THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1884.

The Canada Temperance Act.

THE citizens of Charlottetown will shortly be called upon to declare whether they desire a continuance of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, which, for the past three years, has regulated the sale of intoxicating liquors among them. The question is an important one, and the responsibility which they will then assume cannot be overestimated.

It is not necessary that, in referring to this matter, we should dilate upon the evils of intemperance—we presume that all good citizens are fully impressed with the terrible consequences which follow an unrestrained indulgence in spirituous liquors. Various opinions are held as to their use, whether it be beneficial or pernicious—all are agreed as to their abuse, and that it is necessary, in some way, to restrict and regulate the traffic. Personally we believe the use ot alcoholic stimulants to be entirely unnecessary, if not absolutely hurtful, and we would willingly support a measure to prohibit the importation, use and manufacture thereof. But catching at the shadow and missing the substance is foolish—the world is determined to use them—the highest and the lowliest in the land do so—and until the people are educated up to total prohibition, the most that we can do is so to restrict the traffic that the least possible harm may be done by their use.

We have had three years' experience of the working of the Scott Act—which, for convenience, we shall call it—let us enquire how far it has come up to the expectations of its friends. We admit that, for some time, it had anything but fair play; but, for the last year or more, all doubts as to its constitutionality having been removed, it may fairly be judged by its results. As the law of the land, it has had the support of the clergy, of the magistracy, of the temperance societies, and of law-abiding citizens. It has had the additional aid of an earnest band of temperance workers—the Dominion Alliance—who have labored incessantly for its enforcement; and, for the past six months, it has had the assistance of officers specially detailed to execute its provisions. We might reasonably expect to find that, with all these auxiliaries, it had received general respect, and that the illicit traffic in intoxicating liquors, if not wholly extinct, was, at the most, but trifling, and carried on under circumstances of great difficulty and risk. But is this so? Our readers do not require to ask the question, for well they know to the contrary, and that the very name of Scott Act, instead of commanding respect, and infusing terror into its transgressors, is everywhere among us a bye-word and a reproach. We state, without fear of contradiction, that there are more places to-day in Charlottetown where liquor is sold than there were four or five years ago under our License system. We say, moreover, that there is as much liquor drunk as there was then; and, worse than all, the most of it is of a quality so vile that it is little better than poison. There is not the slightest trouble for anyone to obtain all that he wants to drink. Although it may not be openly exposed for sale, there is but the faintest attempt at concealment. All classes and conditions can procure it—the rich and the poor—men and boys, and women also. Sunday and Monday the trade goes on. Not all the fines which have been imposed have had the effect of closing one liquor shop; and, instead of shewing any signs of abatement, the traffic is largely on the increase. Day after day drunken men and boys reel through our streets—morning after morning the Magistrate imposes fine and imprisonment upon the wretched victims who come before him—yet no one seems surprised that all this should take place in a town—nay, in a province—where the sale of intoxicating liquor, except for medicinal purposes, is ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED. Was this the condition of affairs the friends of the Scott Act expected when they brought the measure into operation in Charlottetown? Is this to be the moral state of the community under a law which forbids the sale of intoxicants? Is there any reason to expect an improvement upon the present order of things? These are questions which our citizens should ask themselves before they cast their ballots on 16th October.

We say that the working of the Scott Act in Charlottetown has been an ignominious failure, nor do we believe that the Act is capable of accomplishing much good even under the most favorable auspices. Its friends claim support for it because they say it is the first stage of a prohibitory measure—that its adoption is a step forward in the direction of prohibition, and that its repeal would be a severe blow to the cause of temperance amongst us. We have grave doubts of the value of a law which merely prohibits the sale of an article while it freely allows of its importation and use. Under the Scott Act, Smith, who has been accustomed to take a little every day, is prevented from buying it at a saloon, as had been his custom, so he quietly drops a line to Halifax or St John, and by return boat receives a case or a cask it may be, of his favorite beverage. He has his toothful as before, but from having it within reach in his house, where formerly he took only one or two drinks, he is tempted to increase his allowance, so that five or six glasses are daily disposed of. So long as Smith has ready money, he can import his liquors without any trouble. This has been the practice during the last three years amongst those who, fond of their grog, have been unwilling to obtain it by a breach of the law. The quantity which these parties consumed has been fully as large as previously, while the temptation to exceed it has not been without its evil effect. Jones is not so particular as Smith; he abuses the law yet is scared of entering a saloon for fear of a subpœna; he also can afford it, but instead of purchasing in Halifax, he buys wholesale in Charlottetown. Results in Jones' case the same as Smith's, *plus* the infraction of the law, for it is quite possible to buy wholesale as well as retail in Charlottetown. Brown boasts of his liberties as an Englishman, and is not going to have them curtailed by the law of any paltry little place like Prince Edward Island—he has always taken his beer and intends to have it, law or no law, and he doesn't care who knows it. Brown gets his beer easily. There are a great many Browns in Charlottetown, and they are all mightily jealous of their rights as Englishmen—they look upon the Scott Act as an invasion of their liberties, and they resent it accordingly. Besides such typical characters as Jones and Brown, there are many good yet thoughtless people who never stop to reflect that in purchasing liquor they are violating the law of the land, and there are others again who care nothing for the law—their passions unfortunately have smothered all respect for it, and so long as these are satisfied they care not for the consequences. Such persons are found in every community, and will be till the end of time. We said that the Scott Act had the support of law-abiding people; without any desire to reflect upon our fellow-citizens, we think it has had the moral support of but a small portion of them, and this fact has largely contributed to its failure. It savors of class legislation—the rich can drink to their hearts' content, the poor are denied the privilege; such a law is a mistake; it cannot be enforced with the good will of the people. Unless a prohibitory measure bears equally upon all classes of society, it will do harm rather than good, and this we submit has been the case with the Scott Act.

