THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1884.

Reformation of Reformers.

THAT the Honorable Sir Richard John Cartwright should address a public meeting of the citizens of Toronto is not, in itself, an incident of any especial moment to the people of Prince Edward Island. In this particular instance, however, we find the Grit press attaching to the circumstance an importance which we would consider undue, and we see them, as it were, hanging upon his utterances as though they were oracular. The extended report of Sir Richard's speech we have not yet seen, but merely a summary in a telegraphic report of the meeting, which report also said that Mr. Blake, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mowat were present and addressed the assemblage. It would seem from this that Sir Richard was the hero of the hour, and that Mr. Blake, to use a common expression, took a back seat. What Mr. Blake did thus figuratively at the Toronto meeting, he did actually in the House of Commons before the prorogation, after the defection of seventeen of his supporters upon the Railway Subsidies resolutions. Since then it has been publicly announced, nor do we recollect having seen an authoritative denial of the report, that he has resigned the leadership of the Reform party. Now we are not concerned about the Reform party—it is perfectly able to continue its process of self disintigration without any extraneous assistance—but we cannot see how a man of the lofty principles and high-strung organization, such as Mr. Blake has been represented to be, could do otherwise than resign when he found one-third of his followers deserting him upon a party vote. It has since been a subject of legitimate speculation as to his successor; the Toronto meeting, however, seems to have solved the problem. Mr. Blake was present in company with the other ex-leader and several prominent men, but Sir Richard was the Star. Upon him, of all men in the party, it would appear that the mantle has fallen, and indeed we are impressed with the correctness of this view of the case when we read that Sir Richard undertook to nail down the six planks which must henceforth be understood to constitute the Grit platform. However unconcerned we may profess ourselves, we must be allowed to hail with delight this latest acquisition to the Reform party—a platform.

It may not be amiss, before proceeding to examine the platform, to inquire as to the antecedents of the new standard-bearer. Who is Sir Richard Cartwright? He is an ultra Tory of the old aristocratic school, who, imagining himself a brilliant financier, vainly endeavored to impress Sir John Macdonald with the same idea. Sir John, however, persistently refused to be impressed, and preferred Sir A. T. Galt when filling the portfolio of Minister of Finance. Sir Richard thereupon transferred his allegiance to the Grit party, whose leading organ, the *Globe*, had shortly before aptly described him as "a mixer and muddler of figures." His accession to the Grit ranks was not really welcome, although, outwardly, they magnified it, and when they came into power, for want of better material, Sir Richard was unfortunately entrusted with the finances of the Dominion. There he indulged his passion for "mixing and muddling" unreservedly, and during his five years' administration his success was established. Alas, however, for human gratitude; not only was his party driven from power in 1878, but in 1882 his own services were declined, and it is only a few months ago that he again succeeded in obtaining a seat in the Commons. That he is unpopular with his party in the House is notorious. Then why select him as their leader? That is a question which, as we do not belong to the Grit party, we are unable to answer. Let us look for a little at the outlines of his speech. He is reported to have commenced by a justification of his change of party allegiance. It is only natural that, having been exalted to such a high position, he should relate his experience and the various steps in his conversion, until he obtained the light of true Grit principles. We have already in the preceding paragraph given our version of his change of party allegiance—it would scarcely agree with that which Sir Richard related to the Toronto meeting, but it is, on that account, none the less true. We are told that "a considerable portion of his speech was devoted to an exposure of the financial position of the Dominion, and of the dangers which threaten the Confederation." Upon these subjects Sir Richard is fully qualified to dilate—he can explain how it was that during his administration, the most he could obtain for Dominion securities was 92, while Sir Leonard can sell them for 106. As to the dangers which threaten the Confederation, that most to be feared would be the triumph of Gritism, but it is not imminent, and it is too remote to demand serious attention at present. He is said to have "dwelt briefly but emphatically upon the folly of taxing the people of Canada to the extent of half a million of dollars a year, for the purpose of bringing immigrants over." This is all perfectly consistent with the Grit practice of depreciating Canada, and glorifying the United States as a field for emigration. If, as Mr. Blake says it does, Kansas presents more attractions to the British emigrant than Canada, why, of course, it is the sheerest folly to expend money in promoting immigration into the Dominion. We are also informed that "the financial legislation of last session was rapidly reviewed, and the effect and tendency of the C. P. R. loan, the increased subsidy of the Provinces, and the aid to local Railways described." All these measures were carefully considered in Parliament, where Sir Richard had a full opportunity of exposing their enormities, yet his arguments there had no other visible effect than to drive seventeen of his colleagues to the support of the Government, in opposition to their own party. He is also reported to have said that "we had to-day in Canada a well-organized system of Government by bribery, the like of which had never been seen in the country." According to his ideas that whatever measure the Government propose for the development of the country, whereby an expenditure of public money is involved, must be regarded in the light of a bribe to the residents of that particular territory proposed to be improved. This is an important announcement, and coming from the source it does, deserves to be well considered by the people. They must understand that, according to the code of political morality laid down by the new Grit leader, the construction of the Cape Traverse Railway is a direct bribe wherewith to obtain the votes of the people for the Liberal Conservative Government. They must also bear in mind that the sending of the Steam Dredge to work in any particular harbor is a proceeding of the same doubtful character, and that the erection of the Marine Hospital at Souris, by the Grit Government, was a plain bid for the support of that very influential district for the support of the Grit representation. In the case, therefore, of the accession to power of the Grit party, under a leader holding such views, our people would immediately recognize what a highly immoral proceeding it would be on their part to ask for, and on that of the Government to grant money for the improvement of any public work, or for the amelioration of the hardships endured by any of the electors.

