BOOTS!
ring good Boots and
THERS,
BROS. 1894
ighbors Business, but
Against all Odds.
the Best Goods
Store in the City.
N BROS.,
Opposite Post Office
ALL WOOL
no shoddy mixture makes
rable materials. All wool suits
re cheaper at $12 than shoddy is
a quarter that price. We are
ot asking $12 for our wool suits
though they are well worth the
oney, but are offering them at
om $5 to $10. These are bar-
ains, because the price is really
w and the quality (all wool) is
ally high. When you get high
ain. That makes it a stroke of
s, which we're showing in the
Try us.
harlottetown at our new quarters,
arket House. Wool taken in
ds, Boots & Shoes
nald & Co.
WOOL.
re lately occupied by the
f Queen Square, (Walker's
Cloth and Wool business.
ls, Blankets,
etc.,
take Wool for them in ex-
he highest Cash price paid
please you as we have done
eas we have been in the
ied to give our Customers
are just as anxious to do
f you will give us a call
line, or have wool to sell
OLD STAND
TTON & CO.
House.
r New Stock of Dress
Millinery, Mantles.
EN'S
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made Clothing.
STEWART
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or Oil because it is a little
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we sell TO BE THE
WHITE.
t refilled at

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1894. Vol. XXIII. No. 88

The Charlottetown Herald
—IS PUBLISHED—
Every Wednesday
—BY—
Moran & Sullivan, Editors and Proprietors,
FROM THE "HERALD" OFFICE,
CONNOLLY'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Year, in Advance, $1.00.

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Contracts made for Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly Advertisements, on application.

Remittances may be made by Draft, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.

Correspondence should be addressed to the proprietors as above or to the HERALD.

R. E. MORAN J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for July, 1894.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 3rd day, 1h. 33 0m. a. m., NE
First Quarter, 9th day, 6h 2 5m p. m. S
Full Moon, 17th day, 6h 50.3m. p.m. E.
Last Quarter, 25th day, 4h 54.8m p. m, N.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m			
Sun	1	4 16	7 46	1 20	8 33	9 23
Mon	2	19	49	2 56	8 1	10 22
Tues	3	20	48	4 4	9 1	11 11
Wed	4	20	48	5 33	9 47	11 59
Thur	5	21	48	7 2	10 16	morn
Fri	6	21	48	8 26	10 39	0 41
Sat	7	22	47	9 47	10 56	1 24
Sun	8	23	47	11 03	11 12	2 7
Mon	9	23	46	morn	11 29	2 53
Tues	10	24	46	1 23	11 49	3 46
Wed	11	24	45	2 35	morn	4 50
Thur	12	25	45	3 48	0 7	6 3
Fri	13	25	44	4 55	0 32	7 12
Sat	14	25	43	5 52	1 4	8 12
Sun	15	26	43	6 41	1 43	9 2
Mon	16	26	42	7 23	2 33	9 45
Tues	17	27	41	8 1	3 27	10 25
Wed	18	27	40	8 36	4 25	11 2
Thur	19	28	39	9 09	5 23	11 37
Fri	20	28	38	9 18	6 49	aft 9
Sat	21	29	37	9 23	7 53	0 41
Sun	22	29	36	9 43	9 2	1 12
Mon	23	30	35	10 3	10 9	1 46
Tues	24	30	34	10 16	11 17	2 23
Wed	25	31	33	10 30	aft 30	3 11
Thur	26	32	31	11 1	1 47	4 14
Fri	27	32	30	11 38	3 7	5 34
Sat	28	33	29	morn	4 27	7 4
Sun	29	33	28	0 27	5 46	8 19
Mon	30	34	27	1 30	6 56	9 21
Tues	31	35	26	3 0	7 58	10 13

Short & Penmanship.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY the undersigned will give to those taking up his shorthand course by mail (costing only $6 in advance, including text book, etc.) a free course in Penmanship by mail according to the "Spencerian Movement" by means of which a rapid and beautiful hand-writing can be acquired. Fee refunded in 3 month's time, if progress is not satisfactory. Write to

W. H. CROSKILL,
Stenographer, Charlottetown

June 4th, 1894—tf

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien,
Office, Great George St.
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown
N 9, 1893—1y

SHORT and SWEET.

