LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

A CONVENTION of the Liberal-Conservative Delegates of the Third Electoral District of King's County, will be held at Cardigan Bridge, in the warerooms of Jas. E. McDonald, Esq., M. P. P., on

Tuesday, the 11th inst.,

at 5 o'clock p. m., to select candidates to contest said District at the next general election.

Chairmen of Delegates will see that their respective boards will be fully represented. Any vacancies having occurred should be supplied in the proper manner.

CYRUS SHAW,
Vice-President.

July 5, 1893—11

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1893

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The Montreal Herald says that had the Liberal policy been in force for the past fifteen years there would have been fewer cotton mills in Canada. The Boston Herald says that so far as United States influence can go in Canadian political affairs it should be exerted in favor of the Liberal party. The Montreal Herald's remark is cause for its Boston namesake's contention. Fewer cotton mills in Canada would mean more in New England.

The St. John Telegraph, Grit, in an editorial which professes to be the expression of authentic information say our Island Government has decided upon the time to issue the writs for a general election. Our contemporary does not pretend to know the dates at which the election may be expected; but thinks likely it will be in September. Probably it is not far astray, and it behooves the Opposition to profit by the warning and prepare themselves for the fight. Let them not be found napping when the note of war is sounded.

Montreal Gazett: "Mr. Hugh Sutherland, president of the Hudson's Bay Railway company, while in Paris recently attended frequently the sittings of the Behring Sea court of arbitration. Sir Charles Russell, the leading British counsel, has conceived, he says, extraordinary admiration for Sir John Thompson, who is regarded by all as a far abler man than Lord Hannen, the other British arbitrator. Canada has, indeed, reason to feel proud of her representation before the international tribunal. The brief to which the British counsel have spoken was prepared largely by Hon Mr. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, one of the ablest arguments has been made by Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., while on the bench Sir John Thompson is the peer of any of

According to Sir N. Barnaby, with the exception of about 400 vessels, there are no iron steamships afloat that would keep above the water if a hole were made in the bottom plating anywhere abaft the collision bulkhead and outside the engine room, or which would not founder were water admitted through breaches made by the sea in weak superstructures or deck openings. Of the 400, 200 are cargo carriers. The same writer says that of 120 iron steamships lost between June, 1881, and February, 1883, not a single one was properly constructed in the opinion of the council of the Institution of Naval Architects. At the same time the rules of the British shipbuilders registries are precise and strict and by these rules the builder who seeks a certificate must be guided. The result of the careful framing and honest enforcement of these rules is that English-built ships are generally honestly and solidly constructed.

The editor of that stalwart Grit sheet, the Summerside Pioneer, was a delegate to the recent convention at Ottawa. On his return he published in his paper the following description of Sir Richard Cartwright, which we must assume to be correct coming from such a source:—"Cartwright is the antipodes of Laurier. The latter attracts—the former repels. In appearance Cartwright reminds you of an English bull-dog—always pushing himself to the front—always ready and eager for a fight. His voice, too, is not unlike the barking of a dog—harsh, grating and monotonous. There seems to be only two distinct tones to it—the one high—the other low—between these tones no common ground—no modulation—always up and down—up and down—the higher tone a bark—the lower tone a growl. His gesture is like his voice—uncultivated and monotonous—up and down—from his breast to his waist—a sort of pump handle motion with the open hand. His style of speaking is stilted and labored." Sir Richard is, no doubt, the biggest gun in the Grit party, and the foregoing highly complimentary references to him, by one of his disciples must be truly gratifying to the Knight of the grim visage.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, the able correspondent of the New York Herald in Hawaii, continues to expose the complicity of United States Minister Stevens in the conspiracy to overthrow the government of that country. In the Herald of Tuesday he writes: I necessarily know many facts which Minister Blount will report of the Mill-bustering feat by which Mr. Stevens put "the missionary children" in power, for we have, of course, been ploughing the same field. When his report is made public it will be seen on indisputable evidence that but for Mr. Stevens' encouragement there could have been no revolution; and but for his landing our troops and artillery and putting them where they commanded the government buildings there would have been no proclamation of a provisional government; that but for the threat and force of the United States the Queen and the constitutional government would have been ruling to-day. When, then, it is considered that these revolutionists so put in by Minister Stevens and the United States forces have shown themselves incapable of ruling except by the use of the most tyrannical measures, and that almost the whole of the native voters and a rapidly increasing number of white voters ask for the restoration of the queen and the constitution, and ask it as a matter of justice from the United States, their wish ought to have attention." Citizens of Hawaii are now refusing to pay taxes to the "provisional government" on the ground that it has no legal right to collect taxes. This is expected to bring matters to a crisis. In the meantime the republican organs in the United States are very angry over the collapse of the conspiracy.

