THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1888.

All matter for publication in the Herald should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

To all subscribers who pay to date we will give receipts up to the first day of January, 1889, and to every new subscriber forwarding us one dollar we will send the Herald till the first of January, 1890. Now is the time to subscribe.

EXPANSION OF CANADIAN TRADE.

The Dominion Government has extended, or is about to extend, an invitation to the Governments of New Zealand and the Australian Colonies to send delegates to Ottawa to confer on matters of great importance. The questions to be considered are: cable communication between the Dominion and the Antipodean Colonies; steamship connection and closer trade relations. These are certainly questions of the first importance and are deserving of the most serious consideration.

To promote successful and extensive trade relations between two countries, it seems necessary that each one should require what the other has to dispose of, and should have for exportation such products and manufactures as the other is obliged to import. Looking at the question from this point of view, it does not appear that the United States is to be the natural market for Canada to trade in, even were that country disposed to enter into reciprocal trade relations with us, which it is not, as is quite evident. Now, the reasons why the United States is not a country in which we could hope to trade extensively and advantageously appears to us to be, that the two countries being contiguous, and having, to a great extent, similar soils and varieties of climate, their requirements are more or less identical, and what one has to export the other also possesses. With very few exceptions anything which Canada has to export can be produced in the United States in a manifold degree.

In view of these facts then, it is pleasing to know that our Government is exerting itself to open up other channels of trade, and there does not appear to be any good reason why an extensive and profitable trade should not, after a short time, be established between this country and Australia. What will, without any doubt, be the greatest factor in promoting this trade is a fast line of steamers between British Columbia and the East, and this, we understand, is the question which will receive the greatest attention at the conference.

Even with the imperfect steam communication that has existed since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, quite a trade in imports and exports has been done between the two countries. All the tea required for Canada and a considerable portion of the tea for the Northwestern States has come by this route. An export trade has also been commenced with the Australian Colonies, principally in flour, fish and cotton goods. Our exports to Australia last year amounted to $270,000, and our imports therefrom, to $110,500, mostly in wool. More than half of these exports went from British Columbia, which Province sent $60,000 worth of salmon and $92,000 worth of planks and boards. The problem of trade with the Antipodes is thus solved and its development would now seem to depend chiefly on the adoption of means to expedite transit between the two countries. As a further proof of the possibility of establishing an extensive and profitable trade in this direction, we have only to consider what has been the extent of the United States trade with Australia of late years. In 1886 the United States exported to that country goods to the value of $11,134,300, and last year the figures reached $9,068,400, while the imports were $4,411,120. With improved carrying facilities there is no reason why the great bulk of this trade should not be diverted to Canadian channels, for we have a surplus of the products which Australia buys abroad, and that country produces much that we require. With the fast line of steamers to which adjoint Imperial and Canadian subsidy has been granted, a rapid development of this commerce cannot be otherwise than assured.

Another move in the direction of improving our foreign trade is that by which the Dominion Government is negotiating to have our products enter Spain, the Spanish West Indies, and other Spanish possessions on more favorable terms than at present. These negotiations were commenced by Sir A. T. Galt, and Sir Charles Tupper has been earnestly striving to bring them to a satisfactory issue, and is just now, we understand, engaged on this very matter.

The Dominion imported last year from the Spanish West India Islands sugar to the value of $1,102,500, and exported thither goods valued at $805,600, mainly fish. During the same year the United States carried on commercial transactions with the same Islands to the extent of $66,500,000. With a favorable treaty our trade in that direction would necessarily increase to a great extent, for these Islands export what we are obliged to buy abroad and they require what we have to sell, such as fish and bread stuffs. From what we have here said, it must be evident to all that with improved means of transit and under more favorable treaty relations Canada's trade must, in the near future, expand to a very great extent, and it is pleasing to know that the Dominion Government is exerting itself to bring about the conditions required for this expansion.

WINTER COMMUNICATION.

The question of winter communication between this Island and the Mainland is one concerning which a great deal has been said and written; but, up to the present time, the improvements in this service have not been such as to satisfy, to any great degree, the wants of the people of this Province. It is true the Government has recently had a new steamer built to take the place of the *Stanley Light*, and there is reason to hope and believe that this will be a great improvement, so far as a vessel can be an improvement. We observe, by the Moncton *Times* of Saturday last, that a large meeting took place in Shediac, N. B., on last Friday evening, when the question of winter crossing between the Island and the Mainland was discussed, and a series of resolutions bearing on the subject were unanimously passed. The meeting was addressed by Senator Poirier, Mr. Wood, M. P.; Mr. Humphry, M. P. P., and other prominent and influential men. They all were of opinion that, with a properly equipped boat, the service between Summerside and Point du Chene could be kept up much later in the autumn, and commenced much earlier in the spring than is done by the boats of the Steam Navigation Company. In proof of this they adduced the testimony of many old sea captains and pilots. A Mr. McDonald, an old pilot, was present, and said that his observations of thirty-five or forty years left no doubt on his mind that the service could be kept up much longer than at present, and that sailing vessels frequently entered and left Shediac harbor after the boats stopped running. One vessel was known to have entered on the first of January.

