THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1894.

The Session and its Work.

PERHAPS the most notable session of our Legislature yet convened was that which last week ended its days and passed into history amid the salvos of artillery and the gorgeousness of military display. It possessed an individuality that was all its own, and to which all sessions that preceded it cannot lay the barest claim. Of course the labor of the session was what the Government made it, which was all the more calculated to add to its uniqueness. It was truly a memorable session—one that will for some years to come cause the Province to speak of its measures, and those who framed them, in terms anything but laudatory. And how could it be otherwise, when we reflect that the greater part of the time was spent in caucusing and in forcing through the house these measures that are to wring from our hard-worked people a sum sufficient to satisfy the rapacious appetite of the monster begotten by the boodling, jobbery and corruption of the Peters Government.

Seven tax bills were passed to make it possible for the Government to partially blot out the debts incurred by their extravagance. No matter upon whom these taxes are specially levied, or how explicit the Government or its supporters may have been to show that only certain ones would be effected by this or that particular Act, all classes in the Province will feel their collective weight. All the measures expect one, can be shifted; and as that one solitary exception already bears directly upon the shoulders of the farmer, he will feel their seven-fold weight. The people did not expect to called upon to pay so dearly and so quickly for Mr. Peters' efforts to reinstate himself and his supporters in power. They had his solemn assurance that the day of taxation was afar off, and that this method of raising a revenue would not be resorted to before submitting the question to the people at the polls. But the confidence reposed in him was basely betrayed at the very first opportunity, and Peters pence exacted to defray the expense incurred in elevating the Peters standard.

But the Government's tax acts were not the only consequence of their ruinous policy. The most important public service in the Province was made to feel its blighting influences. Inroads were made upon the School Act and its complexion so changed that now all incentives for ambitious, painstaking teachers are swept away. The better class in the profession are so effected by the changes that they will either have to leave it or give their labors for a mere pittance, unless the people, realizing the great setback the cause of education has received, lend their individual efforts to offset the cause leading thereto. Pharisaical enough, the Government claimed force of circumstances as a reason for instituting the change. All will readily admit that circumstances call for a decrease in expenditure; but who is accountable for having to bring our educational system within range of the pruning knife? The Peters Government. They alone, by their reckless acts to rise in the ascendant, on last December, must be charged with the wrong-doing. As a penalty for their flagrant misdeeds taxation was accelerated and our splendid system of education dealt a stunning blow. On them alone shall the execrations of the people fall. But even with their many channels from which to exact tribute, will the present year witness a deviation from the old groove; will the Province be more economically governed, and the contents of the coffers dealt out more sparingly? We judge the future by the past; but taking it for our guidance in this instance does not render the prospect most reassuring. The answer only can be given when the veil of the future has been lifted.

Death of Mr. Justice Hensley.

WORD was received here Friday of the death of Mr. Justice Hensley of the Supreme Court of this Province. The news was not unexpected, as of late the Judge had been in anything but good health. But anticipated and all as it was, its arrival occasioned considerable surprise and widespread regret. With the hope that a change of climate, and the services of a medical specialist, would better his failing health Judge Hensley, accompanied by his wife, left here on April 25th. His objective point was the Sanitarium at Clifton Springs, Ontario County, New York; and here he was undergoing treatment when the messenger of death came at 7 o'clock Friday morning. Inflammation of the brain was the cause of death.

Hon. Joseph Hensley was born at Tottenham, Middlesex, England, on June 12th, 1824, being the second son of the late Hon. Charles Hensley. He came to this Province with his father and family in 1841, and has since resided here. His education was received in England first from a private tutor and afterwards at the Hackney Grammar School. In 1842 he entered upon the study of law in the office of the late Sir Robert Hodgson, then Attorney-General of the Island. Five years later, in January, 1847, he was called to the bar, and practiced in this city from that time until June 18th, 1869, when he was appointed Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and Vice-Chancellor in the Court of Chancery. On Sept. 8th, 1853 he married Frances Ann Dover, only daughter of Sir Robert Hodgson, by whom he had four children, three of whom survive him.

He was a Liberal in politics, and during his tenure in the Legislature represented the East Point District. He was for two years Solicitor General for the Island, and afterwards up to the time of his elevation to the bench, occupied the positions of Attorney General, Leader of the Government and President of the Executive Council and a member of the Board of Education. When appointed to the Judiciary in 1869 he was Leader of the government.

