THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1887.

The Latest Grit Fizzle.

THE insignificant Grit Picnic which took place at Cape Traverse, on Tuesday, 23rd inst., furnished the latest demonstration of the utter want of discipline and unanimity that reigns in the Opposition ranks throughout Canada. From the most casual perusal of the speeches made on that occasion, as published by their own press, their very friends will be forced to conclude that the party is in an advanced stage of demoralization.

With characteristic dishonesty they had the report circulated that Mr. Laurier, the new Grit Leader, Senator Howlan, and other distinguished men, were to be present; thus endeavoring by false pretences to induce people to attend, knowing very well that neither Laurier nor Howlan would be there. The public were not deceived by their little game, and a few dozen passengers were all that left Charlottetown on the special train which had been engaged for the Picnic. During the day speech-making was indulged in by the chief exponents of Gritism in this Province. On such an occasion it was most natural to expect that expression would be given to some new ideas regarding the course to be pursued under the new party Leader, and particularly that the Subway question would be talked over, as the place was most opportune for a discussion of this nature. The Island Grit members were loud in their denunciations of the Government when the question of surveying the Straits, to test the feasibility of the Subway, was brought up in Parliament last session. They did not, then, scruple to call it a "visionary project" and a "wild cat scheme;" but on this occasion, with the survey actually going on in the presence of those assembled, they had nothing to say.

Among the first to ascend the rostrum was that distinguished orator and statesman, Mr. James Yeo, M. P. He, once more, delivered himself of his little speech. He varied it slightly this time by telling his hearers that he was mistaken when he told the electors of Prince County, before the general elections last winter, that Sir John Macdonald was sure to be defeated. It must have been very consoling and interesting news to Mr. Yeo's supporters to be thus innocently reminded of this disagreeable fact six months after its accomplishment. Mr. Perry, with that moderation, love of truth, and innate modesty which he has exemplified during his whole political career, told the people that he was "no coward." As illustrative of his consistency as a politician, he talked at considerable length about the large amounts of money collected by the people of the United States for duties on our goods entering their country. Yet Mr. Perry is an ardent supporter of the party that are anxious to allow our Republican neighbors to continue this system of tariff without asking them to pay any duty on their goods coming into our markets. The remainder of his harrangue consisted of abuse of Sir John Macdonald and the Dominion Government. Mr. L. H. Davies then took the platform, and commenced his diatribe by repeating, for the thousandth time, his base slanders concerning the Premier of the Dominion. It must, indeed, be a desperate cause which, in order to buoy it up, requires of its votaries a recourse to such contemptible means. After exhausting his vocabulary of choice epithets regarding Sir John, he turned his frothy declamation to the subject of Commercial Union. He unhesitatingly declared himself in favor of this scheme, thus exhibiting his opposition to Mr. Laurier, the Leader of the Grit Party in Canada, who, a few days ago, said he was not in favor of Commercial Union.

Judging from what took place at this Picnic, it must be apparent to everyone that matters within the Opposition camp have not been improved by the choice of a new Leader. Before the general elections last February, Mr. Blake, then Leader, declared throughout Ontario that it was not the intention of the Grits to interfere with the National Policy. At the same time Mr. Davies and his friends in this Province could find no language sufficiently strong to condemn this same National Policy. Now, Mr. Laurier says he is not for Commercial Union, and Mr. Davies declares himself an ardent supporter of that measure. Truly, the spirit of union which reigns throughout the Grit camp is wonderful.

The Picnic of the 23rd was acknowledged by their own friends to have been a decidedly flat affair. Certainly as an occasion for the rehearsal of worn out speeches and the utter absence of anything new, it is unparalleled in the political history of this Province.

THE estimated yield of the wheat crop in Manitoba this year is twenty-five bushels to the acre. It is calculated that about 430,000 acres are under crop; this would give about 10,750,000 bushels. Making all due allowance for the quantity required for home consumption and seed, about 8,000,000 would be left for export. This will be a great source of revenue to the Province. The other crops are also said to be excellent, and the live stock are reported to be in good condition.

A Mean Prevaricator.

THE July number of the *Educational Record* of the Province of Quebec, of which Mr. John M. Harper is editor, contains an article slandering Hon. Mr. Sullivan and the Island Government in relation to the Education Law of this Province. Mr. Harper accuses the Government of having attempted to "emasculate the School Law passed in 1877," and feigns sympathy with Professor Anderson on account of a reduction in his salary. He further states that a female teacher had been deprived of a few dollars of her pay by the Government. These statements of friend Harper relative to the emasculation of the School Law and the withholding of a few dollars from a female teacher's salary, are manifestly untrue, and he knows it. The female teacher in question is at present in Persia, and Mr. Harper takes advantage of her absence to make a slanderous attack upon the Government of this Province.