But Sir Richard went further and declared that "Canada is in a far worse position now, without any worthy cause, than were the United States in 1867." Of course a Grit would be unfaithful to the traditions of his party if he failed, on every occasion, in season and out of season, to disparage his country and to depreciate it before the eyes of the world. In 1867, the United States were staggering under the load of taxation and desolation which had been heaped upon them by the civil war, and this is the country which, he declares, was then in a better position than Canada is now. Does any one believe him? Grit utterances are proverbially wild, and, upon this occasion, we suppose Sir Richard considered it the correct thing to excel all previous Grit chiettains in wild denunciations and gloomy forebodings, and he seems truly to have out-heroded Herod. How nobly Sir Richard's remarks will assist the credit of Canada in the European money markets, now that Sir Leonard Tilley is about starting for England to effect a loan. What an inducement Sir Richard's picture of Canada is to intending immigrants, and can we wonder at credulous and simple minded people believing such statements, and hurrying themselves away from the impending deluge. To be consistent, the Grits should emigrate to the United States as soon as possible, and let us hope, for the sake of our country, that they compose the exodus of which we read so much in the Grit press, for then the sooner shall we be rid of them.

The following are the aims of the so-called Reform party as enunciated by Sir Richard, and which, we presume, we are expected to dignify with the title of policy:

First. "A united effort to put down the systematic corruption now so common." Good! No doubt Sir Richard has heard of the time:

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be,
But when the devil got well, the devil a monk was he."

Second. "A determination to uphold Provincial rights." That is exactly what we have been looking after ever since we entered Confederation, and which we have not yet obtained. But the Grits were in power for five years, and we fared worse then than at any time. Not only were our guaranteed rights ignored, but the free use of our glorious heritage—the English language—was denied us. The enactments of our Legislature were disallowed, and we were told by no less an authority than Hon. Edward Blake, that there were certain words in the English language which we, as a Province, had no right to use, and which were reserved for the sole use and behoof of the Dominion Parliament. So much then for Grit jealousy of Provincial rights.

Third. "A modification of the present fiscal system in the interest of both consumers and manufacturers." What! No Free Trade? No Reciprocity? A *modification* only, and that to be in the interest of the manufacturers,—those bloated monopolists for whose benefit the poor people have been ground down by an oppressive Protective Tariff. Not much hope there.

Fourth. "As endeavour to educate the people to a higher sense of public duty." By which, we presume, is meant that the people should be taught to select only Grits and no Conservatives; but as this mission is proposed to be accomplished by the same party who, at one time, set out to elevate the standard of purity, we have a fair idea of the manner in which this philanthropic task will be undertaken.

Fifth. "A change in the constitution of the Senate so as to bring it into harmony with popular opinion." Shades of George Brown—how have the Grits departed from the teachings of the *Globe* under the direction of its great mastermind. But we fancy the Senate themselves would have something to say in making any such change.

