Mr. Erastus Wiman lectured in Quebec on the 26th ult., his subject being his pet theory, Commercial Union. From reports which have come to hand, it would appear that Mr. Wiman was very inconsistent in his arguments, and that he had evidently mixed up the subjects of very different lectures. He seems to have great commiseration for Canada, because it has not, ere now, became a part of the Republic to the south of us. Mr. Wiman thus proves himself to be a most degenerate son of our country.

A China-American bank is about to be started. The articles of agreement provide that the bank shall be known as the China-American bank, and that the capital will be supervised and safe-guarded by the respective Governments of China and the United States, and that it shall consist of ten millions of American dollars. Mr. Vanderbilt will act as President in the United States, and the Vice-President will be sent to China to attend the business there. The coinage of gold and silver is provided for, and the bank is permitted to issue paper money to the amount of one-half its capital stock.

Thomas Robertson, Grit M. P. for Shelburne, N. S., has been unseated on account of bribery by agents. The personal bribery charges were not pressed, as it was only desired to open up the constituency again. At the general election, in February last, Robertson's majority over General Laurie, the Conservative candidate, was only 34 votes. When the papers protesting his election were to be served on him, he was not to be found in Nova Scotia, and they were served on him in Ottawa. Mr. Robertson did not think this mode of procedure regular, so he appealed from court to court, until the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed the appeal, and ordered Robertson to pay the costs. The chances for the Government winning Shelburne are very good.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, speaking at Portsmouth recently, denied that it was possible to shelve the Irish question, which, he said, came back, always with renewed force. Coercion, he said, would not settle the question. He compared this mode of treatment to the fabled hydra—when one head was cut off another would grow in its place. He ridiculed Lord Randolph Churchchill's declaration that coercion would settle the matter in six months. Other Governments had failed after trying coercion; but the present Government failed before beginning to apply coercion. Nobody, said the speaker, believed that the Unionist gathering represented any section of the Liberal party. They were really Tory meetings, got together to cheer the deserters. The Unionists were played out.

United States Press Opinions on Canada's Fishery Commissioner.

The *Canadian American*, published in Chicago, says:—

"It is with a good deal of satisfaction that Canadians contemplate their nominee for a place on the Joint Commission Sir Charles Tupper is a native of the Province most directly interested in the trade. He is a man of great ability; is a thorough Canadian; is a tireless worker; and can talk with any American in public life to-day. Many Canadians expected that Sir John Macdonald would consent to act for the Dominion, but the old statesman probably thought that his first lieutenant was the man for Galway, and wisely selected the aggressive and thoroughly informed Nova Scotian for the position. Two more Maritime Province men will be seen at Washington. The Hon. George Foster, a New Brunswicker, who is Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will present Canada's case to the Commission; and the Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice, a Nova Scotian, will act as counsel for the Dominion. We may rest assured that the American Commissioners will find few, if any, weak points in the Dominion's case. With Canadians the fishery question is, to a great extent, a vital one. As a consequence, it happens that on both sides of the political fence Canada has a number of able men thoroughly qualified by their training in public and commercial life to take a position in any conference called for the purpose of settling the fishery trouble. Mr. Chamberlain will not have occasion to criticize the qualifications of the contingent sent from Canada to assist him in his work at Washington."

The New York *Tribune* says editorially:—

"The Canadian representative in the fishery commission is receiving advices from every portion of the Dominion. From the Maritime Provinces rises a chorus of high trebles demanding a complete vindication of the Government's fisheries policy. From Ontario are heard the rumbling basses of the advocates of commercial reciprocity. If the Canadian journals are to be believed, Sir Charles Tupper holds the destinies of the confederation in the hollow of his hand, and their counsel is accentuated with a sense of foreboding of disaster. Probably there is no statesman on that side of the frontier who is so competent to go on without coaching as the Canadian Commissioner. He has furnished brains for every cabinet of which he has been a member. In administrative ability, force of character and diplomatic subtility, he is without a rival among his conservative colleagues. Sir John Macdonald knew of no security as a political manager, but in every other respect Sir Charles Tupper is pre-eminently the ablest man in the Government party of the Dominion. The three British Commissioners are men of the keenest intelligence, and can safely be depended upon to present their case with ingenuity, sagacity and thoroughness. Their American colleagues cannot hope to compete with them in intellectual or diplomatic resources. Indeed, so heavily weighed against American interests is this commission that we are unable to understand why the Canadian journals are now distressing themselves over the result."

