

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

The Manitoba Schools

The report of proceedings in the Dominion Parliament shows that since Thursday last, when it became known that the Government had taken into consideration the Manitoba School question, more or less excitement prevailed among the members of the commons in anticipation of what the deliverance of the ministry might be on that important question. The keenest interest in the matter was manifested on all sides, and all kinds of rumors were circulated, especially in opposition circles, as to the probable outcome. Finally, the decision arrived at, by the Government, was announced as follows: In the House of Commons, Monday, Mr. Foster stated that the Government had decided not to ask Parliament to deal with remedial legislation during the present session. He said that a communication will be sent immediately to the Manitoba Government on the subject, with a view to ascertain whether or not that Government is disposed to make a settlement of the question which will be reasonably satisfactory to the minority of that province, without making it necessary to call into requisition the powers of the Dominion Parliament. A session of the present Parliament will be called together to meet not later than the first Thursday of January next. If by that time the Manitoba Government fails to make satisfactory arrangements to remedy the grievance of the minority, the Dominion Government will be prepared at the next session of Parliament to deal with the matter, to introduce and press to a conclusion such legislation as will afford an adequate measure of relief to the said minority, based upon the lines of the judgment of the Privy Council and the remedial order of the 21st March, 1895. In the Upper House the Premier made precisely the same statement adding, however: "This is a clear and sufficiently distinct indication of the policy of the Government upon this very important and intricate question. It must be for the Houses of Parliament and the people of the Dominion to say whether they approve of this policy or not." In addition to this announcement of the Government's course regarding remedial legislation, comes the report that the three French Ministers, viz Messrs. Casan, Asselin and Goulet have tendered their resignation. It is also reported that they have obtained permission from the Governor-General to make a statement in Parliament, embodying the reasons for the course pursued by them. At the present writing we have only this brief report of what has taken place, and are not by any means seized of all the facts in connection with the matter. We shall refer to it again, when in possession of more full and accurate knowledge of the facts.

The Dominion revenue and expenditure statement for the fiscal year closed on June 30th, was issued on Friday last. The total revenue for the twelve months was \$31,228,872, leaving a surplus of \$1,890,613.

They do not lose any unnecessary time about their elections in the Mother Country. Parliament was prorogued on Saturday last, and the decree of dissolution was made on Monday. The elections begin today, and it is expected the borough elections will be over by the 15th. The County elections begin on the 18th and are expected to be over by the 20th. It will thus be seen, that in about twelve days from the dissolution, a new Parliament shall have been elected. It is safe to say, that if the campaign is not long, it is hot while it lasts. What the result of the present appeal shall be, it is difficult to predict.

The retrenchment bill passed by the Newfoundland legislature exempted the indemnity of the legislators. Probably it would not otherwise have been exempted. An armed conflict has occurred in the disputed territory between the French soldiers and Brazilians. The French government has demanded redress and the Brazilian congress has passed a resolution couched in sharp language, calling for an explanation from France. A cable report from Brazil states that the government regards the subject as so menacing that a strict censorship has been established on all information regarding it.

Mr. Allan Hunter, of Dundas, had an exhibition at the market yesterday his patent potato bag machine, by which the bags are shaken from the leaves of the vines into a pan at the bottom. It may be operated by a boy, and is according to the testimony of farmers who have used it, very effective.

In replying to Mr. Davies the other evening, says the Ottawa Citizen, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper took occasion to point out that claims for damages to Canadian sealers in Behring Sea wrongfully seized by the American authorities in defiance of international law were still unsettled, though the offences were committed in 1886, nine years ago. An American paper not long since showed that Uncle Sam was an accomplished dead-beat, never settling a just debt when he could get out of it. The writer illustrated this by citing numerous instances of private individuals who could not obtain payment from the treasury of obligations admittedly due. While this is had enough in dealing with American citizens it argues a strange want of dignity and care for public opinion as well as of self-respect and national honor to haggle and huckster and evade restitution where foreigners have been injured. Numbers evidently do not alone constitute a great nation.