Sixth. "A better system of representation of the people in the House of Commons." Having previously paid the people the doubtful compliment that they needed education to a higher sense of public duty, Sir Richard now suddenly proposes to improve the system by which they are represented. It is no doubt disheartening to find the people of Canada resolute in their determination to be represented by Conservatives, and if the system were so amended that a Grit majority could be returned, it would at once commend itself to all good Grits.

But Sir Richard said he found "a good deal of discontent and unrest among the younger members of the party." We believe him, and he might have added the older members also, as was evident by the defection on a party vote of sixteen out of fifty-one supporters of the party in the House of Commons. There is no help for it, and so far as we can see, the prospects are that the unrest and discontent will increase, but as we said before we are not concerned for the welfare of the Grit party.

Opposition Prospects.

THE Leaders of the Opposition in every province of the Dominion are continually boasting of the headway which their party is making everywhere. If Opposition newspapers are to be believed, a reactionary political wave is sweeping with tremendous force from the Atlantic frontier to the shores of the Pacific, and if the people were only given the opportunity of going to the polls, the overwhelming of the Tories would be a matter of absolute certainty. No sooner had the smoke surrounding the last general election—which gave the Conservative Government a majority of about seventy-five—cleared away, than these bombastic utterances began to appear in the Grit press. And this consoling political chorus has ever since been sung with a heedlessness of the significance of passing events characteristic of Grit writers. If the smallest speck of matter calculated to illumine the Grit cause appeared above the horizon of either Dominion or Provincial politics, it was at once seized upon by our Reform friends and magnified into a political meteor that shines, when viewed through the medium of the party telescope, with the brilliancy of sunlight. Judging from all the evidences of a reaction antagonistic to the Government that can so far be discerned, we must say that the average Grit political writer is capable of drawing political consolation from a very unproductive source, if we are to believe a tithe of what he states.

The party seems to be in one of the most beligerent moods at the present time. There are now two seats in the House of Commons for Nova Scotia vacant, with a slight prospect of a third constituency soon being opened. Sir Charles Tupper's regretted retirement from the arena of Canadian politics has thrown Cumberland open, and the appointment to the Senate of Mr. William McDonald, late M. P. for Cape Breton, has left a vacancy in that county. And rumor has it that Mr. M. B. Daly, M. P. for Halifax, will be called to the Dominion Cabinet, now incomplete by the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper, in which case he will require to appear before his constituents for re-election. The Opposition are now making a great flourish of trumpets over the vacancy prophesied, as well as over those which have already been created, and they fruitlessly endeavor to strike terror into the Tory heart by brandishing their little political tomahawks in the most reckless manner. But if the Opposition do not develop greater strength in the coming partial elections than they have exhibited within the last two years in the Maritime Provinces, they will make a poor showing at the polls, if the party should be injudicious enough to contest the vacancies which now exist, or that which is said to be held in contemplation. What has the record of the party been in the neighboring Provinces since the election of 1882? Has it been such as to inspire them with hope in the immediate future? Let us see. Exclusive of existing vacancies, there have been six Maritime Province counties thrown open since the general election, viz., Albert, York, King's and Kent in New Brunswick, and Lunenburg and Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Three of these constituencies—King's Kent and Halifax—the Grits, who now profess to be filled with valor, allowed to be carried by default. If the reaction, about which we have heard so much, had extended this far eastward, how can our Opposition friends account for this exhibition of political pusilanimity? But how did fortune favor the party in those counties in which they plucked up sufficient courage to cause a poll to be opened? We still look for the boasted reaction, but fail to see in the result of the elections referred to the slightest indication of such a movement. On the contrary, the defeat sustained in each constituency was sufficiently overwhelming to fill the Grit heart with despair. In Lunenburg a slender Conservative majority was increased to the respectable number of about 250. In Albert the result was even more disastrous to the party, for we find a Liberal majority converted into a minority of 160 votes. But the most crushing blow which the Grit cause received at the hands of Lower Province people was dealt by the electors of York. At the general election of 1882 the Opposition carried this fine county against ex-Attorney-General Fraser, since elevated to the Bench, and at that time one of the ablest and most popular public men in New Brunswick, by a majority of over 900. The constituency was opened by the defeat of the sitting member, Mr. Pickard, and it required no small degree of courage on the part of the Conservative party to enter the field against such seemingly heavy odds. But, buoyed up as the party was by its brilliant success, both in Parliament and in the country, it was resolved to beard the Grits in one of their greatest strongholds, and we see in the result of the contest one of the grandest triumphs yet achieved by the Conservative party at the polls. It was a bold stroke of policy to endeavor to overthrow an adverse majority of 900 votes, but when these figures were not only blotted out but converted into a Conservative majority of 350, both parties were struck with surprise. And there is no reason to suspect that the result in the Maritime counties now opened will be different from that which we have just chronicled. Nothing has lately occurred, either in or out of Parliament, calculated to give prestige to the Reform party. On the contrary, the result of the division in the House of Commons last session on the Railway Subsidy resolutions was enough to fill the Grit leaders with dismay. When Mr. Blake saw the already immense Parliamentary majority increased by about twenty votes by defections from his own side of the House, he apparently abandoned the leadership of the party. Looking at matters as they now stand, it would appear as if the courage with which our Opposition friends of the press profess to be imbued were only feigned, and if they persist in their alleged determination to contest the vacant seats in the sister Province, we expect to witness a repetition of their former disastrous experiences in the same field.

