The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1886 VOL. XV—NO. 15

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1885-6. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1885-6.

On and after Tuesday, December 1st, 1885, Trains will run daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

Trains Depart—For the West.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
Charlottetown	7.15 a.m	1.50 p.m
Royalty Junct'n	7.34 "	2.12 "
North Wiltshire	8.17 "	3.05 "
Hunter River	8.30 "	3.20 "
Bradalbane	9.00 "	3.57 "
County Line	9.10 "	4.07 "
Freetown	9.23 "	4.22 "
Kensington	9.40 "	4.45 "
Summerside { ar	10.10 "	5.20 "
Summerside { dp	12.40 p.m	
Miscouche	1.00 "	
Wellington	1.27 "	
Port Hill	2.08 "	
O'Leary	3.22 "	
Bloomfield	3.45 "	
Alberton	4.20 "	
Tignish ar	5.15 "	

Trains Arrive—From the West.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Charlottetown	2.30 p.m	10.00 a.m
Royalty Junc. dp	2.12 "	9.37 "
North Wiltshire	1.20 "	8.45 "
Hunter River	1.15 "	8.30 "
Bradalbane	12.45 "	7.53 "
County Line	12.36 "	7.43 "
Freetown	12.23 "	7.35 "
Kensington	12.05 "	7.05 "
Summerside { dp	11.35 a.m	6.30 "
Summerside { ar	10.35 "	
Miscouche	10.15 "	
Wellington	9.49 "	
Port Hill	9.07 "	
O'Leary	7.54 "	
Bloomfield	7.30 "	
Alberton	6.35 "	
Tignish dp	6.00 "	

Trains Depart—For the East.

STATIONS.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Charlottetown	2.30 p.m	
Royalty Junct'n	2.50 "	
Bedford	3.20 "	
Mt. Stewart { ar	3.55 "	
Mt. Stewart { dp	4.10 "	
Cardigan	5.22 "	
Georgetown ar	5.45 "	
Mt. Stewart		4.05 p.m
Morell		4.43 "
St. Peter's		5.12 "
Bear River		5.57 "
Souris ar		6.40 "

Trains Arrive—From the East.

STATIONS.	No. 6.	No. 8.
Charlottetown	10.25 a.m	
Royalty Junct'n	10.0[illegible] "	
Bedford	9.32 "	
Mount Stewart { dp	9.00 "	
Mount Stewart { ar	8.50 "	
Cardigan	7.31 "	
Georgetown dp	7.15 "	
Mount Stewart dp		9.00 a.m
Morell		8.17 "
St. Peter's		7.49 "
Bear River		7.03 "
Souris dp		6.20 "

☞ Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 2, 1885—61

Raisins, &c.

BUY YOUR RAISINS AT BEER & GOFF'S.
BUY YOUR CURRANTS AT BEER & GOFF'S.
BUY YOUR TEA AT BEER & GOFF'S.
BUY YOUR FLOUR AT BEER & GOFF'S.
BUY YOUR CONFECTIONERY AT BEER & GOFFS.
BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES AT BEER & GOFF'S

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING AT

BEER & GOFF'S.

Charlottetown, Dec. 16, 1885.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR

NEW FALL GOODS,

which, for Variety, Quality and Value, surpass anything before offered consisting of

DRESS GOODS,

IN CASHMERES, SOLIELS AND BERBER CLOTHS,
Dress and Ulster Cloths, Mohair Cloakings, &c.
Tweeds, Worsteds, Flannels, Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c.
TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES at bottom figures.

Our **CROCKERY** is without doubt the Best ever offered, and the Prices the Lowest.

Oats, Butter, Eggs, Hides and Pelts, and all Farm Produce bought, and the Highest Market Price paid.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.
London House, Kensington, Sept. 9, 1885.

SEWING MACHINES.

The CHEAPEST PLACE to buy

—IS AT—

MILLER BROTHERS,

QUEEN STREET.

