THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1887.

Prorogation of the Legislature.

THE first session of the thirtieth General Assembly of this Province was prorogued by His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, on Saturday last, the 7th inst. A few minutes before twelve o'clock, the guard of honor, consisting of one hundred men under the command of Capt. Daniel Stewart, and headed by the band of the Artillery Brigade, marched into position in front of the Colonial Building. The usual salute was fired from Fort Edward by a detachment of Artillery, under command of Capt. Paisnore. A few minutes later His Honor, accompanied by Major Irving, A. D. C., and Mr. Æneas McDonald, Private Secretary, arrived, and was received by the guard of honor with a military salute, while the band struck up the national anthem. After being escorted to the Legislative Council Room by the Usher of the Black Rod, His Honor took his seat on the throne; and, having summoned the House of Assembly to the bar of the Council Chamber, assented to the following bills:

An Act to amend an Act further securing the independence of the General Assembly.

An Act respecting Justices of the Peace.

An Act to amend an Act for the appointment of Commissioners beyond the limits of this Province, for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court and acknowledgment of deeds.

An Act to amend the law concerning the Examination of Witnesses upon interrogatories and under commissions.

An Act to amend an Act respecting the Public Health.

An Act respecting Michaelmas Term of the Supreme Court.

Charlottetown Waterworks Act, 1887.

An Act respecting an avenue to Victoria Park.

An Act to further amend an Act to incorporate the Law Society.

An Act to amend an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts incorporating the Town of Summerside.

An Act prohibiting interments in the Catholic Burying Ground in the Fifth Ward of Charlottetown.

An Act to enable the Diocesan Church Society to avail itself of the interest of the Clergy Endowment Fund.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Orwell Presbyterian Church.

An Act to further amend the Act to incorporate the Charlottetown Gas Light Company and the Acts in amendment thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Cornwall Creamery Company.

An Act to incorporate the Abegweit Athletic Association.

An Act to incorporate the York Hall Company.

An Act to incorporate the Lorne Hotel Company (Limited.)

An Act to incorporate the Island Guardian Publishing Company.

An Act to incorporate the Pioneer Publishing Company.

An Act to incorporate the Victoria Skating Rink Company.

An Act to authorize John Robert Bull and his family to assume the surname "Bailey."

An Act for appropriating certain moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

His Honor was then pleased to prorogue the General Assembly with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance in General Assembly, I beg to convey to you my best thanks for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties.

It will afford me much pleasure to forward to Her Majesty the Queen, through the proper channel, the Joint Address which you have passed, congratulating Her Majesty upon her attaining the fiftieth year of accession to the throne.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the public service, and beg to assure you that in the disbursement of all moneys required the strictest economy shall be observed.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In taking leave of you for the present, I have to express my earnest hope that your labors will, under the blessing of Almighty God, tend to promote the prosperity of the Province.

The session just closed was not characterized by any extraordinary event. The Government introduced several very useful and necessary bills, and the Opposition, in the House of Assembly, of course, distinguished themselves by the usual amount of obstruction, particularly regarding the measures of most importance to the country at large. This is not to be wondered at, when we consider that their long continuance in the cool atmosphere of disappointment would now seem to confirm them in its possession by a prescriptive title.

In the work of opposition and obstruction they were, however, far outstripped by their friends in the Legislative Council. Unfortunately for this Province their position in that Chamber enabled them to defeat several useful, necessary and important measures passed by the House of Assembly. Of some of these we have already spoken in our columns; such, for instance, as the Subway bill and the School Act amendment bill. Besides these, there were passed in the Lower House a bill empowering the Government to sell the old Asylum property, a bill regulating chattel mortgages, a bill relative to procedure in our Courts of Justice; all of very great importance. They, however, without any consideration for the public interests, threw these bills overboard. It is difficult to understand what the Opposition expect to gain by conduct such as this. Of course, taxation is the ideal of government according to Opposition notions, and finding that the present administration had no intention of inflicting such a burden upon the people, they, no doubt, considered it their duty to impair, as much as in their power, the business of the session. The electorate of this Province will, doubtless, bear this in mind, and when the proper time comes, will mete out to them the treatment they deserve.

The Budget Speech.