But the Scott Act contains within itself the elements of failure, and we assert that it can be overreached without going outside of its four corners. Its provisions allow of liquors being sold upon prescriptions of medical men that they are for medicinal purposes, and some doctors are not very particular as to their diagnosis when the patient suggests intoxicants as a remedy. The report recently published of the quantity of liquors sold under the Scott Act in Prince County upon the prescriptions of medical men, is very good evidence, were none other to be had, of the manner in which the provisions of the Act can be evaded. It was proved from that document that gallons were obtained upon a single prescription, and that the whole spirit of the law was set at defiance. Let us suppose, for one moment, that every liquor store in Charlottetown was closed, and that none could be obtained except from the licensed vendors. Is there anything to prevent a qualified doctor distributing his certificates right and left for unlimited quantities? None whatever; he could do so within the letter of the Scott Act. We know of a place not one hundred miles from Charlottetown where a regularly qualified medical man sits in his office from morning till night, whose practice is entirely confined to the granting of Scott Act certificates. He charges twenty-five cents apiece, but seldom gets it—occasionally he receives ten cents, or five cents, but more frequently he collects his fee in the way of toll, by getting a drink from the bottle after it has been procured. Sometimes he gets particularly good natured and signs certificates with a lavish hand. It is then that the boys get a dozen or more signed in blank which they keep in stock, ready to use for themselves or supply thirsty friends when occasion requires. Yet the Scott Act is in full operation in this place; and a few months ago one of its resident ministers boasted in Ontario that liquor had been stamped out of the County, that there was not a tavern within its limits, and that there had not been an arrest for drunkenness for six months. The language was extravagant and inaccurate, but our readers will agree with us that a tavern would scarcely pay in a place where liquor can be so easily obtained without any infraction of the letter of the law. We vouch for the truth of the foregoing statements, and the case we have adduced is by no means an exceptional one. There is nothing to prevent a similar evasion of the law in Charlottetown, and yet no doubt we would be told that the Scott Act was working splendidly. Straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel!

But incalculable harm has been done by the farcical way in which the Scott Act has been administered among us, and nothing that we know of has contributed so much to bring law and order into contempt. If a man wants to steal, he takes care that no one sees him do it—if he goes to set fire to a house, he takes no one into his confidence—if he tries to smuggle he does it very secretly, and if he is detected doing any of these things he is punished, and society places a stigma upon him of which he never rids himself. Intoxicating liquors, however, may be bought and sold in defiance of the law, without any particular secrecy—if the offender be fined, he receives the sympathy of his friends, but if he goes to gaol, he is at once crowned as a hero, and a premium virtually put upon law-breaking. This is a terrible state of affairs, but it is true. How many of those who are convicted of a breach of the Scott Act consider it any dishonor? They may lament having to pay the fine, but they never feel any disgrace. But not only are our men and women thus learning to despise the law, but our children have the terrible example before them of it being wilfully set at naught and trampled under foot. They are too young to appreciate the distinction which older heads draw between the Scott Act and any other statute, and they grow up in the belief that it is meritorious to break the law, and with a contempt for all forms of legal enactment.

We submit that the Scott Act has failed in the mission with which it was charged, and we believe that it is idle, in the present state of public feeling, to expect any better results from its operation than we have already witnessed. We believe that to attempt to prevent the use of intoxicating liquors, while at the same time their importation is permitted, if not actually encouraged, is vain. We believe that it is useless to attempt the enforcement of a law which does not command general sympathy, and therefore we are of the opinion that the efforts of our temperance workers would be more successful did they support a stringent License Law whereby a traffic, which it is at present impossible to prohibit, would be restricted and regulated.

A Grit Farce!

