THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1888.

IMPORTANT.—Mr. Richard Walsh has now no connection with this paper, and has no authority to transact any business or receive money on account of the HERALD. All communications intended for this office should be addressed to the Herald Printing Co., or to the HERALD.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

THE Second Session of the Sixth Parliament of Canada was prorogued on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General. The House of Commons met at ten o'clock, and finished up the business of the session. At three o'clock the members of both Houses met in the Senate Chamber, and presented a joint Address to His Excellency, expressive of their appreciation of his services as Her Majesty's representative, and their regret at his departure from Canada. To this address the Governor General made an appropriate reply. The members of the House of Commons then withdrew to their own chamber, whence they were summoned an hour later to attend at the bar of the Senate Chamber, when His Extellency, having taken his seat on the throne, gave his assent to some eighty Bills, which had been passed during the session, and then closed the session with the following

SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In terminating the present session of Parliament I desire to record my appreciation of the earnestness and zeal which you have shown in the performance of your public duties.

The measure for the ratification of the Fisheries Treaty agreed upon at the opening of the present year between Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries and those of the United States, to which I have given the Queen's assent, will, I believe, be viewed with satisfaction by the people of the whole Dominion, as affording a crowning proof of Canada's constant desire to arrive at a just and honorable settlement of all questions arising out of the interpretation of the Convention of 1818.

I venture, with some degree of confidence, to hope that the several authorities, whose sanction of the Treaty is necessary to its operation, may not be insensible to the great advantages to both countries which the removal of so fruitful a source of ill feeling is calculated to entail.

The arrangement under which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has relinquished the exclusive privileges possessed by it in virtue of Article 15 of the original agreement between Her Majesty and the Company, will, I anticipate, meet with general acceptance, and by increasing its financial strength, enable the Company to keep pace with the ever-growing requirements of the vast region which the railway serves.

The extension to the people of the North-West territories of a larger measure of self-government than they have hitherto enjoyed, is satisfactory evidence of the rapid development of that important portion of the Dominion, and will, I trust, be attended with beneficial results.

The prospects for a large immigration this year of a desirable class of settlers are, I am glad to believe, exceptionally good.

The various amendments to the laws relating to the Inland Revenue, Railways, the Civil Service and to other Acts affecting the public interests which you have passed, seem well adapted to meet the circumstances which have rendered them necessary.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies which you have readily granted for the carrying on of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I cannot take leave of you for the last time without placing on record my deep regret that my official connection with your country should be at an end. It is a source of no slight satisfaction to me to call to mind under the circumstances the fact that within the last few hours you have been pleased to assure me of the favor with which you have regarded my endeavors to discharge the task committed to me by Her Majesty.

My interest in the Dominion will not cease with my departure from its shores, and I pray that in years to come its people may enjoy in abundance every blessing which it is in the power of Providence to bestow.

The session just closed has been productive of legislation of the greatest importance to the Dominion. The ratification of the Fishery Treaty between this country and the United States was, doubtless, a question of as great magnitude as the Dominion Parliament has very often been called upon to deal with. Then, again, the settlement of the monopoly clause in the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway set at rest a question which has caused no inconsiderable amount of excitement and discussion among the people of the Northwest. The Act for the suppression of that species of gambling known as "bucket shops," was also a measure much desired.

During the session no less than three members of the House of Commons and one Senator were called away by the messenger of death. Of these the Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, and Hon. J. B. Plumb, Speaker of the Senate, were men of national reputation, whose places in the councils of the nation are not easily filled. The other two were Mr. Clayes, member for Missisquoi, and Mr. Gaudet, member for Nicolet.

The greatest debate of the session took place on Sir Richard Cartwright's unrestricted reciprocity resolution. On the division on this question, after a debate of three weeks, the Government had a majority of fifty-seven. On the debate on the fishery treaty, the Opposition, notwithstanding their apparent bitter antipathy to it, did not dare to divide the House on the question. Throughout the whole session it was quite apparent, from the tactics of the Opposition, that the party lacks organization, and that while Mr. Laurier has leader in name, Sir Richard Cartwright seemed to arrogate to himself the right to lead in fact, and several other lesser lights manifested their desire to be at least second in command. On the other hand, the Government, on every occasion, exhibited their solidity and strength, and on all important divisions had large majorities, reaching as high as fifty-seven.

The conduct of the Government during the session just past, would, we think, be sufficient to convince any one hitherto unacquainted with the history of parties in this country, that the people of Canada have entrusted the destinies of this great Dominion to the party of patriotism, progress and statesmanship. Nor does there appear any reason for believing that they shall not long continue to hold the reins of Government and guide the destinies of this Canada of ours.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE closing exercises of the above named institution took place on Friday last. Quite a number of visitors were present, among whom were His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, L. H. Davies, M. P., R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., Malcolm McLeod, Esq., Q. C., and many others.

