THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1885.

Prospects for Reciprocity.

NOTWITHSTANDING the assertions of the Grit party to the contrary, it would seem, from recent developments, that the Dominion Government have not been idle in the matter of our fisheries, and of reciprocal trade relations with the United States. It is well known that upon 1st July, according to notice given by the American Government, the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty cease to be in force between the two Governments, and that thereafter American fishermen will be excluded from Canadian waters, while our catch of fish will be subject to duties in United States ports. The Opposition, in and out of Parliament, who have been over anxious to know what course the Dominion Government contemplated pursuing, and who taunted the Ministry with having taken no steps either to protect our fisheries or to secure a renewal of the treaty, are now disappointed to learn, that Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues have, for sometime past, in the midst of other matters of deep moment, been giving this subject their attention and have actually been in negotiation with the United States Government upon the question. These negotiations are likely to result, as we learn, in an agreement between the United States, the Dominion and Newfoundland, to the following effect :—

"No enforcement of restrictive and penal laws and regulations, by the authorities of the Dominion of Canada or of the Province of Newfoundland, against the fishermen of the United States resorting to British-American waters between the 1st of July and the close of the present fishing season, and this with the understanding that the President of the United states will bring the whole question of the fisheries before Congress at its next meeting in December, and recommend the appointment of a commission in which the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain shall be respectively represented, which commission shall be charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable and honorable basis of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two governments and respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America."

While we are not definitely informed that such an agreement as the foregoing has been concluded, there is little doubt that some such arrangement will be made, and that American fishermen will, during the present season, have access to our fishing grounds as formerly. Whether the American Government will reciprocate by remitting the duty upon Canadian fish, our information does not say, but we think it hardly probable that Sir John Macdonald would grant such a valuable concession without getting a *quid pro quo*. The Americans are reckless fishers, and there is no doubt that their presence in our waters is an immense injury to the fisheries. So long as we have the large fish, it would suit us better to keep the Americans out and pay the duty on what we export, heavy as it is—but possibly, next season, so uncertain are the movements of the fish, the big mackerel might be found outside the line, and it would be simple madness for us, with small fish, to attempt to compete with the Americans in their ports.

But there is a possibility also of the present negotiations resulting in a treaty between the two Governments, that will include not only the fisheries, but also the interchange of the natural products of both countries. Being questioned in the House of Commons, Sir John Macdonald said :—

"I can say that the tendency of all this correspondence is to give strong hope that negotiations will take place, not only with regard to the fisheries, but perhaps for a revival of reciprocity."

This is, indeed, welcome news for the Island. Much, certainly, depends upon the action of Congress, yet more is generally expected in this line from a Democratic Administration than from a Republican. To say more at the present time would be premature, but we feel sure that our people will eagerly watch the progress of the negotiations, heartily wishing the efforts of their Government success.

The Amendments to the Scott Act.

LAST week the House of Commons took up the consideration of the amendments which the Senate had made to the Bill introduced in the Lower House, amending the Scott Act. Great interest was manifested all over the Dominion in the result of the Commons' action, and a larger number of members than had been in attendance for some time were in their seats.

The first amendment to be taken up was that providing that duly licensed medical practitioners should have power to dispense alcoholic liquors for exclusively medical purposes, but not otherwise. This was concurred in by a vote of 85 to 74. Another amendment was one providing that nothing in the Scott Act should be held to interfere with the purchase or sale by legally qualified physicians and druggists, of mixtures containing alcohol, whether preparations of authorized pharmacopœas or patent medicines, so long as they were intended to be used for medicinal purposes only. It also provided for the sale of perfumery, lotions, extracts, varnishes, tinctures or other pharmaceutical preparations containing alcohol, but not intended as beverages; and permitted the sale of physicians' prescriptions containing spirituous liquors if sold in quantities of not more than eight ounces at any one time. These provisions were all concurred in upon division, but it was added that physicians should keep a register of all those to whom they grant spirituous liquor prescriptions, and make an annual return of such names and of the quantities prescribed.

Another clause of the same amendment which allowed the sale of alcohol or methylated spirits, for pharmaceutical, chemical or mechanical purposes was concurred in with the provision that the certificate of two Justices of the Peace should be obtained in all such cases, and that all such certificates should be registered.

The most important amendment, and that to which public interest chiefly centred, was the last taken up. It was that providing that

"The dealing in ales, porter, lager beer, cider and light wines, containing not more than 12 per cent. of alcohol, shall be exempt from the operation of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878."