ON the first page of this paper will be found a full report of the Budget Speech, delivered in the House of Assembly, by Hon. Mr. Sullivan, on Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst. It is an able and exhaustive exposition of the financial condition of the Province, and deserves the careful perusal of every elector in this country. A comparison of the average expenditure during Mr. Davies' term of office and that of the last seven years will show that the opponents of the present Government while in power spent annually an average of $332,882; while the average annual expenditure for the last seven years has been $269,411, or an average annual decrease of $63,471. All this time the expenditure for Education, as well as several other branches of the public service, went on increasing. During Mr. Davies' administration the average annual expenditure for Education was $73.181; for the past seven years the amount spent for the same purpose averaged $101,808, or an average increase per year of $29,000. Nothing could more fully exhibit the extravagance and recklessness of the Davies Government than these figures. The money which was thus lavishly spent was annually wrung from the people of this country by the tax-gatherer. When the present Government came into power they inaugurated a system of retrenchment and economy which has from that time to the present day saved to our people the sum of upwards of $886,000.

After enumerating and explaining the different items of estimated expenditure for the current year, Hon. Mr. Sullivan went on to show the ways and means the Government proposed for raising the revenue necessary to meet this expenditure. This afforded him an opportunity of dealing in the most happy manner with the many unfounded and ridiculous statements made by the Opposition, both on the platform and through their organ, relative to the $20,000 a year which we are to receive from the Dominion Government. He quoted the different articles which had from time to time appeared in the *Patriot* concerning this money. This organ of the Opposition had made all kinds of statements regarding this matter. It reported over and over again that *we* would not get the money. Finally, on the very day on which the Budget Speech was delivered, it contained in its columns a telegram to the effect that the money had been asked from Parliament, thus giving a flat contradiction to everything which had previously appeared in its own columns regarding it. Having proved the falsity of the *Patriot's* speculations regarding this question, he read a copy of the Order-in-Council asking Parliament to grant the money, and also Sir Charles Tupper's telegram stating that he (Sir Charles) had given notice of his intention to ask Parliament for the same. These facts were not at all palatable to the Opposition, who had hoped the Government would be obliged to resort to the obnoxious system of taxation which they (the Opposition) had inaugurated and which had proved so disastrous to the country and to themselves.

Owing to the energetic manner in which the present administration have pushed our claims to moneys due us by the Dominion, the amount of subsidy we will this year receive from Ottawa will be $193.537, an increase of $20,000 over that of last year, on account of the $500,000 added to the capital placed to our credit there. Besides this we will receive over $11.320 on account of pensions paid by this Government since and before Confederation. The total estimates for the year are a little over $265,000, and we will receive from Ottawa, as the above figures show, nearly $205,000, leaving only about $60,000 to be raised by other means. Of this amount the Land Office will yield something in the vicinity of $50,000, and from the other offices and sources an amount sufficient to meet the balance of the estimates, and leave a small surplus, will probably be received. From all this it is quite plain that the Provincial finances are, at the present time, in a healthy condition, and that the people of this country are not to be called upon to contribute one cent of direct taxation, notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings of our Opposition friends. No doubt this satisfactory state of affairs is a source of extreme disappointment to the Grits, who had earnestly hoped the Government would be obliged to have recourse to taxation, the pet child of Mr. Davies and his friends, who are now, and are likely to be for a long time to come, perched on the Opposition benches.

Let us now compare our account at Ottawa with what it was when the present Government assumed the reins of power. At the close of the year 1878 the amount to our credit in the Dominion Treasury was $906,872. Since that time some small estates were purchased by the Government. Notwithstanding this, on the 31st December last the amount to our credit was $1,127,896, or an increase of over $211,000. Adding to this the $500,000, the sum to our credit will be $1,627,896, or an increase, since the present Government came into power, of over $700,000. This is certainly a very satisfactory result of the financial arrangements between the Local and Dominion Governments.

To sum up, since the present Government came into power they have relieved the people from direct taxation; they have saved to the country by economical management, a sum which, at the present time, would, according to the way matters were conducted by their opponents, amount to nearly $900,000. Besides, the amount to our credit at Ottawa has been increased over $700,000, and our annual subsidy therefrom increased to nearly $200,000. Notwithstanding all this, not the least of our claims against the Dominion Government has been forfeited. It ought, then, to be a source of extreme gratification to the people of this country to know that our finances are in a better condition than ever they were during the history of this Province; and the electors of this Island have reason to congratulate themselves that they have put in power and kept in power the men who have brought about this satisfactory state of things.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SOME idea of what kind of a country the North-west is, may be learned from the fact that their crops are now all in, and a great part of their wheat above ground. It is no wonder the farmers and merchants of that country are described as being in high spirits at the bright prospects before them for this year.