While pretending to sympathize with Professor Anderson, he does not seek to disguise the bitter feeling he entertains towards that gentleman. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Harper imagines he has a grievance himself, and in consequence of his innate modesty takes this way of bringing it before the public. Well, let us see what the trouble is with the man. Immediately after the St. John fire, in 1877, he was engaged by the Davies Government to take charge of the Normal School under the new Education Act. His pay for this commenced forthwith, at the same time he was drawing a salary from the Government of New Brunswick. His work under the Island Government did not commence till September, so that he was actually drawing pay from both Governments for several months, during which he was doing nothing for either.

In the spring of 1879 he was informed that his services in connection with the Educational Department of this Island would not be required after first of July of that year, at which time he was paid off and discharged. He was again temporarily re-appointed in September, 1879, and continued in the service of the Government until the following July, when he finally ceased to be employed by the Government of this Province, but drew his pay for the vacation up to September, 1880. It appears that Mr. Harper is aggrieved because he was not paid for the months of July and August, 1879, when he was *not* employed by the Government of this Island. We think a perusal of the foregoing facts will show that he was very well paid for his services while here.

It took Mr. Harper but a short time to manifest to those in charge of the Educational Department of this Province his utter incapacity for the duties which he had rashly undertaken, and it is, doubtless, the knowledge of this, weighing on him like a nightmare, that has prompted him, in a moment of indiscretion, to write the misleading and slanderous article above referred to. The fact of his having secured a position under the Government of Quebec, scarcely demanded of him such an outburst of ill-feeling against those who had been his best friends. We venture to predict that his employers in Quebec will soon discover the incapable man they have to deal with, and that Mr. Harper will, ere long, be seeking fresh fields and pastures new.

Imperial Politics.

MATTERS seem to be daily growing more and more serious with Lord Salisbury's Government. The proclamation of the National League in Ireland has caused such defections from the Government ranks as scarcely the most sanguine could have anticipated. It must cause no little consternation among the members of the Government to find such men as Joseph Chamberlain and T. W. Russel deserting them. Lord Hartington, also, is dissatisfied with the way matters are going, and it is quite possible that he, too, ere long, shall have stepped out from the ranks of Salisbury's followers. The proclamation has had the effect also of causing a number of English members to defend the League. They argue that it is a political association, and as such should not be interfered with. The Government may say, in their defence, that they are acting quite logically in proclaiming the League, inasmuch as the Coercion Act provided for that, and what was the use of passing a law and not enforcing it. But there was no reason why the law should have been passed. There was no evidence that crime existed to an unusual extent in Ireland, consequently there was no excuse why an Act of this kind should have been assented to by Parliament. Quite an exciting debate took place, a few days ago, on Mr. Gladstone's resolution, to the effect that the National League be not now proclaimed. The resolution was lost, of course; but then many new and interesting developments were made of the disposition of members regarding the Coercion Act. Not the least interesting was to find such men as Sir George O. Trevelyan, and others of his stamp, who, not so long ago, were strong Coercionists, censure in most unmeasured terms the action of the Salisbury ministry in enforcing this Act.

Gladstone feels quite confident that it is but a very short time now till the present Government will be obliged to resign. The change, he says, is coming faster than most people imagined it would come, and quite fast enough.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CAPTAIN BEM, of the steamer *York City*, which rescued the passengers of the burning steamer *City of Montreal*, is strongly of the opinion that the fire was not an accident, but was the work of some malicious person, as it broke out fore and aft at the same time, with the bulk heads closed between. Should this be true, it will rank among the most fiendish of crimes.

THE steamer *Parthia* arrived at Vancouver a few days ago, making the passage from Yokohama in thirteen days. Her cargo consisted of 31,304 packages, weighing 2,075 tons of teas and other merchandize for Canada and the United States, besides 24 cabin and 16 steerage passengers. The *Abyssinia* sailed from Yokohama for Vancouver about the same time with one million and a quarter pounds of tea, and one hundred and eighty-five bales of silk as through freight, besides two hundred thousand lbs. of tea as coastwise freight, and a full passenger list.

AT the laying of the corner stone of a new Catholic Church at Linlithgow, Scotland, recently, Monsignor Smith, Archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburg, during the course of his sermon, reminded his hearers that it was seven centuries since such a ceremony had taken place there before. Continuing he said:

"Our new church is dedicated to the Archangel who has ever been the patron of this parish. The town of Linlithgow remained under his patronage even while the Catholic faith was banished from its walls. Saint Michael has kept watch over it in expectation of the blessed day when we should erect a church to the memory of our glorious Queen of Scots, whose story is associated with that of poetry, of suffering and of religion. It is now three centuries since she shed her blood for our faith, and we trust that the day is not distant when this church may be placed under the tutelage of Mary the Martyr, instead of St. Michael. That day has not yet arrived, but we shall use all diligence to have her cause introduced at Rome."