Interesting exhibitions in teaching were given by Mr. McLeod and Mr. Campbell. The last named gentleman being the medalist in this branch for the year.

The valedictory address, which is a new feature in the closing exercises of this college, was given by Mr. Howatt. It was well composed and well read.

Principal Anderson next delivered an address in which he referred to the work that had been done during the year. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor then distributed the prizes, after which he made an appropriate address. Speeches were also made by Messrs L. H. Davies, D. Laird, George McLeod, R. R. Fitzgerald and others.

The following is the honors list:

Governor-General's silver medal presented to the best student—Thomas Frederick West, Little York.

Governor-General's bronze medal for teaching and school management—John M. Campbell Montague.

Prize of $5 presented by R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., for Agricultural Chemistry—Thomas Frederick West and Reuben McDonald, Georgetown, equal.

Prizes presented by Hon. Senator Haythorne—Frederick Howatt, Centreville; Bruce Shaw, Covehead; John McMillan, Alberry Plains; William Murdock, Murray Harbor.

Prize presented by Lieut. Governor McDonald—Agnes Dogherty, Charlottetown.

I Latin—1st, Thomas Frederick West; 2nd, Bruce Shaw; 3rd, Fred Howatt.

II Latin—1st, William Murdock; 2nd, Reuben McDonald; 3rd, John McMillan.

III Latin—1st Division—1st, Henry Duchemin, Charlottetown; Hedley Ross, Stanley; 3rd, James McLaren, New Perth; Ezra Lane, Hermitage; 5th, Ernest McLeod, Charlottetown.

2nd Division—1st, Henry McEwen, St. Peter's Bay; 2nd, Alex. Corbett, Springton; 3rd, Kenneth McPherson, Uigg.

I Latin Composition—Thomas F. West, Frederick Howatt, Bruce Shaw, Agnes Dogherty, Annie weeks, Charlottetown.

II Latin Composition—1st, Reuben McDonald; 2nd, John McMillan; 3rd, William Murdock, Fannie McNutt, Charlottetown.

III Latin Composition—1st Division—1st, Hedley Ross; 2nd, F. Hutchison, Ch'town; Alexander Corbett; 4th, Henry Duchemin.

2nd Division—1st, Annie McDonald, Montague Bridge; 2nd, Mary Smith, New Perth; 3rd, Henry McEwen.

I Greek—1st Thomas F. West; 2nd, Frederick Howatt; 3rd, Bruce Shaw; 4th, Reuben McDonald.

II Greek—1st, William Murdock; 2nd John McMillan; 3rd Fannie McNutt; 4th, Percy Carver, Pownal.

Greek Composition—1st, Thomas F. West; 2nd, Frederick Howatt; 3rd, Bruce Shaw.

I French—1st, Bruce Shaw, 2nd, Roderick McNeill, West River; Fred Howatt; 4th, F. West.

II French—1st, Ernest McLeod; 2nd, Edith Higgins; 3rd, Effie McKinnon, Uigg; Hedley Ross; Isaac McMillan, Wheatley River.

I. English—1st, Agnes Dogherty; 2nd, Thomas Fredk. West; 3rd, Fredk Howatt; 4th, Bruce Shaw.

II. English—1st, Hedley Ross; 2nd, Edith Higgins; 3rd, Henry Duchemin; 4th, Celia McMahon, Rocky Point.

History of Egypt—1st, Frederick Howatt, Bruce Shaw, equal; 2nd, John McMillan, Reuben McDonald.

Physical Geography—1st, John McMillan; 2nd, Duncan Martin, Kinross; 3rd, Reuben McDonald, William McGougan, Malpeque; 5th, Elias Schurman, North Bedeque.

Geography—1st, Ezra Lane; 2nd Hannah McLeod; 3rd, Malcolm McDonald, Grand View.

I. Geometry—1st, Thomas Fredk. West; 2nd, Frederick Howatt; 3nd, Bruce Shaw.

II. Geometry—1st, John McMillan; 2nd, Elias Schurman; 3rd, Reuben McDonald, Malcolm McKinnon, Uigg.

III. Geometry—1st, Ezra Lane; 2nd, Alexander Corbett; 3rd, Herbert Martin, Union Road.

I. Algebra—1st, Frederick West, 2nd, Frederick Howatt; 3rd, Bruce Shaw.

II. Algebra—1st, John McMillan; 2nd, Elias Schurman.

III. Algebra—1st, Mary Smith; 2nd, Annie McDonald, Montague Bridge; 3rd, Alex. Corbett.

Trigonometry and Practical Geometry—1st, John McMillan, William Murdock, Roderick McNeill; 4th, Hedley Secord, Summerside.