Pope Leo's Latest Encyclical.

THE latest Encyclical of His Holiness, which has recently been published, is chiefly devoted to a consideration of the nature, character and influences of certain secret societies, of which he takes Free Masons to be the type. Time and again Pope Leo,—who is becoming, at least to the Catholic world, a veritable "*lumen in orbi*,"—has raised his voice to proclaim, in no uncertain or hesitating tone, the utter unsoundness, dangerous nature and evil tendencies of all societies which, without due reason or sufficient warrant, impose on their members obligations that are ever liable to clash with duties to established civil and religious authority. If governments be hereafter undermined by "radical" or other elements that so frequently shape themselves into secret societies, the event will not be chargeable to lack of timely warning from the Holy Father. Before now he has called upon Catholics to do all they lawfully can to avert evils impending from Socialism and kindred *isms*: nor has he failed to warn all rulers of the grave danger to civil government and to society that lurks under the guise of oath-bound fraternities. His latest encyclical utterances, which are especially directed against Masonry, have attracted the attention of the whole civilized world, and are being seriously pondered by thoughtful men. Non-Catholic papers of great weight—such as the London *Times* and the New York *Sun* have published them and made comments upon them in as favorable a strain as Catholics could reasonably expect Masonry and similar oath-bound secret societies are mainly condemned on the following points:

Firstly, the *secrecy* of the proceedings, which in the case of societies professing to be simply benevolent in aim, is obviously unnecessary. Secondly, their solemn oaths taken to yield obedience to —, members at initiation know not what. Thirdly, their quasi-religious rites and ceremonies. Fourthly, the proofs we have that the pseudo-religion inculcated by them leads to Naturalism, and consequently must be hostile to Christianity; for Naturalism teaches that human nature and human reason are alone the proper guide and arbiter of mankind, while Christianity teaches that we have a guide from on high, and that we have, and are bound not only to accept but to act upon truths of deepest import that human reason cannot fully compass. In other words, all such oath-bound societies as Masonry are pronounced inherently mischievous in their character, and in their effects directly pernicious to religion, morality, society, authority.

His Holiness wishes it to be distinctly understood that what he has disparagingly said of the Free Masons must be applied only to the Masonic "sect," viewed as a genus, not at all to the individual members of that sect, among whom he says there may be men who are neither participators in its doings, nor fully aware of its principles.

We need hardly say that the Encyclical is deserving of careful perusal and earnest thought. Although it suffers in translation, it is impressive in its very tone, powerful in argument, and, to many, no doubt startling in its fearlessness and force.

Editorial Notes.

THE *Post*, of Montreal, (daily edition of the *True Witness*) has put on an entirely new dress, and its appearance is now highly creditable. The *Post* has, no doubt, accomplished much in the way of beating down national and religious prejudices, but we are inclined to think a far greater influence for good might be wielded by that journal in future had it adhered to an independent course in politics.

