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all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA. A DOSE. For Female Complaints these Pills al Liver Pill.—Dr. T. H. Palmer, Montezuma, Ia. Dr. Wist, Iowa. Sold everywhere, or sent by IKER. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.
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Deafness in all stages. Recommend Write for illustrated descriptive book and prominent men and women who hearing them. They are secure while cure. Address, J. H. NICHOLSON, sep. 21 1y cow

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1885. VOL. XIV—NO. 16

THE HERALD.

Published Every Wednesday.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:

Macdonald's Building, West Side Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

THE HERALD

HAS NOW THE

Largest Circulation of any paper on this Island.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

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Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.

Remittances can be made by registered letter.

Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 6th day, 6h. 25m., p. m., N.
New Moon 14th day, 10h. 9m., p. m., N.
First Quarter 22nd day, 6h. 19m., a. m., N.
Full Moon 28th day, 11h. 48m., p. m., N.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets
		h. m.	h. m.		
1	Sun	7 28	4 59	7 58	8 19
2	Mon	27	5 1	9 8	8 51
3	Tues.	26	3	10 14	9 21
4	Wed	24	5	11 18	9 50
5	Thur	23	6	morn	10 20
6	Fri	21	8	0 19	10 52
7	Sat	19	9	1 18	11 25
8	Sun	18	10	2 13	aft 3
9	Mon	17	11	3 6	0 45
10	Tues	16	13	3 53	1 30
11	Wed	14	15	4 38	2 21
12	Thur	12	16	5 18	3 16
13	Fri	11	18	5 57	4 14
14	Sat	9	19	6 28	5 14
15	Sun	8	21	6 59	6 16
16	Mon	7	22	7 28	7 20
17	Tues	5	24	7 56	8 26
18	Wed	3	26	8 26	9 32
19	Thur	1	28	8 51	10 40
20	Fri	6 59	29	9 27	11 54
21	Sat	58	30	10 11	morn
22	Sun	56	31	10 57	0 56
23	Mon	55	33	11 50	2 3
24	Tues	52	34	aft 50	3 6
25	Wed	51	36	1 58	4 3
26	Thurj	49	37	3 9	4 52
27	Fri	47	38	4 22	5 36
28	Sat	6 45	5 40	5 34	6 13

Norman's

Electric Belt Institution
(ESTABLISHED 1874).
4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.
Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Lame Back,
and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these
Belts, Bands and Insoles.
Circulars and Consultation Free.
April 2, 1883—1y

SULLIVAN & McNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES — O'Halloran's Building Great George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
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jan17 1884

M. HENNESSY.

Furniture Dealer,
No 35 Great George St., Charlottetown.
All kinds of Furniture made to order at the lowest rates.
Undertaking attended to in all its branches, either in town or country, cheaper than ever. Caskets and Coffins, latest styles, always on hand.
Charlottetown, March 19, 1884—1y

McLEOD, MORSON & McQUARRIE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Office in Old Bank,
[UP STAIRS.]
Charlottetown, February 27, 1884.

Apples. Apples. Apples.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,
79 Queen St., London, E.C.,
WILL be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view to Autumn and Spring business.
They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances.
August 6, 1884—9m

MARK WRIGHT & CO

1885. —ARE— 1885.

Better prepared than ever before to give the BEST VALUE in every description of

FURNITURE,

All manufactured on their premises by first-class workmen, and warranted second to none.

They have in stock 3,000 CHAIRS of various designs, and will sell them at prices to suit the hard times.

