THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891.

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

THE CIVIC ELECTION.

ELECTORS of Charlottetown, "who love justice and hate iniquity," you are expected to go to the polls to-day and vote against the new City bill. We have already pointed out the reasons why it should be rejected.

The Guardian, true to its mission, is making a desperate effort to hoodwink the electors. It says "creed has no place in civic affairs" and that "the religious cry is abandoned." At the same time it publishes in its columns a report of the Sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Brewer, wherein he urges his hearers to exert themselves in this day's election. Nor is that all, we are informed that ministers of different Protestant denominations have been canvassing, from house to house, in favor of the act. And it may be depended upon that, in the secret lodge rooms plans have been made by which, if possible, members of certain religious denominations shall be disfranchised.

Are you willing to hand the control of the affairs of this city over to these bigots, who care not what crimes men may be guilty of, if only, on the pretense of being temperance advocates, they can ostracize the Catholics? We have too much confidence in the fair-minded electors of Charlottetown to believe such a thing will be permitted, and it will be strange if those who have recourse to such desperate means to perpetrate an injustice will not meet with their deserts and have their unjust bill defeated.

THE GUARDIAN'S FEEBLE CRY.

SINCE our last talk to the Guardian our contemporary has presented a rather sorry spectacle. It has been completely at sea. All that its addlepated editor has been able to accomplish in the shape of a reply is to make a reference to a typographical error, quote several extracts from the HERALD and utter a few more of his base falsehoods. It is really amusing to notice with what evident pleasure he appropriates the ideas he picks up from others. He, doubtless thinks that by tricks of this kind he may be able to hide from the public the barrenness of his little intellect. He appears to be what Nicholas Flood Davin would call a large man in small things; but a mighty small man in large things. Proved, by one of our contemporaries, to be a plagiarist of the meanest stamp, convicted of falsehood, stripped of his borrowed plumage, he is in a sad plight. Thus reduced he felt that unless he made a desperate attempt at something he would be like Othello, his occupation would be gone.

Wondering round in a half-dazed state he seized on the mighty expedient of rehabilitating himself by means of a typographical error. Of course, there is no one with any knowledge of newspaper work, but knows that, now and then, no matter how careful you may be, an error of the types will occur. No critic with any pretensions to common judgment will pay the least attention to such a thing; but, be it remembered, the editor of the Guardian cannot be classed among those having any common judgment. In our last issue a *g* happened to get into the place of a *c* thus making the word *discusing* spell *disgusing*. A few papers were struck off before the error was detected and corrected. The Guardian happened to get one of the uncorrected ones, and it must have been a regular wind-fall for the editor, as without it he would have had very little to say. Were we disposed to take notice of such things, most of our time would be occupied pointing out the typographical errors of the Guardian. For instance it has such words as these in the few last numbers: *haue, nonsenfical, meesing.* The editor will likely be able to tell the public what these words mean. Last week, having worked himself into a passion, the editor of the Guardian declared there was no *epitaph* sufficiently severe to hurl at the HERALD. It would be a dreadful thing to see epitaphs flying round indiscriminately. We paid no attention to these trifles, and would not have mentioned them now, had not the Guardian writer showed his smallness by his reference to the word already alluded to. We think it probable he intended to say *epithet*, and we will not be so unkind as to imagine he did not know the difference in meaning of the two words. The most charitable construction we can put upon it is that he had *epitaph* on the brain. He doubtless thought the time was fast approaching when his journalistic epitaph would have to be written, and he was wondering what it should be.

He unblushingly reiterates his statement that there are no Protestants in the liquor traffic. Everybody knows that this business is not confined to any religious denomination. We could easily point out to him at least ten Protestants in the city who sell liquor. But his most unmitigated lie is the statement that the HERALD is the organ of the rumsellers and that the editor is in league with those people. He very well knows these statements to be base lies; we have so stated before, and we challenge him to produce one jot or tittle of proof of his charge. No one knows better than the liquor dealers themselves that we are not their organ. We have time and again refused to insert their advertisements, and that is more than the Guardian can say. We trust we have made this so clear for him that he can understand it, and that we will not be under the necessity of telling him that he is an unmitigated liar or using some such strong language.

The trouble with the editor of the Guardian and his little coterie of abettors is, that we exposed their hypocrisy and let the light of day in on their vile plottings. It was like hunting a nest of bees, when immediately out would come a brood of buzzing wasps. When they saw the prop knocked from under them, and that they had not a leg to stand upon, they immediately shouted he is a "rummy." Well, every body knows that is the plausible argument. You may be guilty of the most horrible indecencies; you may lie, you may steal; but keep it in the dark, and in public shout "temperance" and you please them. But let anyone oppose their notions of how things should be done, and at once he is dubbed a "rummy." Certainly that is a most powerful argument. These creatures are like the worm in the kernel of a nut, they are wholly incapable of conceiving an idea of anything broader than what comes with, in their own limited range of vision and when they are roused from their semi-conscious state they find themselves incapable of using any argument in behalf of their sinister designs and they instinctively shout "rummy."