No less than **Twenty Different Varieties** to select from, selling at prices that will defy competition.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere

MILLER BROTHERS,

Dealers in Sewing Machines, Pianos & Organs.
October 7, 1885.

ATTENTION!

To what Dr. Dakin, of Pugwash, N. S., says:

Puttner Emulsion Co., Halifax:

GENTLEMEN,—I have used PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, etc., for a number of years, and have found it a remedy of great use in many forms of disease, especially in Pulmonary Complaints, Scrofula, Anæmia, and in fact in any state of the system showing a depraved condition of the blood, with lack of tone and deterioration of vital forces. I have also used it, with very much satisfaction, in wasting diseases of Children, and some other complaints incidental to childhood.

R. A. DAKIN.

Pugwash, November 12, 1884.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

GEORGE M. HARRIS,

Auctioneer,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Office and Salesroom nextdoor to J. D. McLeod's Store, Queen Street.
Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885—tf

E. G. HUNTER,

WORKER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
From New and Beautiful Designs,
ORNAMENTAL OR PLAIN.

Prices Low. - Workmanship Unexcelled.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Sydney Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
October 21, 1885.—1yr

WE SELL

Potatoes, Spiling, Bark,

R.R. TIES, LUMBER, LATHS,

Hay, Eggs, Produce.

WRITE FULLY FOR QUOTATIONS.

HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.

Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanics' Exchanges.
December 3, 1884.

CHARLOTTETOWN

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Hours—9.30 to 12 a.m.
2.00 to 4 p.m.
7.30 to 9.30 Evenings,

SPECIAL SUBJECTS:

BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches.
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP.
TYPE WRITING.
SHORTHAND.
TELEGRAPHY.
NAVIGATION, &c.

Call or write for full information.

L. B. MILLER, Principal.

October 21, 1885—tf

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 140 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

SULLIVAN & McNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building Great George Street, Charlottetown.
☞ Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q.C. | CHAS. B. MACNEILL.
jan17 1884

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.

Riley's Tobacco Factory,

Water Street, Charlottetown.

Good Smoking & Chewing Tobacco

MANUFACTURED FROM

PURE VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY LEAF,

Wholesale at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Purchasers in want of Tobacco will find it to their advantage to call and inspect before going elsewhere.

T. B. RILEY.
August 19, 1885—tf

GREAT

REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

Teas, Coffees, Sugars

—AND—

FINE GROCERIES!

—AT THE—

GREAT LONDON & CHINA

Tea Company,

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

TEAS!

60 cent Tea reduced to 50 cents.
50 cent Tea reduced to 40 cents.
40 cent Tea reduced to 35 cents.
35 cent Tea reduced to 30 cents.
30 cent Tea reduced to 28 cents.
25 cent Tea reduced to 24 cents.

Handsome & Useful Presents

—IN—

GLASS,
CHINA,
EARTHEN AND
SILVER-PLATED WARE,

TO PURCHASERS OF TEAS.

600 BOXES NEW VALENCIA

COOKING RAISINS,

Retailing at 8 cents per lb.

30 bbls. Dried Currants,

Retailing at 8 cents per lb.

LAUNDRY SOAPS,

Retailing by the single bar at FACTORY PRICES.

ALL OTHER GOODS

—AT—

Equally Low Prices.

As an accommodation to our Customers, we are selling

SUGARS

AT ACTUAL COST.
July 22, 1885.

APOTHECARIES HALL

ESTABLISHED 1810,

DESBRISAY'S CORNER, - QUEEN SQUARE.

The Oldest and Most Reliable,

Acknowledged by the public to be the best place to buy PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES. The stock is complete, and comprises all articles usually found in a first-class Drug Store. The Chemicals used in dispensing have been imported direct from Messrs. P. & F. W. Squire (the Queen's Chemists), London, England. The Drugs and Druggists' Sundries are all purchased in the best market, and are guaranteed first quality. The large increase in the business done of late years at this establishment has enabled the proprietor to import the most modern apparatus in use for the compounding of Prescriptions and Family Recipes. None but competent assistants are employed in this establishment. The proprietor, Mr. GEORGE E. HUGHES, is constantly in attendance, and all Prescriptions are prepared by him.