Arithmetic—1st, Edgar Burdett Dundas, Malcolm McDonald; 3rd, Harry Duchmein.

Astronomy—1st, Roderick McNeill; 2nd, Albert Martin, Valleyfield; 3rd, Reuben McDonald.

Chemistry—1st, Albert Martin; 2nd, Will. Murdock; 3rd, Reuben McDonald.

I. Agriculture—1st, Thomas Fredk. West, Reuben McDonald; 3rd, [illegible] Shaw; 4th, Fredk. Howatt, William Murdock.

II. Agriculture—1st, Henry McEwen; 2nd, James McLaren, Isaac Laird, Hedley Ross.

School Management—1st, Malcom McDonald; 2nd, Henry McEwen; 3rd, Malcolm McLean, Uigg.

Teaching—1st, John M. Campbell; 2nd, George Arthur, Alberton; 3rd, Theophilus McLeod, Belfast.

Highest in general standing in third class students—1st, Francis Egan; 2nd, Stephen Brenan; 3rd, Susan Brian.

Worthy of honorable mention—Annie Weeks, Claude Holman, John McNeilly.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CABINET CHANGES.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has resigned his portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet, and also his seat in the House of Commons, and has gone to England to resume his duties as Canada's High Commissioner. Hon. George E. Foster has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles as Minister of Finance, so that now there are two vacancies in the cabinet, viz., the Ministry of the Interior, made vacant by the death of Hon. Thomas White, and that of Marine and Fisheries, rendered vacant by Hon. Mr. Foster's acceptance of the portfolio of Finance. Referring to these changes, the Toronto *Empire* of the 24th inst. says:

"The news that Sir Charles Tupper has withdrawn from the Dominion Cabinet would be received by the people of Canada with even more than regret but for the accompanying information that his valuable services are not to be lost to the country. In resuming his former position as High Commissioner for Canada in London, he is returning to a sphere of usefulness that practically is as important as the portfolio of the Finance Department, and for which he has shown himself to be especially fitted. He has already rendered such exemplary services in that capacity as to inspire a confident belief that he will continue to find means to advance the interests of Canada in the Mother Country. The Dominion should send one of its best men to represent it in Westminster, and it certainly does so in entrusting these high and important functions to Sir Charles Tupper. There is no doubt that the sound judgment and matured experience of Sir Charles will be missed at the Council Board. When an oratorical contest is being waged in the House of Commons, there will often be a feeling of regret that 'the member for Cumberland' is not present to repel a fierce attack by his irresistible oratory, or to clear up a financial difficulty by his lucid explanations. But so strong is the Conservative party in the abilities of its members and in the confidence of the people, that even Sir Charles Tupper, though he will be regretted, can be spared without detriment to the public service. So he is free to return to the post for which he has proved himself so admirably fitted that, while he is willing to fill it, no other man would be bold enough to attempt to replace him.

"In Mr. Foster he will find a worthy and efficient successor in the important Department of Finance. The industry and ability that Mr. Foster has displayed in other Cabinet positions cannot fail to lead to a satisfactory discharge of his new duties, onerous though they may be. There is no fear of any loss to the party, or, what is of more consequence, to the country through these Cabinet changes."

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

THE annual examination of the classes in the Model School, Kent Street, took place on Friday last. The pupils were examined by Mr. McSwain, Principal of the School, Miss Scott and others. The intelligent and satisfactory manner in which the pupils answered the different questions asked them, reflected much credit on the teachers, and shows that the work of this school is conducted in a thorough manner. After the examination the following programme was excellently carried out:

Song—Good Humor Marching Chorus.
Reading.....Mary Jost
Recitation.....Lila Dollar
Song—Improve The Passing Hour.
Reading.....Arthur McLeod
Recitation.....Willie Lowe
Song—The Will and the Way.
Reading.....Oliver Lawson
Recitation.....Etta Parsons
Song—Go and Learn a Trade

Prizes presented by Professor Caven and G. Stanley, Esq., (Stanley Bros.) were awarded to Mary H. Jost, Oliver Lawson, Harry Brehaut, and Gertie Harper, of the Advanced Class, and to Lila Dollar and James Waughan of the Primary Class.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

INFORMATION laid before the United States Congress shows that two hundred and forty lives and seventy-three vessels were lost on the great lakes during the last year. It has been shown that in many cases the craft used on these inland seas were altogether unseaworthy; that they were overloaded and undermanned.

QUEEN VICTORIA, Niagara Falls, Park was formally opened to the public on Thursday last, as the public grounds on the Canadian side of the great cataract. This park extends for two miles and a half along the bank of the river, and contains one hundred and eighteen acres of land. By means of this public park, visitors can view the great natural wonder free of charge. The Local Government of Ontario are entitled to credit for having brought about this state of things, as visitors now will not be subjected to the extortion of the land-sharks who formerly guarded the avenues of approach to the Falls.