Deceased was held in high esteem by all. As a citizen and as a member of the highest tribunal in the Province his acts were always respected, and were never attributed as proceeding from personal spleen. His rulings as Judge were most impartial, and were always so regarded. Of a generous disposition and free from the strong partisanship embodied in most public men, he possessed numerous friends, all of whom will learn of his death with genuine regret. His judicial labors were never a bar to his appearing in the forefront of every good work. Everything having for its object the good of the Province or of the city in which he resided, always had his warmest and hearty support. By his death the bench is deprived of an able and worthy ornament, and the city of a good and respected citizen.

Agricultural Protection.

It may be all very well for some of the representative members of the Liberal party to sneer at agricultural protection, but few of them are prepared to place themselves upon record in favor of its removal. The result of it has been to secure the Canadian market for the Canadian farmer. Under the rule of Cartwright the farmers of this country were subjected to the depression in prices caused by the competition of the American producers. Whenever there was a large over production of farm products in the United States, Canada was made a slaughter market. The following table, taken from the printed returns tells a tale that no amount of Grit sophism can answer:

IMPORTED FROM UNITED STATES.

	1878	1893
Oats, bushels	2,071,513	44,264
Wheat "	1,519,703	9,069
Flour, barrels	311,706	34,507
Cornmeal "	226,572	65,495
Lard, lbs.	2,345,807	146,885
Bacon and Hams, lbs.	2,825,169	670,155
Pork, lbs	10,248,020	3,862,546
Corn, bushels	3,400,562	2,031,375
Rye, "	110,228	302

The above is an unanswerable argument in favor of our present protective policy, but it does not emphasize the full amount of gain to our farmers. Since 1878, city and town population has increased by over 800,000, and the demand for food and breadstuffs thereby created has been supplied by the farmers of Canada, who in addition exported $20,000,000 more in 1893 than in 1878. One of our leading exchanges has summed up the situation by stating: "It has largely lessened the strain of American competition; enlarged greatly the home market, and promoted extensively our export trade."

Never did a Day's Work.

The Toronto Telegram seldom has a word of commendation for the Government at Ottawa, but it takes no stock in the blue ruin cries of the Grits. Here is what it says in a recent issue:

WHAT IS TROUBLING THE GRITS?

Canada has not been overkind to them as a party but individually they have done well in this country

In Toronto the Grits have their share of the wealth. The average Grit is at least as well off as the average Tory. So it is all over the Country. The best-off men in every district are usually Grits. They are comfortable and well-to-do individuals, but their poverty as a party embitters them until they collectively will not admit the prosperity of a country in which they have prospered.

Sir Richard Cartwright is a case in point. His voice is attuned to lamentation when his own circumstances call for thanksgiving. He never did a day's work in his life and never wanted for anything that other less-favored people have to work for.

Same way all over Ontario. The papers that make money outside of Toronto are, as a rule, Grit papers. They could not thrive in a ruined country. The nation's alleged poverty hits their imagination, but it spares their pockets. Hope does not fill their hearts; but money partially stops the void in the treasury. The prosperity of the Liberals individually is an answer to their collective belief in Canada's miseries.

Rosebery's words are not those of a coward, or of one who can be swerved from duty by mere threats. Something a little more real will have to present itself ere he gives up the ghost.

Authority from an unlooked for quarter caused the Coxeyites to strike their camp at Washington. The health authorities declared them a menace to the health of the city and gave them forty-eight hours to look for a new trysting place. And they got up and got with the noiselessness of Arabs.

How the Parnellites are going to help the cause they profess to hold so dear by their attempts to oust Rosebery's government is not at all obvious. Playing into the hands of the Tories is not going to speed Home Rule. Rather will it tend to again inaugurate the Tory pet measure of coercion. John Redmond and his corporal's guard are surely playing an ill judged and possibly disastrous part toward the cause of Ireland.

NOT content with allowing the employes on the Southport ferry to run the steamer to suit their own convenience, the Government have given another example of their ardent desire to operate this public work in the best interests of those most benefitted by it. The electric lights that adorn the wharf are to be removed, and substituted by oil lamps. The brightness of their rays has been found too strong for the healthy operations of some, and they are to go. No doubt the altruistic spirit of the Government will be appreciated.

The Premier of England's

TELLING SPEECH AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB'S RECEPTION.