At several public meetings in Quebec, as well as at the late convention at Ottawa, Mr. Tarte, Laurier's chief organizer, reiterated the statement made by him in the House of Commons, that he had personal knowledge of a bargain made by a Dominion Minister with Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface to the effect that the Government would not disallow the Manitoba school act because such action would injure Sir John McDonald in the election now pending, and that after the election the government would take the matter into consideration and meet the views of the Archbishop. To these statements the Archbishop gives the following emphatic denial: 1 Neither Mr. Chapleau nor anybody else ever entered into negotiations with me, in the name of the federal government, with regard to the Manitoba schools. Please remark my affirmation, it is explicit. No one, directly or indirectly, by word or by writing, by telegraph or by telephone, ever consummated, pursued or even began negotiations with me in the name of the government, on the school question. 2. The negotiations of which you speak never took place. Consequently I could not have agreed and I did not agree with the government that it would not disallow the Manitoba School act. Naturally, also, during such alleged negotiations, no argument was offered about the danger of Sir John A. Macdonald to be compromised with the tory element; since—I repeat it—no negotiations, no compromise ever took place between the government and myself. My dealings question have been official, and have been published in the sessional documents. 3. Having conceded or compromised nothing, I cannot have received in return any promise. My hopes on this vital question never rested on anything else but the constitution of the country and on the sense of justice which I hoped, and still hope, will prevail in the councils of the nation. 4. The supposed agreements you mention having never existed, it is useless to say they were never committed to writing. Sir John Thompson could not have used them as the basis of his report; the government could not have bound itself to publish a formal and public promise which would have been a solemn confirmation of that agreement, which never took place. From the Archbishop's emphatic repudiation of Mr. Tarte's allegations, it will readily be seen, this gentleman has been concocting absolute and slanderous falsehoods, and has been repeating them on all possible occasions.

THE RECIPROCITY CONFERENCE.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

THAT very earnest and industrious Liberal leader, Hon. L. H. Davies, has unfortunately for himself, acquired the reputation of not being exact in his statements of matters of fact. He is, indeed, of that not uncommon class of politicians who when they get on their feet to make a speech allow their zeal to overmaster the regard for truth which on other occasions they scrupulously observe. It is not surprising therefore to those who know Mr. Davies' weakness to read that when in Boston the other day he declared to an interviewer, speaking on behalf of the Canadian Liberal party that:—

"We are willing to accept the offer that Mr. Blaine made to President Harrison. This proposition was submitted to the Canadian delegates, and was presented to the Senate by the President. The offer embraced reciprocity in all natural products, and such a fair list of manufactured goods as may be agreed upon after consultation between representatives of both countries."