THE Grit newspapers, ever anxious for the publication of something, which they imagine may be injurious to the best interests of Canada, are just now, vieing with the American journals in the publication of sensational reports regarding the feeling that exists in Manitoba relative to the Red River Valley Railroad. That there exists in certain sections of the Prairie Province a desire to have a road built to connect with the United States Railway lines, is, doubtless, true. But then it must be taken into consideration that the Canadian Pacific Railroad has cost a large amount of money, and that the Government agreed to disallow the building of any rival railroad within the Province of Manitoba, before the year 1890, the time when, according to the charter, the road was to be completed. 'Tis true that the road has been finished several years before the time allowed for its completion, but this does not change the conditions of the charter. In any case, the question of disallowance was submitted to Parliament, and the action of the Ministry sustained by a large majority of the members. In view of this fact no other course was left the Government than to continue their former policy concerning disallowance.

WE recommend the following extract from the Chicago *Times*, relative to Mr. Laurier's recent speech, to our local Grit advocates of Commercial Union:

"Apparently Mr. Laurier perceives that the scheme of Commercial Union, involving a common tariff and a division of collections, is impracticable and altogether out of the question unless the Dominion Government is prepared to give up to the Congress of the United States the whole subject of tariff legislation for both countries. Whether he perceives it or not, it is so. If the Dominion will take our tariff laws as they are, and as Congress may choose to modify them, and let our Treasury Department and courts may consider them, well and good. This country may agree to such an agreement as that, but it will never agree to accept the Dominion laws, or to put the whole business of tariff making out of the hands of Congress and into the hands of some joint high commission representing the treaty-making functionaries of the United States and British Government. Unless, therefore, the Dominion is prepared to make a complete and unconditional surrender of all control over its own tariff, and accept whatever tariff our Congress may choose to enact from time to time, the scheme of Commercial Union in the sense in which that phrase is used is entirely out of the question. Probably there is not one Canadian in ten thousand who would accept the condition, or even consent to render control of the tariff to a commission of the British and American Governments until he was fully prepared for annexation, and then he would see no use for a tariff made by diplomacy. Any degree of reciprocity, even to the free admission of any product of either country into the other, is quite compatible with the political independence of each. Each can have its own laws, including tariff laws, and yet each admit the product of another free of tax, if they can mutually agree to the arrangement. But it is practically impossible to abolish the frontier Custom Houses, make and enforce a common tariff and pool the proceeds, so long as the two countries are politically separated and independent. This may as well be clearly understood at once."

The *Times* is one of the leading exponents of public opinion across the border, and it does not seek to disguise the fact that Commercial Union means political union. What have our Grit friends to say to this? They have either been deceived by the demagogues sent over from the Republic to boom this question or they are annexationists in disguise. Whichever horn of the dilemma they choose will be to their utter discredit.

BISHOP MCINTYRE celebrated yesterday the 27th anniversary of his Episcopal consecration. His Lordship gave a dinner at the Palace last night, in honor of the occasion. Nearly all the clergy of the diocese were present.

British Politics.

Forty Liberal members of Parliament held a meeting in the Commons on the 25th, and resolved to support the Irish National League, as they were satisfied the organization was purely political. Twenty other Liberals wrote letters expressing sympathy with the purpose of the meeting. No party leaders were present.

Gladstone was greeted with cheers in the Commons, the same evening, when he arose to move the resolution: "That an humble address be presented to the Queen representing that the Viceroy of Ireland had proclaimed the National League as a dangerous association, that no information had been furnished to Parliament to justify such proclamation, by virtue of which Her Majesty's subjects have been rendered liable to be punished as criminals without judicial inquiry into the nature of their acts, and that the House in the absence of such information prays said proclamation be not continued in force, as to the association named and described therein." Gladstone spoke at length on the motion. He said the Opposition urged first that it was a slight, almost an outrage, on the dignity of Parliament, to suppose that it was to discharge such an important statutory duty without knowing the grounds; secondly that it reduced to utter destruction and to absurdity, the main contention that the Government advanced, during the discussion on the Crimes Act, that the safe-guard promised had proved a farce. He asked what was the value or meaning of the parliamentary approval given in ignorance of the facts? Why not follow the course taken by Wellington and Peel in 1820, regarding the Catholic League and suppress it? Thirdly, what could the House think of the information that they must thus know would not bear light? (Cheers.) He hoped the chair would continue to bear the pressure. They would not have to suffer long. It was certain they would not obey the law through fear. (Cheers.) But from a strong, vivid, buoyant hope, which, even at the last election, was not damaged, and which now was brighter and livelier—(cheers)—the Irish believed the Government's policy was not with the sanction of the British nation. (Irish cheers.) The Government's foundation is slipping from under them. Their action with reference to the proclamation of the League showed their strength was fading. Gladstone presented the resolution amid prolonged cheers.