Mr. Jamieson, who was charged with the opposition to the Senate's amendments, moved the rejection of this clause upon the grounds (1) that its adoption would be a violation of the Scott Act, (2) that sixty-one cities and counties having adopted the Act, with the understanding that it would remain in operation for three years, the passing of such clause would be a breach of faith; and (3) that the adoption of the clause would be in opposition to the wishes of a large number of electors who had petitioned Parliament against it. Another member moved that the clause should apply only to those cities and counties which should hereafter adopt the Scott Act—this motion was defeated by 86 to 78. After some debate, Mr. Jamieson's motion rejecting the Senate's amendment was carried without taking the yeas or nays—practically unanimously.

Although we are no great admirer of the Scott Act, particularly of its operation in cities and towns, we are decidedly of opinion that the House of Commons did wisely and well in rejecting the amendment offered by the Senate permitting the sale of light wines and beer. There is no denying what is a grand fact, that the temperance sentiment of the Dominion is rapidly growing, and the members of the Commons representing that popular will which is being so unmistakably expressed, would have been recreant to their constituents had they accepted the Senate's amendment and thus completely emasculated an act which is impotent at best. The people, in those communities where the Scott Act has been adopted, have declared that they do not wish sold among them any beverage which contains alcohol, and the attempt of an irresponsible body, such as the Senate, to over-ride the decision of the people, and impose upon them what they did not want, was high-handed in the extreme. If we desire the sale of intoxicating beverages, let it be under a proper licence system; but if we wish to prevent their sale, let such prohibitory measures as are adopted be thoroughly enforced, which we regret to say, is not done among us.

The New Civic Building.

WE observe by the daily papers, that a notice has been issued by His Worship the Mayor, calling a public meeting of citizens for the 24th July, to take into consideration "a proposed contract for the erection of a City Hall and Fire Engine House in this City." The action of our City Council in this matter has been most extraordinary, to say the least. They, first of all, called for plans and estimates of the proposed new building—that was right enough; they then purchased a piece of ground at a very high figure, and having this ground upon their hands they now request the authority of the citizens to erect thereon an expensive building. We contend that, before proceeding in the matter at all, the City Council should have consulted their constituents but, ignorant of the law, they rushed head first into the business, and now having the white elephant of a site on their hands, the question is what to do with it. Had we not, some weeks ago, brought to their notice that provision of the law which requires a public meeting to be called before any work is undertaken involving the expenditure of $6,000, the probability is that the contract would have been signed ere this. If our City finances were in such condition that we could afford it, we would be the last to object to an outlay that would beautify the town, and afford conveniences to Civic officials, while at the same time it would give work to a large number of mechanics and laboring men. But work this season, we are thankful to say, is plenty and labor dear in proportion, and it is no time to enter into a contract for a large and costly building. The debt of Charlottetown is surely large enough—$107,000—without further increasing it, and although the Act of last Session gave the City power to make a further debenture issue of $10,000, thus increasing the debt to $117,000, ten thousand dollars will go a short way towards paying the cost of the new building—indeed five thousand dollars of that amount has been paid for the site. Where then is the rest of the money to come from but out of current revenue, and this at a time when we want every cent that we have got for improvements that are absolutely necessary. Look at the state of our streets, those which were macadamized a few years ago fast wearing into holes, and others which should long ago have been macadamized. Take a drive on the Spring Park Road, spring or fall, when it is almost impassable—look at the sidewalks which are a disgrace to our civilization—watch the dust which blows in clouds—hear the complaints of the Fire Department about the materials they have to work with. Ask why is all this desolation and dirt, and we shall be told that the City is poor and cannot afford better. Cannot afford to mend our streets and sidewalks—cannot afford to keep our Fire Department in a state of efficiency—cannot afford more than one watering cart, while we can spend twenty thousand dollars in the erection of a building which is not required! The thing is monstrous!

We hope our citizens will consider this matter well, and when the public meeting takes place, emphatically protest against sinking our unfortunate City any further in debt. What should be done with the site which has been purchased will be a matter for them also to consider. The present City Council were elected to procure a system of waterworks for Charlottetown. They have been in power five months. The Insurance Companies in fulfilment of their word have reduced their premiums, but the City Council have done nothing, and in order to distract public attention from their remissness, they have set to work at something which the citizens neither asked for nor do they want.

Every Ten Days.