LIEUT-GENERAL SIR JOHN ROSS, who succeeds Lord Alex. Russell in the command of the troops at Halifax, arrived at the latter place on Friday last. On arrival of the steamer she was boarded by General Russell and Aide-de-Camp, and other military dignitaries. When General Ross, in company with these, stepped from the steamer, a salute was fired from the citadel. He has seen much service. He took part in the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol, and in the Indian war participated in the siege and capture of Lucknow. He will be administrator of the Government of Canada until the arrival of Lord Stanley. The necessary oaths were administered to him by Judge Fournier of the Supreme Court, who came from Ottawa for that purpose. General Russell, who has had command of the troops for the past five years, left for England on Monday. During his term of office he has administered the Government of Canada for several months, during the absence of the Governor-General.

THE rapid rise of Hon. George E. Foster, the new Minister of Finance, shows what a man of brains and industry, backed up by character, can accomplish in this country, notwithstanding the fact that he may not be possessed of worldly wealth or family influence. Mr. Foster is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and after teaching school for some years he was appointed to a Professorship in his alma mater. After six or seven years he resigned his chair and took to the public platform as a Temperance lecturer. He entered the political arena in 1882 as the opponent of Mr. James Domville, for the representation of King's County, N. B., and was elected by a majority of seventy-one votes. On account of some paltry indiscretion by a supporter he was unseated. He resigned, and in the fall of the same year he and Mr. Domville again appealed to the electors, and he was again returned by a slightly increased majority. On the retirement of Sir Leonard Tilley from the Cabinet in 1885, Mr. Foster was called to the Government and given the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries; his election was again opposed by Mr. Domville, but the Minister of Marine was returned by a majority of over three hundred and sixty votes. At the general election in 1887 he was once more opposed by Mr. Domville, but was elected by nearly five hundred majority. Thus, in six years, he has run four elections, and each time was returned with an increased majority. Mr. Foster is one of the best debaters and most polished speakers in the House of Commons, and is a man of great industry and perseverance. No doubt he will prove himself a successful administrator of the Finance Department.

AN Ottawa despatch says:

"An Order in Council has been passed putting into operation the *modus vivendi* regarding the fisheries which was arranged at Washington in February last. The licences will be placed in the hands of collectors of customs at the various ports in the Maritime Provinces, to whom a circular has been issued, advising them that the *modus vivendi* is in force, and instructing them to issue licences to all American fishermen who may apply, on the payment of one dollar and a half per ton of the vessel's tonnage. These licences will be in triplicate, one copy to be held by the applicant, and the others to be filed in the fisheries department here. The circular calls attention to two important points to be remembered by American fishermen holding a licence to foreign ports. First, the licence confers no right to fish or prepare to fish in Canadian waters, is issued subject to a due observance of all customs and other laws of Canada. Second, American fishing vessels holding such licence, and entering the bays and harbors on the Atlantic coast of Canada, or of Newfoundland, for any of the four purposes named in Article 1 of the Convention of 1818, and not remaining therein more than twenty-four hours, shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom House provided they do not communicate with the shore. An arrangement has been made with the Government of Newfoundland by which Canadian licences will be recognized in Newfoundland ports, and *vice versa*, thus obviating the necessity of securing licences from both Governments. The Department of Fisheries are advised that already a number of applications for licences have been received, thus indicating that American fishermen are ready to give practical effect to the *modus vivendi*.—Lieut. Gordon, who succeeds Capt. Scott, has left for the Maritime Provinces. In addition to the cruiser *Dream*, which has been on service all winter, the *Vigilant* and *La Canadienne* have been placed in commission, and other cruisers will be brought into service, as required."

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE weather on Thursday last, the Queen's Birthday, was about the finest we had this season, and well adapted for carrying out the games which had been arranged to take place. The day was generally observed as a public holiday, and flags were to be observed flying from a number of housetops. The S.S. *Carroll* was decked with bunting, and exhibited her full code of signals. At 7 o'clock, a m., the steamer *St. Lawrence*, with about one hundred persons on board, sailed on an excursion trip to Pictou. While there a most enjoyable time was spent, and an opportunity was afforded the excursionists to witness the horse races and visit points of interest in the town. The steamer arrived in Charlottetown, on her return trip, at 11 o'clock. The Livery Stables were well patronized, and before 10 o'clock in the forenoon all the horses had been hired. It was advertised that football games would begin in Victoria Park at 11 o'clock, but as the tug *Shannon*, with the Pictou and New Glasgow teams on board, did not arrive here until 10 o'clock, it was found impossible to begin playing before 12.30. The first game was between the St. Dunstan's College and New Glasgow teams. This match was closely contested. The playing was carried on almost entirely in the New Glasgow territory, and the St. Dunstan's team twice forced their opponents to "touch down" for safety. The match was declared a draw, but the St. Dunstan's team had rather the best of the game. The second match was between the Abegweits of Charlottetown and the Pictou team; it lasted fifty minutes. The playing on both sides was good, but the game ended in a draw. The New Glasgow and Pictou teams sailed from here on their home trip at about 7.45, p. m. The day was also observed as Arbor Day, and in all the public school grounds trees were planted.