CANT afford a large space. We sell at such small profit we can't squander time, space or money. But we sell the cheapest custom made clothing on P. E. I. Call and see us, for Nobby Tiles, Silk Hats, Suits, overcoats to match.

JOHN MCLEOD & CO
Merchant Tailors

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
Total Assets, 1891, : : $20,033,737.
TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.
This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past thirty years.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent
Stamper's Block, Upstairs, Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 21, 1. 893.—1y

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Send a sketch or model of your invention. We advise if your invention is patentable, free of charge, and our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, how to obtain patents, cost of same, and many other matters sent free. Also a synopsis of patent laws, with a collection of extracts from the patent laws of foreign countries, sent free. Address
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C. M. B. A.
DIRECTORY.

Branch 214, Alberton.

Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening.
President—Rev. A. E. Burke.
Rec. Secretary—John B. Strong.

Branch 215, Summerside.

Meets at Compton's Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
President—Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald.
Rec. Secy.—John B. Strong.

Branch 216, Charlottetown.

Meets at the Lyceum every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
President—J. B. Macdonald.
Rec. Secy.—S. P. Prowl.

IF YOU FEEL TIRED EASILY OR SUFFER FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION IN ANY OF ITS MANY FORMS, SUCH AS LOSS OF MEMORY, WEAKNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, LASSITUDE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA, OR ANY NERVOUS DISORDER; TAKE HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC. IT WILL CURE YOU. IT SUPPLIES TO THE SYSTEM THE NECESSARY CONSTITUENTS TO FORM NEW RICH BLOOD, AND TO RENEW AND REINFORCE THE WEAKENED NERVE TISSUES. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DELICATE CONSTITUTION OF FEMALES, AND TO THE EXHAUSTION PRODUCED BY CONSTANT BRAIN WORK. IT HAS MOST WONDERFUL RESTORATIVE POWERS, AND MAKES THE WEAK AND NERVOUS, STRONG AND VIGOROUS. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.
Price 50 cts., or six bottles for $2.50, sold by all druggists and general dealers.
HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Children
who are thin, hollow-chested, or growing too fast, are made Strong, Robust and Healthy by
Scott's Emulsion
the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. It contains material for making healthy Flesh and Bones. Cures Coughs, Colds and Weak Lungs. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.
Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Scott & Bowne, Druggists. All Druggists. 50c. Aqt.

BUY or BORROW
and if you cannot do either then
BEG
a five cent package of
Woodill's German Baking Powder
and you will regret not having long ago used it.

Valuable Farm for Sale

THE undersigned will on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of July next A. D. 1894, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, sell by public auction all that farm situate at Donagh, Lot 48, lately owned by the late John Trainor and containing seventy acres, more or less; also a piece of Marsh on Lot 35.

The farm is now under crop and will be sold either with or without crop.

Terms made known at sale.

JAMES J. TRAINOR,
June 27—4i Administrator.

THE Owen Electric Belt.
[TRADE MARK]
R. A. OWEN
The only reliable and scientific Electric Belt for general use, producing a genuine current of electricity for the cure of disease.
Our Illustrated Catalogue
contained fullest information, list of diseases of both sexes and Appliances, prices, sworn testimonials and portraits of people who have been cured, etc. Published in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages. This valuable pamphlet or a treatise on rupture cured with Electric Truss will be sent FREE to any address.
THE OWEN Electric Belt & Appliance Co.
40 King Street West, Toronto, Ont
201 to 211 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
The largest Electric Belt Establishment in the world.
We invite the World's Fair to call and see Dr. A. Owen's Exhibit in Electricity Building, Section 1, Space 1. Mention this paper.

CANADA.
A Superb Collection of Photographic Scenes of
The Land We Live In.
Now Ready. Remit 10 CENTS to this office, together with Coupon, which will be found in another part of this paper, and secure this valuable and handsome work.
It surpasses anything of the kind yet issued, and will insure the possessor a thorough knowledge of our country.
Issued Weekly. One part per week for twenty-six consecutive weeks.
ADDRESS—
"THE CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD"
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

At the Station.