HAVING been again gently poked up by the HERALD, the Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday morning personally investigated the living apartments in the cellars of the Market House, and examined their sanitary conveniences. There are, His Honor was good enough to inform us, no vaults, but there are fish barrels in which are daily deposited all garbage and excrement, &c.; these fish barrels are found to form excellent(?) substitutes for earth-closets, the contents being removed *every ten days* by a scavenger, while owing to the use of disinfectants, not the slightest smell is discernible. This is a very pretty story, and we are at liberty to believe just so much of it as we please—our knowledge of public institutions is not so limited, but that we are aware how official visits are anticipated by a thorough scouring, and between the issue of the HERALD last Wednesday and Mr. Fitzgerald's visit on the following Tuesday, ample time was afforded to effect a complete transformation in the Augean Cellars of the Market House. Neither have we any doubt that the fish barrels were perfectly sweet, or rather not more fishy than such barrels usually are. The Stipendiary Magistrate should have enquired how long they were in use. Who knows but the whole question of the drainage of Charlottetown has been relieved of one of its chief difficulties, and that hereafter earth closets may be entirely discarded for fish barrels. James Watt, sitting by his mother's kitchen stove, watched the steam raising the lid of the tea-kettle, and thereafter invented the steam engine—the discovery which our Stipendiary Magistrate has made, in the hands of scientific men, may yet revolutionize the sanitary system of the world.

Death of Mr. Arthur W. Greehan.

IT was with sincere regret that we learned this morning of the death of Mr. Arthur W. Greehan, which occurred yesterday in New York. We are as yet without any particulars of the sad event; his brother, Mr. Francis Greehan, Station Agent at Freetown, left this morning for New York. The deceased was a young man of much energy, and possessed great aptitude for business, as was evident from the position to which he had so rapidly attained. For some time, under its former management, Mr. Greehan was employed on the staff of the HERALD. About ten years ago he left the Island, and of late his career was a prosperous one, and how he was succeeding we have more than once referred to in this paper. Last summer he visited his home, and it was with much pleasure his many former acquaintances renewed his friendship. That he has been so suddenly called away, while a matter of sincere sorrow to them, must indeed be a severe blow to his relatives, to whom, in their affliction, we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE shall attend to the slanders of the *Examiner* in our next.

ANOTHER city nuisance which calls loudly for abatement is the holding of Auction Sales on the sidewalks. We do not believe that the Auctioneers' licenses give them the privilege of obstructing the public streets in this manner to the great inconvenience of pedestrians. It is an outrage that people, especially ladies, should be compelled to push their way through a crowd, or encircle it along a dusty street among a lot of horses and trucks, to make room for barrels of stinking fish or a jumble of old furniture, full of dust and bugs. Auctioneers should have salesrooms or else hold their sales on the Market Square.

INSTEAD of apologizing for its insulting language, the *Patriot* glories in its shame, and reiterates the offensive expressions which we complained of last week, by again applying the term "gang" to Mr. Parnell and his band of Irish patriots. It is well that Irishmen on this Island should understand the position of the *Patriot* (?) and its "gang" of editors, responsible and otherwise. It is well that they should know the sentiments of Mr. David Laird, Mr. Louis H. Davies, Mr. Donald Farquharson, and the rest of the "gang" whose mouthpiece the *Patriot* is. In their efforts to secure Home Rule for Ireland, Mr. Parnell and his party have the hearty sympathy of the Parliament of this Dominion, as expressed in their address to Her Majesty, which passed both Houses unanimously in the session of 1882. Neither Mr. Laird nor Mr. Davies occupied a seat in Parliament during that session, but, judging from the language indulged in by their organ, it is fair to conclude that the address would not have passed unchallenged had either of them been present. The *Patriot*, which poses as the exponent of Liberalism in this Province, speaks of Parnell and his followers as a "gang"—as "professional agitators" who "caring very little for either party, are ever ready for mischief." If this be Liberalism commend us to the Tories.

The New British Ministry.

The following is announced as the authentic list of the new British Cabinet:

Marquis of Salisbury, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sir Stafford Northcote, First Lord of the Treasury.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, Lord Chancellor.

Viscount Cranbrook, President of the Council.

Earl Harrow, Lord of the Privy Seal.

Sir Richard Cross, Home Secretary.

Col. Stanley (Lord Derby's brother) Secretary for the Colonies.

W. H. Smith, Secretary of War.

Secretary for India, Lord Randolph Churchill.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Arthur Balfour (Marquis of Salisbury's nephew) President of the Local Government Board.

Duke of Richmond and Gordon, President of the Board of Trade.

Edward Stanhope, Vice-President of the Council.

Earl Carnarvon, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Edward Gibson, M. P., Dublin University, Lord Chancellor for Ireland.

St. Dunstan's College.

Painted Panes.

Our Province is comparatively so young, and so few of us have yet had time or means to do much towards bringing it up to the artistic front of the age we live in, that it would seem a duty not to permit any step in the artistic march to pass unrecorded.