Balfour said Gladstone would have been wiser had he rested the argument on the allegation that the House was ignorant of the grounds for the proclamation, rather the Government's difficulty was not in finding evidence to justify the proclamation, but in selecting it from an enormous mass of evidence they possessed what was sufficient foundation to justify the proclamation in the columns of the local newspapers, without going into the Government's confidential reports. Balfour argued when Gladstone proclaimed the Land League he did so when Parnell was imprisoned and Parliament not sitting, and he afforded no information to anyone concerned. He quoted at length from documents to show that the League was guilty of boycotting, coercing and instigating infractions against the law.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Harrington (Nat.), Mr. Buchanan (Lib. Unionist) and Bradlaugh participated in the debate.

T. W. Russell protested against coercion, but said having supported the Crimes Bill he could not withold from the Government the power they demanded.

On motion of Sir G. O. Trevelyan the debate was adjourned. Chamberlain was absent.

Lord Hartington will follow Sir G O. Trevelyan in the debate to-night.

The *Daily News* says Messrs. Chamberlain, Collings and half a dozen other Unionists will vote in support of the Gladstone motion.

The Dublin *Nation* advises all branches of the League to continue its operations as usual and says if the right of public meetings is denied they must meet privately. The *Nation* undertakes to publish reports of meetings regardless of results.

O'Gorman Mahon, Nationalist, newly elected member for Carlow County, took his seat in the House of Commons on the 26th inst., amid cheers by the Parnellites.

Sir G. O. Trevelyan resumed the debate on Gladstone's motion. He said the late Government did not ask the House to pass the Irish Crimes Bill on hearsay, but on parliamentary returns of grave outrages. There had been 7,788 outrages during the previous year, and 26 agrarian political murders during the first half of the year. Sir George contended that the House should have tabulated statistics of crime in Ireland. To mention one crime here and another there was not sufficient to justify such action as the Government were taking against the Irish people. He denied that the operations of the League increased crime or led to general non-payment of rent. Where landlords in Ireland made reductions like those made by landlords in Great Britain, they got their rents as the English landlords. Balfour had presented a series of alleged facts in justification of the Government's action. The House should have a chance to corroborate or refute them before deciding.

Sir R. E. Webster, Attorney General, reminded the House that Earl Spencer's Government repeatedly proclaimed the Land League meetings, and that Trevelyan supported those proclamations on the ground that the objects of the Land League were to put down landlordism, and effect the separation of Ireland and England. The objects of the existing League were the same. We were told this is to be a death struggle, and that either the League or the Government would go down. (Irish cheers.) He did not fear the result. The Government would be sustained by the consciousness that they had done their duty.

Harrington (Nationalist), read letters from branches of the League condemning the practices which the Government declared the League promoted. The League repudiated every form of outrage. The League would go on doing what it had done in spite of the proclamation, which had no terrors for the Irish people. (Cheers.)

Mackartney declared that a large majority of the people were heartily sick of the League,s policy. He said the proclamation was necessary, because the League would never attain its primary objects by constitutional means.

Wm. Redmond accused the Orange Society of worse intimidation than ever had been charged to the League. Under certain circumstances boycotting was justifiable and necessary. (Derisive cheers from the ministerial benches.)

Hartington said the question for present decision was whether the previous policy which had been so successful should be followed by the present Government if the tyranny of the League became more rampant. As far as the action of the association was wholly political it could not be condemned, but if the action of the association destroyed the liberty of the people, and subverted order and good government, it did not matter what the supposed motives of the association were. It was enough that the action was hostile to social order. (Cheers.) The House had already decided that intimidation prevailed, preventing persons from pursuing their lawful occupations. It was not the duty of the Government to lay before Parliament the information desired by the Opposition. The Crimes Act was now law, and action was taken by the Government as the executive. It is not necessary to produce evidence in support of executive acts. He contradicted the reports that he disagreed with the Government upon the step proposed. It is believed that the League's aim is the spoliation of injustice, and that its methods are in defiance of law. (Cheers.) He had some doubt as to the course adopted, and should have preferred if possible that the Government resort, in the first instance, to the provisions of the Crimes Act, but with their aim he entirely and earnestly sympathized. They were justified by the facts before them in the course taken. He would oppose Gladstone's resolution because it asked the House to interfere needlessly and prematurely with the Government's exercise of authority with which Parliament had entrusted them and intended they should use. (Loud cheers.)