IT is rumored that the Conservative members for the Maritime Provinces have invited Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, to visit Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, during the coming summer. He will probably accept the invitation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.)

VOYAGE OVER NANTUCKET SHOALS.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR,—In my last letter I gave a feeble description of the United States Fish Commissioners schooner *Grampus*. If you will grant me space in your valuable columns, I will give a synopsis of a southern voyage, which may be somewhat interesting to your intelligent readers.

Our staunch, speedy craft having undergone repairs preparatory to a voyage in the Tropics; having quietly glided off the railways after getting careened and copper painted, lying quietly at anchor on the placid bosom of the harbor, her snow-white sails lazily flapping, and the "Star Spangled Banner" proudly floating at the maintop, awaiting a fair wind to inflate her large spread of canvas

Tugboat coming alongside; weighed anchor, towing us to sea, casting off her lines and wishing us *bon voyage*. Passing close by Eastern Point, Norman's Woe, Magnolia, Baker's Island and Half Way Rock, leaving Thatcher's Island and its lofty light-towers far behind and dimly visible in the distance, and the bombulation of Rockport Quarry faintly audible as if distant thunder.

Nearing Old Boston Light, on Brewster Island, with the grim graves close by; then Minot Light, the American Eddystone, built on one of the Cohasset group of ledges, overlain by the sea, distant 8 miles south-east of Boston Light and 3 miles from the nearest land, Scituate; passing close to Plymouth Rock, is the entrance of Barnstable Bay, the first trading place of the Puritan Pilgrim Fathers who landed the 21st of December, 1620, after a protracted and venturesome voyage across the Atlantic, the acknowledged and claimed forefathers of the sons of Uncle Sam and Yankee land, who were kindly assisted in their destitute and impoverished state, by the friendly aborigines (the Indians), who supplied them with corn to plant and sustain life. The date is engraved on a projecting rock, enclosed by a neat iron railing. A monument, the Godess of Liberty, is plainly to be seen in view. Nearing the rugged sand hills of Cape Cod and gliding speedily close by the dangerous peaked hill bar, that extends one and one-half miles from shore, where there is an automatic buoy, which can be heard a considerable distance, warning the mariner of his approach to danger. Next comes the Highland Light, Newcome's hollow, Nansett's three lights and Chatham's two lights.

Heading for Pollock Rip Lightship, on the entrance of Nantucket Shoals, a distance of 33 miles from Cape Cod, distinguished at night by showing two horizontal red lights; then comes next the "Shovelful" Lightship, exhibiting one red light. "Handkerchief" Lightship, No. 8, and Gnat Point Light on the Port on Nantucket Island, with the Cross Rip Lightship and Cape Hoyne light in view. Nantucket Shoals are about 30 miles from the entrance to West Chop, studded with the danger tokens (red buoys) all around and everywhere as you pass along. Life Saving Stations are situated at all the very dangerous places, from Cape Cod, to over the Shoals. It must be a very severe and boisterous gale, when those experienced men, aided with surf and life boats, are unable to rescue the lives on board of stranded vessels, and in an emergency a leading life line is fired from a mortar, which gets entangled in the rigging; attached to the shore end is a line of a large size, which is pulled on board, and lastly, the main line, which is securely fastened aloft and pulled tight on the shore; fastened on this rope is a "cradle," in which the unfortunate castaways are conveyed in safety to shore, where are provided comfortable quarters and suitable apparel for both sexes. There are numerous small places along the Shoals until you come to Edgartown, one of the many "baiting" places where fishermen make for in early spring, to obtain a supply of fresh bait; then comes a place of note, Cottage City, on East Chop, situated on a sloping or inclined ground fronting on Vineyard Sound, with a white sandy shore and pebbly beach; erected thereon are boat-houses, slips and balusaries, surrounded on the rear by a range of rugged and grand mountain hummocks. The summer resort and watering place of the "upper crust," the millionaire, the wealthy of New York and cities of the "Sunny South" who sojourn during the hot summer months—temporary recluses from business or other pursuits of life of bustling noisy cities—the convalescent invalid, to restore what money cannot buy—health; others for recreation to rusticate and enjoy aquatic and other sports—all enjoying the balmy fresh and invigorating breeze of the Sound and its pleasant and picturesque surroundings; probably not as happy and content as those enjoying rural homes.