We return our sincere thanks to the large number of our country subscribers who have most punctually responded to our request of last week, and sent in their subscriptions. We trust that those who have not yet remitted will let us hear from them as soon as possible. Our friends should remember that we have our bills to pay as well as other people, and this should stimulate them to pay promptly. Most extraordinary to relate, a subscriber has written us manifesting his displeasure because we furnished him with a stamped envelope in order to afford him every facility for remitting his subscription. We feel sure the great majority of our friends, knowing that punctuality is one of the most essential elements of success in any business, very much appreciate the method of collection which we have adopted. We regret that the one in question has not considered the matter from a business point of view.

The flag on the United States Consul's office, in this city, is flying at half-mast, and the National arms are draped in crape, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Hon. Elihu B. Washburn, who died at his home in Chicago, on the 22nd inst., aged 71 years. These emblems of mourning will be continued for ten days. The Hon. Mr. Washburn rendered good service to the United States in many capacities. He was for some time Secretary of State; he also sat in the National Legislature as a representative from Illinois, and subsequently acted as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France. In the language of Secretary Bayard, "his private life was unstained, his public acts unquestionably great, and his memory will long be cherished with affection and respect by his grateful countrymen."—*Ex.*

Trade with the United States.

The following, from a correspondent to the Halifax *Herald* of the 28th ult., setting forth the Ontario view of the trade relations between Canada and the United States, should be read by the advocates of Commercial Union:

In favor of unrestricted Commercial Reciprocity with the kindred people of the United States the contention is urged that it would open to us a market of sixty millions of people, who would be customers for our products. A most profound mistake! For it is not the sixty or more of the whole Union that we have to look at, but only some five millions in the New England States, also some city populations in the State of New York, to the number of perhaps two and a half millions, more or less. Take first grain, wheat, and other farm products. Except in Buffalo, Canadians cannot find a market for these anywhere west of the towns on the Hudson River, or anywhere south or west of the Pensylvania and New York State line. Think you that you will make a market for your farm stuff in New Jersey or Delaware, in the great agricultural regions of Pensylvania and Western New York, or in Ohio and Indiana? Absurd! The further west the worse. By the time you have tried Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, as markets for Canadian farm produce, you will have reached the height of absurdity. What are you going to do about it in Chicago, the grain market of the world, where you will find large holders of grain who, instead of being eager to buy from you, can any day undersell you on millions of bushels, and "give you points?" Your alleged market of sixty millions has dwindled away to one-eighth of that, or seven millions and a half at the outside, in the New England States and Eastern New York. Thus do things merely fictitious and imaginary melt away before hard facts.

One particular exception there must be made. There actually is a market for Canadian barley, not alone at Oswega, at Albany, and at New York, in the east, but also at Chicago, St. Louis, and other places in the west. Canadian barley is so superior that our No. 1 and even No. 2 are in demand at good prices. The reason is not so much that American barley is poor, as grown on the stalk, as because it is apt to get discolored by two much rain after having been cut. An important practical point is that in our barley districts we have the better harvest climate for that grain. Those who are always lecturing us on the poorly off condition of Ontario farmers, as compared with that of their brethren south of the border, may be surprised to learn that exactly the reverse is true, and that they are building on a mere assumption, which is contradicted by the cold facts of the case. Why, the prairie farmers of Kansas and Illinois are too poor to build barns enough to house their crops in. Consequently they have to do their thrashing in the field as soon after harvest as possible. In the meantime rain falls and the barley gets so badly discolored that the brewers won't take it if by any means they can get better. One of the most preposterous delusions extant is that which puts before the deceived mental vision the picture of American farmers all prosperous and free of debt, with Canadian farmers in poverty and weighted down with mortgages. In Ontario, at all events, the average condition of the farmers is certainly a good deal better than that of the same class in the northern and western states.