IT is a pity we cannot get a report of Mr. Blake's anti-Orange Bill speech, that would be satisfactory at once to Catholics, to the secret societies, and to himself. There are three forms of this grandiloquent effort. 1. The Hansard report of it, for which Mr. Blake himself signified his unwillingness to be held responsible, and which was very unsatisfactory to certain secret societies. 2. The pamphlet report, revised by himself, it appears, but unsatisfactory to some of the Grit newspapers, and some particular persons in Toronto and Montreal. 3. The speech which, according to himself, he actually delivered, and of which we have no authentic report.

IT is rumored that one of the Archbishops of Scotland is to be raised to the Purple. This announcement will recall to the minds of the Catholics of that country the troublous times and tragic end of the last Scottish Cardinal. David Beaton was born in 1494. He was a man of great learning, polished manners and dignified bearing. The noble and uncompromising stand he took for his country and creed, during the stormy period which ushered in the Reformation in Scotland, marked him out as the object of the bigot's hate. He was basely murdered in the castle of St. Andrew, in the year 1536, by Norman Leslie, son of the Earl of Rothes.

THE Presidential election is always looked forward to with great anxiety throughout the neighboring Republic, and that which takes place next November promises to be as exciting as any of its predecessors. Both parties are sanguine of success. The Republicans think it will be a difficult task to dislodge them from the fortress which they have held for the past quarter of a century, and the Democrats, on the other hand, think it is time the nation's destinies should be confided to their safe-keeping. The success of either party will depend upon the choice of candidates they will make. The Democrats will, no doubt, profit by the convention being held a month after that of the Republicans, as they will then be in a position to judge of the strength of the candidate chosen by their opponents, and of taking advantage of any shortcomings of which the Republicans may be guilty.

THE newspaper war has reached Toronto. The three leading papers of that city are having a lively dispute over their circulations. The *Globe*, of course, claims supremacy, being "the oldest," "the cheapest," etc. The *Mail* ridicules the idea of the *Globe* claiming first place. The *Mail* says its weekly circulation numbers 20,000 to 30,000 more subscribers than any other paper in Toronto, and that it "does not deal in nickel watches or cheap jewellery, with a newspaper thrown in by way of "boot" in a bargain for the cheap watch of the period." The *Morning News* also takes part in the controversy. The *News* has been established later than the *Globe* or the *Mail*, but is now willing to test its strength with either of those papers. The platform of the *News* is purely Democratic. It advocates "National Independence," the selection of our Governor General from amongst Canadians, an elective Senate, and many other radical changes. The discussion did not stop at a mere difference about circulation, the *Mail* having in the course of a forcible article charged the *Globe* with being "financially as well as politically unsound." Altogether, the newspaper war in Toronto surpasses that which took place in New York a few months ago.

Review of Magazines, Books, &c.

The tide of immigration setting toward the shores of the United States is subject to fluctuations, but there exists no reason to anticipate that during the life of the present generation it will fail to reach the average height of the past ten years; immigration, therefore, continues to be one of the great economic questions of that country, and it involves a political problem of the highest importance, that of naturalization. That the naturalization laws of the United States are defective in many respects is notorious, and the demand for their revision will no doubt acquire added force from the publication of an article by Justice William Strong upon that subject in the *North American Review* for May. In the same number of the *Review*, Edwin P. Whipple offers a candid judgment of Matthew Arnold, as a thinker and as a man of letters. Richard A. Proctor, under the title of "A Zone of Worlds," writes of the vast multitude of the pigmy kindred of the earth, known as the asteroids. In "The Railway and the State," Gerrit L. Lansing essays to prove that the multiplication and extension of railroad lines, and the establishment of low rates and transportation, are hindered rather than helped by government interference. Prof. Henry F. Osborn, of Princeton College, has a highly interesting article on "Illusions of Memory." Helen Kendrick Johnson contributes an essay on "The Meaning of Song." Finally, there is a joint discussion of "Workingmen's Grievances," by William Godwin Moody and Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of Harvard University.

The *Century* for May contains a large number and great variety of contributions, among them being "The Salem of Hawthorne," with thirteen illustrations; the first part of a tale entitled "Lady Barbarina," by Henry James; "The Metopes of the Parthenon," (five illustrations) by Charles Waldstein; the serials of "Dr. Sevier" and "An Average Man," the former begun in November and the latter in December, and which increase in beauty and interest as they proceed. The "Cruise of the Alice May" is also continued in this number. The cuts in this Magazine are very fine, and must cost a mint of money.