British Politics

The Duke of Norfolk, unionist, has been appointed postmaster general, in succession to Hon. Arnold Morley and Gerald William Balfour, brother of Right Hon. A. J. Balfour and a member of parliament for Central Leeds, has been appointed chief secretary for Ireland. The remaining appointments made are as follows: The Right Hon. Sir John Gorset, member of parliament for Cambridge university and formerly financial secretary to the Treasury, vice-president of the council. Sir Wm. Hood Watson, member of parliament for the River-ton division of Devonshire, formerly a lord of the treasury, patronage secretary of the treasury. William Grey Ellison McCartney, member of parliament for South Antrim, secretary to the admiralty. John Austen Chamberlain, eldest son of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and member of parliament for East Worcester-shire, civil lord of the admiralty. Right Hon. Jesse Collings, member of parliament for Bordesley division of Birmingham, radical unionist, formerly parliamentary secretary to the local government board, under the Earl of Shelburne, more generally known as the former member of parliament for West Edinburg, who as Viscount Woolmer, recently, upon the death of his father, raised the question as to whether a peer could sit in the house of commons, under secretary for the colonial department. F. W. Russell, M. P. for the northern division of Tyrone, liberal unionist, parliamentary secretary to the local government board. Joseph Powell Williams, M. P. for the southern division of Tyrone, liberal unionist, chairman of the legislative committee of the national liberal unionists, financial secretary for the war office. Lord Rosebery, the retiring prime minister, addressing the House of Commons, said that the Liberals were defeated, but were not discomfited and not disgraced. He did not pretend to lament their position, for to him there was no comparison between the position of that party and the position of a party engaged in the arduous, if not impossible, task of forcing through a reluctant house of commons, with a narrow majority, measures which would force across the impassable rampart that faced all great measures. He had never tasted the sweets of place with power, but his experience of place with power was a purgatory, if not a hell. The great feature of the situation, he said, was the disappearance of so-called liberals who opposed liberal measures. The conservative party had absorbed the liberal unionists. Henceforth there would only be two great parties, the Tories and the Liberals. "The lesson to be learned was the necessity of concentration. If they only obtained a small majority, they must be content with small things. The subject upon which they must concentrate was the house of lords question. Personally he would fight the election on that question. That did not mean an abandonment of other reforms, but that they must deal with one thing at a time. The Right Hon. Henry Matthews, who was home secretary in Lord Salisbury's cabinet in 1888 to 1892, has been raised to the peerage. John Atkinson, Q. C., has been made attorney general for Ireland, the position he occupied in Lord Salisbury's last cabinet.

The strained relations between France and Brazil over the French-Guiana boundary appears to be becoming more complicated daily. The subject is the territory in the British-Venezuelan trouble in which the United States has taken a hand, and in the opinion of the officials at Washington the French contest with Brazil is rapidly assuming an aggravated aspect which may again call for the attention of the United States as the Monroe doctrine applies to one no less than to the other. An armed conflict has occurred in the disputed territory between the French soldiers and Brazilians. The French government has demanded redress and the Brazilian congress has passed a resolution couched in sharp language, calling for an explanation from France. A cable report from Brazil states that the government regards the subject as so menacing that a strict censorship has been established on all information regarding it.