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said the preceding speech was extraordinary, coming from such a responsible statesman, who knew the step he was taking was fatal both to Ireland and England. Harcourt taunted Hartington for endeavoring to show he had not been consulted, and was therefore not responsible for what had been done. (Laughter.) It had been the habit of the Unionists to support the Government whether consulted or not, but tonight he believed the Unionists would be resolved into the original atoms. Some would vote for the Government and some for the resolution. Such was the union of the Unionists. (Laughter and cheers.) Hartington's support of the Government was certainly not of the most cordial character. His concluding argument was weak, because this act would have actually perished unless it had Parliament's approval. (Cheers.) The Government allowed the verdict of not guilty to be entered in several clauses of the indictment against the League, for it did not dare to proclaim it as an association for the promotion of crime, or interfering with the maintaining of law and order. The Government wanted to strike the League because it was inconvenient to them, adverse to their political opinions, to the pecuniary interests of the class they represented. It was characteristic of them that the first person struck was an Irish member of Parliament, the editor of an Irish newspaper. The only specific case which was adduced to justify the proclamation had been specially disproved. The country would appreciate unfairness of their conduct, and its object. Sir William ridiculed the ministry's penny-a-line evidence, and complained that their conduct in quoting unlabelled documents was a scandalous endeavor to blast the reputation and suspend the liberties of the whole people, upon evidence that would not be received against the meanest criminal. He doubted whether the country would see twenty months of this irresolute Government with irresolute allies.

Goschen observed that Sir William had been elected to hold a brief for the League. Continuing, he said the Government were fully conscious of their responsibility and that the difficulty of their task was increased by the persistent opposition of those who, when they held high office, and who under similar circumstances were supported by the Conservatives. Sir William effected to treat with contempt the evidence written by the official chronicler of the League's proceedings. (Cheers.)

Goschen argued that the League was the outcome and growth of the Land League which the Liberals proclaimed. Its system was acknowledged in the earliest days as likely to supercede the necessity of overt acts of outrage. Now the absence of outrages was pointed out as a ground for refusing to sanction the proclamation. There was nothing in any country in the world that could equal this fearful system of espionage, carried on under the auspices of the League.

Mr. Dillon—"I utterly deny that a system of espionage is carried on by the League." (Irish cheers.)

Goschen—Then I should like to know how everything happened to be brought to the knowledge of local branches of the League? Ample evidence proved the existence of a system for inflicting material ruin by mortal threats on many individuals. It was not surprising the Government were unable to trace the connection of the League with these outrages. When large bodies of men are able to committ outrages and leave no clue to their identy, that is strong ground to suspect a powerful organization behind them. (Cries of "Oh," and cheers.) Is it because the League's punishment is more severe than that of the law that the law has the horror for people; the Government must strike at the courts rather than the tools and instruments that execute their devices. It was not the Government but the League that invented new crimes. Under its code friendliness, mercy, forgiveness and all Christian virtues are crimes.

Healy, who ended the debate, counselled the Irish people to have confidence in the good intentions of the English people, and to wait patiently, abstaining from violence.

On a division Gladstone's resolution was then negatived—272 to 194.

A Naval Funeral.

ON Saturday last a midshipman, named A. C. W. Watson, died rather suddenly on board H. M. S. *Bellerophon*, in this port. He was buried on Sunday afternoon in the Peoples' Cemetery, St. Peter's Road. His funeral was thoroughly naval in character. When the body left the ship the flags of the three men of war were dropped to half mast, and the remains were accompanied by the officers of the ships and 50 men from the *Bellerophon* and thirty from each of the others. The *Bellerophon's* Band and a large number of sailors and a firing party of fifty men had previously been landed. The coffin was placed on a gun carriage and covered with the Union Jack. The procession then moved in the following order: Police, Sailors with arms reversed, Band with muffled drums, Funeral Car hauled by thirty sailors, with Midshipmen as Pall-bearers; Officers of the three ships, Carriages. The first carriage contained Admiral Lyons, Capt. Louis A. Beaumont, of the *Canada*, and Captain Mather Byles, of the *Tourmaline*; the second carriage contained His Honor Lieut. Governor Macdonald and Major Irving. Then came F. T. Newbery and A. B. Warburton, Esqs., Charles Palmer, Esq., and others. The number of men in the procession was 300 all told. The ship's band excellently played appropriate solemn tunes along the line of procession. On arrival at the Cemetery the usual service was performed, and the firing party fired three farewell volleys over the grave.

BIRTHS.

At Edgecombe House, Thursday, the 25th inst., the wife of George Peake, Esq., of a son.

DIED.

At South Lake, on 24th August, wife of Angus McDonald, Esq., South Lake, and daughter of the late Donald Campbell, Inlet, Lot 67, aged 69 years. R. I. P.

In this city, on the 25th inst., Elizabeth A. Foley, aged 38 years. May her soul rest in peace.

On Friday, 26th inst., Lena May, eldest and beloved daughter of Thomas Morris, aged 18 years.

In this city, August 28th, after an illness of three months, Mr. Patrick McKenna, aged 70 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At West River bridge, after a lingering illness of three years, Mary, the beloved wife of A. A. McMillan, leaving a sorrowing husband and seven children to mourn the loss of a kind and loving wife and affectionate mother.