The preciseness with which Mr. Davies professes to summarize the proposition of the the American Government to the Canadian delegates at the Washington conference last year is quite characteristic of him; but it happens to lack the essential element. There was no such proposition submitted to the Canadian delegates as Mr. Davies seems to imagine. Had an offer of reciprocity in natural products and in such manufactured goods as might be agreed upon after consultation been made, the Canadian delegates would gladly have accepted it, because the very object of the visit of Hon. Mr. Bowell and Hon. Mr. Foster to Washington was to endeavor to obtain what Mr. Davies inaccurately avers was placed within their reach. The proceedings at the conference in question, which took place at Washington in February, 1892, and the cause of the failure to reach an understanding, ought by this time be well known. The American reports are embraced in a message sent to the Senate by President Harrison on June 20th of last year, in which he says that "the result of the conference as to the practicability of arranging a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada was anticipated by Mr. Blaine, and by every other thoughtful American who had considered the subject." That is an admission that from the first the Americans had no expectation of arranging a treaty, not because Canada was unwilling to conclude a convention, but because the insistance of the United States upon preferential treatment in the markets of the Dominion as a *sine qua non* of an arrangement, was regarded as incompatible with the relations of Canada to Great Britain. President Harrison goes on in his message to make this clear. A reciprocity treaty limited to natural products, he observed, was out of the question, and he went on to say that a treaty to be acceptable to the United States must necessarily have embraced an important list of manufactured articles, and have secured to the United States *a free or favored introduction of these articles as against the world.* Then he was candid enough to add: "It was not believed that the Canadian Ministry was ready to proprose or assent to such an arrangement."

Turning to Mr. Blaine's official report of the proceedings at the conference, we read:—

"The Canadian commissioners enquired if the Government of the United States would expect to have preferential treatment extended to the list of manufactured goods of the United States on their introduction into Canada by virtue of a reciprocity treaty, or whether it would regard the Canadian Government as at liberty to extend the same favors to the manufactured goods of other countries.

"The reply given then was that it was the desire of the Government of the Untied States to make a reciprocity convention which would be exclusive in its application to the United States and Canada, and that other countries, which are not parties to it, should not enjoy gratuitously the favors which the two neighbouring countries might reciprocally concede to each other."

This virtually ended the trade negotiations. The Canadian commissioners declined to treat on the basis laid down by the United States, namely, preferential treatment in the Dominion markets against Great Britain, and so the subject dropped. Now, it is pertinent to enquire whether Mr. Davies voiced the views of the Liberal party when, speaking in their name, he said "we are willing to accept the the offer that Mr. Blaine made to President Harrison." Are the Liberals prepared to accept a treaty with the United States from the operation of which Great Britain will be excluded? They will have an opportunity to put the subject at the coming convention in Ottawa, and will make their position understandable by an explicit declaration. The policy of the Republican party of the United States is obvious, namely, to accept no treaty which does not involve a common tariff, and favored treatment in the Canadian market. That policy the Dominion Government has resolutely set its face against, believing with truth that it would inevitably imply immediate commercial and ultimate political annexation.

The Nation's Birthday.

(St. John Sun.)

TWENTY-SIX years is not a long period in the history of a country, but in this short life time the Dominion of Canada has accomplished wonders. A quarter of a century after the recognition of the independence of the United States, the republic was yet in a state of political chaos. The federal Government and the individual states were quarrelling over the extent of their respective powers. There was no real union of the different parts of the country. The leading public men were assassinating the character of each other, through anonymous pamphlets, and periodicals paid for this special work. Political freebooters were engaged in secret negotiations with the emissaries of foreign nations. When the President required money to meet the public services he did not know how or when it would be forthcoming, or whether it could be got at all. Debts to friendly foreign nations for money advanced in times of dire need were coolly repudiated or ignored. There was no coherence, and little public spirit in the nation. Such is the picture of the United States in the early years of the present century, as given by their own writers, such as Henry Adams, the historian, or the biographers of Jefferson, Burr, Madison, Hamilton and Adams. Out of this chaos has come, through much tribulation, the great nation which we have for our nearest neighbor, and which, with all its faults, cannot now be described as wanting in unity or strength or national spirit.