A native of Ireland recently landed at Greenock, and wanted to take the train to Glasgow.

Never having been in a railway station before, he did not know how to get his ticket, but he saw a lady going in and determined to follow her lead.

The lady went to the ticket box, and putting down her money, said "Maryhill, single."

A ticket was duly handed to her, and she walked away.

Pat promptly planked down his money and shouted, "Patrick Murphy, married."

The Seven Provinces.

British Columbia is the largest of the provinces and embraces an area of 382,000 square miles.

Prince Edward Island is the smallest—2,000 square miles.

The smallest of the seven is the most densely populated, having a little over 54 people to the square mile, while the largest is the most sparsely peopled, with a little over three square miles to each person.

There is coal in four out of the seven provinces, Nova Scotia being the greatest producer with an output of about two-and-a-quarter million tons per annum.

British Columbia is the greatest gold producer, the produce of her mines for thirty years having been valued at forty-six and a half million dollars.

Nova Scotia has the most valuable fisheries, her annual catch averaging about seven million dollars in value.

Quebec takes the lead in the supply of timber, her output of saw logs amounting to 5,000,000,000 feet board measure, and of square timber to three-and-a-quarter million cubic feet.

Ontario is the banner cheese province, the production running up to about eight million dollars a year.

Combined, the whole seven have resources unequalled by those of any country in the world.

A State Run by Women.

Among the colonial possessions or dependences of Holland there is a remarkable little state which in its constitution and the customs of its inhabitants surpasses the boldest flights of the advocates of woman's rights. In the island of Java, between the cities of Batavia and Samarang, is the kingdom of Bantam, which, although tributary to Holland, is in other respects an independent state, politically without importance, yet happy, rich and since time immemorial governed and defended by women. The sovereignty is indeed a man, but all the rest of the government belongs to women. The king is entirely dependent upon the state council composed of three women. The highest authorities, all state officers, court functionaries, military commanders and soldiers are without exception women. The men are agriculturists and merchants. The king's body guard is formed of amazons, who ride in the masculine style. The throne is inherited by the eldest son, and in case the king dies without issue 100 amazons assemble and choose a successor from among their own sons, he chosen being then proclaimed lawful king.

The clergy have tried K. D. C. and recommend it to take away that feeling of depression and over-fulness. Read testimonials, and try K. D. C.

AYER'S THE ONLY SARSAPARILLA Admitted at the WORLD'S FAIR CHICAGO 1893

Why Was It
that Ayer's Sarsaparilla, out of the great number of similar preparations manufactured throughout the world, was the only medicine of the kind admitted at the World's Fair, Chicago? And why was it that, in spite of the united efforts of the manufacturers of other preparations, the decision of the World's Fair Directors was not reversed?
BECAUSE
According to Rule 15—"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, where ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exhibition."
Hence Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine, not a nostrum, and not a secret preparation.
Secure its proprietors had nothing to conceal when questioned as to the formula from which it is compounded.
Secure it is all that it is claimed to be—a Compound Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla, and in every sense, worthy the indorsement of this most important exhibition, which, according to positive proof, was the unanimous opinion of the entire court.
Ayer's The only Sarsaparilla Admitted for Exhibition AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

French Treaty Ratified.

OTTAWA, July 10.—Mr. Foster was heartily cheered as he rose in the house this afternoon to move the second reading of the bill to ratify the French treaty. He did not consider there was any necessity for a long explanation as the treaty had now been over a year before the house. As to one or two points however, there had been some ambiguity, but, these had been cleared up. For instance it had been settled that fish in the natural form meant canned fish of all kinds and that the soaps described were merely castile soaps. The prohibition party feared that the lowering of the duty on wines might militate against prohibitory legislation, but the very notice which gives assent to the treaty must enact prohibition and when that time comes it can remove any obstacle in the treaty by giving notice of its termination, the conditions only requiring twelve months notice for the termination of the treaty. As to the complaint of the Canadian wine growers that the ad valorem duties would be taken away, they had still an adequate protection, not to speak of the cost of carriage.