Among the several developments of skill and manipulation known to our ancestors of many centuries since, but which have now become almost or altogether lost arts, were such as, let us say, the capability of laying down a decent sidewalk, also the making of flexible glass, and the construction of goblets possessing the property, which would be valuable in these later days, of flying to pieces when poison was put in them; as also indelible glass staining, not to mention the telephone which was probably known to the priests of Isis, and is explanatory of the talking statue of Memnon.

These remarks are elicited by a memorial window of stained glass, in mediæval style and taste, that has been recently placed in St. Peter's Church by E. J. Hodgson, Esq., the artist being C. E. Kempe of London, England, a designer of church work, who deservedly takes rank at the head of his walk of art. The new window in St. Peter's consists of two lights, of which the first is in memory of the late Mrs. Alexander. In this light the main figure is that of Moses holding in his hands the tables of the law. Below is the Annunciation of the Virgin, with St. Mary kneeling on a rich carpet at a desk, the Holy Scriptures before her, while the Angel of the Annunciation with the symbolical lily in his hand appears in an open doorway. Through the window of the chamber can be seen the heights of the hill country of Galilee and in the distance the Sea of Tiberias with towns on its shore. The characteristic of this light is a glowing gorgeousness. The principal figure in the second light is King David crowned and in royal robes, playing on a harp. Beneath is the meeting of the Virgin with her cousin Elizabeth, and in the background are St. Joseph and Zacharias. It has been rather hypercritically objected that the figure of King David is too realistic, and that the saints are not more elaborately worked out. We do not think the objections just. On the contrary the harmony and *ensemble* of the design lead us to an additional remark or two.

Perhaps the earliest to discover that women or angels—for the terms are synonymous—are not angular was Giotto, although some even of his long-necked, fair-haired creatures are out of drawing. The sour-visaged jointed dolls of the later decadence, which ought rather to be called Byzantine than pre-Raffaelite, have partly re-established a vitiated standard of taste in which is pre-supposed that Virgins of nearness to the heavenly throne always wear their hair untidily, and have their limbs dreadfully dislocated. The effect is that when one ought to be filled with the grace of the subject, one is apt to be calling up what one knows of anatomy. The simplicity of the figures in this second pane is therefore a merit and not a defect. An educated eye will discover and appreciate the contrast intended by the artist between the action of the King and the female faces and figures, pale, restful and refined. A certain degree of stiffness is inseparable from the staining of transparent glass, which, by the way, is at once the most fragile and imperishable of manufactures. This stiffness has been, in a great measure, overcome in the window before us. The angelic faces in the panes grow on us. Their loveliness is of the higher type, pure, delicate, yet not quite passionless. A passionless angel would be a Nemesis, not a consoler. The worshipper sitting on one of those intensely hard chairs, and looking towards the sunlight made glorious by passing through the tinted pane must, we think from an artistic point of view, admit that these pictured effigies, instinct with meaning, would really tend to condone idolatry, if such exists, and certainly justify any depth of adoration.

The above remarks have reference to the west window of the church. That on the east, erected *in memoriam* of Daniel Hodgson and Margaret his wife, is equally deserving of admiration for beauty of design and gorgeousness of coloring. This window represents the apostles Peter and Paul with other typical figures of the Faith. The inscription on the left of the west window is "To the Glory of God, and in Memory of Mary Alice Alexander, who departed on the 12th of April 1881, in her 57th year." On the right, "To the Glory of God, and in Memory of Mary Cambridge Hodgson, who departed February 2nd, 1842. Pray for her soul."

Apart from the designs, these windows are of the highest merit of execution, not, as is usual, a colorable imitation in film paper, but the coloring is burned in and burnished, and probably cost as much as a small farm or two. The difference between the higher works of art in glass and their imitation is the difference between Tintoretto and Dick Tinto.

In this connection of art decoration perhaps the Hodgson family will allow a remark to the effect that there are some minds in, and out of the Province capable of appreciating services to literature in scholarship foundations, to art in decoration, to young men of talent in effective but unobtrusive patronage, and in other bye-ways of charity, religion and culture. In a new colony these walks are not those most trodden by our wealthy men.—*Com.*

Great Storm in Newfoundland.