Senator Poirier, during the course of his remarks, said he believed the submarine railway would yet come. When Senator Poirier speaks of the submarine railway he broaches the solution of the problem. New steamers and whatever improvements we can have in this respect are all much needed to carry on the traffic in the meantime; but we will never have continuous and unbroken winter communication with the Mainland till we get the Subway. Now there does not appear to be any good and valid reason why we should not, in a few years, have this Subway completed; but, on the contrary, there is every reason why we should have it.

By the terms of Confederation we are entitled to continuous steam communication with the Mainland, winter and summer; other means thus far tried have failed to give us this continuous communication; therefore the Subway, if feasible, should be built. But the most eminent engineers in England, the United States and Canada have pronounced the construction of the Subway most feasible and practicable. It would, therefore, appear that the Government is bound, in fulfilment of its promise, made to us when we entered the Confederation, to enter upon the construction of the tunnel. Again, the Government satisfied the claims of the people of British Columbia by completing the railway to the Pacific coast, at an enormous cost; it has also heavily subsidized the Chignecto Ship Railway to connect the Straits of Northumberland with the Bay of Fundy. Why, then, will it not satisfy our demands by giving us the Subway?

A stronger reason still why this work should go on is the fact that two companies stand ready to undertake it whenever the Government will signify its readiness to guarantee either of them an annual interest of two hundred thousand dollars a year, a less sum than the present arrangement costs the Government. It would then appear that the Government should take some steps in this particular, and that the people of the Island should be a unit in demanding their rights in the matter.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The case of the schooner *Ella M. Doughty*, seized for infraction of customs laws, has been finally settled.

The Postmaster-General of Canada has concluded a parcel post arrangement with Newfoundland, on the same conditions as that now existing between Great Britain and Canada.

In the Exchequer Court at Ottawa a few days ago, Mr. Justice Burbidge rendered Judgment in a claim for land expropriated for the St. Charles branch of the Intercolonial Railway at Levis, P. Q., awarding the heirs of Young $18,714, the Corporation of Levis $982, and M. Simpson $2500.

If Lord Sackville comes to Canada Mr. Laurier should make it a point to meet him. The Liberal leader could rehearse for his auditor his St. Thomas speech, and the diplomat could read in return the reply to the Murchison letter. Then they could compare notes as to their feelings when it dawned upon them that they had each put their foot into it.—*Gazette.*

A Winnipeg despatch of the 14th inst. says:—Track laying on the Portage extension is shut down for the present, the rails being within a few miles of Headingly. The Government have dismissed their tracklayers, relieved the special police from duty, and abandoned all further attempts to build the Portage extension pending the decision of the Supreme Court next week. This is the end of the railway war. Both sides have now withdrawn their forces.

A Californian who is in prison for contempt of court appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus. The prisoner complained that he had not been accorded a hearing, had been allowed no defense, and was sentenced in his absence. In reply it was argued that the offence had been committed in the view of the court and that therefore there was nothing to explain. The judgment of the federal court supports the action of the circuit court.—*St. John Sun.*

Of late the question of lighting Halifax Harbor with electricity has been agitated, and in this connection a representative of the Halifax *Herald*, a few days ago, called upon Lieutenant-Governor McLelan to ascertain his views. The Lieut.-Governor is of opinion that gas buoys would answer all the requirements of the case. These buoys have been used with great success on the Clyde, and Mr. McLelan, when Minister of Marine and Fisheries, had some placed in the Lower St. Lawrence, which have given entire satisfaction. These buoys are made of metal, and are filled with gas sufficient to last for three months or more, according to size. The gas supply can be renewed by means of boats fitted up for that purpose. He thinks they would be fully as cheap as any other means that could be adopted.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., dated the 10th inst. says: Lord Lansdowne's heir to the earldom of Listowel, is lying at the Point of death in the hospital here with typhoid fever, accompanied by other complications. Through the aid of Sir Donald A. Smith, now in London, a telegraph circuit was formed from London to Victoria, by the Mackay-Bennett cable and Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph, and Sir Andrew Clarke, the distinguished London physician, was placed in direct consultation with Dr. Hannington in Victoria. The consultation, which lasted three hours, concerning Lord Lansdowne's condition, was carried on in an unbroken circuit, which was worked from Victoria to the cable office in New York, where telegrams were repeated to London. Replies were received in three or four minutes. Lord Lansdowne is somewhat better this evening. His father, the Earl of Listowel, sails from Queenstown by the *Gallia* for Victoria.