THE *Patriot* quotes from the *Acadian Recorder*, which describes the Mowatt reception as having been the "greatest political demonstration since Confederation, giving Toryism the cold shivers in all the Provinces." It is astonishing what a facility the Grits have of accommodating events to suit themselves. Last week we pointed out how they were utilizing the exhibition going on in Toronto to boom the Mowatt reception, and now they have the cheek to claim the cold wave which struck the Island last week as the result of the "greatest political demonstration since Confederation." They ought to have carried out their plans better, and arranged that the cold shivers should be confined to the Tories, and not strike the Grits, but such little mistakes will occur in the best regulated families. What did this "greatest political demonstration" amount to? With all the extra attractions of exhibition, banquet, speeches, music, &c., instead of seventy thousand persons participating as was expected, exactly three thousand and sixty-seven persons, by actual count, walked in the procession. The whole affair seems to have been very badly managed, and it is strongly hinted that its failure was not any way distasteful to Hon. Edward Blake, who has not viewed with complacency the feeling in favor of Mr. Mowatt. The Toronto *News* (Grit), while loud in praise of Mr. Mowatt for his achievements on the Boundary Award, says of the "greatest political demonstration":

"The arrangements in the Queen's park and at the banquet in the rink were badly bungled. * * * * * It was no wonder that a very large proportion of the crowd became disgusted and retired to cooler quarters before Mr. Mowatt had an opportunity to speak. * * * * Then it would have been better had he spared his enthusiastic hearers the tedious and technical details of the boundary award question, which have been reiterated from stump and platform, and through the press, until everbody who is interested in political questions is familiar with them. The banquet was probably the most gigantic and worst managed affair that ever wound up a grand gathering of any kind. Some of the country brethren went there as hungry as wolves after the day's tramping and parading, and the noise these starved electors made by pounding the tables with the handles of their knives was appalling. There was no mistaking their demand for victuals, and the saddest part of the story is that they went away sorrowful and hungry. They considered that they had been swindled out of two dollars. All of this, however, was of minor importance compared with the speeches, and they were certainly the most lengthy, uninteresting and stupid which were ever inflicted on an unsuspecting crowd of banqueters. Blake was put in the chair so as to give him a decent excuse for not making a speech, but he whanged the crowd with his jaw for 55 minutes by the watch; Charlton gave one of his old time speeches redolent with stale stories; Mercier heaped taffy on Blake, and broke the hearts of those who gave him an opening ovation by reading his 'few remarks.' And it was in the dew of the dawn of yesterday when the weary and disgusted stragglers loitered homeward too tired for expression, though the final speakers were almost howled down with cries of 'give us a rest.' The whole banquet was a frigid and heartless affair, in which the exuberant spirits of those who went there to rejoice were frozen solid. Instead of being a feast it was a famine; instead of being a hearty, happy time, it was full of disappointment, weariness, disgust and discontent. The whole trouble was in trying to make it too high-toned. They doubtless succeeded in making the banquet 'aristocratic' by having it like Blake's policy—a gorgeous bill of fare and nothing to eat—and if the speeches weren't high-toned they were nothing. They roused no enthusiasm, made no converts, strengthened no one in the Grit faith. It was a sample of what the Grit bosses think is lovely and taking, but as a matter of fact it was no good, and a splendid opportunity was wasted."

To what are we to attribute the silence of the Dominion press upon the honors which our Island artillery took at Quebec? It cannot be that they are ignorant of the fact that our team won the 'A' shift, beating all others on the field, the British included—that in the forty pounder firing they stood second—that they took seven individual prizes, a higher number than any other team on the ground, and that in points of drill they eclipsed all other batteries, scoring 198 out of a possible 200. Before the competition took place the telegrams informed us that our men excited the admiration and applause of the spectators, and that great things were expected of them. How is it then that when they not only came up to general expectations, but actually exceeded them, that the wires are so backward in letting us hear of it, and that the only message they brought was to the effect that although our boys had won first place they would probably not be allowed to keep it. There is a monster which is described as being green-eyed — have our contemporaries on the mainland ever heard of such a mythological character?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IN delivering his judgment in the Dominion Government *vs* Bank of P. E. Island, the other day, Judge Peters gave as his opinion that all rights and prerogatives which the Provincial Government enjoyed before Confederation, and which were not expressly taken away by the British North America Act, they still possess. This may be said to settle the question as to the right of the Provincial authorities to appoint the Clerk of the Crown, and our Local Goverment is to be congratulated that so able a jurist as Judge Peters has abandoned his heresy upon this point and come over to their way of thinking.

SAYS the Truro *Sun*: "We heartily congratulate 'Long John' and his enterprising owner, J. A. Leaman, on winning the gentlemen's Carriage Race, the other day at Bangor. John competed against the best horses in Maine and other parts of the United States, and from all provinces in the Dominion, including those from P. E. Island, but notwithstanding the fact that he was slow at the start, he captured the race in fine style, winning easily."