If you require any article in the Drug line you will find it to your advantage to purchase at the old stand,

The Apothecaries Hall,

DesBrisay's Corner, Queen Square.
Charlottetown: Feb. 11, 1885—1yr

THE

North British & Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Subscribed Capital, . . . $9,733,432.00
Paid up Capital, . . . 1,216,667.00

Transacts every description of Fire, Life, and Annuity Business on the most favorable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances may be effected at the lowest current rates.

Insurance upon Public and Private Buildings effected on especially favorable terms.

G. W. DeBLOIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Office, No. 35 Water St., Charlottetown.
December 17, 1884. 1y

To the Afflicted.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the people of this Island that he is prepared to cure Consumption (in its first stage), Kidney Disease, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, or any other disease of the Blood. He is prepared to produce testimonials from many parties whom he has successfully treated. No cure, no fee asked. He will guarantee to cure every person having Consumption, if in its first stage.

JOHN FLYNN.
Irishtown, Jan. 13, 1886.

Names of Irish Families.

AN INTERESTING STUDY.

When the Irish race is full of life the Irish language is on its deathbed. It may even be regarded as dead, for to the Irish people—a few scholars and some of the inhabitants of the west and south coasts of Ireland excepted—it is already an unknown tongue. But Gaelic surnames are borne by Irishmen all over the world, although they have been so changed in orthography and pronunciation that only with great difficulty can they be traced back to their original form. The hostile legislation and oppression that caused even the language's natural supporters to discourage its use, and eventually suppress it, led to the corruption of Irish surnames. A writer in the *Catholic World*, T. F. Galwey, shows that in the history of the changes through which these names have passed there is an inviting field for the philologist. An attempt was made, under an act passed in the time of James I., to get rid of Gaelic surnames by clumsy translations. For example, gabhan is Gaelic for "a smith," and MacGabhan (M'Gowan) became Smythe. MacEoghan (now appearing in the forms McOwen, McKeon, M'Ewen, Ewing, and McCune) became Johnson. The prefix Mac, meaning "a son," and the prefix O', meaning "male descendant," were easily dropped. O'Domhnail became Danielson or Donaldson. Murtach O'Neill was translated into Mortimer Nelson. Only in English are the two prefixes just mentioned used in a woman's name. Ni, meaning "a daughter," is the Gaelic feminine prefix. Julia O'Connell would in the original Gaelic be Siodla (Sheela) Ni Chonaill. So Gra Ni Mhaile,

THE FAMOUS AMAZON

of the sixteenth century, became known in English history as Grace O'Malley. Some of the curious distortions of Gaelic names are accounted for by the fact that there were with the aspirate only seventeen letters in the Gaelic alphabet, and by the effect of aspiration—as the use of the letter h—upon the pronunciation of the original word. Aodh signifies "fire," and was pronounced like ay in "day" or like o in "no." A clan in Ulster bore the surname MacAodha, from which we have MacKay, Mackay, Mackey, McKee, and Magee. Gaelic scholars translators trace from it. Mac Hugh. There was also a clan surname O'Aodha, from which come O'Hay, O'Hea, Hay, Hayes, Hey, and Aoughna signified

"THE SHREWD ONE,"

and with the prefix Mac it has become MacInnes, Maginnis, Guinness, and Ennis, which from Aonghusaigh, "belonging to Aonghus," with the prefix O', we have O'Hennessey and Hennessy. There were several adjective terminations—adh, ach, and agh—which were usually shortened in the anglicized form. Thus O'Ceallach became O'Kelly, but the termination was retained in Kalloch and Kellogg. O'Seaghdha was softened into O'Shea, and O'h-Uilleachan, though occasionally seen in the form of O'Hoolahan, has generally been changed into Howland or Holland. The word sagart signifies "a priest," and from Mac an t-sagairt come McTaggart and Taggart, while by similar prefixes to the word saor, "an artificer," was formed the prototype of M'Intyre. M'Fadden (from MacPhaidin) is "the son of little Patrick." After the great body of Irish had been made