Cardinal Lavigerie is well known to Monseigneur Fabre, says the Montreal *Gazette*. They were both students at St. Sulpice, France, about forty years ago. Among others who have risen to distinction in the church, and who were classmates with Archbishop Fabre, are the present Archbishop of Rouen, Mgr. Hugonin, Bishop of Bayeux, Mgr. Larue, Bishop of Langres, and a long list of eminent churchmen, of non-episcopal rank, such as Abbe Le Rebours, cure of La Magdeleine. During his recent visit to Europe the Archbishop of Montreal had the pleasure of seeing several of his old friends. He also made a point of visiting all the communities that have branches in his diocese, Messieurs de Saint Sulpice, the Jesuit Fathers, the Peres Oblats, the Christain Brothers and the ladies of the Sacred Heart.

Among the arts and industries which have recently undergone satisfactory developement in Ireland, says an exchange, is comprised that of organ building. A correspondent of the Cork *Examiner*, whose signature would seem to indicate that he is a stranger, expresses his surprise and delight at the evidences of progress which he saw in the southern capital in the building and arranging of organs. He doubts whether many, even of the Corkagains themselves, are aware of the remarkable and radical improvement in that respect which has had its beginning in their city. He instances the organs of some of the churches—especially that of the cathedral at St. Finn Barres, as a marked advance on the old system both of manufacture and position. In other departments of industrial art Southern Ireland has also made good and sure progress.

The newly-elected President is the first chief magistrate that Indiana—representing the far west a few years ago, has sent to the White House. Virginia was the great President producing state of the early years of the Republic. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Taylor were all Virginians. New York comes next in the number of heads that it has given to the Government of the country. Van Buren, Filmore, Arthur and Cleveland were New Yorkers. Tennessee, though not one of the thirteen original states, having only been admitted in 1796, has furnished three Presidents, Jackson, Polk and Johnson. Ohio, a still newer state, the date of its admission being 1803, has also nurtured three, W. H. Harrison, Hayes and Garfield. Massachusetts, one of the first thirteen, has given only two, John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams. Illinois, which came into the Union in 1818, has also had two, Lincoln and Grant. Louisiana (1812), New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania have supplied one President each, Pierce and Buchanan respectively. Indiana, which sends Benjamin Harrison to the White House, was admitted in 1816. Maine, of Blaine, was long included under Massachusetts, though separated from it geographically. It did not become a state until 1820.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MR. STRONG'S DEATH.

The people of this city were much shocked last Monday evening on learning that Mr. Robert A. Strong, Assistant Commissioner of Public Lands, had died very suddenly in Tignish about noon of that day. Mr. Strong was not very well on Sunday night, but on Monday morning he considered himself well enough to start for Tignish, where he was to commence his annual collecting tour for the Land Office, in accordance with previous announcement. On the way up he talked pleasantly with his fellow passengers, and beyond a slight pain in the head to which he referred, he seemed in his usual good health. When he arrived at Tignish he walked to Captain Frank Gallant's Hotel, went upstairs to his room, took off his coat and prepared to wash previous to taking dinner. When dinner was ready and these present had sat down it was noticed that Mr. Strong was absent; a messenger was sent to his room where he was found lying dead.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. McKinlay went to Tignish yesterday morning and Mr. Strong's body was brought to the city last night, and his funeral takes place this afternoon. His wife and family have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

There was great rejoicing in Copenhagen on the 15th inst., on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Christian's accession to the throne of Denmark.

We have to thank the large number of our friends who sent in their subscriptions during the past week. We will be pleased to hear from any others who may similarly favor us.

On to-morrow, Thursday, 22nd, the Revd. D. F. McDonald, pastor of St. Mary's, Souris, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the sacred priesthood, and the good people of Souris, among whom he has labored so long and zealously, intend to make the celebration in every way worthy of the occasion. The celebration begins this evening by a concert in the convent, and on to-morrow a Solemn High Mass will be celebrated in St. Mary's Church, and in the afternoon the visiting clergy and other friends will be entertained to dinner in the convent. We avail ourselves of this occasion to extend to the Revd. gentleman our hearty congratulations on the attainment of his silver jubilee of the priesthood, and sincerely trust he may live to celebrate his golden jubilee.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MISCELLANIES.

Distillation.—Distillation is the process of separating liquids from each other by means of heat. Water may be converted into steam by subjecting it to a heat of 212 degrees, and this steam on being cooled is again converted into water. By allowing the steam to pass into a different vessel before cooling we obtain distilled water, which is free from the impurities of ordinary water.

It is in this manner that fractional distillation is carried on. A liquid consisting of water and alcohol, obtained from malt or some other source, is placed in a still. Now, since alcohol can be converted into vapor at a temperature of 174 degrees, whilst water requires a temperature of 212, by keeping the temperature above 174 and under 212 degrees, the alcohol will be vaporised, whilst the water will not. Thus the vapor of alcohol can be separated from water and condensed in another vessel.