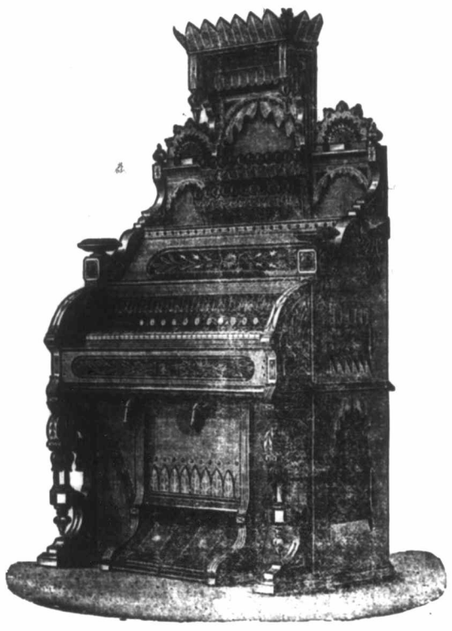
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, WASHSTANDS, LOOKING-GLASSES, MATTRASSES, PICTURE MOULDING, PARLOR SETS, BEDROOM SETS, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

Remember we cannot be undersold.

Undertaking Department a Specialty.

MARK WRIGHT & Co.
Kent Street, Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1884.

MILLER BROTHERS.



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Accordeons, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, Violin Strings,
SELLING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
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MILLER BROTHERS, Queen Street,
Dealers in Pianos, Organs & Sewing Machines.
Charlottetown, Dec. 24, 1884.

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PRINTER,
Book-Binder and Stationer,
IS NOW OPENING IN HIS
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QUEEN SQUARE,
A large assortment of English and American
STATIONERY & SCHOOL BOOKS,
and will give special attention to the Manufacture and Printing of all kinds of
Business Blank Books and Forms,
—SUCH AS—
LEGAL BLANKS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS, RULING, &c., &c.
And also, Wedding and Mourning Stationery, in
INVITATIONS, WEDDING CARDS, BRIDE CAKE BOXES, VISITING CARDS, BALL PROGRAMMES, MEMORIAL CARDS, MOURNING NOTE, and ENVELOPES, &c.
G. H. HASZARD,
Dec. 17, 1884. SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE

CONSUMPTION!

FRASER'S
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
is now looked upon by the leading Physicians of Prince County as
A STANDARD REMEDY
IN THE TREATMENT OF
COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS
Wasting Diseases of Children, &c.
It contains 65 per cent. of Pure Cod Liver Oil, the taste and smell of which are so thoroughly disguised, that the youngest children not only take it readily, but look eagerly for more.
Cheaper than any other Emulsion made, only 80 cents per pint.
JAMES A. FRASER,
(Opposite Sinclair, Minto & Stewart's.)
Summerside, Jan. 7, 1885.

THE
North British & Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.
Subscribed Capital, $9 733,432.00
Paid up Capital, 1,216 667.00
Transacts every description of Fire, Life, and Annuity Business on the most favorable terms.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances may be effected at the lowest current rates.
Insurance upon Public and Private Buildings effected on especially favorable terms.
G. W. DeBLOIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island,
Office, No. 35 Water St., Charlottetown.
December 17, 1884. 1y

DR. P. CONROY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Great George Street,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Feb. 13, 1884—1y

Consignments Solicited.
R. O'DWYER,
Commission and General Merchant
FOR SALE OF P. E. ISLAND PRODUCE,
289 Water Street,
St. John's Newfoundland.
In connection with the above is Captain English, who is well known in P. E. Island, who will take special charge of all consignments, and will also attend to the chartering of vessels for the carrying trade of Prince Edward Island.
Mr. O'Dwyer calls attention to the fact that he is possessed of superior wharf and warehouse accommodation, and is prepared to guarantee every satisfaction.
January 16, 1884.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned is prepared to attend to LAND SURVEYING, either in town or country. Having had over thirty years' experience, he can guarantee satisfaction.
Residence—Sydney Street, next to the residence of W. H. Findley, Esq., Charlottetown.
THOMAS HICKEY.
May 21, 1884—1 yr

AT A BARGAIN.
The Subscriber offers for sale
AT A BARGAIN,
THAT valuable Farm of *One Hundred and Five* acres, situate in *Brookvale, on the Old Tryon Road,* formerly owned by Francis Hagan, and now occupied by Bernard Kiggins.
There are a good Dwelling House and two large Barns on the premises.
Seventy-five acres of the land are clear and fit for cultivation, the remainder is covered with excellent wood. Possession may be had whenever required. Good title given and easy terms for payment. Apply to
GEORGE ALLEY.
Nov. 26, 1884.