A stranger reading the foregoing would never imagine that "Long John" was a Prince Edward Island horse. Yet such is the fact. His dam was owned by Michael McQuaid of Souris, and his sire was the celebrated horse "King Bird"—he was bred by Mr. Howard at the North River, then came into possession of Duncan Scott of the same place, by whom he was sold to Mr. Blair of Truro, who disposed of him to Mr. Leaman. "Long John" belongs to Prince Edward Island, and we have a hundred other horses just as good as he is.

ELSEWHERE we refer to the test which took place last week of the new boiler for the Silsby Fire Engine, and to the fact that a considerable quantity of hose was burst in the trial. We have heard it stated that our Fire Department has only about 500 feet of good hose at its command—the remainder being so broken and bad that no dependence can be placed upon it. Five hundred feet will not carry from Quirk's pump to the Baptist Church, nor from the head of Pownal Wharf past the Rankin House. If this be the true state of affairs our citizens should know it, and not be lulled into false security. Our Fire Department is of much more importance to us than our Militia service, and it should be as efficient as it is possible to make it. Should a smart blaze occur one of these fine nights it will be pleasant for our citizens to watch their property being destroyed while the engines are powerless for want of hose.

THE dinner at the Rankin House last Thursday evening was too much for the editor of the *Patriot*. Though conducted on the strict Scott Act principles of which he is so ardent an admirer, there were dishes on the table of which, if he partook too heartily, nightmare would certainly disturb his slumbers, and very probably indigestion be his attendant for several succeeding days. This is evidently what ails him, but his case is by no means serious and he will be all right shortly. He seems, judging from Saturday's issue, to have worked himself into a fever about Tory Governments, and piers, and bonds, and such. This is only what may be expected from a disordered stomach, and an overwrought imagination. In this state of mind it is childish to dispute with him, and possibly when he fully recovers he will say something sensible upon which we can remark. Meantime we may say that it by no means follows that if the Local Government have not accepted the money offered for the piers, the question still remains unsettled.

Wedding Bells.

THE marriage of Miss Mary Maud Reddin, daughter of Hon. Judge Reddin, to Mr. William E. Bagnall, formerly of this city, and now of Mattawa, Ont., was solemnized in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Thursday morning last. A large party of friends and relatives assembled to witness the interesting ceremony, which was performed by His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, assisted by the Rev. F. Gallant. The bride wore a rich travelling costume of grey satin and plush, with a grey plush hat and feathers to match. The bridesmaid, Miss Florence Brown, wore a becoming costume of pale blue India muslin. Mr. Bagnall, who had been previously received into the Church by the Right Rev. Bishop McIntyre, was attended by Mr. George Reddin as best man. The wedding party drove to the residence of Judge Reddin for breakfast, after partaking of which they started in the 6.45 train for Summerside, *en route* for New York and Boston. Hundreds of people were assembled in the station to wish the young pair God-speed. As their wishes were accompanied by showers of rice, volleys of torpedos, and hearty congratulations, we may augur well for the prosperity of Mr. Bagnall and his charming bride, to whom we tender our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

A Manifesto.

To all persons interested in Dairy Farming and General Agriculture.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Dairymen's Association of Prince Edward Island, we address you in behalf of the objects of the organization.

The promotion of the dairying industry of our Province is, we believe, an object of the greatest importance, and efforts in this direction should receive the earnest support of, at least, every intelligent and progressive farmer.

Meetings, at which papers may be read on all subjects connected with the farm and the dairy, and discussed in a practical manner, cannot fail to awaken general interest and disseminate correct information. These, with the publication of reports and papers, and their circulation among the people, are some of the means by which it is hoped the Dairymen's Association may serve to assist in the development of our Agricultural and dairy interests.

To carry out the objects, it is necessary that the membership of the Association should be greatly increased, and we venture to solicit your co-operation. The general annual meeting will be held in Charlottetown on Wednesday evening, the 8th of October next, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. As the time corresponds with the meeting of the Provincial Exhibition, it is hoped that you may find it convenient to attend, and aid in its deliberations.

T. H. HAVILAND,
President.

Charlottetown, Sept. 20th, 1884.

Around the World.

The Moncton *Argus* has suspended.

The hog cholera is raging in New Jersey.

Cuban Nihilists are operating with dynamite.

The Moncton races take place on 15th and 16th October.

Races at the New Glasgow Driving Park next Wednesday.

Commander Cheyne, R. N., is canoeing in New Brunswick.

Herbert Bismarck is to be German ambassador to England.

Extensive incendiary fires occurred at Cleveland, Ohio, last Sunday.

Dr. Hughson, dentist, formerly of Summerside, has located in Moncton.

The Canadians defeated the British team in the artillery match at Toronto.

Jerry McAuley, the reformed prize-fighter, &c., died last week in New York.