It is certainly rich for the Guardian to tell of the "prominent" and "respectable" Catholics who approve of what it says on the question, at present, under discussion. Just imagine Catholics giving their confidence to a journal that never looses an opportunity of maligning their religion and ridiculing their practices. A journal whose principle reason for existence seems to be to insult Catholics. Did we so desire we could mention dozens of respectable Protestants who commended us for the course we pursued; but that is a matter to which we consider it unnecessary to refer.

The Guardian quotes a long extract from the HERALD and keeps it standing in its columns. The quotation is that portion of our article of last week wherein we intimated that there was a report going the rounds that some members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union were in the habit of taking a drop. We congratulate the Guardian for keeping this extract in its columns. It is about the only thing in the paper worth reading. If it would quote more liberally from the HERALD it would have more truth in its columns. Besides by keeping this before the people the Guardian tacitly admits the truth of the report that these "ladies" drink, having made no attempt to deny it. In this way the report will get a little wider circulation, as we take it for granted, there are a few dozen Guardians sold every day, judging from the persistency with which it is hawked round the streets.

The ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union seem to so appreciate our reference to them that it would be unjust on our part to close this article without submitting some suggestions for their guidance. We would recommend that they adopt the "Rhymes for the Times" as a part of their exercises. They could sing them alternately with "Greenland's Icy Mountains," and thus, in some degree break the monotony. They don't go too bad to the air of "Annie Rooney." Thus:

"Little Guardian Bennie
Running up and down,
With his nice old ladies,
Seeks to rule our town."

EXPOSURE OF GRIT BOODLERS.

THE investigations going on at Ottawa have unearthed some revelations which throw consternation into the Grit ranks. During the first stages of the Tarte-McGreevy affair, and especially while the immaculate Owen Eugene Murphy was giving his evidence before the privileges and elections committee, the Grits were jubilant, and their press published all kinds of wild, exaggerated and ridiculous statements, to the effect that the Government was "tottering", and that those against whom charges were instituted should resign. Yes, and the leading scandal hunters of the Party, such as Edgar, Davies and Amyot, were almost beside themselves with excitement. When their pet Murphy was undergoing cross examination at the hands of Mr. Osler, these exponents of Gritism were continually bobbing up and down, in the committee room to protect their innocent friend, Mr. Murphy, from being entrapped into making contradictory statements. Mr. Murphy had a very convenient memory, to say the least; but this did not prevent him from placing himself in a most unenviable position before the world, by the time Mr. Osler was through with him.

The later proceedings before the committee have brought about quite a change in the conduct of some of the most ardent supporters of Mr. Tarte, and no doubt, by this time, they would wish that the investigation had never taken place. Particularly is this the case since the defence commenced the examination of their witnesses.

The first staggerer the Grits got was when it came out in evidence, not by the defense, but by the prosecution, that three thousand dollars of the money alleged to have been taken by Thomas McGreevy and his friends, had gone to assist in the election of Colonel Rhodes, Mr. Mercier's commissioner of Crown Lands in the Quebec Government. Later on, when Mr. Larkin, head of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., was on the stand it came out that he was a Grit, president of the Lincoln Grit association, and a stockholder of the Globe newspaper. It was shown that when his firm had the Esquimault dock contract, the Globe wrote something unfavorable to them; but Mr. Larkin applied to Mr. Jas. D. Edgar, chief wire-puller of the Grits, and machine politician, as his friend John Charleton called him, to intercede for him with the Globe, of which he, Mr. Edgar was a director. Immediately afterwards the Globe changed its tune, and not another word was heard unfavorable to the contractors.

The other day, when Thomas McGreevy, M. P., was giving his evidence before the committee, he showed that Mr. Tarte, prosecutor in the case had received no less than three thousand dollars of the money alleged to have been spent for election purposes. Mr. Tarte was not able to deny the statement, and later evidence goes to show that the whole case is likely to collapse and that Mr. Tarte will resign his seat, which he promised to do if he did not make good his charges against McGreevy and Langevin.