Barley is one important farm product of Canada, which, for the reasons stated, can find a market over the border west of Buffalo. Make all you can out of this single admission. But remember that you are talking nonsense to Canadian farmers if you tell them that reciprocity would open to them a market of sixty million consumers, when one-eighth of that number is more than would be customers to Canada were all the ports open to-morrow.

Of spring wheat the United States has millions upon millions to sell, yet American millers are anxious enough to buy the same article from Canada north-west. And there is a reason for this. In peculiar qualities upon which its remarkable value depends, Manitoba "hard spring" is rather superior to even the best production of Minnesota or any other state. Grinding in bond is not allowed over the border; but any one importing Canadian wheat gets the duty refunded on proving export of sufficient flour to offset the wheat on which he has paid duty. But he is under no obligation to certify that the flour he exports is actually the product of the identical wheat which he imported. He is therefore at liberty to do as American millers generally do in such cases. They sell to their most exacting home customers the superior flour made from Canada hard spring wheat, and export to Europe rubbish for which they are glad to get $3 50 or $3 per barrel at the mill. If we had no duty on it they would send lots of this kind of stuff to the maritime provinces. It is no benefit at all, but rather an injury to Canada, that American buyers should carry away our best wheat. Far better that we should grind it ourselves and export flour of a high quality, by which Canadian flour would get a great name in markets abroad.

As for the idea that under reciprocity we could sell manufactured articles of Canadian production to our very pushing and enterprising neighbors, it is one of the craziest dreams that ever a lunatic indulged in. You really think, now, do you? that you could sell Canadian cottons in Boston and New York, stoves in Buffalo and Troy, clocks in Connecticut, boots and shoes in Massachusetts, and reapers and mowers in Ohio and Illinois. Lord pity your ignorance. But, you will say, Oh, not that exactly, what we mean is that we would find markets for these articles in the west, far away. Would you, indeed? The irrepressible live Yankee is a very formidable competitor, as you know, and his agents are all over. Unless you can meet him in the wholesale dry goods district of New York, and other corresponding points of competition in the east, it will be entirely superfluous for you to talk of being far away Dakota or Nebraska. And the American railways will be in his favor; did you ever think of that?

The more I think of it, the more convinced am I that the arguments against "unrestricted commercial reciprocity" *alias* annexation, are these two, mainly:

The alleged market of sixty million consumers dwindles down, as far as possible consumers of Canadian farm products are concerned—to one-eighth of that, or 7½ millions at the outside. Buffalo excepted, there is positively no market for Canadian farm produce west or south of a line drawn from Brooklyn to Oswego. Just try to sell butter and cheese in York state, four anywhere south of Lake Erie, or farm stuff of any kind in the Carolinas, in Virginia, in Kentucky, in Kansas or in Illinois, and you will quickly discover what your alleged market of sixty millions amounts to.

Mathematically speaking, Canada's need of the United States, as a commercial support to lean upon has been for long back, and still is and must continue to be, *a diminishing quantity, not an increasing one.* In proposing annexation, my friend, you are fighting *against time*, the great dispeller of illusions. You are entirely too late in the day now, my annexationist dreamer of dreams. You should have tried the thing on fifty years ago, before the rebellion, or at least twenty-five years before the confederation. You are a "cocky" little fellow, I must say, but do you know what has happened within the life time of the present generation? Or are you so much taken up with dreams of things which once were, or which might have been, that you have no eyes for the realities of to-day? This might very properly be addressed to Erastus Wiman and Valancey Fuller, with whom Mr. Mowatt is actively associated, though still sub rosa, in a seemingly innocent movement, the real design of which is to turn the farmers against the N. P.