Since the cholera broke out in France there have been 10,000 cases and 500 deaths.

It is believed Sir John Moirer will succeed Lord Dufferin as Minister to Turkey.

A. W. Perot & Co., of Demerara, deny the report that they have failed in business.

A serious fire took place in Pentanguishene, Ont., last week, involving a loss of $40,000.

The new Cunard steamer Etruria of 8,000 tons burden was launched at Glasgow last week.

Luke Stewart, a prominent business man of St John, N B., died on Saturday morning last.

Rum is made from sweet potatoes in Louisiana. Seven barrels of potatoes yield a barrel of rum.

George H. Mills, a St. John man, is to hang in New York, Nov. 7th, for the brutal murder of his wife.

The German government are negotiating with Spain for the purchase of the island of Fernando, Po.

The International Cricket Match at Philadelphia resulted in a victory for the Canadians by 100 runs.

A tornado struck Quebec last Wednesday, which unroofed several buildings and blew down trees, &c.

Francis Bowie is to be hanged at Antigonish for being concerned in the murder of Ronald McDonald.

Mr. James Barber, of the firm of Barber & Ellis, Toronto, paper manufacturers, was drowned last week.

A woman in Toronto has been fined for persistently wheeling a baby carriage in front of a neighbor's door.

John McKay, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate of New Glasgow, N. S., died last week at the age of 92 years.

At a meeting of the employers at Limerick an arrangement was perfected by which the men returned to work.

Professor A. H. Sayce has deciphered an Assyrian tablet which gives an account of a transit of Venus 1,600 years B. C.

The sum of $2,500,000 is required to furnish the British people with the common articles of food and drink for a year.

An English scientist has discovered an animal with 11,000 eyes. It would be a good kind of watch dog to put in a bank.

Cloth manufactured at St. Croix Cotton Mills, St. Stephen, has recently been shipped to England and sold at a profit.

The steamer *State of Maine*, sunk at Point Lepreaux, N. B., has been successfully floated, and will be immediately repaired.

A son of Hon. John Carling, Postmaster General, and a daughter of Mr. Pattee, an Ottawa lumber king, eloped last week.

Teemer and Hamm are desirous of rowing any other two men in double-sculls. Both are in training at Worcester, Mass.

The Court of Enquiry has exonerated the officers of the U. S. warship *Tallapoosa* from all blame in connection with her loss.

The Jews never engage in the liquor traffic. Of 60,000 Hebrews in New York city not one is the keeper of a liquor saloon.

The number of children receiving primary education in England has increased in fourteen years from 1,600,000 to 4,300,000.

Hon. Donald A. Smith has given $25,000 for the promotion of female education in connection with McGill College, Montreal.

Queen Victoria has sent a message of condolence to Queen Margherita of Italy in view of the virulent outbreak of cholera at Naples.

Thomas Sexton announces his retirement from parliament as representative from Sligo, and will enter a contest for another seat.

Rev. Leonard Gaetz, formerly a prominent Methodist minister in the Maritime Provinces, is keeping a general store at Calgary, N. W. T.

Jay Eye See will not probably trot any more this season, as at Kalamazoo the other day he got chilled, and is now too ill to fill his other engagements.

American milk and cream have been successfully shipped from New York to London by steamer, arriving in a perfectly fresh and palatable condition.

Despatches from Yokohama, Japan, report that a serious gale has prevailed there, causing considerable damage to life and property, especially in the native quarter.

The Rev. Mother Superior Mary Frances Xavier Waldo, founder of the order of the Sisters of Mercy in America died last Wednesday at Manchester, N. H. aged 74.

Captain Dudley and mate Stephenson of yacht *Mignonette* have been committed for trial on charge of killing the boy for the purpose of eating him. They were admitted to bail.

Lord Dufferin's appointment as Viceroy of India has called forth from the American papers almost unanimous expressions of regard and admiration for him as a man and a ruler.

The proposed match between the Halifax and St. John base ball clubs will not likely take place this season, owing to the Haligonians being unable to obtain grounds to play on.

The coffee fields of Brazil cover 2,000,000 acres, with 800,000,000 trees—that is, 400 per acre. Each tree averages one pound of coffee per annum, the industry employing 8,000,000 hands.

In the Empire of Morocco there is only one subscriber to a newspaper. He is the Emperor. As soon as there are two or three more it is likely some Yankee will arrive and start a paper.

Miss Sickles, daughter of a millionaire, living at New Rochelle, N. Y, has secretly married a coachman. Unlike Morgatini, the old man accepted his son-in-law, and will start him in business.

In the London market, lobsters are firm and higher, having sold at $5.50 per case of 4 dozen. The supply is very light. New mackerel are steady at $4.25 to $4.50, and old at $4 per case of 4 dozen.

General News.