The rain water which falls from the clouds is much purer than well water, as it has been distilled by nature. The heat of the sun acting upon the various bodies of water, converts a portion of it into vapor. This being lighter than air ascends and forms clouds. When the cloud strikes a cold stratum of air, it is condensed and falls in the form of rain, hail, snow, etc., to arise again in the form of vapor and again fall in the form of rain.

The poet Shelley has beautifully given the origin of rain in the concluding stanza of "The Cloud." The cloud says:—

I am the daughter of Earth and Water,
And the nursling of the Sky!
I pass through the pores of the ocean and shores;
I change, but I cannot die.
For after the rain, when with never a stain
The pavillion of heaven is bare,
And the wind and sunbeams with their convex gleams
Build up the blue dome of air,
I silently laugh at my own cenotaph,
And out of the caverns of rain,
Like a child from the womb, like a ghost from the tomb,
I arise, and unbuild it again.

Shelley, though an infidel, was undoubtedly a great poet. The clear, metallic ring of his harmonious verse makes him at least the equal of any versifier in the language. Take for example the first stanza of "The Cloud."

I bring back showers for the thirsting flowers
From the seas and the streams;
I bear light shade for the leaves when laid
In their noonday dreams.
From my wings are shaken the dews that waken
The sweet buds every one,
When rocked to rest on their mother's breast,
As she dances round the sun.
I wield the flail of the lashing hail,
And whiten the green plains under,
And then again I dissolve it in rain,
And laugh as I pass in thunder.

According to Howard, clouds are divided into the four following kinds:—

The *nimbus*, any cloud from which rain is descending.

The *stratus*, a sheet of horizontal clouds occupying a low position in the atmosphere.

The *cumulus* are rounded masses that look like mountains piled one on the other.

The *cirrus*, light, feathery clouds occupying the highest regions of the atmosphere.

Everybody has noticed how a cloud is divided at times by the midnight breeze, and, allowing the moon to appear through it, causes a reflection from the water beneath. Hear how Shelley expresses it:—

That orbed maiden with white fire laden,
Whom mortals call the moon,
Glides glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor,
By the midnight breezes strewn.
And wherever the beat of her unseen feet,
Which only the angels hear,
May have broken the woof of my tent's thin roof,
The stars keep behind and peer.
And I laugh to see them whirl and flee,
Like a swarm of golden bees,
When I widen the rent in my wind-built tent,—
Till the calm rivers, lakes and seas,
Like strips of the sky fallen through me on high,
Are paved with the moon and these.

The following was one of the famous blue laws of Connecticut: "No one shall read Common Prayer, keep Christmas or Saints days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet and jewsharp." The following existed on the code of Massachusetts: "Ordered by the court, that whoever shall shoot off any gun on any unnecessary occasion, or at any *game* whatsoever, *except at an Indian or a wolf*, shall forfeit five shillings for every such shot, till further liberty shall be given."

Chateaubriand has the following on Caledonia: "Four moss-covered stones on the moors of Caledonia mark the burial place of the warriors of Fingal. Oscar and Malvina are gone, but nothing is changed in their solitary country. The Highlander still delights to repeat the songs of his ancesters; he is still brave, tender and generous; his modern habits are like the pleasing recollection of his ancient manners. 'Tis no longer the hand of the bard himself that sweeps the harp; the tones we hear are the slight trembling of the string produced by the touch of a spirit, when announcing at night, in a lonely chamber, the death of a hero. Carril accompanied his voice. The music was like the memory of joys that are past, pleasant and mournful to the soul. The ghosts of departed bards heard it from Slimora's side; soft sounds spread along the woods, and the valleys of night rejoice. So, when he sits in the silence of noon in the valley of his breezes, is the murmur of the mountain to Ossian's ear. The gale drowns it often in its course, but the pleasant sound returns again."

Melissa.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

At the meeting of the commission held on the 13th inst. Presiding Justice Hannen intimated the court's decision in the matter of disclosure of documents. It was that all documents which the *Times* possessed, including even those which the *Times'* solicitor thought spurious, should be disclosed to assist in the search for truth. Sir Charles Russell, council for the Parnellites, stated that he had received several threatening letters. Justice Hannen remarked that he also, and probably others engaged in the case, had received similar letters. The intimidation of witnesses he said was so certain that precautions must be taken not to allow premature disclosure of their names. The taking of evidence in relation to outrages was then proceeded with. James Mannion one of the witnesses called, declared himself both a Fenian and a member of the National League. He said he had taken part in several outrages. He had gone on "moonlight" expeditions. He knew no moonlighter who was not also a member of the league. Peter Flaherty, a farmer of Galway, testified that he was a moonlighter and was not ashamed to acknowledge it. He was perfectly ready to act with moonlighters again. Edward Flannigan, said he was in America since 1879. He had been present at numerous league meetings at Pittsburg and New York, at which Stephen J. Meaney presided. He said Meaney collected funds for the purpose of buying firearms for use in Ireland.