LONDON, May 10.—In the course of his speech at the National Liberal Club's reception last night Lord Rosebery said: "Responsibility of office is not agreeable to all of us. It is an arduous, even a thankless task, but we are bound to remember not ourselves but those who placed us there; bound to remember the sacrifices they made to place us on the front bench and we are determined to deserve the confidence placed in us. (Cheers). We may forfeit it. we may cease to possess it, but while we do possess it as we believe we do now, we will fight the battle to the end and the combat to the conclusion. (Cheers). We have no reason to lose faith in our cause or position. Our opponents expected that a party formed of so many groups soon would become a minority. We admit the possibility, but the group now threatening to desert us will play an ill-judged and possibly disastrous part toward their cause, if they take the part they indicate. That is their affair. Ours is that the Liberal government shall not forsake the helm because the storm happens to lower." (Cheers).

The Commonwealers.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The three leaders of the Commonweal Coxey, Browne, and Christopher Columbus Jones, (formerly a resident of Prince Edward Island), have been found guilty of violating the laws by a jury of their peers and will have to submit to a sentence hereafter to be imposed by the court for recent demonstration on the capitol grounds. Thus ingloriously ends what its leaders styled "the greatest march of the 19th century.

PUEBLO, Col., May 8.—"Gen" Saunders and his commonwealers departed for Washington last night. They seized a switch engine, backed down on ten empty coal cars standing on the Missouri Pacific side track and started east. A posse of 50 men started in pursuit.

PITTSBURG, May 9.—Twenty-three members of Galvin's industrial army, who deserted yesterday, were arrested to-day for taking possession of a Baltimore and Ohio Freight train at Bissell. At the hearing held later the entire company was sentenced to twenty days in jail. The remainder of the army left McKeesport on foot and marched to Elizabeth. Having failed to secure railway transportation Col. Galvin has decided to march his men over the national turnpike.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 10.—"General" Dauphin, of the Commonweal army, attempted to skip out last night with the funds of the army, amounting to $70. He was taken from the train which he had boarded and roughly handled by his soldiers. They declared they would lynch him.

SCOTT CITY, Kan., May 11.—Saunders and his industrial army, on a stolen train, arrived here yesterday afternoon. A special, with United States marshals, had arrived from the east. After a parley the men decided to peaceably surrender. The entire delegation were taken east to answer to a charge of obstructing the mails.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 11.—Seventy five industrials who left San Francisco May 1 reached here last night hungry, footsore and drenched with rain. The city authorities have been appealed to for help.

WASHINGTON, May 12. — Tents were struck at "Camp Tyranny" early to-day, and the army was soon on the march for the new camp at Hyattsville, Md. Carl Browne made a parting speech in which he told the men that it would be impossible for him and Coxey to accompany them on account of their engagements in the police court, so the command was turned over to young Jesse Coxey.

A CHEESE factory is about to be established at Grand River, Lot 14. Some time ago a company was formed, of which Mr. John R. Larkin was elected president. A meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at which Mr. Dillon, the superintendent of cheese factories, was present. A site was chosen on the corner of Mr. McLellan's farm, and it was agreed that the contract to build the factory should be let to Messrs. McKinnon and Glover, of Kensington, who built the Kensington factory. Mr. Dillon delivered a lengthy, practical and excellent address, at the conclusion of which about a dozen additional farmers voluntarily came forward and subscribed additional stock. We wish the new factory success.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Summer Feeding of Cows.

It is time to be thinking of how the cows should be fed during the summer, when the grass begins to fall and the milk, but mostly the butter in it, begins to fall off. If any one will count up the cost of what may be called good pasture it will be found quite prohibitive, so that no farmer can afford to provide it. If it is persisted in it will be found that six or seven acres will be needed for each cow, and this must be divided and nursed through the dry time with utmost care, to keep it in productive condition. This waste might have been put up with years ago when land was cheap and cows were scarce, but what is more to the point, no farmer of to-day would put up with the meagre returns from the farm of that time, and the poorness of the living and the hardness of the work and the difficulty of making ends meet with comfort. Things are changed now, and more must be made from every acre to meet the present demands of a higher comfort, and the present necessary luxuries of life.