It is reported from Ottawa that members of several fashionable families have been detected stealing from a milliner's shop. These people will doubtless compound the felony and escape punishment.

The force of detectives which has been watching the Ostend and Calais boats at Dover, England, has been doubled, owing to fresh reports that dynamiters are endeavoring to reach England by those routes.

Captain W. L. Ellsworth has accepted the nomination for President of the United States tendered by the American Political Alliance, and will personally stump the States of Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland and Virginia.

The sugar consumption of the United States averages forty-five pounds a year to each inhabitant. One-fourth of all the sugar produced in the world is consumed in the United States, where the sweet tooth seems to be in everybody's mouth.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, once pastor of Park Street Church, Boston, better known as "Adirondack" or "Buckboard" Murray, a once celebrated horse fancier, from whom "All Right" was purchased, is now proprietor of the "Snow Shoe Cafe," 1691 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

The town of Deseronto in Canada is lighted by gas made out of sawdust. It is claimed that the works show a product of 300,000 feet of gas out of thirty tons of sawdust, at a cost of $1061, with products of an aggregate value of $101, making the net cost of the gas $5, or $1.66 per thousand feet.

Pictou, N. S., held the 111th anniversar. of its settlement last week and various games and amusements were participated in by those who had gathered to celebrate the day. In the 100 yards race B. F. Stewart of Brudenell took second place and D. J. Macdonald of Charlottetown Post Office third place.

A steel armour-plated barbette ship of the Admiral class, to be named the *Benbow* is being built for the British Government. The *Benbow* will have a displacement of 10,000 tons and will be equipped with twelve heavy guns. Her engines will be of 7,500 indicated horse power. The total cost of her machinery alone is estimated at £106,000.

Schooner *Ada M. Hall*, arrived at Gloucester U. S. from a Grand Bank trip, reports the loss of two of her crew John Hanlan and Henry Breaux, who it is supposed were drowned by the capsizing of their dory while visiting their trawls, May 28. Hanlan was 23 years of age, and belonged in Canso, N S; his companion belonged in Harbor Bouche, N. S., and was 19 years of age.

It's all the style to elope with coachmen in Yonkers now. A few days after Victoria Morosini married the coachman, Hulskamp or Schelling, a laundress named Sarah Doyle eloped with a coachman named Walsh. Sarah had no millionaire father to raise a commotion, but unfortunately Walsh had a wife already, and she seems determined to make as much trouble as the millionaire father did.

It is said that glass is gradually beginning to take the place of wood and iron in the construction of bridges in England. The inventor makes blocks of glass which he hardens by special process. In solidity it is said to leave nothing to be desired. The experiments already made have given surprising results, and the cost is below that of bridges of wood or iron. The glass cannot be injured by insects, like wood nor rusted like iron.

'You have missed great opportunities, colonel,' said a man at a funeral to a friend. 'Now, here is our friend P. died and left $4,000,000. You and he began life together. You haven't saved your money, and he did.' 'Yes,' assented the colonel, 'and there he is in that coffin, going a long journey without a cent in his pocket, while I'm alive and got a $20 note in mine.' The first speaker lost further interest in the conversation.

Attorney-General Miller, of Manitoba, occupies a very peculiar position just now, in view of the Privy Council's decision in the boundary question. Mr. Miller was elected by Varennes to the Manitoba Legislature. It has been decided that Varennes is not in Manitoba, but belongs to the Province of Ontario. The question arises: Is Mr. Miller a member of the Ontario or Manitoba Legislature? This is a nice point to ponder over.

A curious kind of mining operation is carried on in New Jersey. There is at Dennisville in that State, a sunken forest of white cedar which has been mined for timber for over seventy years. The trees, which are three or four feet below the surface of the ground, are of immense size. Above the sunken forest trees of large size are growing, which have to be cut away to reach the valuable cedar beneath. The village owes its existence to the industry of digging for the timber, which is actively pursued by the inhabitants.

The Mackenzie Government spent $1,541,000 on immigration, and it secured for us exactly 92,700 immigrants. But the London *Advertiser*, a leading Grit organ, admits that Canadians left the country for the United States, during the Mackenzie regime, at the rate of 23,000 per annum. Thus, under Mr. Mackenzie we gained 92,700 and lost 115,000. Deduct 92,700 from 115,000 and it it will be seen that for our $1,541,000 spent in bringing people to Canada, we secured, not an addition to the population, but an actual loss of 22,700 souls.

The growth of Mormonism in the United States is alarming. They have almost exclusively settled Utah, and they are now spreading into Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Arizona, and New Mexico. At the present rate of increase they will soon have controlling majorities in these territories. Their numbers are being constantly added to by converts from across the ocean. Last week 500 Mormon immigrants landed in New York, and only a few days before another large cargo arrived. The question has become a serious one, but our neighbors do not seem alive to the necessity of dealing with it at once.