The greatest sensation of all is caused by a scandal unearthed before the railway committee of the Senate. This committee had under consideration a bill granting certain powers to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company. During the discussion it came to light that there was some crookedness in connection with the construction of this road, as far as it had gone. Then the solicitor of a bank in which money for the building of the road had been deposited came before the committee when it was discovered that it was likely to be proven that, of $280,000 voted by the Quebec Legislature for the building of this road, $100,000 had been spent by Mr. Mercier and his friends for political purposes, in the Province of Quebec. When these revelations came to light, the Grit members of the Senate committee tried all kinds of schemes to burk enquiry into the scandal; but it is likely to be sifted to the bottom, and the public will know who are the boodlers in the Province of Quebec.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Guardian's Ottawa news is of the most one-sided and Gritty nature; but then, the Guardian is an independent paper! It is incapable of giving anything but the most garbled and partizan account of a civic meeting; but of course, that is "equal rights."

MR. DAVIES, M. P., says the Empire, is an example of the tongue running away with the man. When he says the reciprocity offer is 1874 involved discrimination against Britain he gives the lie direct to the late Hon. George Brown, who said in the Senate, March 8th, 1875: "It was perfectly understood from the opening of the negotiations that no article could be free from duty in regard to the United States that was not free with regard to Great Britain, and nothing else was ever contemplated for a moment." The late Mr. Brown carried much more weight with the Liberal party than Mr. Davies does or ever will do, and his word goes a good deal further, too.

ALTHOUGH there is much buoyancy of opinion in the United States concerning the financial situation there, and no dearth of explanatory statement of the cause of the unsatisfactory condition, still in some quarters no disposition is visible to belittle the facts as they appear. The New York Chronicle says: "American credit in Europe remains at a very low ebb; no one wants our stocks, while our bond market is absolutely lifeless, and though prices, especially in view of the larger crops and larger earnings, are unusually low, marvellous, few investors at home or abroad are tempted to buy."

THE Ottawa Journal (independent), comparing the conduct of the Dominion government in the McGreevy enquiry with that of the opposition leaders in respect to the Mercier, Pacaud, Langelier boodle charges, says: The government has shown a creditable and wise disposition to let the fullest light be thrown on the subjects in hand, adding that a striking contrast to this spirit was shown by the Opposition in the senate. The Journal says that the liberals in the senate fiercely opposed and unanimously voted against the proposition to examine into a probable ugly fraud involving a charge of stealing $175,000. "Are we," it enquires, "to infer that the liberal party which professes such anxiety for government purity at Ottawa, is quite prepared to condone government impurity in Quebec? Is the liberal party shocked only at the iniquities of conservatives? If so, the party shows bad judgment."

TWO LETTERS.

The most damaging thing proven against Sir Hector Langevin in the investigation now in progress at Ottawa is the authorship of the following letter, written to a contractor upwards of nine years ago:

JUNE 17, 1882.

DEAR PETERS,—You promised to send me something about the elections. Will you kindly do so to-day.

H. L. LANGEVIN.

No election can be carried without a considerable legitimate expenditure and it is unfortunate that few elections are contested without illegitimate expenditures of various kinds. Our grit friends who are howling so briskly just now about Sir Hector's wrong doing cannot have forgotten a letter written by one of their party leaders in 1872, just previous to the defeat of Sir John Macdonald's government on the Pacific scandal cry. This letter was as follows:

TORONTO, Aug. 19, 1872.

Hon. John Simpson, President Ontario Bank.

MY DEAR SIR,—The fight goes bravely on . . . We have expended our strength in aiding outlying counties and helping our city candidates, but a Bee Preu has to be made on Saturday and Monday for the East and West divisions . . . We therefore make our GRANDSTAND on Saturday. There are but half a dozen people that CAN COME DOWN HANDSOMELY, and we have all we can possibly do, and we have to ask a few outsiders to aid us. WILL YOU BE ONE? I have been urged to write you, and comply accordingly. Things look bright in Quebec.

Faithfully yours,
GEORGE BROWN.

After the advent of the grits to power, Mr. Simpson's bank was specially favored with government non-interest bearing deposits and other profitable favors. At the time the late George Brown penned his famous "Big Push" letter his newspaper and his party friends were disclaiming against the corrupt acts of Sir John's government and proclaiming their own purity. They ran the election that followed the downfall of Sir John's government on the special cry of purity and the election contestation that followed showed a degree of corruption in Ontario especially that has never been equalled, before or since. There is one thing in Sir Hector's favor—he is not a hypocrite.—*Monetor Times.*

The Seaside Hotel.