On Sunday, 28th inst., at St. Avard's, Charlottetown Royalty, Matilda M., dearly beloved and only daughter of John T. and Mary Jane Ferguson, in the nineteenth year of her age.

At Scotch Settlement, near Moncton, N. B., on the 14th instant, Mrs. Sarah Robinson Lockerby, aged 61 years, a native of Charlottetown, P. E. I. Deceased was a sister of the late Mr. John Jury.

In this city, on the 28th inst., Waldin McNutt, only child of J. S. and A. E. Bagnall, aged 13 months and 18 days.

At Eldon, on Wednesday morning, the 24th August, Charles Mitch, infant son of Alexander Anderson, aged 8 months and 24 days.

At his residence, Water Street, Charlottetown, after a lingering illness of two years, Mr. Thomas McKenzie, aged 55. He was a man of sterling worth, and highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He left a sorrowing widow, an aged mother and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

General News.

ARCHIBALD FORBES.

The career of Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, is near an end. He was to arrive in New York in the autumn, and was to commence a course of lectures under the management of J. H. Pond, and had arranged to leave Liverpool on the 20th inst. The other day Mr. Pond received the following cablegram: "My health is wrecked. Cancel everything. (Signed) Archibald Forbes." Mr. Pond said: "For the past nine months Mr. Forbes has been suffering from general debility and lung troubles, and I fear it will never be in his power again to lecture here or elsewhere." It is understood that Mr. Forbes is in the last stages of consumption, and that he has not much longer to live.

A STRANGE CASE IF TRUE.

About twenty years ago the people of Digby Neck one morning found a man on the shore at high water mark, with both legs cut off above the knees. The man could not speak a word of English or French, and for a long time it was a mystery how he came there. On examination it was found that the legs had been recently severed from the body, but why, where or how the people could not learn. He was taken care of by the authorities, and made as comfortable as possible, being put on the list of "transient paupers." An Italian sailor, hearing of the case, visited the man and found him to be a native of sunny Italy. He said he met with an accident on shipboard which necessitated the cutting off of both limbs. A surgeon, who was a passenger on board, performed the operation. The crew found the man to be a burden to them, so they landed him on the shore to perish or to be cared for as the fates decreed. He would not give his name or even the name of the vessel, and has always been regarded as not being in his right mind.—*Annapolis Spectator.*

A CYCLONE AT SEA.

The Anchor Line steamship *Anchoria* from Glasgow to New York, reports that, when about 180 miles from Sandy Hook, she encountered a hurricane from the northeast. The passengers were at supper. The breeze, which had been steady all the day, died out, and shortly afterwards the wind began to come in heavy gusts. Shortly afterwards a bank of inky clouds, which writhed about and took fantastic forms, filled the sky, and then the storm began in earnest. The wind reached a velocity of 70 or 75 miles an hour, and lashed up such a sea that the waves broke over the vessel fore and aft. Between the wind and the waves the officers and crew of the vessel managed to hold their places on deck only by the greatest efforts. The electrical display was phenomenally brilliant. The flashes which succeeded each other rapidly were of great intensity, some of them lasting for fully a minute. The sea was a mass of boiling phosphorescent foam. On the masts and rigging shone large balls of blue electric flames known as St. Elmo's fire.

At 10 o'clock the vessel was hove to, the violence of the hurricane making further progress impossible. The passengers were all awakened and out of their berths, and while some of them were thoroughly frightened, the majority remained cool. Among the latter were a number of young American girls who climbed into the turret on the upper deck and remained there enjoying the display until the storm had passed. In the steerage there was a narrow escape from a panic, but the coolness of the officers soon restored confidence. At midnight the storm broke and the *Anchoria* resumed her course uninjured. Her commander, Capt. Brown, is of the opinion that the disturbance was a genuine West India cyclone.

WRECKS AT SEA.

A Halifax despatch of the 28th inst. to the St. John *Sun* contains the following: The steam yacht *Mohican*, owned by Clarks, the famous cotton thread manufacturers, arrived to-night, twelve days from the Clyde, *en route* for New York, to witness the race between the *Thistle* and the *Volunteer*, the Clarks being the principal owners of the *Thistle*. Capt. Timpson reports having experienced the heaviest weather he ever met with this time of year. The sea was mountains high. On Monday and Friday last he experienced hurricanes, in which the *Mohican's* port bulwarks were stove. Yesterday when 300 miles east of Halifax, he fell in with the St. John ship *Lilian*, 1,200 tons, Capt. Whitman, bound from Rotterdam to New York with empty oil packages, with a crew of seventeen men besides the captain, wife and stewardess. The *Lilian* was a total wreck, having been dismasted in the hurricane of the day previous. A terrible sea prevailed at the time, and five hours were occupied in rescuing the hopeless and helpless men of the ship. Her boats had all been smashed and disabled. The boats were launched from the yacht and rowed to the wreck, but could not lay alongside. The *Lilian's* crew had to jump from the wreck into the sea, and were then dragged into the boats. When the boats returned to the yacht they again had to jump into the sea and to grasp life buoys thrown them from the yacht, the sea being too high to permit the boats to be near the vessel. Capt. Timpson says it was the hardest sight he ever saw to see the women jumping from the wreck into the sea. The *Lilian's* crew were saved only by the most heroic efforts of the *Mohican's* crew. The yacht passed several disabled vessels during the voyage, but could not ascertain their names. One vessel, a Norwegian barque, had all her sails blown away.