To my crazy Ontario friend, who, through persuasion of the *Globe* and the *Mail*, also of Erastus Wiman, Valancey Fuller, and the Devil, aided and abetted in a cunning and underhand way by a tricky Oliver Mowat, is being deluded into imagining that he sees an everlasting fortune for this country in "Unrestricted Commercial Reciprocity," more properly called Annexation:

During the duration of the old reciprocity treaty, 1854 to 1866, you did pretty well selling your farm stuff to American buyers. During the latter half of that period, especially, you got big prices; and you think that reciprocity now would bring similar advantages, but you are greatly mistaken.

Then you had the war to raise prices for you, along with inflection of currency. But these are now past, you cannot count on them any more. You have not to deal with things as they were then, but with things *as they are now.* It seems as if you had been taking a regular Rip Van Winkle sleep, while changes "of great pith and moment," as Hamlet says, were going on. Ah, my deluded friend, all the American reciprocity you can dream of will not minister to you now such sweet access of gain as it did during that time now gone by. Try if you can understand what that means.

Boston Markets.

Eggs.—Eggs are steady and firm. Island and New Brunswick [illegible] to [illegible], ice house, 18c. to 19c.

Potatoes.—There is a very good request for potatoes, with the best Houltons firmer. Houlton rose, 75c.; Hebrons, 80c. to 85c.; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island rose, 70c.; Hebrons, 70c. to 75c.; white 65c. to 70c.

Fish.—Makes quiet with no material change in prices. Receipts of shore mackerel continue pretty full and easy, but N. S. and Island arrivals are light.

General News.

A San Francisco despatch of the 25th. ult. says: The steamship *Gaelic*, which arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, reports that on Sept. 16th the Chinese transport *Wauke* was lost in Pescadores and 280 Chinese and 5 Europeans were drowned.

It is reported that the steamer *Anton* encountered a typhoon and the second officer, with 24 Chinese were washed overboard. Typhoons are reported from various places in the China Sea. Nearly all vessels arriving suffered.

It is reported that Jardine, Mattison & Co., have concluded to contract with Viceroy L. J. Lung Chang, for a supply of $3,000,000 worth of war materials. The *Gaelic* also brought Chinese papers containing copies of an agreement for establishing in China an American bank. The agreement consists of ten articles.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

The Kingston (Jamaica) *Gleaner* of October 12th contains the following: "Captain Pye, of the British brigantine *Daisy*, which arrived here on Tuesday last from Halifax, reports that on Friday, 23rd ult., he was awakened out of his sleep by what he afterwards discovered to be several heavy shocks of earthquake. It occurred at seven o'clock in the morning, when the vessel was between the island of San Domingo and the island of Cuba, and continued up to noon on Saturday. There were about one hundred or more shocks, the first and most severe one lasting from between five to ten minutes. It was the most terrific shock of earthquake ever yet experienced by him. He heard the rumbling noise, like as to distant thunder, travelling north-north-east in the direction of the island of Cuba." The American barques *Euarid* and *Miranda*, which arrived at Kingston on the same date, also report having felt the shocks on the 23rd and 24th.