Each succeeding year adds to the fame of our Island Province as a summer resort. Those who once come here and enjoy our salubrious climate and health-giving atmosphere love to return and bring their friends with them. Among the places affording the most pleasure as well as the greatest advantages in the way of comfort and convenience the

SEASIDE HOTEL

at Rustico beach stands easily first. This hotel is about eighteen miles from Charlottetown by carriage, through a well tilled and prosperous section of our unsurpassed agricultural country. The drive from the city, when the mowing machine is clicking in the hayfield, and on either side are seen the beautiful rich wavy fields of wheat and oats and the potato fields white with blossoms is in itself a luxury. Those going by train from east or west get off at Hunter River Station, where coaches are always in readiness, and a drive of eight miles through the picturesque and thriving settlement of New Glasgow brings them to the Seaside. The Hotel is situated near the mouth of the big harbor and fronts on

RUSTICO BAY.

Into this bay the Glasgow River, a continuation of Hunter River, flows from the left, while some distance to the right Wheatley River empties into the same bay. The harbor enters from the north, or rather owing to the receding of the shore along this part of the coast, from the northwest. About three miles to the east is what is known as the little harbor. The last named harbor now admits of no craft larger than fishing boats; but into the big harbor schooners of large tonnage enter without difficulty Between these two harbors extend what is known as Robinson's Island. A great portion of this is composed of sand dunes; but on the eastern end there are considerable woods and two or three cultivated farms. To the left of the harbor, looking towards the sea, stretching away in the distance is the fine section of country known as North Rustico. Near the sight of the hotel is shown the place where stood the house in which lived the affianced bride of "Hunter," from whom Hunter River is said take its name, and around whose history there hangs a most romantic legend. This then in brief is the location of the far famed sea side. Visitors to this hotel may count on the kindest attention, and on having their every want supplied by its thoughtful, kind and genial host and hostess

MR. AND MRS. JOHN NEWSON.

The hotel has accommodations for about seventy guests and the rates are from seven to ten dollars a week. The table is excellent and the attendance all that could be desired. For those in search of quiet, rest and freedom from the bustle and turmoil of business this is the place. Then there is the luxury of salt water bathing. Excellent bathing facilities are afforded in the bay, right in front of the house, but if you want a good dip in the surf, boats are at your disposal to convey you across to the Island Then a few yards brings you on to the white bebbly beach against which dash the sparkling, phosporescent foamy crested, toppling billows, while overhead and around you flocks of white sea gulls are dopping and screaming. Off to sea, as far as the eye can reach in any direction, hundreds of white-winged craft are in search of the treasures of the deep. Who will dare say that a good bath in this surf is not a luxury; that it does not tend to physical invigoration and strengthened mentality? If there is such a one the writer is loaded for him. Visitors who wish to give Prince Edward Island a fair trial as a summer resort, should spend some time at the Sea side. If they do so, it will be strange indeed or they will return and bring their friends with them.

Hanlan and O'Connor Win.

The great double scull race between Hanlan and O'Connor vs. Gaudaur and McKay, for a stake of $1,000 a side and the championship of the world, was rowed at Burlington Beach, Hamilton, Ont., on Saturday. Fifteen thousand people were present and great interest was taken in the event. The crews got off on a beautiful start at 7 o'clock Hanlan and O'Connor pulling 36 and their opponents 35 strokes to the minute. There was a tremendous struggle for the first 300 yards but after this point the Toronto double had the race well in hand. The mile post was passed by Hanlan and O'Connor in 5.25, who were then over a length in advance of their opponents and pulling only 30 strokes to the minute, while Gaudaur and McKay were working hard at 35. At the mile and a half the Toronto crew made a beautiful turn, while the losers in the race made a very ugly one and lost fully a boat's length. The mile and a half stake was reached by the leaders in 8. min. and 35 sec. On the home stretch the leaders did not exert themselves. When within a quarter of a mile of the finish they stopped rowing. The losing crew were still pulling hard at their old pace and managed to gain a couple of lengths by this manœuvre on the part of the Toronto crew. The result, however, was unchanged, and Hanlan and O'Connor arrived at the finish winners by fully four boat lengths in 18 min. and 28¼ sec. The Toronto team feel very jubilant over their victory, and Hanlan especially was not slow to show it. When being rubbed down he remarked: "We had a great pudding, and won as we pleased without the slightest difficulty." Gaudaur feels bad over his defeat, but says they were fairly beaten and have nothing to complain of. This is the first time Gaudaur and McKay have been defeated as double scullers.

THE TARTE-MACGREEVY INQUIRY.