The Canada of to-day is in all things which go to make up a nation more like the United States since the reconstruction period than like the United States under the presidency of Jefferson or Madison. It required a century and a civil war to do for our neighbors politically what has been done for the Dominion of Canada in a quarter of a century of peaceful development. By purchase, occupation or treaty the republic in fifty or sixty years felt its way to the Pacific Coast. Canada, by purchase of territory and by negotiation, in three or four years extended its domain from ocean to ocean where the continent is wider. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was accomplished in less time and with less trouble than the construction of the first United States transcontinental railway over a much shorter distance. The Canadian provinces, which have been in federal relations, some for a year more than a quarter of a century, some for a shorter period, are to-day more in unison than the states of the union which have been in one republic over one hundred years. A dominion political convention can afford to pay less regard to sectional and local interests than a convention preceding the election of a president of the United States. Canada does not make international bargains subject to doubt as to whether they may not be repudiated by some section of the dominion. Canada is one country.

The commercial, industrial and financial progress of Canada during its short history as a nation has been greater on the whole than the framers of the dominion could have hoped. The population has increased from three millions to five millions in round numbers; the foreign trade from $140,000,000 to $250,000,000; the revenue from $14,000,000 to $40,000,000; miles of railway, from 2,250 to 15,000; passengers carried by rail, from 5,000,000 to 13,000,000 (gain since 1875); freight carried, from 5,000,000 tons to 22,000,000 tons (since 1875); number of post offices, from 3,600 to 8,300; number of letters handled, from 18,000,000 to 102,000,000; capital of chartered banks, from $30,000,000 to $60,000,000; deposits in chartered banks, from $33,000,009 to $150,000,000; deposits in government sayings banks, from $1,400,000 to $39,000,000; capital invested in manufactures, from $78,000,000 in 1871 to $329,000,000 in 1891; hands employed, from 188,000 to 343,000 in the same period; yearly wages, from $41,000,009 to $93,000,000; value of produce, from $221,000,000 to $447,000,000.

These facts are not new to all our readers. But they are true, and they are worth repeating. They show what the country has been doing since the union of the colonies. They offer grounds for large hope in the future.

Home Rule Bill.

GLADSTONE FOILS THE OPPOSITION WITH WEAPONS ONCE USED BY THEMSELVES.

LONDON, June 28.—Mr. Gladstone was cheered in the house of commons to-day when be announced that he should move to-morrow the adoption of a resolution to expedite the passage of the home rule bill. The galleries were packed.

When he entered the house almost perfect silence prevailed, but before he reached his seat a storm of cheers, repeated again and again, greeted him.

Shortly afterwards John W. Benn, (liberal) and Samuel Woods (labor) asked the questions, prior notice of which had been given to the house, in relation to closing the discussion of the home rule bill.

Then Mr. Gladstone made the announcement above referred to.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition, asked that the terms of the resolution be communicated to the opposition leaders before they were publicly stated in the house.

With subtle irony Mr. Gladstone informed Mr. Balfour that the resolution was based on the proposal made by the conservatives, by which the crimes act was rushed through parliament in 1887.

This reply evoked hearty laughter and a hurricane of cheers from the Irish benches.

secretary for Ireland, read the chief of the resolution. They are that the bill shall be reported by July 31, and shall be closured in four sections. Clauses 5 to 8 shall be discussed next week, clauses 9 to 26 the following week and clauses 27 to 40 the third week. Thereafter the financial clauses and any other new clauses shall be discussed.

Mr. Morley added that the government would not receive any dilatory motion, nor any motion to postpone a clause, unless the motion was made by the minister in charge of the bill. He mentioned other particulars of the method by which the bill would be expedited.

Mr. Gladstone declined to give the opposition longer than to-morrow to consider the terms of the resolution.

The sitting closed amid unbounded euthusiasm on the part of the Irish radical and liberal members.

LONDON, June 30.—In the house of commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone's resolution that the home rule bill shall be reported by July 31 and shall be closured in four sections, was carried by a vote of 299 to 267.

OBITUARY.