BAND OF BOY BURGLARS.

A number of petty burglaries have been committed in Portland, Me., during the last two or three months, which have led to the uncovering of what is believed to be an organized gang of boy burglars, and the arrest of a boy supposed to be their leader. This boy "Dot" Wilkins, sat in his cell at the station one morning, talking about their associates and their breaks. The ex-chief is not at all proud of his late position, and even is willing to have it thought that "Clinker" Feeney, also under arrest, is the leader. This, however, "Clinker" says isn't true, but was free to say that "Dot" was the chief. Dot Wilkins was sent to the reform school for numerous petty acts of lawlessness, and stayed there 25 months, when he was allowed to go out on probation, and got a good place to work in this city. Now he is under arrest again, and will hardly be returned to his old quarters at the school. The following story was told by a boy who claimed to have been in the confidence of Dot & Co.:

"There was a large gang of the boys. They used to meet and talk over the big breaks and the like, read the burglar books and plan to do like those fellows. One boy, he used to collect all the pictures he could get out of the police papers of the fellow which done 'em good or made big breaks, and I tell you he had a big lot. Some of them chaps which killed their men wasn't no bigger than I be. The gang set to thinking they'd do something to get their names into the papers, and so they made five breaks, and now you paper men will print lots about them." The above story is believed to be true.

"What brought you here?" was asked of Capt, Dot, as he sat in his cell.

"Bad company," he replied.

"How many were there?"

"Nine."

"How came you to break into those places?"

"Because they were easy to get into."

"How did you know that?"

"We looked over the ground."

"Where did you put your plunder?"

"In a barn; and after we got it there somebody stole it."

"Who first suggested the breaks?"

"We talked it up among ourselves. There was no trouble about getting boys enough into the thing. I don't know of a boy who would not be glad to have such a chance. Most of us are brought up to it, I guess. We never had no one to look after us, and here we be."

The Grit Picnic at Cape Traverse.

To the Editor of the Herald:

MR. EDITOR,—Great expectations were raised at this *pot pourri*. It was dinned into the ears of the Liberal-Conservatives; attendance was only necessary to hear the words of wisdom, matured and statesmanlike thoughts, and to receive information which should be known to every citizen about the state of this Dominion of ours; and *ergo* many things which were withheld by the public men of the L. C. party.

The first speaker was Mr. John Gaffney, from Summerside, who was received with great applause, and who, I was informed, would electrify the audience. I listened attentively, but at the close of his speech I was at a loss to understand whether it was not a bit of some Fourth of July oration with which he had become gorged, as it was so full of "caucus," "American system," "United States," etc. It was a regular *hodge podge*, delivered with the air and volubility of a fifth ward politician. His total ignorance of politics was made manifest by the following quotation from his speech. After bemoaning the sycophancy of the press, the want of independence of our public men, etc., he wound up by saying: "*If we elected our representatives every two years, as in the United States, it would be different.*"

I was told he was a great admirer of U. S. politics, that he had resided there for a number of years, but that for some years back he was a corn meal peddler at Summerside, and a successful one also. Peddlers have never been a success in politics; they are usually too selfish, and generally wrapped up in themselves.

The next was Mr. James Yeo, M. P. for the county. He went in, he said, for free trade and sailors' rights, and everything for the good of the country. He wanted to explain to the people that when he promised them, at the last election, Mr. Blake would have sixty to sixty-five of a majority, he was not well informed on the subject, as he was a plain man like themselves, and that he did not have time to read *all* the papers. His manner and diction may be judged by the following quotation from his speech: "*We can never expect free trade under the present Government, whatever, for the manufacturers have them tied fast by the scruff of the neck.*"

The Hon. James Warburton was announced, and told all about the yeoman service he had done the party, etc. A friend began laughing, and said if the elder James Yeo, long since dead, could have looked in on the scene and see his sons, John and James, disporting themselves as Liberals under the patronage of his old political enemy, I think he would have said: "*This yere Warburton was a boldacious feller, whatever.*" He gave good advice to the farmers, and one which he might profit by himself, also, when he advised them to read the papers and understand clearly the questions of the day.

The next speaker was S. F. Perry, Esq., M. P. He posed as a great public purist, and was death on "boodlers" and dishonesty in public men. He seemed to have a great relish for the word "boodler," and kept on repeating it with great apparent satisfaction. He seemed perfectly at home in this role, and, as the sequel proved, he had studied it well. He boasted about his complaints, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not used it.