COMPLETELY ILLITERATE,

being unable to read or write either Gaelic or English, their names were curiously mutilated by the newly arrived Englishmen who attempted to write them in English with no guide except the owners' pronunciation. It was not strange that the name of Tordhalbhach MacGiola Mhochudha, rolling smoothly from its owner's tongue, should have been recorded on the new landlord's rent roll as Turlough MacGillicuddy, or even as Terence MacEllicott. The word giola signifies "a youth," and was first applied to young men attached to a chief's retinue and afterward used in the sense of client or follower. The long name last mentioned signifies "the son of St. Mochudha's client." As a prefix giola appears in many names. Giola Dia (Gildea,) "a servant of God;" Giola Christ, (Gilchrist,) "a servant of Christ," and Giola Mhuire, (from which Gilmore, Gilmer, &c.,) "a servant or client of Mary," are examples. It also appears in Gilpatrick and Gilbride, (Giola Brigdhe,) signifying reverence for St. Patrick or St. Bridget. So moal, meaning "bald," and coming to mean "disciple,"

BECAUSE OF THE MONKS' TONSURE,

was used as a prefix, and appears in Malcolm, (a disciple of St. Colm) Mallory, (Maol Mhuire, a disciple of Mary,) Malone, Maloney, and Muldoon. The broad Gaelic gutteral has almost disappeared from Gaelic surnames as pronounced to-day. For instance, the true form of Connor is Connchobhair, meaning "the war hound of help," while Gallahar is Gall-chobhair, "the helping stranger." In Scotland Callaghan is represented by Colquhoun, and Farrar by Farquhar. For Gaelic given names have been substituted names of Hebrew or classical origin. These changes were due to ecclesiastical and classical pedantry in the days when the Gaelic was becoming unfashionable. Alastair, "swan bearer," has become Alexander by translation. Aine has been transformed into Hannan, or Anna, or even Anastasia. Conn, signifying

"WAR HOUND,"

has come to be regarded as a nickname, or has been supplanted by Cornelius or Constanine. Diarmaid (Dermot) has been translated into Jeremiah, and the descendant of a Donat is called Dionysius or Denis. Lorcan gives place to the Latin Laurence, and Sighile, (Sheela,) a very ancient name, meaning 'fairy like," appears in the form of Julia or Judy. Tadg, another ancient name, has become Thaddæus, or Teddy, while for Una has been substituted the Saxon Winifred. Such studies as these cannot fail to be interesting in this country, where so many citizens are of Irish birth or descent and bear Irish names whose significance they do not know and with whose history they are not acquainted.—*N. Y. Times.*

Agricultural Items.

(*From the American Agriculturist.*)

One of our most useful buildings, a correspondent writes us, is a hay shed built with strong posts set in the ground, boarded up and down, and with a double-board roof. It is fifty feet long, sixteen feet high, twenty feet wide, and, when full of hay, held forty tons. In the front of it, for sixteen feet, is a shed under which wagons can be driven. This is boarded over, ten feet high, and is very handy to run a load of hay or grain under, if caught in a shower. This shed also serves as a store-house for small tools, chains, etc. Strips of one and one-half by three-inch stuff are nailed around the shed on the posts, and in the racks thus made, are placed all the spades, shovels, axes, grub-hoes, mattocks, spare forks, stone hammers, chains, trace chains, and all other odds and ends of useful things which are wanted at a moment's notice. Before this was done, there was always a hunt here and there for any little thing when it was wanted; time was lost, and temper was lost, too; every one, after—there being a convenient place for the tools—left them in their places where they belonged, and they are now always ready when wanted.