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Dominion Parliament

At the opening of the House on Tuesday the 2nd, Hon. Mr. Foster moved that government business have precedence on Wednesday for the remainder of the session. Many projects followed from members with legislative hobbies. Mr. McCarthy and Hon. Mr. Laurier wanted to know what the government intended to do about remedial legislation and the Hudson Bay railway scheme. The leader of the house, in the course of his reply, said: "I may state this generally, that so far as the business of the house is concerned, I think it is all upon the order paper. If anything else is to come upon the order paper it is something that comes up by way of incident not very important, that it may be found necessary to have legislation upon incidental. This I say in order to show the house what is about the state of business so far as the government is concerned. I make one reservation, when I make that statement, and that reservation is with reference to remedial legislation. We have been blamed for coming so far behind in remedial legislation, and I am having no legislation on that. It was scarcely possible that we should have reached it. The papers from the Manitoba legislature only came into our hands this morning. They will be taken into consideration at once, and the government will be able, I think, in a very short time to intimate to the house what course it proposes to pursue with reference to it. With that single limitation, what I have stated here is good. We are through with two-thirds of the main estimates and the most contentious portion of them are passed, judging by the discussion of former years. I have no doubt, looking at the list of bills, many of which will not cause lengthy discussion, that it is quite possible for the house to get through with all the business on the order paper and be ready for adjournment, I should think, early next week. All this is subject to the proviso mentioned. Mr. Martin Do, under the heading of the leader of the house correctly, that there is to be no measure with the Hudson Bay railway? Mr. Foster—I made my statement as inclusive as it possibly could be and I think it should be sufficient to satisfy my hon. friend. The subject then dropped.

In the senate on Tuesday Senator Prowse brought up the question of branch railways on P. E. Island, and strongly urged that the government should construct them. The branch lines which it had sought to have built amounted in all to about 100 miles and five miles would cost in the neighborhood of a million dollars. They were all short and were intended as feeders to the main trunk line, in connecting the coast towns with the railway. Their construction, he said, would increase the traffic on the main line so as to put the road on a paying basis, and have about \$5,000 annually to pay interest on capital expenditure. He pointed out how impossible it was for any private company to build these small lines, which could only be successfully operated by the government, the owners of the main line. Referring to the action of Mr. L. H. Davies with regard to these proposed branches, he said the leader of the liberal party in the maritime provinces had been in the habit of party more than he loved his country. It had been charged that these appeals for railway extension were being made to influence the vote at the coming elections. This was utterly false, and he hoped the government would give a direct answer to the reference to the matter. Senator MacDonald was also strongly in favor of the proposed railway extension in the island, and pointed out the immense advantage the branch lines would be to the people of the island, by increasing the earnings of the main line. Sir Mackenzie Bowell thought the island was entirely cut off from the rest of the dominion, and called attention to the recent statement of the minister of railways in the house of commons to the effect that the railway of the island was to be closed. He said that he could promise what he had next the matter of assisting railways came up for the attention of the government, justice would be done the island as well as the other provinces.

Hon. Mr. Haggart, replying to Mr. Perry, on Wednesday said that preparations for continuing the borings in the Straits of Northumberland were in progress and would be resumed as soon as the weather permitted. The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Brodeur, said that orders in council had been passed exempting from customs duty the steady, the American market, the steady, the best descriptions again exhibiting an advance and finding favor with English investors, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk advanced from 1 to 2 points. Other advances were Illinois Central L. and most of the others a fractional except New York Central and Wabash, which declined.

On Thursday Mr. Laurier asked for a statement of the business of the house. What other legislation did the government intend to bring down? This question was of course aimed at remedial legislation. Mr. Foster is not in a position to give the hon. gentleman any further information to day. I hope I shall be able to do so tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Foster moved a third reading of the bill respecting the French treaty. The bill was criticised by Mr. Edgar and Mr. Milon. Mr. Foster said he had no disposition on the part of the government to meet the arguments advanced from the opposition benches. Mr. Foster—

We will answer them all together. Mr. Laurier, continuing reminded the house of the action taken by parliament in 1891 when a joint address was presented to her majesty asking for the denunciation of the favored nation clauses in the Belgian and German treaties. If the government had persisted in following up that request they would have attained the desired object. Instead of that, however, they were conceding the favored nation treatment to ten or twelve countries, for which Canada received no return whatever. The bill moreover, struck a direct blow at the commercial freedom of Canada. Mr. Foster said there was a vast difference in the cases Mr. Laurier had cited. The treaties with Belgium and Germany were made by Great Britain. We had nothing to do with them and could not terminate them. The objection put forward by the opposition leader was of no effect, as we are in a position at any time to denounce the treaty, and the British government had given the pledge that nothing would deter them from terminating the treaty if Canada asked for it. Canada was part of the British empire, and took advantage of British treaties, and while we did so we were bound to accept the responsibilities resulting from that position. Lord Ripon's request to Canada to pass this legislation did not imply any lack of confidence in us, but was the outcome of Great Britain's anxiety to scrupulously observe treaty obligations. The Dominion government offered to extend the Canada act by proclamation, but the imperial government asked that the matter be definitely settled by legislation so that there could be no possible doubt that the treaty obligations had been fulfilled. The question of this being a precedent for the future was not raised, but it did not absolutely bind the government to take the same course on any future occasion. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Davies Turcotte, Brodeur and Oulmet. The third reading of the bill was carried on division.