The Tarte-McGreevy enquiry, before the privileges committee at Ottawa, has not yet ended; but the proceedings of the last few days have shown that Tarte did not strike such a bonanza as he imagined. In fact he himself has been seriously implicated in the conspiracy. Thomas McGreevy M. P. has been on the witness stand and his evidence, with that of several others, has shown Tarte's charges to have been groundless. On Saturday the enquiry took a decided turn in a manner altogether unfavorable to its promoter, and his satellites O. E. Murphy and Robt. McGreevy. Already Tarte, according to advices from Ottawa, admits his inability to fasten the charges preferred, and places the blame on the two aforesaid gentlemen, for having by their falsehoods caused him him to institute the inquiry. It is said that he intends resigning his seat before prorogation, which he promised to do if his attempt proved disastrous.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

The British Parliament was prorogued Wednesday last till Oct. 24th.

The Belfast Morning News, formerly Parnellite, has gone over to the McCarthyites.

England and France are negotiating to take joint action for the protection of their subjects in China. Germany may join.

A sad fatality happened at South Farmington, Annapolis Co., N. S., last week. A farmer named George Johnson while sifting Paris green on his potatoes, inhaled some of the deadly mixture, and died from the effects of the poison.

A Guatemalian newspaper says the family of General Barrundia, who was killed aboard a Pacific mail steamship in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, by soldiers, has won her claim against the United States and will be paid $800,000 indemnification.

David Lyman died at the poor house at Horton, N. S., under peculiar circumstances. He had been subject to fits, and while in his room alone he was overcome by one and fell with his face into a vessel of water that was in the room, and was then suffocated.

Nine insane convicts confined in the state asylum in Auburn, N. Y., made a daring escape Thursday morning by overpowering the attendants and scaling the low walls of the asylum Before 10 o'clock six fugitives were captured, but the others still at liberty are desperate characters. The escape had been well planned.

An old woman named Wolfe was murderously assaulted by an unknown man in the Whitechapel district of London, early Friday morning. The circumstances of the affair lead to the general belief that "Jack the Ripper" has again resumed his murderous work. The woman's throat was cut and the body bears several ugly dagger wounds. She is in a dying condition. There is no clue to the assassin.

There arrived at Moncton Thursday morning, from Caraquet, Thomas McKay and James Chisholm of the Gloucester fishing schooner Willie M. Stevens. They were picked up on Friday, July 31st, by the Jersey, England, schooner George and Mary, Capt. Davy. The men were cast away July 26th in a dory on the banks off Cape Breton. They had neither food nor water all this time and suffered terribly The U. S. Consul sent them home.

A Hamilton, Ont., bricklayer named Robert King, who has frequently been an applicant for charity at the Mayors office, has been bequeathed a fortune of nearly $200,000 by the death of an Aunt in the Old Country. King borrowed sufficient money to take him to the Old Country to prove his claim, and having done this to the satisfaction of all concerned, he is now on his way home. The fortune is to be equally divided between King and his sister. King is married and has a family of five children.

Anna Pelleta, who arrived at New York, Thursday, from Italy, tells a pitiful story of her husband a suffering in Italy. She says he is an American citizen by naturalization, and he has been impressed into military service while on a visit to Italy, notwithstanding he showed his proofs of citizenship. She worked hard to get money enough for her passage to this country, and upon her arrival call upon the authorities for assistance in her trouble. Prompt action was assured her.

A sailor named Wilkins, a stowaway in the steamer Mandalay from England was found dead on the wharf at Pictou landing Thursday morning. Stories are afloat as to the cause of death. It is said he was made work when he was not fit, that he was kept days without food, and when the vessel reached Pictou he could get no pay and was cast off. Wednesday night he begged for God's sake to take him on board the ship, but they wouldn't take him. If the story told is true it is one of the hardest cases of man's inhumanity to man.

Advices from Auckland, N. Z., show that a great flood which had the appearance of a tidal wave prevailed at Melbourne July 13. Houses and factories along the Yara river were submerged. Many small vessels were wrecked. In one suburb of Melbourne 2,000 people were rendered homeless. Business is almost suspended in the city. The loss of life, it is believed, did not exceed ten. It is estimated the total loss to property has reached £500,000. The Murray was rising and floods in the Albury district are feared. Much sickness prevails in Melburne, attributable to exposure and to deposits of slime left by the flood.

Lord Salisbury has started for chateau Cecil at Dieppe. His last official work was a communication to M. Waddington, the French ambassador, on the preparations made for the reception of the French fleet at Portsmouth. The growlings of the French press over Lord George Hamilton's statement in parliament that no considerable number of the House of Commons desired to be present at Portsmouth led to Lord Salisbury's intimating to Waddington that parliament would be asked for a special grant to entertain the French Such honor was never accorded any other foreign squadron.