GROCERY & TEA HOUSE.
Monaghan's Brick Building,
WEST SIDE QUEEN ST.
THE Subscriber has always in stock choice brands of FLOUR, and the best quality of TEA, MEAL, MOLASSES, COFFEE, SUGAR.
Also, all first-class GROCERIES at the lowest possible prices.
P. MONAGHAN.
Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—1y

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. apl 19 1yr.

An Alarming Disease Afflicting a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be preserved in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healty condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully
(Signed) R. Turner.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary Street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.

Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully,
(Signed) John H. Lightfoot.

15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Heeler, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life. Yours truly,
(Signed) N. Webb,
Mr. White. Chemist, Calne.

September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steady increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist,
To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydvil.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. Bowker.
To A. J. White, Esq.

For sale by the Apothecaries Hall Co., Druggists, Charlottetown; and by A. J. White, Ld., Branch Office 67 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*
The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.
The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FOR THE
WHISKERS
Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.
PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS
OF
Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,
the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.

N. J. CAMPBELL,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries, Fruit and Seeds,
UPPER QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.
Agent for P. E. Island for the Commercial Union (Fire) Assurance Company of London, England; the British Empire Life Assurance Company of London, England.
Correspondence and Consignments solicited. Returns promptly made.
oct 8—1y

Bad Books and Flashy Literature in Home and School.

The school may improve the intellectual health of the home. A healthful taste for reading, early formed in school, will foster the habit of home reading—of having a good book always at hand for odd moments. That is a habit of inestimable value. Youth thus learn to regard books as their friends. Hence, choice books are the best presents for children. The ownership of books increases their power over the child's mind and intensifies his interest in them. He has gained a love for literature who can say with Fenelon, "If all the towns of the world were laid at my feet, in exchange for my books and love of reading, I would spurn them all;" or with Gibbon, "A taste for books is the pleasure and glory of my life. I would not exchange them for all the gold of the Indies."

The teacher needs not only to awaken a love of books, but to guide in their selection. Bad books and papers abound as do also the proofs of their pernicious influence. The managers of all the railways in Connecticut a dozen years ago promised me that the New York *Police Gazette* and Boston *Police News* and kindred papers should not be sold in their trains or stations. A proper presentation of the subject would probably secure a similar agreement from the managers of all American railways. Pretending to be "Chronicles of the Week," they are, in fact, contributors to the brothel.

These papers and the kindred dime novels abound in highly-spiced stories of highway men, desperadoes, gamblers, pirates and like heroes, whose marvelous feats, outrages, dare-devil achievements and successes (for they always succeed) set forth reckless crimes under a false glamour. The homely virtues of industry, economy, filial piety, and temperance are ridiculed and in their place is fostered a rage for wild adventure, an ambition to play the desperado, see the world, try luck and win the prizes of daring. The language of those books, always full of "blood and thunder stories," is flashy, slangy, low and without literary merit. The many stories in the style of Peck's Bad Boy, may, perhaps, be a little less vicious and pernicious. It is an old motto that no man ever had a better friend than a good book, and no viper more deadly ever came into a family than a bad book.

In one of the illustrated papers is a cartoon representing an infant in the cradle, one hand grasping a bowie-knife and the other a revolver, a shot-gun lies across the cradle and its crevices are full of other knives and pistols. A tube in the baby's mouth shows that its nourishment is drawn from a huge bottle labeled "Dime Novels," "Bloody Ben," "Ike, the Indian Killer." Fed on such stimulants, its hair fitly stands on end and its features show a savage ferocity.