The May number of *The Manhattan* is an interesting one. It opens with a paper on "The Gunnison Country," having fourteen illustrations, and is followed by several other valuable articles; there are also a number of beautiful poems, and the commencement of a new novel. Some improvements are promised for the June number.

The Celtic, the only really original Magazine in the interests of Irish literature published in America, is an excellent number for April. Its series of sketches on "Our Dead Comrades" are of great value. They are well written, and altogether Mr. Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy, the talented editor deserves credit for what he has made of the *Celtic*, and his manner of conducting it.

Our Little Ones is bright as usual. The stories and pictures in the May number are equal to those previously appearing in this Magazine.

In *Donahoe's Magazine* for May are many contributions of much merit, and the selections are of a varied and entertaining character. "Orangeism Sixty Years Ago," "Mitchell's Jail Journal" (Part IV.), "Cromwell in Ireland" (Continued), and the story of "St. John's Eve," are more than worth the yearly subscription to the Magazine.

Voyage Round the World.

There are 10,000 householders in the city of Quebec.

Billy Edwards got $7,000 out of his fight with Mitchell.

British Columbia lands are open to settlement at $1 an acre.

There are seventy-five life prisoners in the New York State prisons.

The Canadian Wimbledon team will sail for England on the 28th of June.

The Atlantic oil refinery, Philadelphia, was burned Saturday. Loss $1,000,000.

Twelve men were suffocated in a coal mine at Belle Porto, Scotland, Saturday.

A swarm of locusts, nine miles wide, has settled in Texmaica, Mexico, destroying all herbage.

Three persons were killed and five injured by a collision on the New York Central Saturday night.

Seventy coolie passengers have been drowned by the wreck of a British ship off the Fiji Islands.

The race between Charles E. Courtney and Wallace Ross takes place on Friday next, 30th May.

The number of electors in England and Wales is 2,660,444; in Scotland, 331,264, and in Ireland, 230,156.

The President of France has a salary of $120,900 a year, with $120,000 more for entertaining and travelling.

Fifty thousand pounds' worth of timber was burned last week at Aberdeen, the fire sweeping over three acres.

The Prince of Wales is being carefully guarded in Paris, as his life is supposed to be in danger from the Fenians.

The Cambridge *Tribune* says General Butler will have a handsome vote in the National Democratic Convention.

The enraged depositors of the Newark, N. J., savings' bank, threaten to lynch the directors and officers of the bank.

George W. Hosmer and Albert Hamm are matched to row a three-mile sculler's race at the Point of Pines on the 14th June.

Twenty lives were lost and several villages destroyed on Wednesday last by earthquake in the peninsula of Cyzicus, in Asia Minor.

Monsignor Capel says there are 40,000,000 people this side of the Atlantic who have only a fragmentary knowledge of Christianity.

Within two months the House of Lords has had two Roman Catholic accessions—the Earl of Abingdon and Lord North, both converts.

The well-known Scotch athlete, Donald Dinnie, is in Melbourne, after slinging hammers and throwing giants all over New Zealand.

It is stated in Berlin that the suit by the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse for a divorce from Madame de Kalamire will be defended by the latter.

The colored men hold the balance of power in six or seven of the northern states, and it is suggested they should demand the Vice-Presidency.

James Edwards (colored,) of Richmond, Indiana, has been sentenced to a year in the penitentiary and fined $100 for marrying a white woman.

Barnum says the nearer a circus performer can come to breaking the neck without actually doing so, the higher the salary he has to pay.

The creditors of the Erie Co., Pa. Savings Bank are raising a fund to be offered as a reward for the arrest of the absconding President Brabender.

A reporter's mistake in giving the name of a failed lumber firm in Minnesota has resulted in an action for $25,000 damages for libel against a newspaper.

The New York *Sun's* London cable says: Even the best informed newspapers are in a state of muddle with regard to the character of the expedition to Khartoum.

President Arthur states he is opposed to Free Trade, and always advocated and voted for not only a protection of American capital, but the protection of American labor.

Canada's first three female doctors of medicine have graduated at the Kingston woman's medical school. Their names are Mrs. McGillivray, Miss Smith and Miss Betty.