Although the monsoon set in some time ago in some parts of India, dispelling all fears of failure of crops in that portion of the country where rains have fallen, there has been no rainfall in Chingleput and North Arcot district in this presidency and all hopes of averting famine are abandoned. The heat is unprecedented. Standing grain and other crops have succumbed to the long drouth and are all withered and burned. The effects of the scarcity of food are being felt. There is great suffering among the inhabitants of the districts and many deaths from starvation are reported. It is impossible to get food for cattle and live stock of every description is dying in large numbers everywhere in the districts. Many natives of high castes are making application to the authorities for relief, to keep themselves and families from starving.

Jack Marion was hanged at Beatrice, Neb., in March, 1887, for the murder of John Cameron. Cameron and Marion were fellow travellers bound west. The murder was supposed to have been committed in 1873. A dead body was found near there and circumstances indicated it to be Cameron's. Marion was arrested in 1883 in the Indian territory and had two trials for the crime. In the first trial he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The supreme court granted him a new trial and he was again convicted and was hanged. It now appears that Cameron is not dead, but was a few days since discovered to be living at La Crosse, Kan. He had only recently learned that Marion had been hanged, charged with his murder. Cameron has lived a number of years in Mexico and Alaska, returning to the United States less than a year ago.

Edward Hayes, of Norwood, Mass., is dead and J. Brown is in a critical condition from the effects of poisoned liquor given them in a railway train last week. They were returning home from Boston and joined two strangers in a game of whist in the smoking car. During the play one of the strangers produced a pint bottle and passed it around. Hayes and Brown drank, but the strangers did not. When Brown left the train at Norwood Central station he fell beside the track insensible. He was taken home, but his recovery was doubtful. Hayes went on to Winslow's station, two miles further. There he got off the train with great difficulty, half stupified and evidently in great pain. He walked to a field near by and lay down on his face. A friend, who tried to arouse him a few minutes later, found him dead. If the poisoning was intentional the motive is a mystery. Hayes leaves a family. It is not known that he had an enemy.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In the House on Monday, 3rd inst., the report that the pay of laborers on the Intercolonial railway had been reduced was shown to be false, no such order having been issued.

Mr. Kaulback moved for copies of correspondence and all documents whatever, to induce the government of Newfoundland to suspend the operation of the Newfoundland bait act against our Canadian fishermen during the present season, pending the answer of the colonial office through the delegation now in London; and, also, the correspondence and all other documents whatever respecting the measures taken by the government of Canada towards exacting from the government of Newfoundland the fulfilment of the assurances to the Imperial and Canadian governments that if the act known as "The Newfoundland act," passed in 1887, recieved the royal assent, its provisions would not be enforced against British or Canadian fishermen. Hon. Mr. Tupper said he would bring down the correspondence required, but regretted that he was not yet in a position to assure the house that the Newfoundland government had removed the prohibition against Canadians.

After recess Mr. Flint moved the second reading of his bill amending the Canada Temperance Act. After some discussion showing the impracticability of the measure, the bill was shunted off by a motion to adjourn debate and House.

It is not often that an amendment is proposed by a government supporter to the Finance Minister's motion that the house go in o supply. This, however, was done Tuesday by Mr. Desjardines, of L'Islet, who took opportunity to ask for a vote on a motion which he proposed as an amendment to Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment to the budget resolution. When Cartwright and his friends protested against Mr. Desjardines' amendment, the member for L'Islet withdrew, at the same time stating that he would take a latter opportunity to bring it before the house. His amendment to day was materially the same as before but added a clause condemning the policy of discrimination against England and transfering control of Canadian finance to foreign countries. Mr. Desjardines supported his motion by a brief speeh. He was followed in turn by Laurier, Tupper, Davies and Foster. Mr. Foster spoke till after midnight, the last part of his address being the most effective and powerful speaking of the session.

The debate was continued by Mills, Casey and Scriver, till 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, when a vote was taken in a rather thin House; Yeas, 99, Nays, 77. Mr. Savard voted with the Government.

The whole of Wednesday afternoon and evening was occupied with a discussion of the old question of timber limits. Mr. Charlton began it all by a motion in amendment to supply reciting some alleged ancient charges and moving a vote of want of confidence. Before the debate closed John Charlton would have given half his sessional indemnity to have the afternoon to live over again. It was admitted that during the regime of the Mackenzie government and early days of the present administration there was great difficulty in administering public property in western timber lands. But it was shown clearly enough that John Charlton, M. P., had circulated a great number of false and malicious slanders against his fellow members. More than this it was shown that this same Charlton in 1887 made solemn statutary affidavit which was false and which, as Sir John Thompson showed, Mr. Charlton must have known to be false. Sir Richard Cartwright came to the rescue of Charlton but was not able to do him any good. The debate took a wide range and of course brought out a black chapter in the record of the administration of interior by David Mills, namely the gift of timber limits to the notorious H. H. Cook. The discussion continued till midnight, when the vote was taken, yeas 100, nays 81. This being Savard's off day he voted with the opposition, as also did Mr. Tarte.