Jesse Pomeroy, the Boston boy fiend, convicted of torturing and killing three little children, said "he did it just for the fun of the thing," and that "the book he liked best was 'Buffalo Bill.'" *The Boys of New York*, claiming a circulation of 50,000, is garnished with pictures of hags, highwaymen, and cut-throats. *The New York Boys' Weekly* may not be fouled with smut, and yet prove most mischievous. In such stories as "Dashing Dick, the King of Highwaymen," "Detective Dan," and "Corkey, or the Tricks and Travels of a Supe," the exploits of robbers and burglars are the models for imitation and the proofs of a manly and chivalrous character. Such books and papers are extensively sold in shops, or furnished free in barber-shops. If a school should be set up to teach the art of pocket-picking, burglary and robbery, the police would promptly interfere, and yet that would be harmless compared with the influence of the newsdealer who is poisoning the minds of our youth with bad books and papers. Let public sentiment be properly aroused and this evil will be suppressed.

We should fight this bad literature with the good. Children have no natural appetite for books that are flashy and insipid. They may be so trained that a feeble and vulgar style will disgust them. The bar-room billingsgate will nauseate those who appreciate a refined diction. It is fortunate that many of our most gifted authors are now writing charming books for children. To guard against the trashy and corrupting papers, the home should be supplied with some suitable juvenile journal.—*Educational Courant.*

Unsound Literature.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—While willing at all times to give every due acknowledgment to the encouragers of education, I have my duty as a parent to perform and think parents can never be too careful of what style of literature reaches the opening minds of their children, and also beware that no insidious poison is instilled into their youthful minds through the medium of poetry of questionable morality, no matter how fine the language of it may be. I saw lately in the hands of a Catholic scholar a copy of "Marmion," which contains on pages 11, 33, 43 and 176, descriptions which, if true, would tend to bring our religion into contempt; but fortunately they are only poetical fancies, yet they are dangerous to a young person; and on page 267, "Reflections on the Revolution in France," it is asserted that the clergy were generally depraved, and that the Hierarchy were openly corrupt and brought religion into contempt. This is a dangerous falsehood, as history tells us that these very men died bravely for religion and order when the dreadful revolution swept over France.

Prines are good things, but by all means let them not be the vehicles to convey any dangerous ideas to the minds of the young, who will naturally devour with interest every word contained in them.

Yours truly,
Lot 36, Feb. 12, 1885. OWEN MORE

Letter from Hon. Mr. Campbell.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR,—I observe by the *Patriot* of the 3rd inst., that Mr. Davies has again been airing his eloquence, though in rather a modest way. Instead of summoning a public meeting, as a representative of the people ought to do, where the men he undertakes to abuse could meet him face to face, he quietly calls a meeting of what he terms the "Junior Reform Association," where he has full license to indulge in his usual extravagant and incorrect statements without fear of contraction.

Mr. Davies' statement that, "to the young men of this country they must look for the success of the Liberal party" is I think nearly correct. He must feel that the men now acting on the political stage, as standard bearers of that party, are and have been great failures, and that before they can expect to achieve any success, the rump of the old Liberal party and the fossil Tories which at present compose the combination nicknamed "Reformers," will have to pass away, and be replaced by men of more progressive views.

Mr. Davies next divides the history of this country into "three epochs." He tells that "whenever we see the rights of the people wrested from them, there is always a Tory leading the Government," and "that every outrage committed against the people is done when a Conservative Government is in power"—but he fails to tell us who those men are, or what these outrages were. I would like to know from Mr. Davies if the days he refers to were those when the Daviesez, the Yeos, the Beers, the Peters and the Lairds, the old extreme Tories, whom he now delights to call Liberals, were in power. It surely must have been, for we find the very same men, who now call themselves Liberals, pursuing the same course at the present time, using every means in their power to obstruct and defeat every progressive measure introduced into the legislature.

Who then, has Mr. Davies at the present time as political associates? and who are the men who now return what he is pleased to term "Liberals" to Parliament? The same old Tory faction which Mr. Davies so strongly denounces. Most certainly they are. But where do we find the real progressive Liberals? the men who were raised up and who fought under the banner of the great chieftains of Liberalism—Coles and Whelan? Do we find them amongst the Tory and old smooth-bore combination which now calls itself Liberal? No; but we find them in the ranks of the Liberal-Conservative Party, still true to the principles of their great leaders, endeavoring to carry progressive measures in the interests of the country. As it was then in the days of that grand old Liberal party, so it is now. The wheels of progress are attempted to be clogged by this old fossil Tory combination calling themselves "Liberals." Oh, shades of Coles and Whelan! could you but rise now and behold the men who pretend to be your standard bearers, you would disown your followers, and disavow the mongrel combination made up of the remnants of the two old parties of the day when you so successfully fought the battles of your country.