Our citizens, militia and firemen turned out in full force last Thursday evening to do honor to the victorious Artillery Team which had carried away such laurels from Quebec. The demonstration took the form of a procession, with bands of music, fireworks and torches, through the principal streets, and subsequently a dinner at the Rankin House. The evening was fine, and the streets were crowded with enthusiastic spectators. About one hundred and twenty-five persons sat down to the dinner, which was prepared in Mr. Davies' best style, and in discussing the good things, making speeches, singing songs and drinking cold water, they spent a jolly time until nearly three o'clock on Friday morning. Ex-Governor Haviland presided at the festive board, and Chas. Palmer, Esq., acted as Vice. We omitted to mention last week that when the train stopped at Kensington on Tuesday evening, the Team was presented with a congratulatory address by the residents of that place, to which Major Irving, on behalf of himself and his comrades, made reply.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

CAIRO, Sept. 20.

In accordance with the decision of Monday's conference regarding Egyptian finances in which Lord Northbrook, Sir Evelyn Baring, Nubar Pasha and others took part, the Minister of Finance yesterday gave orders that the revenues which had been assigned to the *Caisse de la Dette Publique* for the redemption of the unified debt by purchases in open market, should be temporarily paid into the Egyptian treasury. The purpose of this action is to enable the treasury to pay the current expenses of Government and the tribute to Turkey. Such payment is now impossible owing to the heavy deficit. The members of the *Caisse* protest against this action of the Finance Ministry.

PARIS, Sept. 20.

The action of the Egyptian Finance Ministry in diverting the revenues assigned to the *Caisse* to the Egyptian Treasury has created a profound sensation in Paris. The newspapers vigorously denounce the policy of England. *Le Paris* summons the powers to protest against such an audacious violation of the international law of liquidation.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

It is asserted that England is going to lend Egypt £3,000,000 to pay her floating debt and the Alexandria indemnity, the balance to be used in the construction of irrigation works.

CAIRO, Sept. 22.

A despatch from Cairo says that a messenger from General Gordon has arrived at Dongola with the information that Gordon has had two severe battles with the rebels, who were besetting Khartoum, in both of which the rebels sustained disastrous defeats. In the last battle when it became apparent that the rebels were giving way, General Gordon sallied out, and so vigorous was his attack on the enemy that the latter were compelled to raise the seige of Khartoum and retreat.

After the battle at Khartoum the rebels retreated into the interior of the country. The messenger who brought the news says that the rebels lost heavily in both engagements, while Gordon's loss was very small, owing to the precision of the latter's artillery and infantry fire and the fact that but few hand to hand encounters occurred.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Sir Evelyn Baring telegraphs from Cairo that Mudir of Dongola has received advices from several sources to the effect that Gen. Gordon has gained two great victories and that the seige of Khartoum was raised on August 30th, four days after General Gordon's last messenger left.

NEWRY, Sept. 21.

Great excitement prevailed here this evening upon the return of the Nationalist procession from Castle Wellan, where a demonstration was held today, during which a disturbance occurred. The streets were crowded and much cheering and hooting indulged in. Stones were thrown and windows smashed. The police at Castle Wellan charged the mob and made several arrests. The mob thereupon attacked and wrecked the police barracks, several persons being injured during the attack. Two black flags were floated from the market house. Disorders continued until a late hour.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 20.

The French have added to their previous complications by destroying the police junks in Min River, which acted for the suppression of piracy.

LONDON, ONT., Sept. 22.

The Grand Trunk car works were burned Saturday evening. Four hundred men will be thrown out of employment. Most of them lost their tools. The loss is estimated at $400,000.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A despatch from Foochow says the cholera has decimated a village near that city. The *Times* also says the Chinese are beginning to refuse to discriminate between the French and other foreign residents; the dislike grows daily. In the event of an outbreak native Christians will be first to suffer, and after them the foreigners.

A despatch from Shanghai to the *Times* says: A new complication has arisen in the Franco-Chinese difficulty. The blocking of the bar at the mouth of Woosung river has been ordered by the Chinese authorities, although a passage for ships of neutrals is to be open. This action is due to the Chinese disbelief in the promises of the French. A veritable panic prevails in Shanghai and merchants of the neutral powers have asked the naval commanders of these powers to take some action. The British consul has advised the Chinese authorities to obtain skilled foreign assistance and keep traffic open. Russian consuls have been ordered to protect French interests wherever the French consuls leave. The Russian fleet in Chinese waters comprises one ironclad, three cruisers, two corvettes and six gunboats. Three other ironclads are expected to arrive. This strength, in view of the smallness of Russian interests in China, is considered significant.

Movements of the Fishing Fleet and Fish Receipts.