Newfoundland papers of recent dates are filled with details of the terrible storm that devastated that coast, happily with little loss of life, on Sunday, 7th inst. Not since the disastrous hurricane of September, 1845, has anything so fearful been experienced. The shores were literally strewn with the wreck of small boats and timber wrenched from wharves and flakes. Many of the schooners had all their supplies for the summer fishery on board, and were ready to sail for the Labrador and Straits fishery at the time of their destruction. From all along the coast from Holyrood, Chapel's Cove, Harbor Main, Salmon Cove, Broad Cove, St. Mary's Harbor, Trinity Bay, Bonavista, King's Cove, Bird Island, Catalina, Bryant's Cove, Island Cove, Bishop's Cove, Bay of Bulls, Cat Harbor, Rocky Harbor, Pinchard's Island, Musgrave Harbor, Doting Cove, White Point, Tilton Harbor, Notre Dame Bay and Farewell, come tales of destruction to craft and fishing stages and gear. A great many people are put out of the way of prosecuting the summer's fishery, nor is there any chance of their getting employment at home. The havoc to property which the gale visited upon the Banks fleet was frightful; four men from one vessel are supposed to have been drowned. Reports from Bonavista give desperate accounts of the destruction in that quarter; five schooners loaded with supplies, and a very large number of boats were completely wrecked. Seventy-five crafts, large and small, were driven ashore. A young man named Doherty, son of the late Captain John Doherty, of Trinity, was drowned. Almost every fishing stage in port was swept away, and traps alone to the value of many thousands of pounds were totally lost. At Trinity four schooners were driven ashore, 15 to 20 houses were badly wrecked, great trees rooted up, and a church up the Bay wrecked.

ADVICES to Peake Bros. & Co. state that the brigantine *Zara* arrived at Plymouth, Eng., on 31st May; the barque *Noselle* at Bristol, Eng., on 15th June; the barque *George Peake* at same place on 16th June; the barkentine *Erema* at Shoreham, G. B., on 16th June; the brigantine *Zelica* at Queenstown on 21st June and the brigantine *Zerelde* at same place on 22nd June. All the above vessels are grain laden and owned by the firm.

Report of Chief Engineer of the Dominion Public Works upon North Lake, King's Co.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, Dec. 15, 1884.

SIR,—Mr. A. C. Macdonald, M. P. having asked that an examination be made of North Lake, King's County, P. E. Island, and the entrance thereto, to determine if a harbor of refuge could be constructed at that locality at a reasonable cost, I have to state that such examination was made during the past summer, and beg leave to submit the following with reference thereto.

North Lake is situated on the Northern side of the Island, about three miles to the eastward of Campbell's Cove, at which place a breakwater has been completed by the Department. It is about one and a half miles in length and a half mile in width, and is a comparatively shallow sheet of water, the lower portions being a mud flat, and in the upper part no greater depth than 12 feet at low water is found. The summer level of the Lake is 2 feet 2 inches above low water mark, and is only varied during northerly storms and spring tides. Two small streams empty into the Lake, the water in which is fresh or brackish, according to the state of the tides.

The Lake is separated from the Gulf of St. Lawrence (see plan herewith) by a sandy beach covered with gravel and stones, on which have been erected a few fishing huts and a lobster factory. Through the mud flats, which are covered at times with water, and the sand beach, a shallow, winding stream communicates with the sea.

To the north-east, and about a mile from the shore, a dangerous reef extends for a considerable distance in an easterly direction, and the coast generally is encompassed by shoal water and shifting sands, which cause, even in very moderate winds, an unbroken expanse of surf, the heaviest roll being opposite the outlet of the Lake.

On the plan herewith is shewn a design for opening a passage into the Lake, with a depth of three feet at low water, and six feet six inches at high water spring tides. These small depths have been taken, because they are just sufficient to accomodate fishing boats.

To open a passage would at once lower the Lake permanently over two feet below its present level, and thus materially reduce its area and depth.

To create a current for the purpose of scouring the entrance and keeping it clear of sand or any accumulation which might be brought in during northerly gales, it will be necessary to keep the entrance as narrow as possible, and here a difficulty would be created, as it would be difficult for a boat in heavy weather to "fetch" so narrow an opening, whilst to miss it would be destruction.

The population of the district is comprised in 40 families who are engaged in agriculture and fishing, using in the latter 18 boats.

The estimated cost of the works proposed is placed at $80,000.

As for opening at a reasonable cost a passage into the pond, I am of the opinion that it cannot be done. Many years ago the outlet of the pond existed where it is suggested an opening might be cut, and not long ago some of the inhabitants cut a channel at the same place, whilst others filled it up fearing that damage would be done to their farms on the eastern side of the Lake.

I have many years ago expressed an opinion adverse to opening passages into lakes or ponds for the purpose of forming harbors of refuge, and such opinions apply to the case under consideration.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant
(Signed) HENRY F. PERLEY,
Chief Engineer.

The Northwest Rebellion.

Poundmaker having acknowledged the receipt of four letters from Riel one of which he said he had left in his tent near his reserve, a party of police taking with them Poundmaker's brother-in-law, the renegade white, Jefferson, were sent at once to look for it. It will no doubt be a very important document at Riel's trial. It was dated from Fish Creek the day after General Middleton's fight there, and states that Riel had killed three hundred police It then orders Poundmaker, if Battleford has not already been captured, to capture it at once and kill all the white people there. The letter then goes on to say that when that has been done Riel will attack and destroy the volunteers and join Poundmaker at Battleford.