After remarks by Sir Richard Cartwright, Col. O'Brien moved and Dalton McCarthy seconded the following resolution in amendment: while this house is willing at all times to sanction a treaty which on fair and equitable terms, will add to Canadian trade, it is unable to assent to the treaty that has been made with France on the ground that it will not prove reciprocal in its results, in that it gives to France greater advantages than Canada receives, being unfair and unequal.

After remarks by McGregor against treaty in behalf of Canadian wine growers, Flint against treaty on behalf of prohibition, Dickey who saw no danger to prohibition, and Sir John Thompson, who said a clause would be inserted allowing Canada to terminate the treaty after a year's notice, and it would require at least a year to enact any prohibitory measure, Mr. Laurier spoke, his principal statement was that France had been tricked by the the promise of a direct steamship line in making the treaty.

The vote was then taken on the amendment, 51 yeas, 119 nays.

The following articles of Canadian production got the benefit of the French minimum tariff;

Canned meats,
Condensed milk, pure,
Fresh water fish, cels,
Fish preserved in their natural form.
Lobsters and crayfish preserved in their natural form.
Apples and pears, fresh, dried or pressed.
Fruits preserved, other,
Building timber in rough or sawn.
Wood pavement.
Staves.
Wood pulp (cellulose)
Extract of chestnut and other tanning extracts.
Common paper, machine made.
Prepared skins, others, whole.
Boots and shoes.
Furniture of common wood.
Furniture other than chairs, of solid wood, common.
Flooring in pine or soft woods,
Wooden seagoing ships.

It is understood that the advantages of any reduction of duty granted to any power on any of the articles enumerated above shall be extended fully to Canada.

The two most important articles in this list of Canadian exports to France and French dependencies are lumber and canned lobsters. These are both in the treaty, though it was at first not quite clear as to the scope of the clauses relating to them.

In exchange for this favored nation treatment Canada abolishes the advalorem duty of thirty per cent. on wines from France, leaving the specific duty as before. It also takes off half the duty on castile soap, and one-third of the duty on oats, prunes and plums. The principal feature of this concession relates to wine.

What is Beauty? "Question of a Blind Man."

Replied Aristotle. But Mrs. Sherwood says that it is "dynamite" in her article which opens the interesting pages of the July Cosmopolitan. Beauty is always a fascinating subject, and Mrs. Sherwood's discussion is an especially interesting one. That the July Cosmopolitan is a mid-summer number is shown in many directions. Three short stories, including one of sport and adventure, two travel articles, and other light matter, make up 128 pages of charming summer reading.

The July Cosmopolitan marks the close of the first year since the revolutionary arrangement was made that the price of that magazine, already low, had been cut to one-half of three dollars a year. All sorts of predictions have come to be unfulfilled during the year—it would be impossible to maintain the rate—the quality would be lowered—the size would be decreased. But even severe critics admit that with each succeding number there has been a betterment in the quality of articles and illustrations, and the size has remained unchanged, except the always growing advertising pages. The magazine printed, for the six months embraced in Volume XVI, one million four hundred and nineteen thousand copies, an entirely unapproached record, and has doubled its already large plant of presses and binding machinery. The walls of the magazine's new home are rapidly rising at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Artistically designed by McKim, Mead & White, the new building, with its eight great portions, will be 270 feet long by 76 feet wide, and one of the most perfectly lighted buildings in world, having 160 large windows, each nearly double the size of the ordinary window opening.

Fast Atlantic Line.