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Magdalen Islands' correspondence to the Halifax *Herald*, dated 26th Oct., state that the schooner *William Albert*, Peter Burke, master, from Quebec, was completely disabled on her passage off Gaspe, bound to Magdalen Islands with a full cargo of flour and other goods. Every thing had to be cut away from deck and side, leaving her naked and helpless. On the 18th a heavy sea was then going, the steamship *Inverney*, from Quebec, took her in tow for some time, but the sea being heavy the steel hawser broke and the hull was left adrift. The master humanely remained in sight as best he could all night until the Magdalen Islands could be sighted. Jury masts were put as best Captain Burke could with his men, having a jib and staysail thereon. The wind being westerly he finally came under the Etang du Nord breakwater. Here he held under anchors and full chains, but dragged and struck the beach at low water. The weather has been fearfully violent during the week and on Saturday, 22nd, 4 p. m., the *William Albert* was on shore She is not materially damaged, save the windlass and fore part of schooner from the strong tension on the tow line. A very large vessel would have pulled the fore part of the schooner out. The schooner will be floated off and probably towed round to House Harbor to be refitted. Though partly insured, the owners of ship and cargo, M. W. G. Leslie & Co., are losers.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A rather unusual accident occurred at the Irishtown road crossing, about half a mile from Moncton station, Saturday night between 9 and 10 o'clock. A special freight train was coming in from the East at the usual rate of speed, when a drawbar broke and the train parted—just as it was rounding the curve and emerging from the cut at Killam's Hill. The driver noticed that the rear of his train had broke away but was not aware of any further accident. The cars left behind included three coal gondolas, three box cars and a van, all of which left the rail. The [illegible] the van was knocked about in pretty lively fashion but was not injured. One of the gondolas was turned upside down and completely demolished; another gondola was splintered to pieces and a third badly wrecked. The coal was scattered about in all directions. The box cars were not so badly damaged. One loaded with iron, next to the coal gondolas, had a hole stove in its end, but did not appear to have sustained other damage. A force of men went to work soon after the accident and built a side track over which the express passed safely at five o'clock yesterday morning. Six freight trains that had been delayed, doubled up at Painsec Junction and came into Moncton station yesterday forenoon. Men were at work yesterday under the directions of trackmaster Lockhart, getting the box cars on the track, and clearing away the coal and other debris. The last car was got on the irons last evening about dusk and the track was immediately placed in position. The three wrecked gondolas are still at the scene of the accident, which was visited yesterday by hundreds of people from town.—*Moncton Times, Oct. 31.*

The Progress of the Race.

The human race in ancient times was in a very crude and uncivilized state. It has required the thoughts of centuries to elevate it to its present high social and moral standing. As our minds wander back to the days of Asia's ancient monarchies, we can see at a glance how barbarous were the customs of our ancestors when first they entered their first lessons of advancement. It was, indeed, a dark and uncivilized age. At one time rulers cared only for the excitement of the chase and for the glory of conquest, when learning, art, science and civilization were propagated amidst the marshalling of ranks for rude warfare. Uncouth civilization became co-mingled with the barbaric customs of the age. Ignorance received now and then the impress of knowledge, and rudeness partook of the touches of art. Humanity groaned under ferocious superstition; the avarice and ambition of a few stained with human blood the thrones and palaces of kings; there were secret treasons and public massacres, and every noble was a tyrant over the people.

But, happily for mankind, there has been brought a great change in this respect. By constant and persevering application ignorance has been gradually overcome, and has given place to more learning, progress and prosperity.

This transition from the obscurity of ignorance to the light of philosophy, from tyranny to liberty, has been effected not by one influence alone but by numerous agencies. One of the first steps in promoting this change was taken when men turned their attention to the tilling of the soil. As the accomplishment of one object leads to the undertaking of another, so tilla induced men to seek further advancement. They ventured abroad and thus discovered new continents. But they were not satisfied with these lesser achievements, and therefore they sought to accomplish greater ones. As the mind expanded better governments were established, moral and religious ideas were advanced, and numerous inventions appeared. Grand and noble ideas were penned by great writers, and the once hidden arts and sciences were brought to light; so great, indeed, have been the developments of humanity, that man had converted to his use nearly all created things; and also has made, in many respects, the very laws of nature the creatures of his will.

For this advancement much is due to those whose names occupy prominent places in the world's history. All are familiar with the names of Washington, Patrick Henry and Lincoln, the patriots; Pitt and Gladstone, the statesmen; Hannibal, Cæsar and Bonaparte, the warriors; Macaulay, Gibbons and Bancroft, the historians; Aristotle, Bacon and Newton, philosophers, and many others whose names are not less prominent.