Therefore, more must be got out of the land and the work. Thus it is that pasturing cows is a gone-by affair, and something else must be substituted, and this is soiling; which is simply the counterpart of ensilage. In the summer we grow corn and put into a silo for the winter, but for the summer feeding we must have something earlier than corn, and we must have a variety. Just now the grass and clover depended on is late on account of the cold weather, and the farmer who has still a supply of beets or mangels on hand to eke out the dry feeding, is filling his milk pails. Soon the first clover will be ready to turn out the cows upon, and let them ease their stiffened limbs, cramped by the winter's confinement. But after clover, what is to follow? This is the first question which the farmer who does not soil his cows will ask.

Then must come the orchard grass sown on good moist land so that it will come in in May, with the clover, and so make a change of feed, and last until the first cutting of rye sown in the autumn is ready. Then comes a month's feeding of this, followed by the recuperated clover and orchard grass, which last until the first planted early sweet corn comes in, in July, and by successive plantings, supplies the herd until the later corn comes in late in August. Then the second growth of the orchard grass or clover will be ready, and then after, or with it, will come the later corn planted on the ground from which the first cutting was taken. Corn then will supply the herd until the winter returns, when the first of the ensilage will be used.

In this way the whole year will be filled up with the best possible feeding, and the cows, machines for the production of good rich milk, will be worked to their highest productive power. If this is compared with the old fashioned pasturing it will be seen that an acre of land does six times the duty it used to do, which is tantamount to having six times the acreage of land, or six times as many cows as formerly. The dairy farmer has in fact multiplied the productive value of this land just six times, and instead of having six acres for each cow, he has now only one, and the cows are far better kept and the milk is far more abundant, and yields one half more butter. And this is the difference between the old and the new, in dairy farming, and this, without the better kind of cows we have to-day as compared with a few years ago. Unfortunately only comparatively a few farmers are in this improved condition. Others have not yet given up the old methods. Some have, and we are hearing from them continually while the old fashioned neighbors are loath to believe the story.

But it is true nevertheless. The evidence is accumulating on every hand, and at every farmers' meeting those who have tried these new methods and have succeeded, give their testimony for the benefit of others. And thus the thing spreads. One being convinced, he tries and succeeds far more easily than he expected, and he too hastens to add his story to the others. It is a pity that for a thousand who attend and take interest in the meetings of farmers every winter, there are ten thousand who neglect, if they do not despise these meetings and the invaluable proceedings taken therein, and thus learn nothing of these things that are of the utmost importance to them, and even neglect to take and read any of the useful papers that are published in their interest, and from which they may learn all that is going on in this grand march of improvement.

There is nothing difficult about it. All that is wanted is to begin. As the young child, just beginning to walk and fearing to fall, or being without confidence in its ability to stand alone, stands hanging on the chair for support, and trembles as it first lets go of it, and staggers at the first until finding its fears groundless it goes on and succeeds, so the inexperienced farmer doubts that any one can be so lucky as to keep one cow a whole year, while he hears of neighbors doing it, and making the farm pay such an income as is incredible to him. But by and by he makes a little attempt. He plants a little corn and cuts it for the summer feed of his cows, when the poor old, thin, weak pasture gives out, and he soon finds that he has struck a good thing. The next year he goes a little further and has a similar experience, then he takes a dash while he holds his breath in fear and builds a silo and this too succeeds, and then like the young child he begins to run, and with every effort, strength increases; and soon the farmer is telling his story of success to others who are as he once was, incredulous and fearful.

Then he gains every year and by experience he adds to the first successes. He finds that by good management he can get even three crops in the year from the land. First he takes the rye for the first spring fodder, then he puts in an early kind of sweet corn that matures for cutting in sixty days, then he plants a succeeding crop of corn, and sows the land with rye again to follow the same the next year. Or, he may make the last crop for the silo, and in this way he may get fully thirty or thirty-five tons of the best kind of cow food from an acre thus worked to the fullest advantage. And this is quite possible, because having the cows kept in yards, or in small paddocks, all the manure is carefully gathered, and is taken to the land; and spread and ploughed in at once as the ground is cleared of one crop and prepared for another. Thus the land is continually gaining in fertility and the the farmer gains in his income.