"Rotted manure" is supposed to have some superiority over fresh. Upon investigation it is found that, what is gained one way, is lost in another, and that actually some loss is incurred in the process of fermentation, and in exposure to the weather. Further, it is found, that nothing is lost by spreading the fresh manure upon the land as it is made. The only difference between fresh and well-rotted manure is, that the latter contains more soluble and available plant-food, which is desirable when immediate results are wished for. But for top-dressing wheat or rye, or as a preparation for spring crops, and to be plowed under, the manure may be spread on the land now, more conveniently than at any other time. The land is not cut up by the wheels, and in many cases a sled can be used, with a great saving of labor in lifting the manure.

Like most of my brother fanciers I have a hobby, which is the Leghorn breed. I have kept the White Leghorn mostly; though the Brown Leghorn is preferred. The latter is a larger, handsomer, and more docile fowl. The Leghorns are placed at the head of the list as egg producers. I always keep my birds confined. Some complain of the Leghorns as being high-flyers. I use for my yards, fences, one lath high. By clipping one wing, the birds can be kept within such an enclosure. I have always kept Spanish fowls in such yards, and I hope all those who have built their yards six and eight feet high will try this plan. Of course, it will not do to clip exhibition fowls. After a hen has been kept two years, she has seen her best days, and should be disposed of unless she possesses extra points, when she may be retained for breeding. Fowls should have warm, dry quarters, and if well cared for, will abundantly reward the owner.

Too many men make their boys feel that they are of little or no account while they are boys. Lay a responsibility on a boy and he will meet it in a manful spirit. On no account ignore their disposition to investigate. Help them to understand things. Encourage them to know what they are about. We are too apt to treat a boy's seeking after knowledge as mere idle curiosity. "Don't ask any questions," is poor advice to boys. If you do not explain puzzling things to them, you oblige them to make many experiments before they find out, and though experimental knowledge is best, in one sense, in another it is not, for that which can be explained clearly does not need experimenting with. If the principle involved is understood, there is no further trouble, and the boy can go ahead intelligently.

Ducks are a very pleasant feature of the farm yard surroundings. In the last of winter and early spring they are sociable and busy enough, especially on warm days, and begin to lay very early. The duck almost always lays her egg between six and nine o'clock. So the flock must be kept shut up until they have laid. We have found ducks to do better if they can be confined at night, in winter, in a shed where the horse manure is thrown out, than anywhere else. The heaps of manure heat somewhat, and the ducks enjoy the warmth. It makes them lay early, and the eggs are not likely to freeze, if we get severe "snaps." Barley and oats are excellent feed for ducks. If these or any grains are thrown into a shallow tub, or trough, they will soak and be all the better relished. Pekin ducks are among the best layers, by far the best in our experience, laying not unfrequently sixty to eighty eggs each, in the spring, and often again in the autumn, if the weather is warm. If ducks are not confined they will make nests in some hedge-row or secluded spot difficult to find, and one will become broody after laying sixteen to twenty eggs, or as soon as she has a good clutch. When confined as we suggested, they rarely make nests, but drop their eggs about anywhere. Ducks are very fond of watercress, and if they have access to the watercress bed at the spring, there will soon be none left for the salad-bowl. Wire-netting, a foot in height, will form an effectual barrier.

It has been well and truly said that the training and education of a young animal should begin before it is born. This is not only possible but easy. The disposition and character of the progeny are most apt to be like that of the mother, and a nervous, vicious, restless mare, will be apt to produce a colt with similar faults. This should be taken into account now, when the unborn colt is physically formed, and is about to derive its mental character from the dam, as we may say with truth; for if any of the lower animals exhibit traces of mind and reasoning power, the horse excels in this respect. In its nervous system, a horse approaches more closely to a human being than any other animal, and of all our domestic servants, it is influenced in a greater degree by its master's treatment than any other. The management of the brood mare then, becomes an important part of the owner's business. Feeding is but a small part of this; the most important is the culture of a kind and docile disposition. The mare should not be over-worked or wearied; the whip should be put aside—if it is ever used, which is a grand mistake in the treatment of a horse, but is made needful at times because of the use of it upon brood mares, every gentle attention should be given, and in every respect the mare should be controlled by kindness, and difficulties carefully avoided. If this conduct were the rule, our horses would be like those of the Arabs, our friends and not our slaves, and would be always willing and eager to obey our commands, and even anticipate them. A horse can be taught to understand our language. If the one word, "whoa," can be understood, others can.