THE prevalence of the habit of carrying deadly weapons is attracting public attention in some of the cities of the neighboring Provinces. The Grand Jury of Quebec, recently called attention to this fact. To say the least, the practice is a very foolish one; it is besides very dangerous, and should not be indulged in by young people. Innumerable accidents occur from careless handling of weapons of this kind.

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science will take place in New York city, commencing on the second Wednesday of August next. Concerning this meeting the *Popular Science Monthly* takes occasion to remark, that although New York is the largest city on the continent, it enjoys the unenviable distinction of being one of the very few places that have never entertained this great organization, now nearly half a century old. It also regrets that the announcement of the choice of place of meeting was so long delayed, and strongly commends the British system of fixing on the place of meeting two years in advance.

J. G. BOURINOT, L. L. D., Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, has, in a recent number of the *Scottish Review*, an article on "French Canada." The writer, in the course of a very able essay, goes on to show that there is no truth in the statement that the French Canadians are a people without a history or a literature. Among the distinguished French Canadian literary men he mentions, M. Louis Frechette, Garneau, Ferland, Sulte, Tasse, Casgrain, Tanguay, Kerreau, and Le May. Among those who have distinguished themselves in Science, he mentions Abbe Hamel, Abbe Laflamme and M. Baillarge. Speaking of the different nationalities which make up the Canadian people, he says that compromise and conciliation are essential to the successful Government of the country.

THE correspondence relative to the Fishery Question, submitted to Parliament on the 3rd inst., constitutes a volume of over two hundred and fifty pages, which is carefully indexed. It contains all the official correspondence, that passed between the Governments of Great Britain, Canada and the United States, on this very important question during the past two years. The last document in the volume is a letter of instruction from the minister of Marine and Fisheries, to the masters of vessels engaged in the protection of the Fisheries, and is dated the 16th day of April, 1887. The minister intimates in this letter, that the masters of such vessels are to be guided in their course of action by the letter of instruction issued to them in March 1886. He cautions them to be careful, while carrying out their instructions to the fullest extent, to put no strained interpretation upon the law.

THERE have been lively times in the British House of Commons during the debate on the Coercion Bill. On the 6th inst. Mr. Gladstone's motion to appoint a committee to enquire into the *Times* charges against Mr. Dillon was under consideration. Mr. Healy said every possible question seemed worthy of enquiry by the house except that affecting the character of its members. The Parnellites he said did not care whether they got this enquiry or not, but if the Government majority refused this enquiry, the name of British gentlemen would be placed on a level with that of Indian thugs. The Parnellites challenged the Tories to combat at once on this question. They would stand on no technical references, but would meet any charges brought against them. From the decision of the majority of the House the Parnellites would appeal to the people outside and to other nations. The Irish people never sent them there to beg favors, but to demand their rights.—Major Saunderson said he did not wonder that Mr. Gladstone tried to whitewash his Irish friends, who were now supplying his policy. He challenged Dillon to disprove the *Times* evidence.—Mr. Dillon—"I have offered to enter into the charges fully before a committee. I shall no longer exchange the lie with members of the House on them."

Legislative Proceedings.

MONDAY, May 2.

House met in the afternoon.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the House go into committee of the whole to take into consideration the expediency of introducing a bill respecting distraint for rent.

The motion was carried, and the House went into committee, Mr. Underhay in the chair. The chairman reported that the resolution which they had under consideration, relative to bringing in a bill respecting distraint for rents, agreed to. The bill was then introduced and read a first time.

The bill to amend an Act respecting Public Health was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN explained that the sections of the Act respecting quarantine, over which the Dominion only had jurisdiction, should be repealed, in accordance with a notification from Ottawa.

The Bill was then reported agreed to. House adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 3.

House met late in the afternoon.

The Bill to amend the Act respecting Public Health was read a third time and passed.

When the Speaker took the chair in the evening,

Mr. BLAKE rose and said he had given notice that he would, on this evening, move a resolution respecting coercion in Ireland; but if it was the pleasure of the House he would wish to postpone the same until the following evening.