But for a change of winter feeding it is advisable that an acre or two of roots should be grown for the winter. As with ourselves so with our animals, variety is pleasant, and as to the food, it aids the appetite and the digestion. And thus a lot of sugar beets will be found very desirable as an addition to the silage for the winter, and most especially for the early spring, when the cows are getting tired of the long sameness of the fodder. All this, however, does not prevent the farmer from availing himself of the advantage of all the valuable concentrated foods offered to him in the markets. These go to enrich the food, and thus to enrich the milk. And thus while the land is growing in productive ability, the same care given to the cows has a similar result, got by the same methods, viz., better feeding, and as the land is doubled and trebled in product, so the better fed cows increase both in quantity and quality of their product.—Family Herald.

The dedication of the monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, took place Thursday at Fredericksburg, Va. About 10,000 people were present President Cleveland and several members of his Cabinet and their wives were also there.

The best recommendation for K. D. C is the cure it makes. It has cured sufferers from every stage of indigestion. It will cure you too.

[Continued from first page.]

An Act to impose certain taxes on certain incorporated companies and associations.

An Act to Incorporate the trustees of the Wood Islands East Hall.

An Act to provide for the payment of succession duties in certain cases.

An Act to amend the Medical Act, 1882.

An Act to Incorporate the Tryon Dairying Company.

An Act in amendment of the City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act and the amendments thereto.

An Act to Incorporate the New Glasgow Dairying Company.

An Act to amend an Act to Incorporate the Crapaud Starch Company.

An Act for the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates for the different counties in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

An Act to impose an Income Tax.

An Act to amend an Act to Incorporate the Murray Harbor North Dairying Company.

An Act to further amend the Public Schools Act, 1877.

An Act to amend the law relating to the registry of deeds and instruments relating to the title of land.

An Act relating to the salaries of the heads of departments.

An Act to amend the Public Roads Act, 1879.

An Act to amend an Act respecting the registration of deeds and writings relating to lands in Prince County.

An Act to further amend an Act relating to accidents by fire in Alberton and for the removal of nuisances from the streets thereof.

An Act to amend the law as to Contingent Remainders.

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

The Assessment Act, 1894.

An Act to amend the Public School Act 1877, and amending Acts.

An Act to impose a direct tax on certain classes of Traders.

An Act to exempt Hospitals from taxation

An Act to enable the Government of Prince Edward Island to receive loans.

He reserved the following bill for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council:

An Act to amend the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to prevent peddlers travelling and selling within this Island without license," and the acts in amendment thereof.

His Honor then closed the session with the following speech:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance here, I am glad to express to you my thanks for your assistance and advice, and to acknowledge the diligence and attention which you have throughout evinced in the transaction of the public business, and to congratulate you upon the many useful measures which you have matured by your earnest labors.

You have by your legislation on the subject of taxation taken a step towards improving the financial condition of the Province, and I earnestly trust that the measures so passed may advance the best interests of our people.

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the liberal provisions which you have made for the public service, and beg to assure you that in the disbursement of all public moneys, the strictest economy shall be observed.

In taking leave of you for the recess, I have only now to express my hope and earnest prayer that you may be guided by Divine Providence in the efficient discharge of those social obligations, which in the various positions which you occupy in the community are scarcely less important than the legislative duties from which for the present I am now able to release you, and that another session may find you assembled in your Legislative capacity under circumstances of increased prosperity.

News in Brief

The Brazilian revolution has left the country with a deficit of $9,000,000.

A party of 500 Newfoundlanders contemplate removing to the Canadian Northwest.

Canada is to enjoy a new holiday. The first Monday in September in each year—Labor Day—has been declared a statutory holiday by the Ottawa government.

Word was received the other day of a terrible earthquake in the northwestern part of Venezuela on the night of April 28th. Ten thousand persons perished.

Two United States passenger steamers were seized last week by the government revenue cutter Petrel, near Amherstburg, Ont., for an alleged violation of the fishery act.

All danger of more landslides at St. Anne de la Perade, Que., is past, as the water in the river has subsided. It will take $15,000 to ensure safety against next year's floes.

James J. Corbett, the actor-pugilist, has signed a contract for eight nights at the Nouveau Cirque, Paris, beginning May 12. His performances will be confined to exhibitions of boxing. By the terms of the contract Corbett will receive $3,000 for his eight appearances.

Sandow, the strong man, is to wrestle with a lion at the California mid-winter fair. "The perfect man," as he claims himself to be, has signed a contract to meet Col. Coone's big lion "Commodore" in the arena. The lion will be securely muzzled and his claws will be clipped. Sandow will try to throw or control him by main force.