Do not wait for the boy to grow up before you begin to treat him as an equal. A proper amount of confidence, and words of encouragement and advice, and giving him to understand that you trust him in many ways, help to make a man of him long before he is a man in either stature or years.

The New Capes' Service.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR,—In a communication to the daily *Examiner* of the 15th January, signed "Ice Boat," the writer says that another correspondent signed "Boat Hook" should not be permitted to draw the public mind away from the question at issue, which is the very thing he is trying to do himself.

If Capt. A. Irving, as he insinuates, did advise the men who were complaining to him that the wages offered them were not sufficient, to stick together and demand more pay, as he wished to see the crews who performed the slavish and dangerous work get all the benefit they were entitled to under the new *regime*, no person would say that he was doing wrong, particularly as he had been for so many years a partaker with them in all the danger and hardships they have to go through in their perilous and laborious undertaking, even though it should curtail the high pay given to some of the incompetent upstarts who do little or nothing to earn it.

Capt. Arthur Irving might have gone a little further with his good advice, and would have been backed up by public feeling and sentiment, and advised the men that, before binding themselves, they should demand a guarantee that in case of being laid up by colds, or frozen limbs, or hurts of any kind contracted while in the service, they should be pensioned for life, or paid wages and doctors' charges during the time they would be laid up. But this is not the question at issue. The question at issue is sending a stranger to superintend one of the most important and dangerous services—I was going to say in the Dominion,—but I don't believe there is another equal to it in the known world. Capt. McElhinney, for aught I know, may be a clever, nice gentleman, and well enough to manage affairs that he is acquainted with; but to be sent to this Island to superintend such a very dangerous and important service as the winter communication between the Island and the opposite shore of New Brunswick, in the place of old tried hands who have spent many years in the service, and earned all their experience through exposure, hardship, and the most severe trials by stormy days and nights, that are very trying to bear; to see these competent men in whom the people have every confidence turned off, and a perfect stranger, who knows nothing at all about the work in question, sent to this Island to superintend the winter mail service in the place of men who have had so many years of experience, this, "Mr. Ice Boat," is the question at issue, and the question that is raising up such feelings of indignation in the public mind throughout this Island. It must be borne in mind, that the navigation requisite for this ice service is not to be acquired by any fireside theory, but must be got at by severe labor, trials and experience of the toughest sort.

What I would understand by a superintendent is a person thoroughly qualified in every particular to manage the business he is called on to superintend. For instance, should it be a branch of railroad, a competent engineer trained up to the business, is always placed on to superintend the work,—or should it be the building of a ship, an experienced master shipwright is placed in charge to superintend, and so on in every important service; but in this instance all long experience and hard training are cast aside, totally ignored, and a perfect stranger put in charge to superintend a service, that he knows nothing at all about. But I suppose we poor Islanders must grin and bear it. Some are wondering if Sir John can know anything of such carryings on.

These doings remind me strongly of the words of a leading politician who was opposed to Confederation—"that our Island would soon be swamped with swells and peddlers, and hungry office seekers," which prediction seems to be coming to the surface.

Our Island boys are quite competent to fill any offices required in this province "without any importations," as can easily be seen by their record in any part of the world they go to, and whatever profession they take up, whether it be in the Ministry, Medicine, Royal Navy or Merchant Navy, or any of the other honorable pursuits.

Such conduct is not giving our members who were returned to support Sir John's Government fair play, for it seems to show that they have no power to prevent such gross injustice being perpetrated on the people of this Island.

It may be said that these non-com-patents have one thing in their favor. They take as their own, all the improvements earned by those who have managed the crossing for so many years, thereby stepping into other men's labors. I don't know whether it is an honorable employment or not.

COASTGUARD.

Lot 28, January, 1886.

Wharfage Rates.