Hon. THE LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT said the House would have no objection to consider Mr. Blake's resolution on the following evening.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN then arose and delivered the Budget Speech, a full report of which will be found on the first page of this day's HERALD.

Mr. YEO followed, and made a very weak attempt at criticizing the budget.

The debate was continued by several members. Finally the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. John McLean in the chair.

After a short time the Speaker took the chair, the chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 4.

House in Committee of Supply all day.

When the Speaker took the chair in the evening,

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN introduced a bill respecting the roadway to the park, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. BLAKE then presented the following resolution:—

"*Resolved* That the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, having learned that the Imperial Parliament are about enacting a most stringent coercion law for our brethren in Ireland, desire to express supreme regret at the introduction of such a measure, and to represent that after many years endurance of the evils consequent upon a system of land tenure much more liberal than that which prevails in Ireland, the people of this Province as a self-governing community have made the tenants the owners of the soil, thereby rendering them prosperous and contented subjects of Her Majesty our gracious Queen:

"That we record the expression of our sympathy with the laudable efforts that are being made to give Ireland such a measure of self-government as the people of this Island in common with their fellow subjects in all the provinces of Canada enjoy; believing as we do that such a system of local administration is the best calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of Ireland, as well as the peace and unity of the great empire, of which Prince Edward Island is proud to form a part."

He supported the resolution in a very able speech. He expressed regret that this Act should be introduced without the existence of crime, or other cause to justify it. Remedial and not coercive legislation was needed for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, he said, had referred to this Act in a recent speech in Parliament in language much stronger than he would use on this occasion. After reading and explaining the different clauses of the bill, he pronounced it the most tyrannical measure ever submitted to any Legislature. So cruel and revolting was it that it had roused the indignation of the whole civilized world. Public meetings had been held in denunciation of it throughout England, Scotland, the United States and Canada. The Dominion Parliament and the Legislatures of Quebec and Ontario had passed resolutions disapproving of this coercion bill, and he thought we could not be wrong in following their example. He hoped the resolution before the House would receive a unanimous vote.

[We hope to be able to give our readers Mr. Blake's speech in full next week.—ED.]

Hon. NEIL MCLEOD seconded the resolution. In his opinion remedial and not coercive measures were what the people of Ireland most needed. The tenant farmers, he thought, had very good reasons for agitating for legislation which would improve their system of land tenure. It was, however, difficult for them to obtain this boon from the British Parliament, as a great number of the members of that body are Landlords themselves. Until the Irish people would obtain a Parliament of their own, he thought they would not be relieved from Landlordism. He reviewed the land agitation in this Province, and said the basis upon which we settled our difficulties would be the best adapted for the settlement of the Irish Land Question. He concluded by expressing the hope that Ireland would soon obtain Home Rule. (Applause.)

Mr. KELLY supported the resolution. He thought it reflected great credit on the Island that we were among those moving in the matter of protecting against the enacting of coercive measures in Ireland, and in extending the hand of sympathy to the people of that unhappy country. There was no doubt but that the Land Question was the great grievance in Ireland, and that it could be much better settled if Ireland had a Parliament of her own. He thought the time was not far distant when she would obtain this boon, and the people of Ireland would be contented and prosperous. (Applause.)

Mr. WISE said he was not well posted on this question, but thought Ireland's trouble was chronic, and required to be remedied. He did not feel, he said, like giving his vote for this resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. BLAKE then moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolution be forwarded by the Honorable the Speaker of the House to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, to Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell. Carried.

House then went into Committee of Supply, Mr. John McLean in the chair.

THURSDAY, May 5.

House in Committee of Supply all day.

When the Speaker took the chair in the evening,

Mr. YEO asked when the official correspondence in connection with the $20,000 subsidy would be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN explained that it would be submitted as soon as officially received. It would, he said, contain no information which was not already in possession of the House.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, Mr. John McLean in the chair.

After a considerable amount of work had been gone through, the Speaker took the chair, and progress was reported.

The bill relating to the Victoria Park roadway was read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 6.

The business of the session, so far as the House of Assembly is concerned, was finished to-day.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN moved, and Mr. Yeo seconded, the following Address to the Queen, which was unanimously adopted by both branches of the Legislature:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island in session convened, most sincerely and heartily congratulate your Majesty upon attaining the Jubilee Year of your Majesty's accession to the Throne.