The U. S. cruiser Chicago is now in London, and Englishmen are doing their utmost to show their appreciation of the visit. The officers are to be banqueted on the Queen's Birthday. Scions of royalty are interesting themselves in the affair and it is expected to be one of the most brilliant of its kind given in London in many years.

The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's parish, Montreal, intend erecting a seminary of Theology and Philosophy in Montreal. At present Canadian Postulants and novices are obliged to go to Belgium to enter the order, and their whole course of studies must be completed in Europe before they can return. This great disadvantage the Fathers are about to endeavor to remedy.

Alexander Gray, of Perth, Ont., and Miss Robinson, aged 18, of Bathurst, went for a drive to Madawaska on May 2nd, leaving there the same afternoon to return home. About midnight Gray called at the residence of S. Holden, some distance away, saying that he was lost and asking them to help him find his horse. The horse was found after a search, but no trace of the girl can be found. The Perth authorities were asked to arrest Gray, but he has also disappeared.

Nobody's pot of ointment is without its fly. Here is one of the Vanderbilts who has spent $3,000,000 on his palace and grounds in South Carolina, and right in the centre of his park an old poverty stricken negro owns a few acres which he refuses to part with. He has been offered $10,000 for land not worth $50, but he declines. He says he has no objections at all to the Vanderbilts as neighbors, although, apparently they are not very neighborly. And this poor old colored man is the fly in their golden pot.

The work of tearing down the World's Fair buildings was begun Thursday on a large scale.

A new daily paper is to be started in Dublin in the interests of the Healeyites of the Irish party.

Brooklyn Tabernacle, Talmage's big edifice, was destroyed by fire unday. The Hotel Regent adjoining was also destroyed. Loss over $1,000,000.

The house of a Boston police officer named Learned was searched the other day and hundreds of dollars worth of stolen goods were found therein.

A fight between Catholics and Orangemen took place Monday at Portadown, County Armagh, Ireland. Revolvers and clubs were used and one man was shot dead and several injured. The police made fourteen arrests.

E. J. H. Paul, of Halifax, was mulcted of $50 and a valuable diamond pin, at Boston Saturday night. A stranger induced Paul to put his money and pin on a sure thing in a racing scheme. The crook then disappeared.

Prof. Richardson, director of the American school of archæology, now excavating in the ruins of the ancient city of Eretria, Greece, has discovered the foundations of a temple, near which are the ruins of a theatre and many other important objects.

Stirring times may be expected in Newfoundland for the next few weeks. Saturday was nomination day at Bay de Verde, and attempts were made to prevent the government candidates and supporters from speaking. Colonial Secretary Morine and Attorney-General Morrison were attacked but not dangerously injured.

A boat containing four men named Boivin, LeChance, Devarnes and Bloudeau, was overturned by a squall on the St. Charles river, Que., Sunday. Boivin and LeChance were drowned and the other two rescued. The young wife of Arthur LeChance, who is about to become a mother, was abruptly informed of the death of her husband, and her life is despaired of.

The budget passed its second reading in the British Commons by a vote of 308 to 294—a majority of 14. The result was the cause of much rejoicement by Government supporters, as their opponents hoped for a smaller majority if not a defeat. In the division all the Parnellites and William Saunders, Radical, joined the Unionists. Mark Beaufroy, Sydney Evershed and William McEwan, all Liberals, abstained from voting.

The Vatican has issued instructions to the Roman Catholic bishops of France directing them to accept the French law in regard to Church buildings without opposition. At the same time the Holy See expresses the opinion that the French bishops ought to approach the government in an identical request that the decree in regard to church buildings be applied with mildness.

Sixty Swedes passed through Montreal Friday on their way back to Sweden via New York. They had been working for the past few years in the Michigan lumber camps and at the beginning of the season they resolved to return to their native land. Wages were so low that they could earn more money in Sweden than they could in the United States. They all expressed their intention of never coming back.

Tip, the big elephant in Central Park, New York, was killed Saturday by poison. He was presented to the city by Adam Forepaugh in 1889. During the six years he was with Forepaugh he killed eight men, and he had now become so very cross it was considered best to kill him. He was only fastened by a chain around one foot, and no animal trainer dare approach him. His remains wil be preserved and placed in a museum.