John J. Donovan, night foreman of the Boston *Journal* for over 20 years, was crushed in the machinery of a press, Friday morning, and died from his injuries that afternoon.

Miss Ella Chase says there will be three women to one man in heaven. A Western editor says he knows who the man is likely to be, but for the life of him can't place the three women.

The late Judah P. Benjamin left behind no materials for a biography. He destroyed his private documents, and was accustomed to say that the treasuring up of old papers caused half the misery of life.

36,920 immigrants arrived in the Dominion from January 1st to the 30th of April inclusive, against 38,132 last year. Of these 16,379 went to the United States, leaving 29,550 as settled in the Dominion, against 22,155 last year.

The town of Amherst, of Esther Cox celebrity, is again painfully excited by another case of "mysterious knockings" in a house in that interesting town occupied by a most trustworthy and respectable family as tenants.

In the city of New York alone it is estimated that there are at present no fewer than 400 millionaires, thirty of whom own from $5,000,000 to $50,000,000 apiece, while there are about ten who possess from $50,000,000 to $150,000,000 each.

A despatch from London says that the Cunard Steamship Company have purchased the *Oregon*, the new Guion line steamer that astonished people a short time ago by running from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in 6 days, 10 hours and 10 minutes, thus beating the record by about 7 hours.

Among the passengers by the *Sardinian* which arrived at Montreal last week, was a party of Black Nuns from the St. Joseph Convent, Liverpool. The party consisted of six Sisters from Liverpool and five from Brittany. They left for Brandon, Man., from whence they will depart for various stations to engage in work among the Indians.

The New York *Sun* of the 22nd says: Millions of potato bugs were crawling along the Staten Island shores of the upper and lower bay and Narrows yesterday. The pests were spread over all the wharves, ferry landings, and boat houses. Others were seen contentedly riding the billows, and waiting for the tide or wind to carry them to land.

The Yarmouth *Herald* says: There will be launched from the shipyard of the owner, Belliveau's Cove, in a few days, the fine ship *County of Yarmouth*, of the following dimensions: Extreme length, 255 feet; breadth of beam, 44½ feet; moulding depth, 26 feet; carpenters measurement, 2,280 tons; register, 2,154 tons. This fine vessel is owned in Yarmouth by W. D. Lovitt. The *County of Yarmouth* is at the present time the largest sailing vessel afloat, or (judging from published dimensions) in the Dominion of Canada.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., May 23.

Three monster icebergs are reported on the Newfoundland coast, one over 9 miles long, drifting along at the mouth of White Bay; one, estimated to be 7 miles, passing south forty miles east of St. John's, and a third, several miles in circumference, in St. John's bay, aground on George's rock, and almost blocking the harbor of St. John's.

LONDON, May 23.

In the Commons to-day, Lord Fitzmaurice stated that no news had been received from Gen. Gordon since April 10. A further confidential message had been sent to Gordon. The Mudir of Dongola believes the messenger has entered Khartoum and is unable to return. The Mahdi, Lord Edmund said, is at El Rabai. His followers prevent him from going to the White Nile.

LONDON, May 26.

Advices from Cairo say the rebels have captured Debbah. A despatch from Korako to the Daily News, says the caliph of Noureddeen has arrived at Sheady with a large force to support El Mahdi. Bodies of Arabs are passing through the eastern and western deserts to attack Assiout and Assouan.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.

Early this morning Mrs. Alexander Edmeat left her bed, and going to an adjoining room, forced open her husband's desk and procured a razor. Returning to the bedroom she cut the throats of a three months old baby, Gersler, and a four year old daughter, Carrie, and then passing into the next room drew the razor across the throat of her daughter Emma, six years old, but did not make a very deep wound. She then went into her own room, lay down beside her dead babies, and cut her own throat. The child Emma will recover, but the condition of the mother is critical. The latter was insane.

NEW YORK, May 26.

One hundred branches of the Irish National League have passed resolutions imploring Michael Davitt to abandon his projected two years' lecture tour around the world. The resolutions asked him to remain in Ireland, where, they say, his services are invaluable in propagating the principles of the National League.

ST. JOHN, NFLD., May 24.