In common with all your Majesty's loyal subjects, we venture to assure your Majesty that the people of this Province, which bears the name of your late illustrious father, fully participate in the general joy of the Empire, and in the heartfelt desire that a reign so remarkable for national development and for the general happiness of the people may be extended, so that your Majesty may long be spared to rule over loyal, contented and united subjects.

Latest Telegrams.

FUTAMAS, MEX May 8.—Terrific volcanic eruptions accompanied the earthquake shocks which visited Bahispo on the 3rd inst. The woods in the vicinity were all set on fire. Montezuma was destroyed, and 150 persons killed.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The ship *Albania* has just arrived from Manilla, after a passage of 119 days. A disease resembling a combination of scurvy and dropsy had broken out on board during the passage, and played such sad havoc among the ship's company that out of a crew of 19 men only six were able to do duty when she entered port. The captain was among the first who were attacked, but, although almost reduced to a skeleton, he stuck to his post and brought the vessel into port. The cook, boatswain and steward having succumbed to the fatal malady were buried at sea. The ship and crew belong to St. John, N. B.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—By the breaking of a wharf-railing this morning a number of colored Baptists, who had assembled for the purpose of being baptized, were precipitated into the river. Nine persons are known to have been drowned.

HALIFAX, May 8.—Sir Wm. Young, ex-Chief Justice, died to-night, aged 88 years. His last public act was to lay the foundation of the new Dalhousie College building ten days ago.

VIENNA, May 8.—A fire at Magay Kiroly caused a terrible storm of wind, which carried sparks to distant wood yards and set fire to them, destroying 400 houses and depriving 5,000 people of their homes. Several girl scholars of the Convent were killed by jumping from the windows.

NANAIMO, B.C., May 8.—An exploring party broke through into the mine today and discovered the dead lying in all directions. All hope is now given up of saving any of them alive. Thirty-five bodies were recovered from the mine yesterday. The total number of persons known to have perished is 189, of whom 82 were Chinese and 107 whites. More than half of the white men leave families.

LINCOLN, NEB., May 8.—John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League of America, recently submitted to a committee the London *Times fac-simile* of the alleged Parnell letter; also documents written by Richard Piggot, formerly proprietor of the Dublin *Irishman*, in which he tried to blackmail the league. The committee, after a thorough examination to-day, reported they had no hesitation in declaring that the *fac-simile* and blackmailing document were written by the same hand.

ST JOHN, N. B., May 9.—The heavy freshets of the St John River, which have prevailed for the past few days, show no signs of abatement. A very considerable amount of damage has been done in the vicinity of Indiantown, Fredericton and Woodstock. Many people have been obliged to abandon their stores and residences. Roads have been destroyed and bridges carried away to an alarming extent. From the Islands above Fredericton sixteen barns have been swept away and demolished.

OTTAWA, May 9.—Sir Charles Tupper laid on the table of the House the estimates of the expenditure for the current year, and for the year ending June, 1888.

The expenditures on current account for the current year are $352,136.50.

The expenditure on current account for next year are estimated at $35,041,855. The expenditure on capital account for the current year are $6,380,000.

The expenditures on capital account next year are $7,279,000.

Next year's estimate shows an increase over this year in some departments.

Under the head of public buildings, P. E. Island gets $13,000 for Charlottetown.

Boston Markets.

EGGS.—There has been a fair demand during the week, with sales mostly at 14½c for Western, and Eastern at 14¼ to 15c.

BUTTER.—The butter market has improved a little the past week. Last week's receipts were pretty well cleaned up, and this week's receipts have been no more than enough for the demand. Fancy Northern creamery command 24 to 25c, but very little western goes over 24c. Buyers operate cautiously, as larger supplies are expected next week. Second grades of creamery rule principally at 21 to 22c. Very little doing in imitation creamery or ladle packed and prices are nominal. Desirable grades of old Butter are about all used up.

There has been a good demand for Northern dairy, and the best grades move of well. For most of the lots as they arrive 20 to 21c. is a full rate, but strictly fine lots of Vermont commands 22c, with selections at a little higher range. Common to good range from 15 to 18c.