One hundred and twelve fishing arrivals have been reported at this port the past week, as follows:

Vessels.	*Grounds.*	*Codfish.* lbs.	*Halibut.* lbs.	*Mackerel.* bbls.
40	Georges	1,048,000	7,800	
4	Grand Bk	860,000	5,500	
3	Cape Shore	120,000		
	Shore	18,000		
3	Iceland		436,000	
8	Bk hali'y'g		223,000	
54	Mackereling			15,619
	Bay St. L. by rail			986
112		2,046,000	671,300	16,605

Other receipts, 14,400 lbs. swordfish, 25 bbls. salt do., 37,000 lbs. haddock, 545 qtls. cured codfish, 130 do. pollock. The halibut receipts include 440,500 lbs. fletched.

For the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 2,190,000 lbs. of codfish, 134,650 lbs. halibut, 5,805 bbls. mackerel, 68 bbls. herring, 35 bbls. shad, 60 qtls. cured codfish and 2,000 lbs. pollock.

Last week the receipts were 1,249,000 lbs. codfish, 327,400 lbs. halibut, 25,170 bbls. mackerel, 53,400 lbs. swordfish, 3,000 lbs. cusk, and 40 bbls. fresh herring.

Recent mackerel receipts at other ports: Portland, 7,050 bls.; Boothbay, 689; Provincetown, 1,695; Boston, 6,091; Wellfleet, 2,430; Harwichport, 200; South Chatham, 650; Cohasset, 430.

Recent receipts of codfish; Boothbay, 2,800 qtls.; Provincetown, 24,500; Halifax, N. S., 2,500; Yarmouth, 3,000; Lunenburg, 1,100; Canso, 3,000; Marblehead, 1,200.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, 19th September.*

MARKET PRICES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 23, 1884.

Beef (small) ℔ lb.	6 to 7½
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb.	6 to 10
Mutton, ℔ lb.	5 to 10
Pork, small	10 to 12
Ham, ℔ lb.	12 to 14
Fowls	25 to 35
Butter, fresh	20 to 22
Butter, Tub, lb.	17 to 18
Eggs, ℔ doz.	15 to 17
Flour, ℔ 100 lb	3.60 to 3.80
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lb.	3.75 to 4.00
Oats, ℔ bush., black	35 to 40
Oats, ℔ bush., white	40 to 45
New Hay	60 to 65
Potatoes, ℔ bush.	40 to 45
Sheepskins	50 to 60
Wheat, ℔ bush.	none
Chickens, per pair	30 to 50
Green Peas, per quart	12 to 15
Rhubarb per bunch	4 to 5
Blueberries	5 to 6
Cabbage ℔ doz.	30 to 72
Apples per bush.	40 to 1.20

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

For Pulmonary Troubles.

T. J. McFALL, M. D., Anderson, S. C., says: "I consider Scott's Emulsion one of the best preparations in the market for Pulmonary Troubles. I have used it in my practice since 1876, and am well satisfied with it."

SOME tramp has been operating in the vicinity of Little York.

THE *George Peake* sailed from Liverpool for this port last Wednesday.

PROF. EARLE recently brought home, as the result of one day's sport, nine brace of snipe, four golden plover, three yellow-legs, two black ducks (genuine), three teal, one wild goose, a muskrat and a bittern.

IN the matter of the application of the Dominion Government to be paid the full amount of their claim against the insolvent Bank of Prince Edward Island on the ground that the Crown has a preferential right, Judge Peters last Saturday delivered judgment against the Government, holding that they must rank as ordinary creditors. The grounds upon which the decision is based are, we learn, that the Bank was a corporation created under a local statute, and that Dominion legislation did not affect it. We trust that the authorities at Ottawa will accept the judgment in which case the affairs of the institution will be wound up more speedily, and with greater satisfaction to its numerous creditors on the Island.

WHILE the Professor and one of our City Fathers were out fishing near the Harbor's Mouth last Thursday, the former, with the instinct of his native land, suddenly espied a seal. The City Father, who was not born in Newfoundland, did not know whether the object was a seal or Capt. Mutch's sea-serpent. However, he was bound to have a shot at it. Both gentlemen loaded their guns, which they happened to have with them, with heavy shot, and peppered away for fifteen rounds without much visible effect. Just as the City Father was about to spring "under bare poles" into the surf to *douse* the "animal" with an oar, it dawned upon the Professor that they had been sold—and so they had, for what they had mistaken for a seal was nothing but a lady's hat, which had blown over from the *Carroll* as she sailed by. Neither of the gentlemen are receiving congratulations.

BIRTHS.

At St. Eleanor's, on the 15th inst. the wife of Hugh J. Massey, jr., of a daughter.

At Amherst, N. S., on the 12th inst., the wife of P. S. McNutt of a son.

MARRIED.

At St. Augustine's Church, Rustico, on Aug. the 5th, by the Rev. R. P.