Official announcements were made simultaneously in both houses on Friday respecting the work of the session, and from the replies which were given by the premier and Hon. Mr. Foster, it seems clear that there is to be no remedial legislation this session. In the Upper House Senator Scott said: "The session is drawing to a close and many members are anxious to know if we are to have any important legislation, and particularly with regard to the Manitoba school question." Sir Mackenzie Bowell replied: "I think I shall be enabled to give the house definite information upon that particular point to which the hon. gentleman has called attention at the opening of the session on Monday. I may intimate that there will be no new legislation of any importance that I am aware of in addition to that which is already before the two branches of parliament this session." Mr. Scott—Do I understand that the government have not yet decided upon legislation with regard to the school question? Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I do not think I gave any intimation as to whether they have decided or not. I hoped to be able on Monday to give the house definite information as to what course would be followed by the government. In the house of commons, Hon. Mr. Laurier brought up the matter as follows: I beg to remind the leader of the house of his promise to make a statement today or tomorrow, in relation to the school question. Mr. Foster—I did not make a definite promise that I would make a statement today I said I might. I have however, this to say to my hon. friend and to the house, that the deliberations of the council have so far advanced that I am able to say that on Monday when the house assembles I will make a definite and positive statement. Mr. Laurier—That is the last? Mr. Foster—That is the last. (Laughter.)

The brilliant season of outdoor sports and the approach of the election seems to have restricted business on the London stock exchange. The only active market is for African mines. On all hands, however, the movement tends upward. The British and colonial funds, English railroads and foreign securities were all strong. There was considerable buying of South and Central American stock, and especially Brazilian, on the belief that the deaths of Peixoto and Deqans would help to restore it. Bank shares were improving with better dividends. The Chinese market was firm. The improvement in the iron trade and in general business in America kept the American market steady, the best descriptions again exhibiting an advance and finding favor with English investors, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk advanced from 1 to 2 points. Other advances were Illinois Central L. and most of the others a fractional except New York Central and Wabash, which declined.

Children Shrink from taking medicine. They don't like its taste. But they are eager to take what they like—Scott's Emulsion. Children almost always like Scott's Emulsion. And it does them good. Scott's Emulsion is the easiest, most palatable form of Cod-liver Oil, with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda added to nourish the bones and tone up the nervous system. The way children gain flesh and strength on Scott's Emulsion is surprising even to physicians. All delicate children need it. Dose: 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls, 3 or 4 times a day. Scott & Bown, Belleville, 50c and \$1.

The trade reports from the United States for last week were satisfactory, in spite of the holiday, which always depresses because breaking the continuity of business. The advance in wages that commenced some time ago goes steadily on, and this—added to the increasing price of many staples—is a satisfactory sign that the improvement in general trade is not ephemeral. Some advances in price have not been everywhere maintained, but this has been more than offset by the steady upward tendency in other lines of goods. Considering that this is the period of the midsummer and holiday dullness, the reports as to the present state of trade across the line are decidedly satisfactory. Wool, cotton, leather, lumber, iron and tin are higher. The coal trade seems to be showing signs of the unsatisfactory condition it has been in for some time.