A despatch from Fort Pitt reports the release of the McLean family. Yellow Sky's band of 22 lodges was captured by five scouts at Bird Lake. An early return is anticipated now of all troops; they are having a hard time with heat and flies. Horses in many cases are used up from terrible heat and forced marching through rugged country. Big Bear is supposed to be at Green Lake where Col. Irvine, with mounted police, may encounter him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Being a constant reader of your valuable journal, and knowing the great interest you always take in public matters, especially in our Post-office arrangements, I wish through your columns to draw the attention of the proper authorities to a matter which closely affects us in this community. We have petitioned for a Post-office among us, which we believe to be an absolute necessity, but no mention was made in the petition as to the proper location for such office. The most central place, where there are a public school and three stores (two dry goods stores and a tailor shop) and where the most of the business of the adjacent settlements is contracted is at Albion Cross. We hope that the proper authorities, at Ottawa or elsewhere, will not grant this Post-office at or near Gay's Corner, as it would benefit only a few individuals, and if we are going to have the office, let it be established at the proper place, where the surrounding settlements can obtain the benefit of its convenience. I hope as I am writing on behalf of a large number of the interested people of the place that you will publish these few facts in your able journal, and by putting the saddle on the right horse, we shall be able to reach our destination.

VOX POPULI.

Dundas, June 4, 1885.

ESTEY'S Iron and Quinine Tonic works Tonic works like magic, reaching every part of the human body through the blood, giving to all renewed life and vigor.

FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS.—Bathe the parts affected freely with Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, well rubbed in, till the pain is relieved.

Avoid by all means the use of calomel for bilious complaints. Ayer's Cathartic Pills compounded entirely of vegetable ingredients, have been tested for forty years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever devised for torpidity of the liver, costiveness, and all derangements of the digestive apparatus.

Now is a good time to take Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic so that the system may be strengthened and the blood purified to withstand the debilitating effects of the warm summer weather.

PALE, SICKLY, FRETFUL children, are very trying to the patience of all who have the care of them, and in the majority of cases the fretfulness arises from a weak and emaciated condition of the body, caused by the drain on the constitution during the period of teething, or the rapid growth of childhood, in such cases give PHOSPHORIZED Emulsion according to directions, or the advice of your Physician, and in a very short time the fretful one will be strong and vigorous, and the joy of the household. Always ask for PHOSPHORIZED Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

FOR softening, improving and beautifying the Skin, no preparation that has ever been introduced equals Estey's Fragrant Philoderma. Druggists sell it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon and through the blood, and is a safe, reliable, and absolute cure for the various diseases, complaints, and disorders, due to debility, or to any constitutional taint or infection.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

AT the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which met in Montreal last week, the Committee on Temperance in their report stated, as to the work of the Scott Act. "In Prince Edward Island the Act is found to be easily enforced. In one county, it is reported that the traffic would be dead, were it not that a few unprincipled medical men prolong its agonies, by granting certificates for procuring liquor, contrary to the spirit of the law."

A GENERAL MEETING of the Board of Commissioners appointed to manage the Provincial Exhibition, 1885, will be held at the Grand Jury Room, Law Courts Building, in this city, on Friday June 26th, at 11 o'clock a. m. Return tickets at one first class fare will be issued to Commissioners attending this meeting from Summerside, Souris, Georgetown and intermediate stations to Charlottetown by morning trains on June 26th, good to return up to and on the 27th inst

WE notice that Mr. William Carroll has removed his Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon to Stevenson's Building, Sydney Street, directly opposite his old stand. He has also taken into partnership, Mr. Joseph Gillis, recently engaged at Young's Hotel, the resort of all the leading business men visiting the "Hub," and at the Union League Club of New York, one of the most high-toned institutions of the kind in the American Metropolis. With all the latest conveniences and most improved apparatus, they are prepared to attend to the wants of the public at the cheapest rates.

THE Fredericton *Capital* says that, "Alexander Carney, once a clerk in Chesnut's hardware store, but now in the old country, has fallen heir to a fortune of $75,000, part of which is in Ireland and part in Valparaiso." From our contemporary, the Chatham *World*, we learn that the happy Carney is none other than, to quote the Rankin House register, "Alexander Irvine Carney, London, Eng.," the great tea master of Canada, the musical critic, the dog connoisseur, and the correspondent of innumerable newspapers, not excepting those of Charlottetown. We congratulate Mr. Carney, who deserves a fortune as well as anyone else whom we know.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by Rev J M. McLeod, Mr Albert Morton Lane, of Mount Mellick, Lot 49, to Miss Elizabeth Sage Jenkins, of Mount Albion, Lot 48.