The House went into supply at twelve o'clock. Supply was voted on for lighthouses and coast service, marine hospitals and steamboat inspection. Adjourned at 12.30.

The work of the house Thursday afternoon and evening was unexciting but useful, and very good headway was made in voting estimates. Mr. Wood, of Westmorland, took advantage of fishery estimates to bring to the attention of the department the decay of the shad fisheries in the Bay of Fundy. Hon. Mr. Tupper referred to differences of opinions as to the cause of the decay of shad fisheries. The shad fishery in St. John harbor was better this year than for a long time past. It would appear from this fact that we were getting some advantage from the shad propagation in New England. The department was quite alive to the importance of the shad fishery.

There was rather a lively discussion of the census estimate. Several members thought the census people should have finished their counting by this time. It was pointed out that Geo. Johnson's staff is counting people as fast as they are able and that as soon as the people are counted the public will be told how many there are. In the meantime the clerks will require to be paid as they go along. Money was voted.

Estimates for the experimental farms led to a long conversation on the merits and conduct of these institutions. The popularity of the experimental farm idea is evident from the discussion, for while there was criticism of some of the delegates and enquiry as to some items, there was a universal expression of approval of the general management of the farm as well as of the policy of the government in regard to these experiments.

In the commons Friday a resolution authorising the sale of the Charleton branch railway to the city of St. John passed without discussion.

Hon. Mr. Costigan advanced his internal revenue bill a stage as did Sir Adolphe Caron his bill to give scrip to certain persons engaged in suppressing the Northwest rebellion and hitherto unrecognized. Hon. Mr. Tupper's load line bill passed the committee.

The bill respecting the supreme and exchequer courts passed committee. Sir John Thompson explained that it was proposed in providing for reference of constitutional questions in the supreme court that the power of disallowance should be taken away or limited.

The Indian bill of Hon. Mr. Dewdney led to a lengthy discussion of Indian affairs.

The House was in committee on the Pictou harbor bill and passed several clauses; also on the senate bill respecting female offenders in Nova Scotia which went through.

Hon. Mr. Tupper's bill respecting the inspection of ships passed its second reading. Messrs. Wood, of Westmorland, Putnam and Stairs took the position that while it might be necessary to provide for greater safeguards for seamen on great lakes, whence this demand for the legislation mainly came, the Lloyds question was a sufficient guarantee of the seaworthiness of Atlantic shipping. Hon. Mr. Tupper said he had petitions from the labor organizations in St. John and Halifax. It was decided to give the bill a second reading and further consider its details afterwards. House adjourned shortly before midnight.

It is said the majority of the members on both sides have signed a round robin asking for $500 additional indemnity on account of the long session.

The steamship Cashmere arrived at New York Friday evening with 160 Italian steerage passengers on board. It was learned Sunday for the first time that when the steamer was one day out from Marseilles it was reported to the captain that the soft coal in the bunkers was on fire. He at once gave orders for the strictest secrecy to be observed. the pumps were put to work and heavy streams of water poured upon the coal and the deck above it. This was kept up day and night for ten days, and not till the end of that time was the fire entirely extinguished. The captain and crew were on almost continuous duty during that time and are completely worn out.

BEER BROS. COLUMN

Dress Goods

1st. Our Stock of Dress Goods is very large and we can suit every lady as regards color and style.

2d. Our Dress Goods are the most fashionable obtainable and you know you have bought the latest style when you buy from us.

3d. Our prices are in many cases so low that we cannot make them a cent lower, and in every line of goods we show so many bargains that you cannot but be satisfied.

Our prices are all marked in plain figures.

All goods are guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

4th Our Millinery Department is giving greater satisfaction than ever, and if you want good value for your money and a becoming Hat or Bonnet come to us.

5th In Dolmans and Jackets we are offering positively the lowest prices ever heard of for the quality of the goods. Call and see for yourself.

6th We want your trade and are doing our best to gain it by fair dealing and lowest prices.

BEER BROS.

At No. 238 Upper Queen St.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING

A Beautiful Line of Pantings.

Our Worsted & Tweed Suits

are the cheapest ever offered in this City.

We are always happy to wait on customers.

A. J. MURPHY.

May 13, 1891—tf

HOW TO CURE A HEADACHE.

In case of the ordinary nervous headache, from which women suffer so much, says an authority, remove the dress waist, knot the hair high up on head out of the way and, while leaning over the basin, place a sponge soaked in water as hot as can be borne on the back of the neck. Repeat this many times, also applying the sponge behind the ears, and, if the assertion of the writer is not a mistaken one, in many cases the strained muscles and nerves that have caused so much misery will be felt to relax and smooth themselves out deliciously, and very frequently the pain promptly vanishes.