The buildings are of costly finish, of all styles and innovations in modern architecture, Gothic Oral, Conic Pointed roof, flat roofs, surmounted with rotundas, copulas with domes, piazzas, arched and corner bay windows, lawns, arbors, portals, pastures of fragrant flowers, fountains and ornamental majestic trees break the landscape; streets and driving-ways are concrete; carriages roll along as silently as pussy playing on glass; having all the pleasure that mammon can purchase and earth can afford. A few years ago this location could be purchased for a few hundred dollars, but now it would take many thousands. Between East and West Chop to Vineyard Haven, or more commonly known as Holme's Hole, the general rendezvous of wind-bound vessels, up and down the Sound, numbering sometimes to 250 sail of vessels of all classes,—ships, barques, three and four masters, tugs with barges in tow, yachts, sheltering places of the fishing seining vessels, while along Block Island and adjacent fishing grounds. Nearly opposite to Vineyard Haven is Wood's Hole, another summer resort, but not so pretentious or picturesque as Cottage City, although there are some fine hotels and buildings. A large guano factory, with commodious outbuildings, when in full blast its unfragrant odor is very perceptible to the nasal organs, and not as pleasant as the perfume of eau de Cologne.

On a projecting plot is built the Fish Hatchery, with its snow-white snug tidy out-buildings,—an artificial industry—aiding nature in supplying the deficiency of the exhausted fishing grounds, was removed from Gloucester in 1878, then the head-quarters of the United States fish commission; this summer it is to be re-established; it is considered more central and more convenient to the fishing grounds. Cape Ann fishermen take a general interest in the Zoological works. During that time the crews were vieing with each other in efforts to find new animals. Their activity was stimulated by the publication of lists of donations, and the separate lots of specimens received exceeding over 500. Many of the lots were large, consisting of collecting-tanks full of alcholic specimens. Thirty to forty vessels were carrying collecting-tanks on every trip; it became necessary to re-call them, as no more specimens were required, and many of the fishermen, with characteristic superstition, had the idea that it [illegible] to have a tank on board, and many would not ship without one; other foolish ideas are yet instanced, such as cable-splice stopping in hawser-pipe, neglecting a fish in the "Kids" when dressing—commonly known as a "Jonar," casting overboard silver coin or a nickel when leaving port. Many left gleefully never to return. The number of specimens acquired in this manner, according to the report of the "National Museum," were at least 50,000, most of these scarcely obtainable by other means.

There are several other places, but it would occupy too much of your valuable space to describe, until I come to Gay Head, the western extremity of Martha's Vineyard and Vineyard Sound, the broad Atlantic in full view, with "No Man's" Island close by, and Block Island plainly visible in the distance.

Gay Head is the memorial place where the illfated steamer "City of Columbus," under command of Captain Wright, struck on Devil's Bridge, a sunken rock about 400 yards from the light, in February, 1884, causing the loss of life of nigh 100 persons, who were suddenly launched into eternity, having twelve hours previously left Boston, joyous and gleeful, never more to return. The few survivers were rescued by some Gay Head Indians, who have long ago abandoned the bow-and-arrow, and pursue fishing for a livelihood. They have comfortable houses and snug farms, a fine school-house, and are intelligent. But some prefer to live during the summer in a wig-wam covered with good American duck, substituted for the forest rind.

Nine miles west of Gay Head is stationed the Vineyard Sound lightship called "Sow and Pigs," having a steam whistle, warning the ocean traveller of the danger of the Sow and Pigs reefs, that lay in the entrance, rather closer to Chuttyhunk Point, opposite to Gay Head and the eastern entrance to Buzzard Bay. Further on is the Hen and Chickens light-ship at western entrance of Buzzard Bay.

Vineyard Sound is twenty-six miles long and ten wide, bordered by sloping, level and undulating grounds. Varigated with a rugged and grand sightly mountianous range, fine broad cultivated farms, line fences of hedge and wire running parallel and straight as an arrow; Savanna fields in bloom, magnificent dwellings with commodious out-buildings, with walls as white as snow, environed and sheltered by the Popular, Chestnut, Willow terrace, and Oak tree; together with steamers, large and small, gliding swiftly on their voyage; tug boats, with long strings of barges, puffing along; old-style wood luggers, looking so obsolete, contrasting strangely with the three and four-masters carrying lumber and ice to Southern climes; colliers, deeply laden under a large spread of sail, bound to Northern ports, and all along inflated white canvass spread to the gentle breeze.

Nature, having cast off her white mantle, now dressed in the vernal garb of green, making the scenery every where on the sound look serene, sublime, beautiful, picturesque and grand. As I have taken up rather much of your columns, I close at this portion of my jottings, requesting the privilege to insert in future in your valuable journal the voyage further on, and remain,

JAMES MOYNAGH, JR.
Gloucester, Mass., May 22, 1888.