While the hearing of witnesses with reference to outrages was proceeding before the commission on the 14th, Sir Charles Russel, counsel for the Parnellites, complained of the bad effect that would be produced upon his client's case by parading such a great amount of crime ascribed to the action of the league, while the connection between the incriminated persons and the outrages was very slight. Presiding Justice Hannen said the commission would form an opinion upon whether persons against whom charges were made could be connected with outrages by mere proof that outrages were committed. They would be unworthy of their position if they were not able to keep their minds in a state of equilibrium upon this point. He hoped, however, it would be found possible to curtail the amount of evidence of this kind. Attorney General Webster then read a number of outrages.

The proceedings [illegible] the commission on the 15th were made interesting by the appearance on the witness stand of Lady Mountmorres, whose husband, Lord Mountmorres, was murdered at Clonbur, County Galway, in 1880. Lady Mountmorres testified that a friendly feeling had existed between her husband and his tenants of the Ebor Hall estates at Clonbur until the Land League began to hold meetings. In July, 1880, her husband obtained a writ of ejectment against a tenant. In the following September, while witness was in Scotland, her husband was shot. She went to Ireland to attend the funeral. She heard that men refused to assist in putting the coffin in the hearse. Witness left Ebor Hall in October. While on her way to the steamer the people laughed at and hooted her, and a stone was thrown at her eight year old son. Her husband received threatening notices only after the league meetings had been held. Sir C. Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, was proceeding to cross-examine Lady Monutmorres upon the exact dates of the league meetings alluded to, when the witness fainted and would not proceed any further in the cross-examination.

Sir Henry James of the *Times* counsel announced on the 16th that it was proposed to give evidence in relation to outrages committed in County Kerry.

Sir Charles Russell protested. He said it would be very difficult to follow the case if the prosecution moved from one county to another without touching evidence connecting outrages with the persons accused.

Presiding Justice Hannen agreed with Sir Charles Russell that the Commission could follow the evidence by the method in which it was proposed to give it only with enormous difficulty. But when assured by counsel that there was no other means to shorten the case than the course proposed, the Court was bound to assent.

Sir Charles Russell thereupon said warmly; "All I can do, then, is to protest against a course which certainly will not conduce to facilitate the inquiry."

Pat Sullivan, a farmer of County Kerry, was then examined. He said that in June, 1884, a man came to his door, called him out and shot him with a revolver. After he had recovered from his wound he was called upon to attend a meeting of the League, where he was asked to let a particular tenant off with a reduction of rent. He gave his assent.

Cross-examined—Witness said he did not connect the shooting with any member of the League. At the meeting he was not threatened in any way. Sullivan was then re-examined by Attorney-General Webster, who asked; "Since you came here to-day have you spoken to either of the Messrs. Harrington?"

Timothy Harrington, rising from his place in the counsel's seat, said; "I never remember having seen the witness before."

Edward Harrington, who was seated the behind the counsel, also arose and exclaimed: "This is an unfair imputation. I have never seen the man before to-day. It is hard to have our names thus dragged in."

Justice Hannen, addressing Timothy Harrington, said: "this proceeding is quite irregular. You ought to know that you cannot take part in the case both as counsel and witness."

Mr. Harrington replied; "I did not appear as a witness."

Justice Hannen—You cannot interfere at all.

Mr. Harrington—The Attorney-General mentioned my name, and I must request you to allow me the protection of the Court.

Justice Hannen—Let the Court adjourn. We must maintain decorum.

The judges left the bench hurriedly, amid a scene of great excitement. Counsel for both sides remained in their places, and Mr. Harrington consulted with counsel for the defence. The judges were absent 10 minutes. When they resumed their places on the bench, Mr. Harrington immediately said that he had not meant any disrespect to the Court. Justice Hannen responded: "All persons alike must obey the directions of the Court. I am glad to recieve your statement." The taking of evidence was then resumed.

Giles Reay, another Kerry farmer, testified that disguised men came to his house, blindfolded his wife, and cut off one of her ears. On the cross-examination witness denied that he had called on the treasurer of the local League the next day and asked him to get a check cashed, made by Bennet Stewart to the order of Anne Sliney, a hasset. Witness had attended a meeting at Tralee, at which Timothy Harrington made a speech, and discussed, among other things, the non-payment of rent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harrington, witness said the meeting was called to consider the case of the eviction of a man named O'Shea, the Government valuation of whose holdings was £1. At the time of the meeting, however, O'Shea was being charged $10. O'Shea had not paid a farthing of rent since Mr. Harrington's speech. The court then adjourned.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Many well-intentioned persons have complained of the interest taken by college students in athletics; they say that the time taken up in the various pastimes should be given to study, and then add that all the college student of the present learns is to become proficient in some remunerative branch of athletics.