It is our sad duty to record to-day the death of Daniel McCormack of Narrow's Creek, which occurred at that place, on Wednesday last, the 28th. ult. Mr. McCormack was one of a family of twelve, six brothers and six sisters, of whom Mr. Ronald McCormack, of Narrow's Creek, is now the sole survivor. He was born in 1843 at the place where he died, his residence being on a portion of the old homestead. His father was John McCormack, and his mother Catherine McSwain. He was twenty years of age when his father died, leaving him fifty acres of land, this he increased and added to until he acquired in all, about seven hundred and fifty acres. He was one of the wealthiest, most extensive and best known farmers in King's County. He married Margaret Walker by, whom he had a family of ten, six sons and four daughters. Three sons and one daughter have been in California for some years past. The hospitality of Mr. McCormack's home was on a most extensive and generous scale, and there were few travellers in King's County, who did not, at some time or other, experience it. His widow and all his family survive him, and to them we extend our sincere sympathy in their bereavement. His funeral took place on Saturday morning the 1st. inst., and was very largely attended, there being upwards of one hundred carriages, besides a large number on foot. The body was enclosed in an elegant casket and was borne to St. George's Church in a hearse. The pall bearers were: Andrew Miller, Michael D. McCormack, John M. Nicholson, Duncan McLean, Donald McIntyre and John Kenny. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McLean, assisted by Revds. M. J. McMillan and J. P McGrath. After mass the *Libera* was sung and the absolution was pronounced over the remains, Rev. Father McMillan officiating. The altars and railing were appropriately draped for the occasion. The casket was borne from the church to the cemetery, preceded by the clergy singing the "*Benedictus.*" At the grave the last prayers were said by Father McMillan, and the mortal remains of a good man were consigned to the tomb. May his soul rest in peace.

President Cleveland has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of congress on August 7th.

Weak and fainting diseases by taking K. D. C. It renews the stomach to healthy action, a healthy stomach tones the system. Try K. D. C.

FARMERS COLUMN.

Care and Feeding of Dairy Cows.

R. S. KINGMAN, BEFORE THE WISCONSIN FARMER'S CONVENTION.

This brings us to the care of the dairy cow, one of the special topics to be considered, for without good care of the cow there is no profit in the dairy business. First of all you must make your cows comfortable in well-ventilated stables in all winter and stormy weather. No cow can do her best unless she is every way at ease. It is by no means necessary to have elaborate and costly stables, unless you can afford it. Then it is a pleasure of course and sometimes a little more convenient. Having the stable the next greatest consideration is how to fasten our cows therein so as to make them at ease and at the same time keep them clean. Many devices for cattle ties are in use but none of them are in my opinion perfect. Some give the cow too much latitude, and you cannot keep her clean; others keep the cow clean but keep her too closely confined so that she is ill at ease. I refer more particularly to the stanchion, especially the rigid stanchion, which should never be tolerated as a tie for dairy cows. Keep your cows well bedded for two reasons: First, it keeps them warm and comfortable in winter, and second, it keeps them clean. A good cow is of a nervous temperament; therefore on all occasions be careful not to excite her in any way. In driving cows to and from pasture never allow them to be hurried or worried by boys or dogs.

In the yard or stable never on any occasion kick or strike a cow or heifer, or prod her with a fork, but on all occasions be gentle and kind to her, no matter what she does. If you cannot control your temper so as to treat your cows as above described, then you have mistaken your calling and you had better sell out your dairy business. In your habits and methods of handling your cows be systematic and regular as to time. If you feed before you milk do so every time, for the cow expects it; otherwise your cow will be disappointed in not getting her feed first, and the chances are that she will not give down her milk fully and freely. When you commence to milk do not stop until you have finished to the last drop. Many cows will withhold their milk in whole or in part if the milker is not ready to take the milk when she is ready to give it down. Any unusual excitement at the time of milking will cause the cow many times to withhold her milk. Let each milker have his special cows to milk, and never change milkers unless you are obliged to do so. If from any cause or neglect a cow is made to shrink her flow of milk you never can get her back again to her normal flow until she has her next calf. Remember if you excite or ill-treat a cow you pay for it at the expense of impoverished milk.