At Montague, on the 17th inst., by R. W. Sorsage, J P., Lauchlan McPhee, of Brown's Creek, to Annie Beaton, of Sparrow's Road

DIED.

At Charlottetown, on the 21st of June, after a brief illness, Bridget, beloved wife of James McKenna, and daughter of Thomas and Rose Sullivan of Montague Parish, aged 27 years. May she rest in peace.

At West River, on the 7th June, John Currie, aged 87 years. May he rest in peace. The deceased emigrated to this Island from Argyle Shore, Colonsay, Scotland, in the year 1819.

At West Point, on June 10th, after an illness of six months, Alexander Stewart, in the 67th year of his age He leaves a widow and six children, besides a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss. May he rest in peace.

At Tignish Station, 31st May, Johanna Rix, aged 79 years, widow of the late William Whelan May she rest in peace.

At Minnehaha County, Dakota, Monday, June 1st, after an illness of twelve months, Margaret Neill, aged 42 years, beloved wife of Griffith Rogers, formerly of Clifton, P. E Island. She leaves a sorrowing husband, five sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind wife and loving mother.

At Cariboo River, N. S., on the 8th inst., Peter Beaton, aged 60 years, and a native of Flat River, P. E Island.

On the 14th inst., on board the steamer *Carroll*, Roland Byron Rattenbury, son of William Rattenbury, Esq., of this city.

At Park Corner, May 30th, of Appoplexy, dearly beloved and deeply regretted, Murdock McLeod, in the 78th year of his age.

At Greenwich, St. Peter's Bay, on the 1st of June, after a short illness, Robert Sanderson, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.

At Charlottetown Royalty, June 8th, Margaret Duncan, beloved wife of Thomas Easton, aged 60 years.

At Toronto, Lot 23, June 14, Joseph Leclare, in the 84th year of his age. He was a native of Rustico, P. E. Island, where before his death he was a resident. The deceased bore his illness with Christian resignation. The funeral was attended by a large concourse who testified their respect for the venerable deceased. May he rest in peace.

At East Point, on May 17th, Angus Beaton, in the 83rd year of his age, an old and deservedly regretted inhabitant of that place. May he rest in peace.

At Summerville, Lot 31, on June 22nd, after a painful illness of eighteen months, Walter Walsh, in the 38th year of his age. May he rest in peace.

In Portland, St. John, N. B., on the 17th inst., Daniel McNeill, aged 70 years.

The deceased, who was the eldest brother of Archibald McNeill, Esq., of this city, was a native of West River, Lot 65, but for the past 35 years a resident of Portland. His remains arrived here on Saturday evening and were conveyed on Sunday morning to the family plot in West River Cemetery, where a large number of relatives and friends met to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of one who was highly esteemed by all who knew him from his boyhood.

On 6th inst., at St. John's, Newfoundland, after a long and painful illness, Susan, second daughter of the late Mr. Michael Joy, cooper May she rest in peace.

DR. SMITH'S GERMAN WORM REMEDY, or Wormerine, speedily removes all kinds of worms, cleanses the bowels of all impurities, cures biliousness and indigestion. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per box.

MOTHERS should use Philoderma on their infants, as its soothing and healing properties render it invaluable for chafing.

GRAND TEA PARTY
—AT—
Fort Augustus.

THE Members of St. Patrick's Church, Fort Augustus, intend holding a Grand Tea Party on the beautiful grounds adjoining the Church, on

Thursday, 16th July next.

The steamer *Southport* will leave the Ferry Wharf, Charlottetown, at 9.30, a. m., for the grounds; returning, will leave for Charlottetown at 6, p. m.

A first-class Saloon will be on the ground, where the most refreshing drinks and choicest delicacies of the season can be had.

All games and sports usual on such occasions, including the Patent Swing, will be properly attended to.

Dancing Booths, with the most elaborate accommodations for plain and fancy dancing, will be provided, and the services of the best musicians engaged.

The Managing Committee are determined to surpass any of their former efforts in order to have this decidedly the Tea of the Season.

TICKETS:—Admission to Grounds and Tea, 25 cents. Tickets for steamer, including Tea, 50 cents, good to return to Charlottetown next day, which can be procured from Mr. Fowle of the steamer *Southport*.

L. O. KELLY,
Secretary.

June 24, 1885—tl tea

FISHERY REFUND.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have received from the Dominion Government the amount required to pay the claims for refund of duties paid in the year 1871. Checks for the amount allowed will be forwarded by mail to the several claimants entitled.