A German tailor named Dowe has invented a bullet proof coat and proved its efficacy lately by letting the Russian ambassador fire two rifle shots at him point blank. The bullets were embedded in the cloth without injuring the wearer. A horse clad in a garment of the same material stood fire with equal impunity. The German Government has offered Her Dowe 3,000,000 marks for the exclusive use of his invention, and the secret of making the cloth. The bullet-proof coat weighs six pounds.

Fears of a rupture between Brazil and Portugal are entertained, due to the action of the Portuguese government in refusing to deliver up the rebels who took refuge on Portuguese gun boats in the Bay of Rio at the end of the revolution. Passports were given the Portuguese legation at Rio Janeiro, and the Brazilian legation ordered to withdraw from Lisbon. Portugal, however, desires that friendly relations continue to exist between both countries.

There exists in France a society of men for the purpose of demon worship. The Luciferians they are called. The sacrileges attributed to them are so horrid that one can scarcely be brought to record them. Amongst others they steal Sacret Hosts and offer them to the Devil, in a ceremony of mock Masses. The only consolation in all this is the fact that their demoniac conduct proves their belief in the Real Presence. Yet that seems scarcely a consolation when you calculate the enormity of the crimes that they commit against God, whom they hate. It would be well if the law of the land could reach those fiends and crush them.

The A. P. A. had a test of its influence in the city elections at St. Paul, Minn., last week. The secret society claimed 7,000 voters and boasted that it would defeat every Catholic on the Democratic ticket. As a consequence the Democrats elected their candidates for mayor by a majority of 1,003, as against a plurality of 3,800 for the Republican candidate two years ago, and also elected the treasurer, a municipal judge, and fourteen out of twenty members of the Council. The Republican A. P. A. combination elected the comptroller and one municipal judge. The dark lantern rascals do not fight well "in the open."

"When rogues fall out, etc." It appears Archbishop Plunket of Dublin and the Church Times are not on the most friendly terms in the world. In his great zeal for spreading the Anglican faith by establishing a heretical episcopate among the poor Spaniards, this Protestant prelate is acting against the approval of his confreres and the "General Synod of the Irish church." None of these appproved of his scheme but were said "to express their dissent in most courteous terms." Notwithstanding this, the Archbishop is determined to go on, or to put it in the words of the Church Times "is to embark on a most delicate ministerial work absolutely unwise."

The following is the text of a bill now before the house of commons:—Every employer of labor, or manager or officer of a company employing labor, who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of any threat of loss of employment or reduction of wages or of other loss or injury to an employ, to prevent such employe from leaving his employment during voting on the day of holding any election of a member to serve in the house of commons, for at least two working hours for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of undue influence, and is guilty of an indictable offence and shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person who sues therefor.

No good blood is made by the dyspeptic. K. D. C. makes good blood by restoring the stomach to healthy action. Ask your druggist for it.

You hear lots about cheap goods but we have low Prices and Quality combined

25 CENT all wool double width dress serges in 5 good colors, and the price only 25 cents a yard.

35 CENT all wool French Cashmeres in Navy, Fawn, Black and Cardinal only 35 cents a yard.

Prints, 5 cents, Flannellettes, 6 cents, Ginghams, 32 inch wide, 10 cents.

STANLEY BROS

DUTY ON TEA!

Ten per cent EXTRA is the duty on Tea when not bought in the country in which it was grown.

That's about the way with Furniture today. When bought from the makers it ought to cost you less than if bought from the dealer. Freight and packing cost money.

We are makers of Furniture, and are in a position to give you prime value.

We let you keep a string tied to your money until you are perfectly satisfied with the Furniture you buy from us.

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Who sell at Selling Prices.

After several months of active preparation our extensive and perfectly equipped

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

are now in readiness, and we are fully enabled to offer an unusually large assortment of

FURNITURE

In Modern Designs, Excellent Finish and Superior Qualities,

AT MODERATE PRICES

We are not to have a formal opening, but our patrons and the public generally are invited to visit us and inspect our Warerooms at any time suiting their convenience.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices.

Irish National League.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—The annual convention of Irish National league of Great Britain, was opened here today. T. P. O'Conor presided. The report of the treasurer shows the income for the year to be £3,513. Addresses were made advising the Irish party to maintain a close and constant alliance with the liberals, inasmuch as the British masses had maintained an unswerving fidelity to the principle of home rule for Ireland.