They endeavored by their example and persevering researches to enlighten and elevate the human race. Most of these men have long since passed to their final resting place, but the influence of their lives still lives to animate and encourage others. Nor will it die with the present generation, but rather increase with them. Their names, like so many bright stars will make resplendent the firmament of thought through the ages to come. As long as there is a nation to be governed they will exert an unknown influence on those who succeed them. No preceding age has ever enjoyed benefits equal to those that are bequeathed to us.

As there is a progressive tendency which runs through the ages, and as it is evident that this is the great [illegible] in the world, we may expect a great improvement in time to come if we endeavor to elevate ourselves. What, then, the future of our country will be depends on us. Let us then struggle valiantly for the further advancement of wisdom and knowledge. Let us embrace every opportunity that may present itself, and improve each flying moment and we will present, to future ages a history that will reflect gratitude to ourselves and honor to the race.

Margaret Elizabeth Nantes Fortescue.

Corry, Erie County, Penn.

Irish News.

On the 24th Oct. T. P. Gill, M. P. telegraphed the following relative to the sentencing of Wilfred Blunt:

It is a strange state of things in which it can be said for a country that an occurrence like that at Woodford yesterday is a score for her cause. Yet such is the case with Ireland. Liberty is outraged. The right of free speech and public meeting is trampled under the brogues of Castle constables. Men and women are bludgeoned on the streets for daring to breathe an assertion of the commonest privileges of freemen. Yet it is a victory for us; a victory in that, now for the first time, the coercionists have practised their ferocity upon Englishmen, and even English women. The Irish people have been used to this sort of thing. Now that representatives of the nation that has insisted on ruling the Irish people against their will, have come over to see for themselves what that rule is like, it is well they should get a taste of it in all its naked and unrehearsed brutality. To have a distinguished Englishman dragged off a platform and cast into jail for the crime of opening his mouth, as if he were an Irish leader; to have a high-born English lady throttled by policemen, as if she were a peasant woman from Bodyke; to have English clergymen and an English member of Parliament clubbed and flung to the ground and a meeting called by Englishmen dispersed, as if it were a meeting of Mr. O'Brien's constituents—this record of revolting tyranny could not have been ordered better if the nationalists had had the planning of the government policy themselves. There was no shadow of excuse for the suppression of yesterday's meeting, and it would never have been suppressed only Mr. Balfour and his police are idiotic with rage and chagrin since the fall they got over our midnight demonstration last week. It was not a meeting of the National League, nor a meeting summoned by Irish members. It was a meeting summoned by Englishmen to be addressed by English speakers exclusively and to be held under the auspices of the English Home Rule Union, of which Mr. Wilfred Blunt is president. Its object was to bring English public opinion to bear upon the evictions on Lord Clanricade's estate, which had been renewed with fresh atrocity during the week, and to express sympathy with the victims of these evictions and encourage them in their attitude of patience. This meeting was proclaimed on Saturday morning, but Mr. Blunt and his friends were resolved not to give up the rights of free-born Englishmen without a struggle. At the appointed time Mr. Blunt, with his wife, Lady Ann Blunt; Mr. Rowlands, M. P., and Mrs. Rowlands, the Rev. J. Stuart Fagan, rector of Great Cressingham, in Norfolk, and Mr. Maser Wright, proprietor of the Hasting *Times*, proceeded to the place of meeting where a large assemblage was gathered. The police and military were already on the scene.

Mr. Blunt mounted the platform and began to speak. A resident magistrate interrupted him and said it was his duty to suppress the meeting. Mr. Blunt said it was his duty to hold it and went on speaking. Then the magistrate shouted to the police to commence the attack They rushed on the platform, batoning wildly all in their way. Mr. Blunt was seized and pitched off the platform Lady Ann Blunt was gripped by the throat and flung to the ground beside him. Mrs. Rowlands and her husband were handled similarly and the aged church of England clergyman was dragged along the field by three or four uniformed scoundrels. The people had been besought not to retaliate, so that the English visitors might have a chance to lay before the British public Mr. Blunt, on recovering his feet, mounted the platform and attempted to speak again He was immediately seized by a dozen policemen with whom he struggled manfully. They tore his collar open, and ultimately he was flung to the ground, Lady Anne Blunt clinging to his arm. As he lay there, almost fainting, he exclaimed: "Are you such blank cowards that you are afraid to arrest me?" for they were anxious to evade the responsibility, but on his rising to his feet again they took him into custody and marched him toward the barrack. For an hour they kept charging about the town batoning men, women and children indiscriminately, wherever they saw a group standing. They were taking revenge for the midnight meeting.