A report recently issued by the Geological Survey at Washington shows that the Americans did well to repeal the McKinley duty of four cents a pound on tin, for tin mining has not proved successful. Some tin mines have been opened in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and North Carolina, but they have proved unprofitable; the Martha Cash tin mines, on the western slope of the Blue Ridge in Virginia, have afforded some promise, but litigation over the title has suspended operations, and an investigation of the Harney's Peak mine, in South Dakota, which was described as a mountain of tin, has discovered nothing, and the company owning the mine is bankrupt. The manufacturers must therefore depend almost wholly on foreign supply.

CHTOWN PRICES, JULY 9.

Beef (quarter) per lb.	\$0.06 to \$0.07
Beef (small) per lb.	0.05 to 0.12
Butter (1/2 lb.)	0.17 to 0.19
Butter (1 lb.)	0.06 to 0.08
Cabbage, per head	0.35 to 0.40
Carrots	0.25 to 0.30
Half skins (trimmed)	0.07 to 0.10
Ducks	0.50 to 0.55
Eggs, per doz.	0.38 to 0.40
Flour, per cwt.	1.30 to 1.40
Ham, per lb.	15 to 16
Hay, per 100 lbs.	27 to 30
Hides	0.04 to 0.07
Lard	0.14 to 0.16
Lamb skins	0.20 to 0.25
Mutton, per lb.	0.08 to 0.10
Mutton, carcass	0.05 to 0.05
Mangle	0.16 to 0.18
Onions	0.25 to 0.30
Oatmeal (white) per cwt.	3.00 to 3.00
Oats	0.39 to 0.43
Pork, carcass	0.61 to 0.64
Potatoes	0.29 to 0.29
Sheep pelts	0.35 to 0.40
Straw (per load)	1.50 to 2.00
Turnips	0.14 to 0.15

This State of Illinois was visited by terrific storms on Sunday last. Property to the value of millions was damaged.

SCOTTISH GATHERING!

The Great Annual Scottish Gathering of the Glens of P. E. Island, under the auspices of the CALLEDONIAN CLUB, will be held at

CHARLOTTETOWN, Wednesday, July 31st, 1895.

Driving Park & Exhibition Grounds.

Commencing at 11 o'clock, sharp TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS—Standard Time.

A Special Train will leave Summerside at 7 a.m., Kensington, 7:40 a.m., Free-town, 7:57 a.m., Emerald, 8:15 a.m., Bradabans, 8:31 a.m., North Wiltshire, 8:45 a.m., Royalton, 8:59 a.m., arrive at Charlottetown at 9:45 a.m. Returning will leave Charlottetown at 5 p.m.

FARES.

Summerside	85
New Annan	75
Kensington	75
Free-town	75
Emerald	70
Bradabans	65
North Wiltshire	60
Royalton	55
Fredericton	50
Hunter River	45
North Wiltshire	45
Colville	45
Milton	45
Harmony	45
Bar River	45
St. Peter's	45
Morrell	45
Lej 40	40
Mount Stewart	40
Plaquid	45
Bedford	45
Rocky Junction	45
Georgetown	45
Cardigan	45
Orp	45
Albany	45
Rocky Point	45
Return Tickets at one First-Class Fare will be issued at all Stations to Charlottetown by the regular Trains of Tuesday, 20th July, good to return on the 31st July and 1st August.	
Steamer will leave Brush Wharf, Orwell, on 31st July, at 7 o'clock, a.m., calling at Halifax's Wharf; returning leaves Charlottetown as the tide permits. Return Tickets 30 cents, good on 1st August.	
Steamer will leave West River Bridge, on Wednesday, 31st July, at 7 o'clock, a.m., calling at Westville and Rocky Point; returning leaves Charlottetown at 6 o'clock p.m. Return Tickets from West River Bridge and Westville 20 cents; Rocky Point 6 cents.	
The Steam Navigation Company will issue Return Tickets from Charlottetown to all grounds, on 20th July, good to return on 1st August.	
For Train List stopes small programmes.	
W. D. SMALL, JAMES PATON, Rec. Secy. President, July 10, 1895—31	



Local and Special News

For Worms in children—CHEROKEE VERMIFUGE. "Let go the anchor!" yelled the captain. "I ain't touchin' it!" said the new deck hand. NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps, cholera, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints and fluxes of the bowels in children or adults.