FISH TRADE.—The market for Mackerel has gained a little more strength, but the demand is still quite moderate and buyers do not respond readily to any advance. Sales of Nova Scotia No. 1 have been made at $13 50 to $14, but $14 50 is now generally asked, and some are held higher. No 2 scarce and command $13 to $14. Large No 3 have been selling at $9 to $9 50 per bri, but the small stock here is held firmer, owing to the small size of the Southern catch. The receipts of Mackerel for week closing Friday were 190 brls, of which 112 brls were from the Provinces. Imports from Provinces since January 1 foot up 14,447 brls against 9,670 brls same time last year. Here fresh Mackerel have been landed in New York by the Southern fleet, but the fish continue to be very small in size and poor in quality. Pickled Herring receive very little attention. Newfoundland split have been sold as low as $3 50 per brl, but the demand is very light and prices are nominal for all kinds. Smoked Herring are selling moderately at 10c lb for medium sealed, and 8c to 9c per box for No 1. Codfish continue in light supply and firmer. Old dry and pickled-cured Bank are nearly all out of the market. Small lots of new are selling at $4 87½ to $4 50 per qtl. Hake, Haddock and Pollock inactive.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

MR. C. F. FRASER, accompanied by a number of pupils of the Halifax School for the Blind, intends giving a concert here in the course of a few weeks, when our citizens will have a chance of hearing some of the newest and most popular music. The quintette band of the school will take part in the programme.

MR. WILLIAM KING, for several years in the employ of J. B. McDonald, Esq., dry goods merchant of this city, left for Dodgeville, Wisconsin, yesterday morning. Mr. King was a diligent and faithful employee, and we have no doubt his future record will place him among those Islanders abroad who, by their talents and industry, reflect credit on the place of their birth.

THE students of St. Dunstan's College gave a dramatic performance, in *French*, on Thursday night last, the 5th inst. The performance took place in the College Hall, which was suitably decorated for the occasion. Besides the students and Faculty of the College, there were present quite a number of clergymen and gentlemen from the city. The manner in which the different actors acquitted themselves in the parts assigned them was extremely creditable and reflects the highest honor on the Institution. The familiarity with the peculiar idioms belonging to the *French* exhibited by the actors shows, beyond all doubt, that the knowledge of that tongue imparted in St. Dunstan's is not confined to that general and necessarily superficial acquaintance one acquires from text books, but extends itself to the genius of the language. After the performance was over, Hon. Mr. Arsenault, who spoke in French, complimented the actors on the success of their performance, and referred in laudatory terms to the Institution which afforded such facilities for the acquisition of languages. His Honor Judge Reddin made a happy speech in English, in which he complimented the actors and the Professors. The highest praise is certainly due to the Rev. Rector and Professors of this Institution for their laudable efforts in the noble work of Christian education.

The Century for May.

The May CENTURY opens with two profusely illustrated papers of Egyptology, the special subject being the mummy of Pharaoh the Oppressor (the Pharaoh of the Bible), otherwise Rameses II., which (together with those of other Egyptian kings) was discovered in 1881 by Professor Maspero, but not identified until June, 1886. Soon after this date Mr. Edward L. Wilson visited the spot in company with Professor Maspero and Brugsch Bey, from the latter of whom he had a personal account of the discovery, which Mr. Wilson here records, supplementing it by interesting photographs made by himself. The second paper, by Professor John A. Paine, consists of a comparison of portraits of Rameses, inviting some new and interesting observations confirmatory of the identification, and setting forth clearly the historical and archæological bearings of the discovery. Mr. Paine arrives at the conclusion that Pharaoh was really not an Egyptian in race or blood, but was descended from the Shepherd Kings of Asiatic origin, thus confirming the Biblical statement that Israel in Egypt was oppressed by an Assyrian. Professor Paine gives also an interesting and curious account of Pharaoh's daughter. Together the two papers form an important chapter of interest to all students of history, and especially to students of the Bible.

This number contains the first of several papers by Professor W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, on "The Chemistry of Foods and Nutrition," being specifically devoted to "the composition of our bodies and our food." Mr. Atwater has perhaps made a more thorough investigation of this subject than any other American student, having conducted many analysis in this department for the Fish Commission. His conclusions, which have a direct bearing upon the Labor Question as well as upon all questions of hygiene, are accompanied by graphic charts exhibiting the chemical composition of common articles of diet. The subject is thus invested with a domestic as well as a scientific interest.