Mr. Blunt and Mr. Roche, a respectable inhabitant of Woodford, who struck a policeman whom he saw batoning a child, were taken under arrest to Loughrea to-day. They were brought before the coercion act magistrates, but the cases were adjourned until to-morrow.

Everybody to-day is talking of Mr. Blunt's brave and noble conduct. Mr Blunt, who is singularly like Mr. Parnell in appearance, and who bears a considerable resemblance to him in many traits of his character, is head of one of the oldest families in England. He is a large landlord in Sussex, in which the Blunts, who are pure Saxons, have been the chief people since before the Norman conquest. They have never given up their hold upon the Catholic faith. They are related to half of the highest of the peerage and to royalty itself. Mr. Blunt is forty-seven, and has devoted a large share of his life to the advocacy of the cause of freedom wherever it was assailed. He was a chief supporter of Arabi Pacha, and acted as his counsel at his trial in Cairo. In politics he is a tory, save on the Irish question. Curiously enough his father was a great friend of the father of the present Lord Clanricarde, a different type of man from his son, and often visited him in Galway. His wife, Lady Anne, is daughter of the Earl of Lovelace, and a grand-daughter of Lord Byron, the poet. She is a pious Catholic.

DIED.

In this city, on the 27th ult., Evangeline, beloved wife of John McNevin, and daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Binns, aged 36 years and eight months.

On Thursday, the 27th of October, at the residence of Norman J. McKee, this city, Adam Anderson, bookbinder, aged 82 years. (Boston and Brockville papers please copy.)

Of typhoid fever, in Boston, Mass., on the 19th of October, Philip Bradley, of Belvin Station, in the 31st year of his age. May his soul rest in peace. His body was brought to Charlottetown by the steamer *Worcester* on the 28th ult.; thence to Baldwin Station by train, and was interred in the Cemetery of St. Patrick's Church on the 29th ult. His death is sadly lamented by his many friends and acquaintances.

At County Line, on the 31st of October (her eighteenth birthday) Lauretta, second daughter of John W. and Anna L. Hughes. May she rest in peace.

At Summerville, on the 22nd ult., Cecil Wilfrid, infant and only son of Peter and Eliab Curran, who have the sympathy of the whole community, in this their sad bereavement.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod

Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

For Lung Troubles and Wasting Diseases.

Dr. J. Simonnad, of New Orleans, La., says: "Scott's Emulsion is the finest preparation of the kind. In affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we may consider it our most reliable agent. It is as a perfectly elegant and agreeable form."

Earl Cairns, who has also the title of Lord Garmoyle, has been bequeathed five million dollars by his uncle, the late Hugh MacCalmont, of London, England.

General Ferron, French Minister of War, has given his assent to the reduction of the war estimates by one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

Reliable Remedy for Rheumatism.—Procure a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil from your medicine dealer, and use according to directions. It cured Ida Johnson, of Cornell, Ont., of that complaint, and she recommends it as a sure cure. For 25 years it has never failed to give satisfaction.

Telegraphic News.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—The police committee yesterday p. m. sustained the police in their action towards the students, and authorized them to put down their demonstrations at all hazards. Student A. Provost was before the Recorder yesterday on a charge of breaking windows in *Le Monde* Office, but was allowed to go, his brother students having paid $60 for the window and plaintiff not wishing to prosecute. The Recorder was reluctant to let the prisoner go, and said the next student convicted of malicious misconduct would get six months, without the option of a fine.