General News.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the new Catholic University of America took place at Washington on the 24th inst. Wet weather caused the proposed parade to be abandoned. Cardinal Gibbons presided and there was a notable gathering present, including nearly all the archbishops and bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States. The President arrived a few minutes before 4 o'clock, and was introduced to Cardinal Gibbons and the other distinguished divines present, who removed their scarlet and purple berettas and remained uncovered while the President was standing He took a proferred seat between the Cardinal and Bishop Ireland on the platform. The Cabinet Ministers arrived soon after and took seats near the President. After anthems had been chanted, Right Reverend Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, who was the orator of the day, delivered his address, and Bishop Keane then addressed Miss Caldwell, who had subscribed $300,000 to the university, reading a letter from the Cardinal and one from the Pope expressing their appreciation for the handsome gift. He then handed to Miss Caldwell a gold medal struck by order of the Pope. The rain then began to fall so fast as to necessitate the postponement of the ceremony of laying the corner stone. In the evening a cable message was received from the Pope offering congratulations on the work just begun, giving his apostolic blessing to all the bishops and asking for full particulars of the ceremony Nearly $1,000,000 has already been subscribed towards the fund.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Dublin, held on the 24th instant, the Lord Mayor read a telegram from Archbishop Walsh, dated Rome, as follows: Assure the municipal authorities of Dublin that all apprehension of interference by the Holy See in Irish political affairs is groundless. The cause of Ireland has nothing to fear from Leo XIII; accept my most distinct assurance upon this point Protest by all means at your command and in the strongest terms against the action of the hostile journals, which insult the Holy See by representing the Pontiff as a political partizan, and at the same time make it plain that as Irishmen and Catholics, we are not to be misled by any such devices of the enemies of the nationality and faith of Ireland

Mr. Gladstone replying to the statement of Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, that the practice of increasing sentences on appeal had been resorted to in Ireland while the Liberals were in power, writes:

"I have censured and will continue to censure the practice in Ireland of enlarging criminal sentences upon appeal and inflicting cumulative punishments in such a way as to defeat the evident intention of Parliament that no one should receive more than a months imprisonment under the so-called Crimes Act without the power of appeal. When the subject was debated in Parliament Government, who ought to have informed themselves, gave us no intimation that there were precedents for the shameful practice, which is contrary to the spirit of criminal jurisprudence; is adjudged to be within the words of the statute; is excluded, I believe, from the powers of the higher and most competent courts, and is in direct Opposition, so far as has appeared, to universal practice in England. We now, however, are informed that the same thing was done in former years when the Liberals were in power, It was without our knowledge; and it is with knowledge in matters not directly in executive action that responsibity begins. I rejoice that the discovery has been made. We do not now, as in the days described by Lord Cornwallis, employ torture and murder as instruments of Irish Government, but practices seem to survive which disgrace the name of justice and which would not for a moment be tolerated on this side of the channel. I hope Mr. Balfour will continue his researches and drag into daylight every evil usage which, unknown to us, has disgraced Irish judicature or administration. He will thus apply new proofs of the necessity and advantage of investing the Irish people with power over affairs and property of their own and providing that they shall be governed as we are, in a national, and not in an unnatural spirit."

THE SOUTHAMPTON ELECTION.

A New York *Tribune* correspondent, signing himself G. W. S., says the following relative to the late election in Southampton, England:

Southampton is a surprise to both sides. The Liberals did not expect to win it; the Tories did not expect to lose it. Wherefore, though prior to the election it was admitted by both that the contest was conducted chiefly on a side issue, the Liberals having won naturally claim the result as a victory for Home Rule and a protest against coercion; The Tories say "No; you chose to fight on local matters, some peculiar to Southampton, and some broader, involving one of the critical points in the Local Government Bill." But even this they say with very loose Whatever may be true of Home Rule our Conservative friends have clearly got a blow They took issue with the temperance party, which is very strong in Southampton. They altered to some extent their proposals about compensation for quashed licenses, but they stood by the principle of Mr. Ritchie's measure. On that, at any rate, they have been beaten Southampton is the first constituency in which this question has been fought out, and the result is plain enough. Mr. Ritchie will have to modify, if not abandon, those licensing clauses of his bill. Looked at more broadly, with reference to Home Rule, Southampton, is not, they say, a cause of unmitigated grief either to Lord Randolph Churchill or Mr Chamberlain Lord Randolph is likely to see in this defeat another proof of his Preston argument about broken pledges and the futility of mere coercion as a permanent policy. Mr. Chamberlain, now Sir William Harcourt's guest at Lyndhurst in New-Forest, has been flying a kite. A journal, which sometimes serves him as an organ, published this week a new draft of his old scheme of Irish councils as a substitute for an Irish Parliament. It cannot be said that the reception of this suggestion was on either side very flattering The Tories, for the most part, passed it over in silence. The Gladstonians said: "This will never do." Still, they found it interesting as evidence that Mr. Chamberlain, like Lord Randolph, felt that something must be done and some policy offered to the country. The Parnellites scornfully rejected the Birmingham boom; avowing moreover, cynically enough, that if they got all that Mr. Chamberlain offered, they would use it as another lever to agitate for entire Home Rule. Well, Southampton comes opportunely as a reinforcement to that party of discontent inside the Tory-Unionist camp, of which Lord Randolph and Mr. Chamberlain are beginning to be regarded as the leaders Southampton may not denote open hostility to coercion, or to the general Irish policy of the present ministry, but it certainly does not denote enthusiastic approval.