Other articles of personal recollections are "A Glimpse of Washington Irving at Home," by Clarence Cook, accompanied by a portrait of Irving from a daguerreotype, which serves as a frontispiece for the number; the second, "Personal Recollections of Louis Blanc," by his friend, Karl Blind—also with portrait. Blanc's personality, his views of the Schleswig-Holstein and Alsace-Lorraine questions, and his relations to French politics and the American War are among the topics treated by Mr. Blind.

The Lincoln History, by Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, advances to the consideration of the Border Conflict, treating events closely related to Lincoln's contemporary and future political action. The special topics are "Kansas in the Civil War," "Jefferson Davis on Rebellion," and "The Presidential Convention of 1856." Among the illustrations are portraits of Wilson, Shannon, James H. Lane, Governor Chas. Robinson, J. W. Geary, Philip St. George Cooke, President Fillmore, and Fremont and Dayton; and other pictorial material of historical character is added.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, Mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, Softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" and take no other kind.—Feb. 16 1887. 1 yr

DIED.

At Newton, Lot 26, on the 15th ult., after a short illness, Catherine McKenna, in the 85th year of her age. May she rest in peace.

In Charlottetown, on Monday, the 9th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, John Smallwood, in the 65th year of his age. Newfoundland and New York papers please copy.

At No. 48 Bassett-road, Kensington, London, England, 5th inst., Aubrey L., aged twenty-four years, second son of James L. Fellows.

MARKET PRICES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 10, 1887.

Beef (quarter) ℔ lb	$00.6 @ 0.6½
Beef (small) ℔ lb	0.07 @ 0.12
Mutton ℔ lb	0.05 @ 0.08
Pork (small)	0.06 @ 0.08
Pork (carcass) ℔ lb	0.05 @ 0.5½
Lamb ℔ lb	0.06 @ 0.08
Ham ℔ lb	0.13 @ 0.14
Fowls, per pair	0.35 @ 0.40
Butter, (fresh,)	0.20 @ 0.25
Butter (tub)	0.20 @ 0.21
Eggs ℔ doz	0.09 @ 0.11
Apples ℔ doz	0.05 @ 0.06
Oats ℔ bush, (black)	0.28 @ 0.30
Hay ℔ 100 lb	0.65 @ 0.70
Potatoes	0.35 @ 0.40
Turkeys	0.75 @ 1.00
Geese	0.45 @ 0.60
Ducks ℔ pair	0.70 @ 0.75
Flour ℔ cwt	2.25 @ 2.75
Oatmeal, ℔ cwt	2.30 @ 2.50
Straw, ℔ load	0.00 @ 2.00
Wood, ℔ load	0.65 @ 1.00
Hydes	06 @ 0.06½
Sheep pelts	0.65 @ 1.00
Cabbage, ℔ doz	0.35 @ 0.40
Turnips, ℔ bush	0.12 to 0.14
Timothy Seed, ℔ bush	3.00

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better vision in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

Don't hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

Local and Special News.

A Spaniard has turned the whole Bible into poetry, 280,000 stanzas.

In the spring, hundreds of persons suffer from boils, carbuncles, and other eruptive diseases. These are evidences that the system is trying to purge itself of impurities, and that it needs the powerful aid which is afforded by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A grand niece of Mozart is dependent upon charity in Vienna.

Wind the Clock.

The best clock needs regulating and winding when the main-spring runs down. So, too, when the machinery gives out, it needs regulating and the main-spring (pure blood) needs toning. Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate and tone all broken-down conditions of the system. In purchasing Burdock Blood Bitters beware of counterfeits.

The Czar of Russia receives the largest salary of any ruler, $10,000,000 annually.

Many ladies admire gray hair on some other person, but few care to try its effects on their own charms. They need not, since Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray hair to its original color. Sold by druggists and perfumers.

A house is no house unless it contains food and fire for the mind as well as the body.

Is It Not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

A man is, in general, better pleased when he has a good dinner upon his table than when his wife speaks Greek.

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

"You are picturing rather a gloomy future for me, madame," he said to the fortune-teller. "Yes sir," she replied, "but it's the best I can do for half a dollar."

A lady was asked, "At what age were you married?" She was equal to the emergency, and quietly responded, "At the parsonage."