OTTAWA, July 11.—Mr. Foster this afternoon in introducing the resolution to give a subsidy of $750,000 for the fast Atlantic service, said the subject was one of many year's discussion and consideration. Four years ago a resolution passed authorizing a subsidy of $500,000. To put it shortly, the reason why the government recommended an increased subsidy is this: The whole policy and the desirability of a fast Atlantic service had received the approval of the house. Granted that a fast Atlantic service was desirable and that we voted for a service equal to our neighbors it simply resolved itself into this, it was impossible to get a service for $500,000. Holding the same views as to the necessity of the service the government had decided that if $500,000 would not bring it, as an outside limit they would go to a subsidy of $750,000 for ten years in order to secure such a service. A division of opinion may arise as to whether the government or the country should go beyond the half million in order to secure the advantage of a fast line service. The government had considered the matter very thoroughly and they had come to the conclusion that the advantages were so great that the country should be justified in extending the amount to $750,000. He proceeded to review the history of the negotiations with various companies and said the sum required as a subsidy varied from $750,000, to $1,250,000. The goverment was satisfied that the least amount which would be of use as a subsidy was $750,000, and for that reason this sum is asked. He referred to the colonial conference, which had just concluded its session. The ruling idea which had permeated the deliberations of this conference, was to promote unity of thought, sentiment and commerce among the colonies, and it was considered by the delegates that the chief methods to be employed for this result were the proposed cable and the fast steamship line. (Cheers.) To-day a direct line was operating between Australia and the Atlantic seaboard. It only required the fast Atlantic line as a connecting link to complete the grandest scheme possible for a people to conceive. The delegates representing all the colonies had assented to the scheme, Mr. Foster said the government would not for a moment enter upon this scheme as a temporary affair. Their policy to have the steamship line is a permanent affair. (Cheers.) It was not finally decided that Halifax should be the only terminal Canadian winter port; St John was also being considered. The government had not decided as yet whether St. John or Halifax would be the winter port or both. The English terminal port was not yet decided upon. The line will not only carry mails and passengers to Europe but will also carry perishable goods not at present possible to ship, and in this manner build up a large trade at present unknown. The mercantile men of the country from east to west regardless of politics are all anxious to see this line established. Boards of trade and the farmers of the country wish to see this line established. Dairy products, meat products, etc., will find a better market and this makes it valuable to them. The cable and swift ships are the pioneers which will pave the way for increased business. They are simply the forerunners of increased prosperity. The first step may be costly but he thought that no one would complain when it was considered how the time would boom the growth of the country, give us connection with other countries, stimulate trade and many other ways contribute to the advantage of Canada. (Cheers.)

Carturight, Laurier, Davie, Kenny and others discussed the resolution after which it passed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Educated Misfits.

Mary B. O'Sullivan in July Donahoes

There is something radically wrong in a system of education that yearly throws upon the world hundreds of human misfits, trained to no occupation or fitted for a higher education that lack of means may not make possible. It is as cruel as deserting a baby, or placing food just beyond the grasp of the starving. Every year closing exercises are made the occasions of beautiful speeches; the future is bedecked with flowers of language, and amid smiles and bows and congratulations the graduates pass out—the children of wealth to do as they list, the great majority to engage as best they may in the battle of life. The girl, whose artist soul found expression in school, stifles her craving for art, and wears out her young life in a musty office, while her desk-mate, whose father possesses a political "pull," makes herself ridiculous in a public position for which she is hopelessly unfitted. The girl who should be a teacher, takes up the needle for her support, while her well-to-do friend "who hates children," secures a teacher's certificate. And so the misfits increase in number, until their cries of discontent are heard on every hand, and the inferior quality of their work testifies to their distaste for it.

Heart sickness is the most distressing of all disorders, and yet its germs are scattered broadcast to work incalculable evil.

This is not as it should be. The years spent in school should not go by in merely requiring a smattering of general knowledge, but should develop and train special aptitude to a wage-earning point of usefulness. There is salvation in knowing how to do any one thing well, and to be happy while doing it. It is the true preventive of misery, vagrancy and crime, too often the direct results of idleness or uncongenial work.

The state, claiming a parent's right to educate, is in duty bound to exercise parental forethought and wisdom in providing for the future of the children, and helping them through the trying period when the impatience of early youth makes almost any constant occupation irksome.

Donahoe's Magazine.

Donahoe's Magazine continues to blaze the way to mutual appreciation and honest friendship between Christian Americans, Catholic and Protestant. Its spirit, infused month after month into an ever-growing and enthusiastic constituency, must make for better conditions, social, political and religious, in this country. Protestant periodicals may well follow the example set by Donahoe's, for with sectarian prejudice and class bigotries clouding the national vision, a clear view of existing political, social and economic evils is impossible. The leading article of Donahoe's this month is thoroughly in line with the great purpose of the magazine; it bears the title,—surprising to find in a Catholic magazine,—"The Blessings of the A. P. A." The article itself is more striking even than the title.