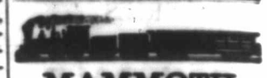
Dated 17th June, A. D. 1885.

R. R. FITZGERALD,
Commissioner.

June 24, 1885—1i

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, for Affections of the Lungs and Wasting Diseases.

DR. J. SIMONARD, New Orleans, La., says, "I can candidly declare Scott's Emulsion is the finest preparation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice. In affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we may consider it our most reliable agent. In a perfectly elegant and agreeable form."



MAMMOTH
Excursion & Tea.

Subway Across the Straits of Northumberland

First Railway Excursion to Cape Traverse.

THE Congregaiton of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Summerside, have made arrangements for a colossal Excursion from all points on the P. E. Island Railway to Cape Traverse, on

Tuesday, 7th July, prox.

For beauty and picturesque scenery the Cape stands unrivalled in the Lower Provinces, and is famous as the point at which the Iceboats have landed mails and passengers from the mainland for more than thirty winters. The Capes disaster of the past winter has centred public interest in this locality, and this interest has been further increased by the proposed scheme of an Island Senator to construct a subway or tunnel from this point across the Straits of Northumberland. This being the first Excursion on the new branch, the fares have been made exceedingly low, and include the Tea on the grounds.

A Grand Stand will be erected on the grounds, of considerable elevation, from which a commanding view of the surrounding country can be obtained, and from which Senator Howlan will deliver an oration, giving an exposition of his views on the Subway Scheme.

No intoxicating liquors will be allowed near the grounds.

Sport and amusement; Dancing at three platforms; two Round Swings; Shooting down the Darkey; Shooting Gallery; three Pipers; pitching Quoits; the Cocoanut Game; Boatrace; Summerside Band.

The proceeds of the Excursion and Tea will be applied to the discharge of the church debt.

The following shews the arrival and departure of trains from the different stations; also the rate of fares, including Ticket for the Tea:—

Special Train, Tignish to Cape Traverse.

Leave	Tignish	5 15 a.m	standard.
do	Alberton	5 55	do
do	Bloomfield	6 22	do
do	Port Hill	7 35	do
do	Wellington	8 05	do
do	Miscouche	8 25	do
do	Summerside	8 40	do
do	Kensington	9 05	do
do	County Line	9 35	do
Arrive	Cape Traverse	10 15	do

RETURNING.

Leave	Cape Traverse	3 45 p.m.,	standard.

Special Train Summerside to Cape Traverse.

Leave	Summerside	7 00 a.m	standard.
do	Kensington	7 25	do
do	Freetown	7 42	do
do	County Line	7 55	do
Arrive	Cape Traverse	8 35	do

RETURNING.

Leave	Cape Traverse	5 30 p. m.,	standard.

Special Train, Ch'town to Cape Traverse.

Leave	Charlottetown	7.20 a.m.,	standard.
do	North Wiltshire	8.14	do
do	Hunter River	8.25	do
do	County Line	9.00	do
Arrive	Cape Traverse	9.40	do

RETURNING.

Leave	Cape Traverse	5.15 p.m.,	standard.

Special Train, Souris to Cape Traverse.

Leave	Souris	5 15 a.m.,	standard.
do	Bear River	5.45	do
do	St. Peter's	6.20	do
do	Morell	6 45	do
do	Mount Stewart	7.15	do
do	Bedford	7.40	do
do	Royalty Junc.	8.05	do
do	North Wiltshire	8.40	do
do	Hunter River	8.50	do
do	County Line	9 25	do
Arrive	Cape Traverse	10 05	do

RETURNING

Leave	Cape Traverse	3 30 p.m.,	standard.

Fares, including price of Tea Ticket, will be as follows:—

From Tignish to Cape Traverse and return	$1.25
From Harper's, DeBiois', Kildare, Montrose and Alberton	1.15
From Elmsdale, Pisquille, Bloomfield, Mill River, O'Leary and Sise	1.05
From Portage, Conway, Ellerslie and Port Hill	90
From Northam, Richmond, Wellington, St. Nicholas', Miscouche and St. Eleanor's	85
From Summerside & Traveller's Rest	75
From New Annan, Barbara Weit, Kensington and Blueshank	65
From Freetown and County Line	55
From Kinkora	50
From Athens	40
From Bradalbane	55
From Elliot, Fredericton, Clyde and Hunter River	65
From North Wiltshire	75
From Colville, Loyalist, Winsloe, Royalty Junction, Cemetery, Charlottetown, Brackley Point, Union, York, Suffolk, Bedford and Tracadie	85
From Mount Stewart, St. Andrew's, Douglass, Dundee, Lot 40 and Morell	95
From Marie, St. Peter's, Five Houses, Ashton and Selkirk	1.05