The Harvard Faculty, in a recent paper, have given us the results of their investigations in regard to these objections. This paper will doubtless best refute those narrow-minded, superficial people who believe in cloistering college students.

Of the twelve hundred students at Harvard there are only a half dozen who adhere to the *dolce far niente* doctrine in regard to exercise—it is entirely unnecessary to add that they also observe these words in all intellectual pursuits. Those students who are the representative athletes of the university stand high in their class as well.

This is perfectly natural for the person who indulges in an exercise that brings into use the various muscles of the body. The warm blood coursing through his veins stimulates his mind to activity, sharpens his reasoning powers, makes keen his understanding, and rich his imagination. He through whose veins the blood runs sluggishly does not possess an intellectual activity; the mind, like the body, has fallen into lethargy.

What is more necessary to the student than health? It makes easy the pathway to science, to literature, and to art. It enables him to pursue his studies with indefatigable energy. He may, and can, drink at all the fountain of knowledge without fear of mental indigestion. Disease of the body also weakens the mind.

What is more conducive to health than out-door exercise? It purifies the blood, strengthens the lungs, and improves the action of the heart; in fact, puts the whole organism in perfect working order. A well-developed body enhances the personal appearance. How pleasing it is to see a young lady as she trips merrily from the tennis court, her cheeks all aglow with pleasure; no need of cosmetics, powder, or rouge, exercise has given her cheeks a tint comparable only to the rosy down of a peach. Here at Notre Dame we need to awaken an interest in the different athletic sports. Now the way to build up is by rivalry. Competition is the life of trade. It is only when brought in contact with others as opponents that we show our strongest points. Rivalry should not exist among students of the same college. A house should not be divided in itself. Students of a university, or a college, should be united, and in this union of strength they will be better able to vanquish all-comers from abroad. Now to be rewarded for your superiority over another of the same school with gold medals, etc., is no stimulant to physical activity for all. It is liable to engender bad feeling, and divide the school into cliques. The Greeks who were victorious in the Olympian games were rewarded simply with a crown of laurel leaves. But how much that meant! It was an external, extrinsic sign that the wearer had triumphed over one of a rival house.

If our different athletic organizations compete with rival colleges, whether it be in the "diamond," at Rugby, or in any of the other sports, it will immediately excite to activity and enthusiasm all the students of the university. Many will awaken from a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and, getting out of the rut, will take an interest in what is doing about them. We will all grow enthusiastic over the success of our nine, our eleven, and of our representative athletes. We will have but *one* cheer, one yell, one thought—the success of the blue and gold of Notre Dame.—*John J. Meagher, in Notre Dame Scholastic.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LEAGUE OF THE CROSS.

At the meeting of the Boys' Branch of the League, held in St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday afternoon last, some eighty new members were received. Revd. Father McElmeel addressed the boys at some length, pointing out to them what would be expected of them when they became members of the League of the Cross. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the boys.

The League is making wonderful progress in the cities of Great Britain, as we learn from our exchanges. In a pastoral letter relative to the universal mission simultaneously going on in all the churches of Glasgow and its suburbs, the Archbishop of that See recommends the formation of branches of the League in every parish. The Liverpool *Catholic Times* of Oct. 26th, referring to the work of the League in that city, has the following:

Father Nugent preached on Sunday evening in St. Augustine's, Great Howard-street, Liverpool, on the occasion of the eighteenth anniversary of the establishment of the League of the Cross. The church was filled with a large congregation, including the members of the local branch of the League, wearing their distinctive badges. Taking as his text the words of Our Lord, as recorded in that day's Gospel, "Whose image and likeness is this?" (St. Matthew c. 20, v. 22), he said men were so taken up with the affairs of the world and what they set their heart upon, that they scarcely ever gave a thought to that which was above all other objects—their immortal souls. The Church echoed the words of his text, and asked us amid the turmoil and anxiety of life to put the same question to ourselves. Man was made to the image and likeness of God. In presence of the soul all other images were as nothing. Men set inordinate value upon the works of man. We heard of £40,000 being given for a picture, and the galleries of Rome, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Genoa, Paris and London were filled with works of art which men esteemed priceless because they were the creations of human genius—of a Raphael, an Angelo, or a Corregio—yet what mind could conceive or what power could execute what God had done for man in endowing him with a rational soul! In an instant those paintings, which were earthly images, could be destroyed; they would be a loss to the world, but it would not be human loss; they were not stamped with a Divine character like the soul. Forgetful of this, man, created by God a little lower than the angels, effaced by sin the Divine image in his soul. Come with me, Father Nugent continued. Let us tread some of these streets hard by; let us go into the homes of some of our poor people on this Sunday evening when there ought to be peace and happiness around the hearthstone, no matter how humble it might be. See the father bending over the few members; look into his face; listen to his words; read the history of his life, and ask, "whose image and likeness is this?" Take but one example—any man that is the slave of drink or any vice. I take drink, because it is the prolific parent of nearly all the other sins that our people fall into. If it were not for this drink we have the noblest, the most religious people upon God's earth. I care not who they are; there are no people in the Church of God as regards their virtues, when they are free from this vice, that can be compared with them in their fidelity to their God and their truth and honesty to their fellow creatures. No portion of the Church can show a people with such heroism and self-sacrifice when they cling with fidelity to the Cross of Christ, which was their portion given to them by their first apostle. I take then, and ask you to look at the man who is the slave of drink, as he sits grovelling like an animal by his cheerless fireside, thirsting and burning for that terrible drink which has brought him down from his high estate. God made him little less than an angel; this drink has made him worse than a brute of the field, because he has become a scourge to his family and a stumbling block and a scandal to society. "Whose image and likeness is this?" The preacher then traced the career of an Irish immigrant from his boyhood's home on the wild mountain side, where in dark and bitter days his mother implanted in his young heart and mind the faith which made him pure, honest, straightforward and manly, until he crossed over to this country, and, after a time, contracted the habit of drinking, which darkens the mind, clouds the reason, and hardens his heart. He neglects his religious duties, his wife and family, and becomes, like many they would find in the vicinity of the great shops in the North End, a besotted drunkard. I turn to you, Christian men and women, continued Father Nugent, and ask you to think "whose image and likeness is this?" God has signed His countenance upon the drunkard; where God made him little less than an angel, drink has made him little less than a devil. Think of what is going on in this great city! think of the loss of immortal souls. If men will give £40,000 for a picture, am I such an arrant coward that if I could purchase a soul that has been redeemed by the Blood of Christ by any paltry sacrifice that I can make, I will hesitate to make it for that soul, which is worth more than all the pictures in the world? And I believe that both you and I can, through the crucifixion of our appetites, by denying ourselves the use of drink, do something to restore its beauty and comeliness to that soul in which drink has almost effaced the image of God. There is no Gospel that any priest can preach by which he will bring back to God more souls than by preaching the mortification of Christ crucified, to deny ourselves the sensuous gratification which springs from drink, in honor of the Passion and the blood-shedding of Jesus Christ. There is little or no penance done in this nineteenth century—and what is total abstinence but doing penance?—and until men do penance there will be no great freshness or power of faith, because penance is like a fire which purifies and animates our faith. The rev. gentleman concluded by calling on all present to take the pledge for two months, promising at the end of that time he would come there again for them to renew it. All present then knelt and took the pledge. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, and concluded the service.

On the 19th inst., the Solicitor General for Ireland introduced a bill in the House of Commons, relative to the purchase of land by tenants in Ireland by adding £5,000,000 to the amount applicable under the Ashburn Act. Mr. Gladstone moved the following amendment:

"That in lieu of voting five million pounds it is expedient, in view of the lamentable sufferings arising from the recent evictions in Ireland, to extend the land law of 1887 so as to empower the courts to reduce or cancel arrears of rents that are found to be excessive."

He made a great speech in support of the amendment.

Coming and will be here Nov. 22nd, 149 cases of Rubbers and Overshoes. Goff Bros.

The New Rink will be a great attraction this winter. Please secure a pair of our newest Skating and Promenading Boots. Goff Bros.

Fourth importation of "Wonderful" Tea, just opened. Quality better than ever. Will take geese, ducks, eggs (1 dozen for a pound), butter, meats, Rice, skins and feathers at good prices in exchange. Highest cash price for hides and skins in large or small lots.

L. P. Tanton.

Charlottetown, Nov. 21. 1i pd

A great variety of German Felt Slippers, also Felt Boots. Just the thing to warm up cold feet, at Goff Bros.

For new patterns and lowest prices in Bonnets and Tapestry Carpet, go to Beer Bros.

For superior value in all lines of Carpets and an immense variety, go to Beer Bros.

London, Nov. 18.—The Socialists of London held an immense meeting in Victoria Park to-day to commemorate the Trafalgar Square and Chicago riots. Speeches were made from three platforms. Mr. Parsons advocated the use of bombs. Mr. Graham, M. P., denounced capitalists and landlords, and said unless the workers organized to take the land, capital and machinery for their own benefit, they would continue to be slaves and the Trafalgar Square and Chicago scenes would be repeated.

GENERAL NEWS.

RAINS IN INDIA.

A London despatch of the 16th inst. says that rains have fallen in Western and Eastern India; the crop prospects are consequently improved.