A recent issue of the Canada *Gazette* contains the following Schedule of rates of wharfage to be charged at Breakwaters, Piers and Wharves in this Island, as adopted by the Dominion Government.

For vessels under 25 tons	16 cts.	per day.
" of 25 tons and under 50	20 "	"
" 50 " " 75	25 "	"
" 75 " " 100	33 "	"
For vessels over 100 tons for register tonnage of vessel	1 "	per day per ton.
Lighters, per load	10 "	per day.
Coal	5 "	per ton.
Stone, limestone and ballast	6 "	"
Cordage, slate, lignum-vitæ and oakum	6 "	"
Chains, anchors, iron, copper, steel, castings, sheet and pig iron, zinc	10 "	"
Empty barrels	1 "	each.
Dry fish	1 "	per quintal.
Barrels containing flour, apples, fish or other articles	2 "	per each bl.
Large casks computed at same rate as full barrels, allowing 36 gallons for each barrel	2 "	per barrel.
Earthenware dry goods, dye woods, carriages, furniture, and all other articles computed by measurement	2 "	per barrel bulk.
Indian corn, oats, barley, and all other kinds of grain, peas, beans and all articles of like nature	½ "	per 100 bus.
Potatoes, turnips, carrots, and articles of like nature	15 "	per 100 bus.
Salt 1 cent per bag or	10 "	per ton.
Timber and large scantling	4 "	"
Scantling under 9 inches square	4 "	per 100 ft. running feet.
Lumber comprising deals, boards, and such like	12 "	per M. inch measurement
Shingles	4 "	per M.
Staves and laths	10 "	"
Hemlock, bark and firewood	8 "	per cord.
Bricks	10 "	per ton.
Fresh meat	25 "	"
Neat cattle	6 cents	each.
Horses	10	"
Horse and carriage	20	"
Sheep and pigs	2	"
Goods not enumerated	2 cts. per ton.	per brl, or 8 cts per ton. dead weight

General News.

The Catholics of St. John's, Newfoundland, presented Very Rev. Dr. Howley, on the occasion of his appointment as successor to the late Monsignor Sears, with an address and a purse containing $1,000.

Halifax spends $76,000 on amusements, $600,000 on liquor, $103,000 on cigars, tobacco and pipes, and $810,000 on silks, satins and other luxuries for the ladies. And yet the Grit newspapers say that the times are hard!

A correspondent kills Canada thistles by pouring a quantity of benzine around the roots. He claims that one application will do the business thoroughly. This isn't exactly the time to try it, but it may be well to make a note of it for future reference.

Crops are perishing from the frost in Florida. Cattle are freezing on the Colorado ranches. Mr. Blake's Kansas paradise is snowbound. In Scotland the stock owners are struggling to save the lives of their sheep and cows. The snow plough has travelled further south than for many years past. Through it all Canadians, favored by Providence, enjoy weather of comparative mildness. Our lines are cast in pleasant places.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall St., N. Y.

DR. P. CONROY,

Physician and Surgeon,

Great George Street,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Feb. 13, 1884—1y

AUCTION!

FOR SALE by Auction, unless previously disposed of, at the Court House, in Charlottetown,

ON WEDNESDAY,

The 24th day of March, at the hour of twelve o'clock, the

FARM AT ORWELL,

Well known as the "Stone House Farm," consisting of 233 acres, which will be sold in two parts, 104 acres in one part, and 129 acres in the other part, or as it may suit purchasers, either the whole or in part. This farm is in a very high state for cultivation, being in common for the last five years. The Subscriber is in a position to give easy terms to purchasers. It is also conveniently situated for markets and schools, with abundance of marsh suitable for manure, also convenient for manuel mud.

Also, at the same time and place, that other farm of land, lately occupied by John G. Scrimgeour, being the eastern part of Scrimgeour's homestead, with a right-of-way from the main road and across the railroad, the above farm situated near Cardigan Bridge.

For terms and particulars apply to the owner.

OWEN CONNOLLY.
January 27, 1886—7i