Halifax, Oct. 27.—At the election court in Barrington to-day, before Chief Justice McDonald, Thos. Robertson, M. P., admitted bribery by agents, and the Chief Justice declared the seat vacant, ordering Robertson to pay costs. The personal charges were not pressed.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—The French Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution asking the Federal Government to fix rates on the Canadian railways at two cents per mile first-class, and one cent second. Also that fares for palace or sleeping cars be fixed at one dollar each berth for each twelve hours journey.

Dublin, Oct. 27.—Sir Wilfred Blunt, arrested at Woodford on Sunday for speaking at a proclaimed meeting, was found guilty to-day under the Irish Crimes Act, and sentenced to two months imprisonment. Notice was given by defendant's counsel of appeal. Roche, Poor Law Guardian, also arrested, was sentenced to three weeks imprisonment.

Sofia, Oct. 27.—The Sobranje opened to-day. Prince Ferdinand, attended by the civil and military officers, was driven to the Chamber in State. He was received with acclamations. He said the Government is working for the prosperity and greatness of Bulgaria. Since his accession, order, tranquility and security have been restored. The people are now happily occupied with pacific labors. It had the sympathies of the Sultan and sovereigns of other great powers.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—Sir George Stephen states that the Canada Pacific Company do not intend placing a line of steamers on the Atlantic.

Chief Justice Wilson, of the Court of Queen's Bench has resigned.

The sixth annual Canadian shipping list was issued to-day. The Department of Marine have notice of the erection of a fog-horn at Greenly Island, on the labrador coast, and also give particulars of the burning of Dalhousie range lights. The Department invite pilots, masters or others interested to send information of dangerous changes on aids to navigation, notices of new shoals, channels, errors in publication, and other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Department at Ottawa.

The imports of Canada for September amounted to $9,725,000, and the duty collected to $2,198,000 The exports during September were $10,349,000, of which $8,800,000 was the produce of Canada. The amount to the credit of depositors in the P. O. Savings Banks, at the end of September, was $19,700,000.

London, Oct. 28.—Mr. Gladstone, on his way back to Hawarden, at Stanley Bridge, advised the people to settle the Irish question, otherwise no English business could be transacted in Parliament.

Halifax, Oct. 28.—A young man named Alex McDonald, who showed signs of insanity, was confined in Port Hood jail. During the night he set the jail on fire and was suffocated. The fire was subsequently extinguished.

Quebec, Oct. 28.—The Inter-Provincial Conference closed at noon today. The resolutions passed will only be made known to the press after copies have been sent to the Provincial and Dominion Governments.

Dayton, O., Oct. 28.—A water famine through the western tiers of Ohio counties and the adjoining territory of Indianapolis, and in the lands extending over level stretches and away from the larger streams. Cattle are suffering and bellowing for drink. Farm and village wells are dry and other wells are low. The scarcity of water is breeding typhoid fever and kindred diseases

Dublin, Oct. 28.—Wilfred Blunt, in travelling to Loughrea to-day, addressed three audiences, and was cheered by the crowds. At Loughrea the police charged the crowd, using their batons. The mob replied with sticks and stones, but was compelled to disperse.

Montreal, Oct. 28.—Information was received here to-day of a brutal murder on Wednesday night, at St. Augustine, a small village on the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the way to Ottawa During the absence in Ottawa of Jacque Fealin, two tramps entered his house and drinking to excess, murdered his wife and his sister-in-law, Miss Beaupre. Their bodies were found on the stable floor, covered with blood and horribly mutilated. Suspicion rests on two men who were seen this forenoon near St. Catherine's.

Quebec, Oct. 30.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Point Des Nonts about four o'clock yesterday morning.

London, Oct. 30.—Lord Salisbury has notified M. Waddington, French Ambassador here, that royal sanction will be given to the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Bill next season.

Quebec, Oct. 30.—Lieut.-Governor Angers took the oath of office yesterday afternoon. The ceremony occurred in the Legislative Council Chamber, and was one of the most brilliant ever