Delegate Quinn, on behalf the Glasgow branch, moved to rescind the rule compelling Irishmen to vote for Liberal candidates in municipal elections and allow them to vote for labor or other candidates. Chairman T. P. O'Connor said that would be equivalent to a severance of the Irish from the Liberal party. Delegates from Glasgow, Edinburg and several other cities opposed the motion and it was lost by a large majority.

Delegate Sullivan, of Bradford, moved a resolution that the constitution condemn the dissensions in the Irish parliamentary party which are the greatest obstacles to the cause of home rule. A number of branches presented similar resolutions, but one branch of Liverpool offered a resolution which declared that factionism was preferable to bossism, and that it would rather be ruled by Redmond and Harrington than by Dillon and O'Brien. The reading of the resolution was interrupted several times by protests.

The meeting passed a compromise that all difficulties be settled within the league's councils, the decisions to be final; also discouraging public controversy as injurious to the national movement. T. P. O'Connor was re-elected president.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Irish nationalists was held here to-day, at which T. P. O'Connor, M. P., president of the Irish National League of Great Britain presided. Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, made a speech in which he congratulated his hearers upon the success of the consulation of the league held in Liverpool yesterday. He made an appeal for funds, saying that the recent collapse and financial distress in the United States and Australia had to some extent deprived them of financial support. They could not, he declared hope for success without the sinews of war.

John Dillon, M. P., followed Mr. McCarthy. He declared that the responsibility would devolve on those opposing the Evicted Tenants' bill if it should fail of passing. Michael Davitt and other Irishmen members of the house of commons also spoke.

The delegates to the convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain held a banquet at the Adolph hotel to-night. T. P. O'Connor presided. Justin McCarthy, John Dillon and others made speeches in which confidence was expressed in the Rosebery government. None of the speakers made reference to the internal dissensions in the Irish parliamentary party.

There are 105,812 Chinese in the United States, according to the returns of the number registered under the Exclusion Act.

The Paulist Fathers of New York have issued an invitation to the members of the Grand Army to be present at the annual memorial service in their church, which will take place on Sunday evening, May 27. The exercises will be under the direction of the Rev. Walter Elliott, formerly of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

REV. D. N. MINELL,

Adelaide St. Baptist Church, London, Ont., certifies, "I have used the remedy known as K. D. C., and have found it to give relief when the stomach did not properly digest the food eaten."

A free sample of the K. D. C. will be forwarded to any address. K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

Administrator's Sale

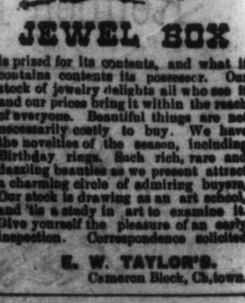
TO be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, A. D., 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., under and by virtue of a License from the Surrogate Judge of Probate granted to Cornelius Donahoe, administrator of the estate of Owen Donahoe, late of Roseneath, in King's County, aforesaid, Farmer, deceased, intestate. All that tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being at Roseneath aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the Georgetown Road at the southwest angle of land formerly in possession of John McIntyre, now Daniel McQuarrie's thence north along the said Daniel McQuarrie's west boundary to land of Duncan McIntyre; thence westwardly along the said Duncan McIntyre's land till it meets the eastern boundary line of land in possession of the heirs of Andrew Hayden; thence south along the said eastern boundary line to the Georgetown Road aforesaid, and thence following the course of said Road eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1894.

CORNELIUS DONAHOE,
Administrator, Roseneath.
D. A. MACKINNON,
Proctor, Georgetown.

A BOON TO HOUSEKEEPERS IS Woodill's German Baking Powder

AT SMALL COST IS SECURED WHAT WILL GIVE Delicious ROLLS, CAKES, PASTRY.



JEWEL BOX

is prized for its contents, and what it contains contents its possessor. Our stock of jewelry delights all who see it and our prices bring it within the reach of everyone. Beautiful things are not necessarily costly to buy. We have the novelties of the season, including Birthday rings. Each rich, rare and dazzling beauties as we present attract a charming circle of admiring buyers. Our stock is drawing as an art school, and is a study in art to examine it. Give yourself the pleasure of an early inspection. Correspondence solicited

E. W. TAYLOR'S.
Cameron Block, Ch.town.

ECONOMY AND STRENGTH.

Valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such a peculiar manner as to retain the full medicinal value of every ingredient. Thus Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength and is the only remedy of which "100 Doses One Dollar" is true. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently.

A MONEY SAVING EVENT.

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