Now as to feeding dairy cows there is no formula that I shall attempt to give you, for different farmers have different fodders and grain out of which to make up a ration. I assume that everyone knows that there is no food better than good pasture grass for cows in summer, supplemented perhaps with a light grain ration or some soiling crop when pasture grasses fail; and what I say about foods and rations applies more especially to winter feeding. I have never found anything better than wheat bran, ground oats, oil-cake meal, and corn-meal out of which to compound a grain ration for dairy cows. Rye, barley, peas, and perhaps other grains may be used in the grain mixture. Cows like a mixed ration of grain and do better on it than on any one kind. If cows are inclined to take on flesh leave out the corn-meal.

For fodder I know of nothing better or cheaper or better relished by cows than corn silage put up at proper time and manner. Of course corn silage is not recommended as an exclusive fodder ration, but once a day, say in the morning. At about to forty pounds to each cow, clover hay if possible, and early-cut timothy hay, and whatever rough fodder you have at hand. If you are obliged to feed timothy hay, cut it early; do not expect to get much milk from cows fed on ripe timothy hay. A cow should never be fed more than she will eat up clean. Where silage does not form part of the fodder ration I strongly recommend the feeding of roots of some kind at least once a day if possible; say, mangols, sugar-beets, carrots, parsnips, or potatoes. These are not recommended so much for their nutritive value as for their corrective qualities. I believe cows are less liable to have garget when fed once a day on succulent foods. Feed liberally; profits lie in the direction of liberal feeding. Dairy cows should have free access to salt. If not, they should be salted at least every other day.

It is well to bear in mind that a good cow in full flow of milk will eat and drink more than a working ox, or dry cow, or a fattening animal. Good cows have great powers of digestion and assimilation. The wonderful performers are wonderful eaters. The cow Princess 24, that made 46 lbs. of butter in seven days, the greatest weekly butter record of any cow known, ate forty-two quarts of ground feed per day, besides hay and roots. I do not assume that this is profitable feeding by any means; she was simply fed to see how much butter a cow could be made to give in a given time.

Assuming that a cow is a machine, you must not forget that there is a limit to her capacity, and this subject should be the great study of the dairyman. You will hardly be likely to find two cows in any one stable that should be treated alike in the manner of feeding. One cow you may find will commence taking on flesh, and if you attempt to force her milk production by feeding you will increase the fat and decrease the milk. This cow inclines to beef tendencies. This is the one you had better weed out the first time you have a cow to sell. In this same herd you may find another cow that is the genuine dairy cow. You may feed her up to the limit of her power of digestion and assimilation and she will not lay on a pound of flesh while giving milk but will respond liberally in milk for all food given her. This is the animal you may pin your faith to. She may not be the handsomest to look at but she is truly the dairy cow. She will either give you a large flow of milk of fair quality or a reasonable flow of milk rich in quality. But great care must be exercised in feeding this cow. She is usually a gormandizer; she never knows when she has enough and an overfeed may put her out of condition.

Cows in full flow of milk must of necessity drink a great deal of water; therefore warm the water in winter to about 60 to 65 deg. and then your cows will drink all they want at least once a day. But if water is very cold and the weather cold a cow will go sometimes a day or two without tasting water, and when compelled by thirst to drink will gorge herself with ice-water before she stops drinking, and then for the balance of the day will stand in the yard rounded up and shivering with the cold. Of course she has consumed the greater part of the feed given her in the morning to warm up the ice-water she drank and has nothing left to produce her usual amount of milk at evening, and without thinking the dairyman will wonder why his cow does not give more milk. To-day I wonder that all these years past I did not know and realize how much cheaper it is to warm water in cold weather for cattle with wood or coal instead of warming with hay and grain.