It is a fair and fearless exposition of present religious wrongs and political abuses, and will be remembered long after it is read. Another great feature in the July number of "After Death: the Catholic Church and Cremation," by Abbe Hogan, of Washington University, in which the position of the Catholic Church regarding the disposition of the dead is stated fully, for the first time, we believe, in an American periodical. There are plenty of light reading, pretty pictures, good poems and some very thoughful "Talks to the Typewriter" in this number.

How They Voted.

The voting on the French treaty was to some extent free from party lines. On the straight grit amendment proposed by Mr. Elgar, the third party, Messrs McCarthy and O'Brien, voted with the opposition, while twelve of Mr. Laurier's supporters deserted him and voted with the government. The government majority was 68, with 170 members voting. On the third party's amendment, moved by Mr. O'Brien and seconded by Mr. McCarthy, two government supporters, Mr. McNeill and Mr. Cockburn, voted against the ministry. Mr. Laurier and about twenty-five of his supporters voted with the government. They Mr. Laurier moved an amendment for which most of his supporters seem to have voted, but it was defeated by a majority of 53. Finally the vote was taken straight for the bill itself, when it was supported by Mr. Laurier and all his French Canadian comrades. The third party, Mr. McNeill, Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Bergin (conservatives) and only 36 grit members opposed the measure, while 120 members voted for it.

The Government Swindled.

OTTAWA, July 10.—Very damaging evidence against contractor St. Louis was forthcoming in the Curran bridge enquiry this morning. Henry Frigon, who was a timekeeper on the works, was called by Mr. Haggart. He acknowledged that he had written a letter produced by the minister, in which he said the Grand Trunk pay lists had been stuffed. He produced the original time lists from March 6th to April 21st, 1893. In one item, single carters employed during the day, his record was 1,501 days less than the government had paid. On single carters employed at night there was a difference of 1,245. On teams employed during the day the discrepancy was 225 days, and teams employed at night 327 days. The government pay list contained many individuals who were never employed.

From all Quarters.

The Little Sisters of the Poor possess 255 houses scattered over nearly every country in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia. No fewer than 33,000 men and women are sheltered in these.

Alaska papers contain news of the shooting of an unfortunate squaw at Rocky Pass for the crime of witchcraft, her husband being the prosecutor. The woman had gone to a white man's schoo and was too intelligent to be deemed human by her ignorant tribes people.

The maximum of the Dominion note issue is to be increased by $5,000,000 in order to afford a sufficient quantity of small bills for circulation. While one effect of the issue is the supply of this want, another result is that the country borrows that much more money without interest. The privilege of borrowing in this way is one which the government shares with the banks.

The Louisiana Legislature has, by an unanimous vote, made an appropriation for a statue of a negro—Thomas Lafon, the philanthropist who, at his death a few months ago, left the bulk of his $600,000 fortune to charity. Good works know no distinction of race or creed, and the man that loves his kind has the right sort of a heart, no matter what may be the color of his skin. The State of Louisiana honors benevolence when it pays a tribute to the memory of Lafon.

Paper telegraph poles are the latest development of the art of making the paper useful. These poles are made of paper pulp, in which borax, tallow, etc., are mixed in small quantities. The pulp is cast in a mould, with a core in the centre, forming a hollow rod of the desired length, the cross pieces being held by key-shaped wooden pieces driven in on either side of the pole. The paper poles are said to be lighter and stronger than those of wood, and to be unaffected by sun, rain, dampness or any of the other causes which shorten the life of a wooden pole.

Some people are afraid of being criticized if they show outward signs of piety. In spiritual matters, where the soul is dealing with the Creator, we should act as freely and independent of the carnal world and its opinions as if there were no one present but our Creator and ourselves. Those who conduct their spiritual affairs as they would an ordinary business transaction, or as they would like to appear in the estimation of their friends and associates in society—that is, to try to please all—are catering to public opinion and not trying to serve God. If you wish to serve God as you should, you must defy public opinion—care nothing for it. It matters not whether the world approves of your conduct, do that which your conscience tells you is right; then you know you are pleasing your Heavenly Father. He will provide for you when the world and all its vain assumptions are left behind. You cannot do too much for your soul.