UNDER THE CRIMES ACT

A Dublin despatch of the 16th says that Edward Harrington, member for West Kerry, has been summoned for inciting to boycotting. He will be tried on the 26th November.

VESSELS FROZEN IN.

Information has reached London that the sudden formation of ice has caused the detention of 60 vessels loading with grain in the Sea of Azof. They will probably be laid up for the winter.

COLD WAVE IN THE NORTHWEST.

The first cold wave passed over the Northwest on the 16th inst., and left the following records, viz: Duluth 12 above; St. Paul 16; Moorehead 6; St. Vincent 2; Bismarck 12; Fort Custer, Montana, 2; Winnipeg zero.

NEW WAR VESSELS.

It is stated that the Imperial Government have approved of the proposed expenditures for new war vessels. The scheme is to build eight first class men-of-war, a score of swift cruisers and many torpedo vessels.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Advices from St. Petersburg say that negotiations for a new Russian loan have been concluded. It is intended to apply 300,000,000 francs to conversion of 1877 loan, 200,000,000 remaining at disposal of the Government.

BODIES RECOVERED.

Twelve more bodies have been unearthed in the ruins of the great fire at Rochester, N. Y. This makes thirty-three dead accounted for, and there are probably thirteen bodies yet in the ruins. John Vankenoff, engineer of the burned works, has been arrested on suspicion of setting the fire. Vankenoff is known to have set many previous fires.

COAL MINES TO SHUT DOWN.

The Pittsburg River coal operators have called a meeting to consider the advisability of restricting production by shutting down all coal mines along the Monongahela River. No doubt all operators will agree to suspend for an unlimited period, as the selling price of coal is so low at Cincinnati and southern ports. The suspension will throw 6000 men out of work.

SLAVE SMUGGLERS DISCOVERED.

British officers boarded the Belgian Steamer *Brabo* off the coast of Zanzibar on the 16th inst., and found she was carrying 400 slaves, destined for Congo. The British took away two slaves who swore they had been forcibly kidnapped and allowed the vessel to proceed. The incident has caused a scandal, it having been found that arrangements for traffic had been made through a former Belgian Consul

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

An old man named Troke, who had been missing for about a fortnight, was found dead in a coffin in the woods near St. George, N. B., one day last week. When he left home he took with him an axe and a bottle of poison, and when discovered the bottle was partly empty. The coffin was closed when found, and it is supposed that he arranged the lid so that he could close it from the inside after going into the coffin. He was about eighty years of age, and had long been considered a subject for the insane asylum.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Late London despatches say that very severe gales prevailed along the British coast during last week, and that several marine disasters resulted in consequence. A steamer, with all on board, sank near the Eddystone Lighthouse. She fired distress rockets, which were observed by the *Galatea*, but the sea was so rough that no assistance could be rendered. When the weather grew a little calmer the *Galatea*, which had cruised in the vicinity during the whole night, approached the scene, but nothing could be seen but wreckage, the steamer and all on board having disappeared. A brig and schooner were also lost near the same place.

A HARD CASE.

A St. John despatch of the 18th inst. says: The Portland police on Saturday night found a family in a house on Winter Street in a most destitute condition. The mother with a six months old baby in her arms was walking the floor, and five small children were huddled together asleep on some straw. The furniture had all been seized that day for rent. There was neither food nor fire in the house, and the family were half starved and shivering with cold. The officers persuaded the owner of the house to take back the stove, bedding and chairs. Monday, and the officers and kind-hearted neighbors supplied food for the family. The woman's name is McDonald. She does not know where her husband is. It is said the family have subsisted largely during the summer on scraps got by the children from railway men and from Pullman cars in railway yard. The almshouse authorities have been notified.

A MIDNIGHT COLLISION.

A Port Hawkesbury despatch of the 16th inst. says the schooner *John Thomas*, Captain Leblanc, bound from Pugwash to Port Mulgrave with a load of hay and lumber, while beating through the strait opposite Cape Porcupine about 1 a. m. on the 15th inst., collided with an unknown schooner in ballast, bound, Capt. Leblanc thinks, for P. E. Island. The schooner *John Thomas* was on the starboard tack and the unknown schooner on the port, and should have given way. The *John Thomas* was struck about the foreriging, and the collision coming suddenly carried away both spars. The vessel began to leak badly. The boat was destroyed. The crew of the unknown schooner took Captain Leblanc and his men off and placed them on shore. The schooner *Julia Ward*, bound from Halifax for Mahon, in passing through the strait about 4 a. m., saw the schooner *John Thomas* abandoned and drifting in the strait, and she immediately made fast to her and towed the vessel to Port Hawkesbury, where she is now safely moored in the dock. The vessel was not insured. The cargo is believed to be partially insured.

CRIMINAL CASES IN N. B.

The Nailor murder trial began at St. Andrew's, N. B., on the 13th, and the grand jury found a true bill against Nail