In conclusion I want to emphasize a few points already gone over. If a man has no natural liking for the dairy business my advice is do not attempt it, for the man must have some adaptation to the work or he will make a failure. He must be orderly and systematic in his methods, kind and gentle in the treatment of his cows. Cows to be profitable must be fed and handled with great regularity and all violent changes avoided. Perfect quiet and contentment is essential to the elaborating of milk by the cow. Again let me emphasize the importance of thorough methods in feeding. Weigh your milk often and test it and know exactly what your cows are doing, and weed out those that do not come up to your standard of a good cow. With my experience I am led to believe that the dairy business, with sound dairy thought and good dairy methods applied, will keep the farm in a better state of fertility, will lift more mortgages, and furnish the dairyman with a better living and more luxuries than any other ordinary branch of agricultural pursuits.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn has returned to New York from Rome.

Sir Adolph Caron arrived home from Europe Monday.

We had a pleasant call Friday from William Campbell Esq., M. L. C., Sea View.

Rev. Dr. Morrison Rector of St. Dunstan's College, is spending a short holiday in the Magdalen Islands.

Lt.-Col Irving, D. A. G., was banquetted at the Hotel Davies last evening by the militiamen of this district.

Dr A E Gallant, of Wellington, who has been spending a few days in the city, leaves for home to-morrow morning.

Very Rev. Mon. Connolly, of St. John, celebrated the 45th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on Sunday.

Mr. J. A. Nicholson, late Supt. of Education for this Province, but now Principal of Cote St. Antoine High School, Montreal is here on a holiday trip.

Mr. Daniel F. Morrison, who is pursuing his ecclesiastical studies at Brighton Seminary, Boston, Mass., arrived home Monday evening to spend his holidays.

Mr. Lucius O. Kelly has our congratulations on his appointment as locker and landing waiter in Her Majesty's Customs, vice Mr. Bernard McPhilips, superannuated.

S. E. Dawson, Esq., Queen's Printer, Ottawa, accompanied by his wife and three daughters arrived here Thursday evening. Mrs. Dawson and daughters intend spending the summer in this Province.

Josiah Wood, of Sackville, N B, M P for Westmorland Co, arrived here on Monday forenoon and left again for home the following day His business in this city was in connection with the proposed ferry service between Capes Tormentine and Traverse While in the city he was the guest of Senator Howlan.

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of the C. P. R. Winnipeg, late mechanical superintendent of the P. E. I. Railway, was in the city for several days last week, and left for home Friday morning. Thursday he paid a visit to the railway workshops, where all were delighted to see him. While in the city he was the guest of Mr. W. T. Hughan, Accountant & Auditor of the P. E. I. R.

We have again to congratulate another of St Dunstan's distinguished graduates, the Rev. Cornelius Campbell, D. D., Ph. D, who a few weeks ago, received the title of Doctor of Divinity, at the Propaganda College, Rome. Dr. Campbell, who is a brilliant young man, was raised to the priesthood last November. Since then he has been completing his course and will return home in August next. His field of labor will be in the Archdiocese of Halifax. [Collegium.

Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.

Stephen Brown vs. Albert Essory. Action for damages sustained by plaintiff, resulting from a collision on the highway between the carriages of plaintiff and defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for $60 damages. W. S. Stewart for plaintiff; J. H. Good and A. A. McLean for defendant.

The Grand Jury concluded work on the criminal cases engaging their attention, and reported as follows:

The Queen vs. Emily Luby. Indictment for perjury. No bill.

The Queen vs. William Larter. Indictment for attempt to procure abortion. A true bill.

The Queen vs. William Pearon. Indictment for housebreaking with intent to commit a felony. No bill.

John P. Joy, vs. Henry Graham—Action for debt. Tried before Mr. Justice Hodgson, without a jury. Verdict for plaintiff for $36.50. W. S. Stewart for plaintiff; R. R. Fitzgerald, Q. C., for defendant.