Groundless—Henry George's land theories to a man who hasn't any land.

Malarial poisons can be entirely removed from the system by the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. This remedy contains a specific, in the form of a vegetable product, used in no other Ague preparation. Warranted.

Curious, isn't it? When a man has been in pleasant company he always says he has been enjoying himself.

Scrofula in the blood corrupts and contaminates every tissue and fiber in the whole body; but whether appearing in the form of swellings, erysipelas, or running sores, the malignant poisons of this disease are completely eradicated by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Fargo, Dakota, has an assessed valuation of nearly $3,500,000.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—Shakespeare tells how this can be accomplished in one of his immortal plays; but debts to nature must be paid on demand unless days of grace be obtained through the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is not a "cure-all" but invaluable for sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption, and all diseases of the pulmonary and other organs, caused by scrofula or "bad blood." Scrofulous ulcers, swellings and tumors are cured by its wonderful alterative action. By druggists.

It is observed that there is one train a lady never misses. That is the one her husband helps her to catch when she is going into the country without him.

AND NOW COMES GILLETT and says that it is time there was a good Baking Powder, and that his Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is far superior to all others.

Mistaken identity—Short-sighted Irish villager to tricyclist who is wheeling his machine: "I say, stop! I want you to grind my husband's razor.—*Judy.*

Loss of the Merrimack.

The United States Steamboat Inspectors rendered the following decision on the loss of the steamboat *Merrimack*, which, as will be seen, is a complete vindication of the officers and crew:

OFFICE OF THE LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS, BOSTON, Aug. 24, 1887.

George H. Storbuck, Supervising Inspector, Second District, New York:

Sir.—The *S. S. Merrimack* having been wrecked on Little Hope Island on the morning of July 15 last, and reports having been made through the public press that the loss of said ship and the consequent endangering of the lives of her passengers was due to the "negligence, inattention and misconduct on the part of her licensed officers," we deemed it our duty to investigate and officially inquire into the acts so charged, as required by section 4450, and having taken the testimony of ten witnesses under oath, we beg leave to submit the following report:

It appears by the testimony and the ship's log that she left Halifax for Boston July 9 at 4.30 p. m. with 47 passengers and a crew of 54, including officers, the weather at that time being clear. At 9.15 passed Lahave Light, bearing N. N. W., and judged to be ten miles off; the course steered from this departure, was W. S. W. up to 12 o'clock, then S. W. by W½ W. to time of striking, about 12 20; at 11 o'clock thick fog set in, which continued up to time of striking. The piloting of the ship was in charge of Joseph Reynolds, a Provincial pilot. Captain Crowell not being a pilot on that coast, but he was in and out of the pilot house during the night, and constantly after the fog set in. The distance from Lahave Light to Little Hope is said to be 34 miles. There was a three-knot current setting to the westward, as was afterward learned by Captain Crowell, which would have carried the ship nine miles out of her course, and, allowing the judgment of the distance from Lahave Light (16 miles) to be nearly correct, the courses steered would have carried the ship dangerously near to Little Hope. To the failure of Pilot Reynolds (who ought to have been familiar with the currents) to make allowance for the westerly drift, must be attributed the loss of this ship. There is little doubt but her compasses were practically correct. If they were out it ought to have been discovered on the different courses steered between Hawkesbury and Lahave and allowance made. After Captain Crowell found that his ship was on the rocks he kept the engine working ahead until she stopped. This was considered highly commendable, rather than backing off, which has been too often the case, thus exposing passengers and crew to far greater dangers. The fact that all the boats and rafts were safely lowered and the passengers and crew were safely landed completely disproves the first newspaper reports of "total lack of discipline on the part of the officers." All the testimony goes to prove that the discipline was of the very best and that there was very little excitement or demoralization among the passengers, with the exception of two men named Hart and Fader, who undertook to steal one of the boats, but were foiled in the attempt by the determined stand taken by Captain Crowell, who says he should have felt himself perfectly justified in shooting them down had they further resisted his orders. As for the reported charge of intemperance among the officers or crew, we failed to get one particle of testimony to sustain the charge. On the whole we are satisfied that all the licensed officers on the ship performed their several duties in a manner highly creditable to themselves and to the steamboat service, and fully up to all requirements of the law. There was no loss of life or personal injury except to Captain Crowell, who was quite seriously injured, having two ribs broken.

The ship was a total loss, valued at $150,000; cargo valued at $30,000; loss $30,000.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW BURNHAM,
ANDREW J. SAVAGE,
United States Local Inspectors.

Chronic Coughs and Colds

and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy parexcellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles."—W. R. S. Connell, M. D., Manchester, O.

THE sale, by A. McNeill, Esq., of the "Revere House" outfit of furniture, horses and s