ATTACKED BY CHINESE PIRATES.

A San Francisco despatch of the 24th inst. says: The steamer "City of Pekin," which arrived from Hong Kong and Yokahama yesterday, brings additional information in regard to the wrecking of the steamer "San Pablo," near Turnabout Island in the channel of Formosa a month ago. The captain's statement is as follows: On Monday evening the vessel ran into a thick fog. He kept the ship on her course, though precautions were taken to keep continually sounding. On Tuesday morning at 3.30 the "San Pablo," struck a sunken rock ten miles north of Turnabout. It was impossible to back the ship off as the two holds and coal bunkers were filled with water, and there was danger of the vessel capsizing. It was decided that it was a hopeless attempt to save the steamer or cargo. Consequently the passengers and crew took to the boats and made for Turnabout lighthouse, whence they were conveyed to Shanghai. Just as the lifeboats were ready to be lowered, a swarm of piratical junks came from the neighboring mainland. The queer-looking vessels sailed in line of battle, and Captain Reed, realizing the danger his charges were in, made preparations to repel the attack. The pirates, however, came in such overwhelming numbers that before any demonstrations could be made on board the sinking vessel, the pirates were climbing up the ship's side. They were led by a man armed with a cutlass and a very large revolver. His shipmates were also very heavily armed. Captain Reed passed revolvers and guns among the passengers and crew, and after a furious fusillade the coolies were beaten off. They rallied, however, and made a second and more desperate attempt to board the "San Pablo," which was fast settling in the water. Some of the pirates gained the main deck in spite of the gallant stand of passengers and crew, and were swarming toward the promenade deck, where the defenders were busy firing and reloading, when Captain Reed brought the ship's hose into requisition. The longs coils of hose were manned by the crew, and instantly the pirates were again put to flight by torrents of boiling water from pipes, sweeping many of them of the deck into the sea. The coolies the beat a retreat, and drawing their vessels up in line, cruising half a mile off the sinking vessel with the evident intention of waiting for its abandonment. During the fight Captain Reed imprisoned all the Chinese among his crew with the passengers in the foreshold for fear they would aid their countrymen. As soon as possible the passengers, mail and specie were put into the "San Pablo's" boat and all bore away for land. When only a short distance from the wreck they saw the pirates set sail and rush upon the "San Pablo." They clambered over the ship's sides with grappling hooks and were soon masters of one of the finest boats that ever sailed the Pacific. Whether by accident or design they soon set fire to the ship, and when last seen smoke was pouring from the wreck in great clouds. In a few days tugs were sent to the relief of the "San Pablo," but they found only the hulk, burned to the water's edge, and stripped of everything valuable. It is estimated that at least a score of pirates lost their lives in the fight with Captain Reed and his men. During the battle the women and children who were on board the "San Pablo" sought the staterooms, where they were in constant fear not only of falling into the hands of the pirates, but of being drowned by the water which was filling the ship.

CANADA AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Buenos Ayres *Standard* of April 11th, referring to the arrival, in that place, of Simeon Jones, Canadian Commissioner, says: Our readers will be agreeably surprised to hear that a special commissioner of the Dominion government has arrived in Buenos Ayres to report on the trade of this republic and the best means of increasing commercial relations between the Plate and Canada. Canada is following in the foot-steps of the United States government and appears determined to push ahead her trade and seek new fields for her surplus manufactures; and in this respect we feel confident that, so far as this country is concerned, Canada will reap better results than the great American republic.

The Canadian papers of the month of January are full of notices and articles on the appointment of the commissioner to the Argentine Republic, and all applauded the choice of the government for the important post in Simeon Jones of St. John, N. B., for several years mayor of that city and a gentleman of great wealth. In his native city he was in active contact with the commercial element of the maritime provinces of Canada, possessing very full and accurate information in all commercial matters in that quarter. *The Empire* of Toronto in its number of the 19th of January states that Mr. Jones enjoys the confidence of all classes without regard to politics, and he enters upon his m