In re application of Joseph Smith for certiorari, the Court sets down Wednesday, 12th July, for hearing a motion to set aside an order dismissing the information.

Charles E. Robertson vs. John S. Morris—Action of account. Referred the award of F. L. Hazard.

John Bradley vs. Patk McGuigan—Referred by the Court to award of James Macdonald, Customs officer.

Donald McNeill vs. Angus N. Darrach—Action on promissory note. Tried before Mr. Justice Hodgson, without a jury. Verdict for plaintiff for $310.40. H. C. Macdonald for plaintiff.

John A. Nicholson vs. Robt. C. McLeod and another—Action of trover. Tried before Mr. Justice Hodgson, without a jury. The Court takes time to consider. Mr. Good for plaintiff; H. C. Macdonald for defendant.

THURSDAY, June 29.

Donald McKinnon vs. Alexander Wyand—Action for wages and for money paid, etc. Tried before Mr. Justice Hodgson without a jury. At the conclusion of the case Mr. Hodgson stated that the action should never have been brought, and gave judgment for the defendant. Mr. Good for the plaintiff, Mr. Davies, Q. C., for the defendant.

David Maxwell vs. Alexander Dixon—Action on promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $52 04. Davies, Q. C., for plaintiff; McLean for defendant.

Andrew Macdonald and others vs. Marshal Pacquet—Action on note and account. Judgment for plaintiff for $86.66. A. A. Macdonald for plaintiff; J. S. Macdonald for defendant.

John A. Matheson vs. John McKinnon and another—Action of ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff for whole of the lands claimed. Mr. McLean for plaintiff; H. C. Macdonald for defendant.

John McPhee vs. P P Gillis—Action of account. W S Stewart for defendant confessed for $400.

William Larter was placed in the dock this forenoon and the finding of the Grand Jury read over to him. He pleaded not guilty, and elected to be tried on Thursday next.

FRIDAY, June 30.

The Court stood adjourned this morning till 10 o'clock, at which time punctually Mr. Justice Hodgson took the bench, and after waiting some time for counsel and clients, struck two cases off the docket.

The jury panel was then called. Several of the jurymen failed to put in appearance, though summoned to attend at 10 o'clock. The Court ordered the absent jurors to be fined to the extent of docking their pay for this day.

Certain improvements are being made in the Courtroom for the convenience and comfort of jurors, and hereafter no persons whomsoever shall be permitted to occupy the seats on the southern side of the Court room, except jurors, during the jury trials.

The trial of A. C. Shaw for perjury is now engaging the attention of the Court. The Attorney General and L H Davies for the prosecution; W S Stewart and W A O Morson for defendant.

By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Liberal-Conservatives of the Third District of King's County are about preparing for the coming contest. The convention to choose candidates for the district will be held on Tuesday next.

A young man named Prowse met with a very painful accident Thursday afternoon at Duchemin's planing and sash factory. While working at the circular saw his right hand came in contact with it and the first three fingers were badly lacerated the third being almost completely severed from the member. The saw cut in a diagonal course from the base of the index finger. He was taken to the Charlottetown Hospital and his wounds dressed by Dr Conroy It was found necessary to amputate the third finger below the second joint The young man is doing well and expects to be around again shortly.

K. D. C. is especially prepared for the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia. Cure guaranteed. Try it and be convinced of its Great Merits.

Here is a Money Saver. Take advantage of it.

We Can Save you Money! The balance of June and July we are giving SPECIAL LOW PRICES —ON— Dress Goods, Mantles and Millinery.

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There is Nothing that Fits a Man Like His Skin.

Next to that his linder, next to that clothing made by D. A Bruce. We have a bewildering array of cloths from the best manufactures to select from.

If you never had the pleasure of wearing a garment made by us, give a trial order and you will be pleased with price and workmanship.

If you want a hat or anything in men's wear remember we have the newest shapes and best value in the city.

Readymade clothing of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE; better value than imported suits at $6.75 and upwards.

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