But supposing we had a change in our Local Government, who would be the leader? Would it not be one of those horrid Tories, whom you so strongly denounce? It surely would be, as there is no other man in the present Opposition who is capable of taking charge; and I very much doubt if he would undertake to carry on a government unless he had some better material than now surrounds him in the present legislature. Would Mr. Yeo then be guilty of all those outrages which Mr. Davies lays to his charge? I do not think he would. There is another hope I have in the interest of the country, viz: That the present leader of the Opposition has too much sound sense to try to form a government, much less to carry on the public business of the country, with the material at present in his hands, and that consequently the conduct of public affairs would still devolve upon a man trained in the old Liberal school, who is carrying out their principles and who has so successfully led the present government, and managed the business of this country for the last six years.

But those companions of Mr. Davies, those horrid Tories, spent all our money after Confederation, brought the country into ruin and would not listen to Mr. Davies' warning nor take his advice. He succeeded in driving them from power, and he became leader of a government. What did Mr. Davies? Did he attempt any reforms to reduce the expenditure? Did he follow the same course as leader of a government, which he advocated when in opposition? Did he reform the Civil Service and reduce its cost as he promised to do? No! but he launched out still more extravagantly than did his predecessors. He expended large amounts of money and levied a very large amount of direct taxes upon the people. He collected in the year 1877 the enormous amount of $58,477 in taxes which came directly from the pockets of the poor people of this country, and in 1878 he levied $48,801 more. Mr. Davies came into power in September, 1876, with a balance of $40,000 to the credit of the Province, and, after an inglorious career of a little over two years, after having collected nearly $100,000 in direct taxation, he went out of office leaving a deficit of $73,000 as a fitting memorial of his great ability and financial skill as a leader of a Government.

Oh! but he built an Asylum. Did he? But who paid for it? The present Government paid for the construction of the Asylum after they came into power, amongst other liabilities which Mr. Davies left them to pay. Mr. Davies says his opponents denounced the foundation of the Asylum, and told political lies about the contract. Where were the lies, Mr. Davies? Did you not appoint a committee of your own supporters to investigate the matter? and did you not get your own men as inspectors of the work? Did those men not condemn your foundation? and did they not cause a large portion of it to be pulled down and rebuilt? Still you have the cheek to stand on a public platform and denounce these statements as political lies. The people of this country are not so short in their memories as you would wish them to be, and are quite intelligent enough to understand these matters. Oh! but the present Government kept on that obnoxious Assessment Act until they had to face the people. True—we kept on the Assessment Act; and during the three years we were in power, we collected $76,930, or only $18,423 more than Mr. Davies wrung from the people in one year. What did we collect it for? To pay a portion of the debts contracted by him when leading the Government, for the amount we collected was not sufficient to meet what was due on the Asylum contract and what should have been paid on the public works in 1878, to say nothing of the $23,000 due the teachers, and other bills which he left as a legacy to his successors.

Oh! Mr. Davies says the Government is $40,000 in debt. Mr. Davies is a good guesser, but generally wide of the mark. But granting his statement is true, that would be $18,000 less than the direct taxes which he wrung from the people in 1877, and $8,801 less than he levied in 1878, and $33,000 less than the amount by which he ran the country in debt in two years, after having collected nearly $100'000 direct from the pockets of the people. We have been managing the affairs of this country for three years without one dollar of taxation, not even the old land tax, and we have been paying $100,000 yearly for education, while Mr. Davies with his enormous taxation in 1877 of $58,477, paid only $86,000 and after levying $48,801 of taxes in 1878, paid only $68,000 for Education. We have paid off all his old liabilities, we have kept up the public service as efficiently, if not more so, than Mr. Davies, and made more improvements in our highways than were done under his administration. These figures tell their own tale, and, to my mind, prove most conclusively who are the most competent men to conduct the public affairs of this country—the old fossil Tories and the remnant of the Liberal party which now surround Mr. Davies, or the great Liberal-Conservative party, composed of the moderate and progressive men of the original parties who at present rule the destinies of this Dominion.