West's Cough Syrup is now the leading remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, whooping-cough and consumption. All druggists.

A precocious youth prompted by an unpleasant recollection, says that school teachers are like dogs, "They lick your hands."

In a Bad Condition.

"I was so bad with dyspepsia that I could not take food of any kind without distress, and could not take a drink of water for a month at a time. I have been a great sufferer from liver complaint and dyspepsia for many years," says Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead, of Nixon, Ont., whom two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured.

To cure a wart, scrape a carrot fine, mix with salt and apply as a poultice five or six nights.

Even Japan and China dealers keep in stock and sell West's Liver Pills—"the world's best." Liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and sick headache readily yield to them. 30 pills 25c. All druggists the world over.

Writing a letter is, to many people, an irksome task, but it isn't half so irksome as it is to hear a lawyer reading your letter aloud five years afterwards in open court.—*Boston Journal of Education.*

Froze his Feet.

While out skating last winter, G. Varcoe, of Brandon, Man., got his feet badly frozen. He rubbed them with snow, and then applied Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which speedily cured them, and saved him from being a cripple.

Phrenology is a fraud. Look at a man's trowsers. If they bag at the pockets, he has money; if they bag at the knees, he has brains.—*Burlington Free Press.*

West's Pain King, a speedy cure for colic, cramps, diarrhœa, dysentery and all bowel difficulties. 25c. All druggists.

There is one man in Chicago who is precious sorry to see Carter H. Harrison an the mayor. He is the man who wears Carter H. Harrison's hat.—*Chicago News.*

A Hamilton Item.

"My wife has been a sufferer from liver complaint for many years. I am glad to be able to testify to the benefit received from Burdock Blood Bitters, as well as in the case of my little boy, who had glandular swellings." J. S. Miller, 77 Victoria Avenue.

Scene—Kitchen. Lady of the house—Cook, the soup was excellent to-day. Where did you by this receipt? Cook (180 pounds) proudly—"Ah, missus, glad to hear yer say so. You know I inwented it—it's a fact—that is, it come out o' my—hem—poeticle imaginashun."

Whooping-cough readily yields to West's Cough Syrup, the never-failing cure for bronchitis, consumption, asthma, etc. All druggists.

"Next Sunday," said Father Maguire to his congregation, "the funeral of A. A. will be held in this church. I shall preach a funeral sermon on the occasion, and the man himself will be here—the first time in twenty years."—*Chicago Living Church.*

A Matter of Fact.

One of the few preparations that seldom disappoints on trial, is that old standard throat and lung medicine, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, sore throat and other diseases of the air passages.

Old gentleman—Here, sir! you are a regular fraud. My hair's coming out as bad as ever. This stuff isn't worth a continental. Barber—I didn't promise that it would keep your hair from coming out. I said it would preserve your scalp. Your scalp's all there, ain't it?—*Sharpe's Bazar.*

The standard. West's Liver Pills. Always reliable, never fail. Cure all liver and stomach diseases. 30 pills 25c. All druggists.

It bothers the man who has earned success by faithful, honest, brainy work, to hear his friends say among themselves, "What an infernally lucky fellow Jack is!"—*Journal of Education.*

Torpid liver, the cause of untold suffering and misery, restored to its normal condition by the use of West's Liver Pills. Also cure costiveness, constipation and dyspepsia. All druggists.

It is said that hotel porters are not long lived, because the strain of lifting and carrying heavy trunks produces disease of the heart. If this is true the railway baggage smasher is fortunate in having no heart.—*Providence Telegram.*

A Fair Offer.

For many years the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil have offered to refund the money to all purchasers of that medicine where it failed to give relief in case of pain or painful affections, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, deafness, burns, bruises, sprains, stiff joints and cords, and internal or external inflammation.

If you want to meet all your friends, just undertake to run along the street to catch a train. Every man you ever saw will be on hand to pass the time of day.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, disordered stomach, &c. Try them.

"How is Smith getting along? Is he as regular in his habits as he used to be?" "No; he was sober twice last week."

The lame, the halt, the rheumatic, all sing the praises of West's World's Wonder. Try one bottle and you will never use any other liniment. 25c. and 50c. All druggists.

A small bag of sulphur kept in a drawer or closet that is infested with red ants will quickly disperse them.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25c.

Counter charms, new