The French brig *Senorine* went ashore on grand banks Thursday afternoon, and became a total wreck in fifteen minutes. Fifty-three of the passengers and nine of the crew were lost. She sailed from St. Malo, France, March 5th, bound to St. Pierre, laden with general cargo. The *Senorine* was caught in a heavy fog and the captian lost his bearings. He was making for this port and going at a slow rate of speed when she struck. The wildest disorder prevailed, the officers and crew making for the boats, leaving the passengers to care for themselves. One boat, containing 20 passengers and some of the crew, was swamped just as she had got away from the side of the vessel. The screams of the women were heart-rending, and most of them sank almost immediately. The men struggled for a time to keep afloat, but only a few succeeded by catching floating spars from the wreck. The captian was unable to maintain any discipline, and among the passengers very few were able to save themselves. Many clung to the rigging after the first shock, thinking the vessel would stand the strain, and that they might be picked up when the fog cleared, but when the vessel went to pieces they were all lost. Only about twenty in all were saved.

TORONTO, May 24.

Shortly after nine o'clock this morning smoke was seen issuing from the basement of the *Mail* building, near the elevator. At first it was thought to be only a small affair, but before anything could be done the flames shot rapidly up the elevator, and the exit from the building was completely cut off. The general alarm was sounded, and the whole brigade, including the steamers, was soon on the spot. The firemen worked energetically and succeeded in extinguishing the fire about noon. The composing room had a narrow escape, the fire having broken out in the southern portion, but it was quickly suppressed. All the offices in the south wing were gutted. They comprised the *Mail's* business office, the New York insurance, the London and Lancashire insurance, the office of the American Consul, the medical and surgical association, Edward Meek, barrister, Kennedy and Paveller and Holland, architects, and the Bell telephone company. The composing and press rooms were saved, and the editorial department only slightly damaged. It is impossible as yet to estimate the full extent of the loss, or obtain a list of the insurances, but it is said that the material in the south wing owned by the *Mail* alone was worth one hundred thousand dollars. The loss of the occupants of offices will also be heavy. The telephone company will be heavy losers. It will take fifteen days to right their wires. Over a thousand wires ran into the place, and all were wrecked. It was the most complete central telephone station in Canada.

LONDON, May 26.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, France asked that before the meeting of the proposed conference England should consent to place Egypt under international control. Earl Granville, foreign secretary of state, objected to this as long as the British military occupation of Egypt should continue. Thereupon France asked that the duration of English occupation should be limited, and renewed the demand for immediate international control. Earl Granville, in answer to this, named five years as a minimum for English occupation, and insisted on the postponement of the proposed international control until after the English had withdrawn from the country. But France steadfastly adhered to the previous demand, until at last Earl Granville consented to the principle of multiple control, provided it be disguised. France accepted, caring little for the shadow, but anxious for the substance. France is now trying to limit English occupation to three years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.

A bill was introduced in the senate to-day providing that the term of office of president and vice-presidents be six years hereafter, instead of four, and that they be ineligible to a second term.

LONDON, May 26.

Owing to the disturbed state of affairs in Zululand large reinforcements will be sent from England.

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR,—I see by the answer lately given to Dr. McIntyre by Sir Charles Tupper in the House of Commons, that there is no hope of our having a Booking Station erected at Peake's for the present. It is to be regretted that the Doctor was so backward in calling the attention of Ministers to the wants of his County during the five years his political leaders occupied the Treasury benches, when it would naturally be supposed his influence was greater than at present. That the people living in the districts surrounding Peake's Station, have just cause for complaint, must be plain to every one acquainted with this part of the country. A glance at the map of the Island, will show that these districts are at a great distance from shipping facilities and that the Railway is the chief means of shipping their produce and receiving their imports. I do not think there is to be found on any other part of the P. E. I. Railway line so great a stretch of country as that from Cardigan to Mount Stewart, without a Telegraph Station. The York and Bedford Stations are within less than four miles of each other, and I venture to say that a station at Peake's, would do more business annually than both of these. Either these localities are exceptionally favored or a large section of the eastern part of Queens, and the western part of King's Counties has its interests entirely disregarded.

By the erection of a Booking Station at Peake's a grievance would be redressed that the people of Peake's and adjoining settlements have labored under for the last ten years.

Hoping that the Minister of Railways will give this matter his favorable consideration.

I remain, Yours &c.,

May 19th, '84. A FARMER.