But Mr. Davies makes another grave charge against the present Government. All the public offices, he says, are in confusion. He knows this statement is incorrect; but there was a time when the public offices of this country were in confusion, and that was at the close of the year 1878, when Mr. Davies was Leader of the Government; when his extravagant policy had brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy; when poor men, who had honestly earned their money upon the public highways and bridges could not get paid; when public contractors were paid interest on their money which was justly due, so as to let it lie over until the opening of a new year; when the government could only pay three quarters of the teachers' salaries; when public clamor became so great that Mr. Davies had to resort to the very doubtful means of opening a suspense account, of paying amounts in the Auditor's office which should have been paid in the Public Works office, in order that his disgraceful financial position might not be known, and that his unparalleled extravagance might be hidden for a time from the public gaze.

"Oh," says Mr. Davies. "Tories are not prudent or cautious men." I suppose Mr. Davies speaks from experience of the old Tory crowd with which he is associated, and he certainly ought to be an admitted authority upon that point. But if these qualifications are not necessary to make a good Tory, I think he should take a first prize, for a more imprudent and incautious man never led a government in this country.

My advice to Mr. Davies is that when next he wishes to air himself on the platform he let local politics alone, as his course as a local leader will not bear inspection; and if his course as a Dominion representative is not more successful and brilliant, I predict for him a very short career.

Apologizing for trespassing so much on your valuable space,

I remain yours, &c.,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
Public Works Department, Feb. 10, 1885

Conservative Organization.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR,—Through your columns I wish to call the attention of the supporters of the Liberal Conservative Party in King's County to the necessity of forming an association in this County for the dissemination and advancement of the views held by the party that has, in the past, proved itself to be one that has our interests as a Province most at heart.

The desirability of union and co-operation is well known among all trades and professions, and nowhere can so much be effected by organization and co-operation as where questions that affect the public interests of a country or province are concerned.

The Opposition or Grit Party are alive to the necessity of combining, and they are using every effort to perfect their organization, in order that they can, by specious arguments and misrepresentation, delude the people into supporting their candidates, so that, when the next campaign is opened, they may be in a position to follow up the temporary advantage they secured in 1882.

Many important questions affecting the vital interests of this Island require earnest consideration, and it is our duty, as well-wishers of the Province, to see that the hands of our representatives are strengthened in demanding our rights from the Dominion Government; and in no way can our feelings and views be better exhibited than by the formation of a Liberal Conservative Association for King's County.

It is unnecessary for me to recount the many advantages that will accrue from the formation of such an Association, as it is well known that "he who is prepared for battle is thrice armed," or to say that it is necessary that the work of organization and preparation for the next political campaign be not deferred until the eleventh hour, when the contest has commenced.

Cannot a meeting be held at Georgetown, at the February term of the Supreme Court, where gentlemen from all parts of the County could attend without much inconvenience, and when steps could be taken to appoint officers and an Executive Committee for each section of the County?

If such a meeting is called, let the friends of the Party in each polling division meet together and select their delegates to attend the Association, so that the work accomplished may be neither sectional nor local, but the united expression of the views of Liberal Conservatives in the County.

Yours respectfully,
A LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE.
Cardigan, King's Co., Feb. 10, 1885.

He Always Said Grace.

"How many of your parents, children, say grace?" asked Miss Maggie, the Sunday school teacher.

"Please miss, what's them?" asked an overgrown girl in a last year's hat.

"Why Etta," exclaimed the teacher, "is it possible you don't know what grace is? Doesn't your father say something before you begin to eat?"

"Oh!" responded the girl, with a glow of intelligence; "yes, miss, he does; he always says: 'Don't make hogs of yourselves; that's all the butter there is in the house!'"

There is great distress among the laboring class in Detroit; hundreds of mechanics are out of employment.