BURDOCK PILLS do not grip or sicken. They cure constipation and sick headache.

"No, I don't think he is, for I saw his nose against your face last night."

I was cured of bronchitis and asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mrs. A. Livingston. I was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. John Madew. I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Joshua Wysznot. Bridgewater.

GOOD HEALTH. And a good appetite go hand in hand. With the loss of appetite, the system cannot long sustain itself. Thus the fortification of good health is broken down and the system is liable to attacks of disease. It is in such cases that the medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla testify to its great merit as a purifier of the blood, its power to restore and sharpen the appetite and promote a healthy action of the digestive organs. This is not what we want. We want Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tells the story and constitutes the strength of our medicine. Why not take Hood's Sarsaparilla now?

Which requires the most courage, to look down a cliff or into an empty pocket-book.

For Spasmodic coughs—MINARD'S HONEY BALM.

MEMBER OF THE ONTARIO BOARD OF HEALTH says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion in Cholera and dysentery, and the medicinal powers were what I have been followed by good results." W. F. YEROMANS, A. E. M. D.

For Biliousness—MINARD'S FAMILY PILLS.

A smart little girl's answer, to query, "What is the outward, visible sign or form in baptism?" replied: "The baby!"

50 years of success in curing diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, colic, cramps, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints of the bowels in children or adults. It is the best remedy in the market. It saves children's lives.

IN YOUR BLOOD. It is the cause of all our ailments, and it is the best remedy for it. Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you a healthy and vigorous life.

TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from Children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

For a family medicine, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills are unrivalled. They eradicate disease.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and Hall's Hair Restorer.

For croupy children—MINARD'S HONEY BALM.

GREAT FAITH IN IT. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for nine years was required, and think it is the best remedy to be had for all kinds of summer complaints. It has never failed in our family to cure any summer complaint, so we have great faith in it.

It is concentrated curative power, makes Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best blood-purifier.

Cotton Mather, describes a case of "latter days' aintia" as giving this flour to the d—.

M. NAPOLEON GARANT Cured Of Dyspepsia.

A Severe Case Cured by Burdock Blood Bitters had failed. GENTLEMAN—After being treated by three doctors for dyspepsia, I decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters. By the time I had taken a bottle of the B. B. B. I was completely cured and have since been strong and well. When I was suffering from dyspepsia I was so weak and thin I could hardly walk but now I weigh over 150 pounds and feel as well as ever I did in my life.

COUGHS, colds, sore throat, asthma, Bronchitis, and all lung troubles are quickly cured by Haggard's Pectoral Balsam.

Lower Prices Than Ever.

Hundreds of well satisfied customers from all parts of P. E. Island trade with us, and every one pleased.

We Want Your Trade

AND OFFER YOU PRICES

The Cheapest on P. E. I.

Tickings from 8c. yard up. Grey Cottons 2, 3, 4 and 6c. yard. White Cotton 4 1/2 and 6c., one yd. wide, 7c. Heavy Gingham 5, 6 and 7c. yd. All Wool Dress Goods, 25c. yd. up. Ladies' Vests 5c. each. Prints 5, 7 and 8c. up.

STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

Just Like It Tells Clockwork! The Story

On one hand—and on the other.

Wheels within wheels—hundreds of them—working for you. Doing and redcing constantly, but always FURNITURE doing—and each time bettering our best.

Buy FURNITURE of the MAKERS.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Who sell at Selling Prices.

Who sell at Selling Prices.

Paris Green

Land Plaster

FENNELL & CHANDLER.

READY-MADE CLOTHING SALE.

On July 2nd and following days, we will offer all our Stock of Ready-made Clothing at Cut Prices for Cash. Suits (Men's) from \$2.75. 200 All Wool Suits for \$4.75.

JAMES PATON & COMPANY.