One or two of EVERYBODY'S PILLS taken occasionally will generally PREVENT these Headaches, and hundreds can testify to their efficacy in this and kindred troubles These Pills are prepared only by A. S. JOHNSON, CHARLOTTETOWN, and are sold by druggists at 25 cents per box. Their action is mild and pleasant, and persons using them will not experience any annoying after-effects, so common to ordinary purgative medicines.

May 14, 1891.

Blank books, bill heads and receipt forms in the best style, printed at the Herald Office

Haying TOOLS.

Scythes,
Snaths,
Stones,
Rakes,
Forks.
Machine Oil,
Sweet Oil.

Wholesale & Retail.

DODD & ROGERS,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Binder Twine

JUST RECEIVED,

100 BALES BINDER TWINE

For Sale at Lowest Wholesale Prices.

DODD & ROGERS.

July 29, 1891.—4i

J. P. & Co. are Selling

—ALL KINDS OF—

SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

Bargains in Dress Goods, Dolmans, Millinery, Capes, &c.

Special Value in Old Ladies Black Shawls.

Trunks and Travelling Bags at Low Prices.

JAS. PATON & CO.,
MARKET SQUARE.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1891. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1891.

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1891, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	Expr's	Accom	Ac'm
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M
Charlottetown .....dp	6 00	8 45	3 30
Royalty Junction.....	6 14	9 17	3 49
North Wiltshire.....	6 48	10 02	4 35
Hunter River.....	6 58	10 15	4 50
Bradalbane	7 23	10 48	5 26
Emerald Junction....	7 30	10 56	5 40
Freetown.....	7 40	11 10	5 55
Kensington	7 53	11 29	6 17
Summerside ar	8 15	12 00	6 50
Summerside dp		P. M.	
Miscouche	8 30	1 05	
Wellington	8 45	1 26	
Port Hill.....	9 05		
O'Leary.....	9 35	2 35	
Bloomfield	10 30	4 00	
Alberton.....	10 47	4 25	
Tignish.....ar	11 14	5 15	
	11 55	6 05	
			P. M.
Emerald Junction..dp			5 45
Cape Traverse.....ar			6.35

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS.	Expr's	Accom	Accom
	P. M.	A. M.	
Tignish.....dp	1 10	6 00	
Alberton.....	1 50	7 05	
Bloomfield	2 15	7 44	
O'Leary.....	2 32	8 10	
Port Hill.....	3 23	9 35	
Wellington.....	3 52	10 18	
Miscouche	4 11	10 44	
Summerside a	4 25	11 05	
Summerside dp		P. M.	A. M.
Kensington.....	4 55	12 00	6 15
Freetown.....	5 17	12 31	6 48
Emerald Junction..	5 30	12 50	7 10
Bradalbane.....	5 40	1 04	7 30
Hunter River.....	5 47	1 12	7 39
North Wiltshire....	6 12	1 43	8 14
Royalty Junction...	6 22	1 57	8 30
Charlottetown.....ar	6 56	2 41	9 17
	7 10	3 00	9 35
			A. M.
Cape Traverse.....dp			6 25
Emerald Junc.....ar			7 15

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS.	Expr's	Accom
	P. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown .....dp	3 15	6 30
Royalty Junction.....	3 30	6 50
Bedford.....	3 58	7 28
Mount Stewart Junc. ar	4 25	8 05
Mount Stewart Junc. dp	4 30	8 20
Morell.....	4 58	9 00
St. Peter's.....	5 20	9 30
Bear River.....	5 55	10 14
Souris.....ar	6 25	10 55
	P. M.	A. M.
Mount Stewart Junc ....dp	4 35	8 25
Cardigan.....	5 28	9 38
Georgetown.....ar	5 45	10 00

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS.	Expr's	Accom
	A. M.	P. M.
Georgetown.....dp	7 00	1 40
Cardigan.....	7 17	2 03
Mount Stewart Junctio ar	8 10	3 10
	A. M.	P. M.
Souris.....dp	6 15	12 40
Bear River.....	6 45	1 18
St. Peter's.....	7 20	2 00
Morell.....	7 42	2 30
Mount Stewart Junc. ar	8 10	3 10
Mount Stewart Junc. dp	8 15	3 20
Bedford.....	8 40	3 58
Royalty Junction.....	9 05	4 28
Charlottetown.....	9 20	4 45

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, May. 29, 1891.—6i

LOCAL AND OTHER I

THE interior of St. Dunstan's C is to be re