The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY MARCH 15, 1893. | VOL XXII. NO 19

The Charlottetown Herald

—IS PUBLISHED—

Every Wednesday

—BY—

J. McIsaac & Co., Editors and Proprietors,

FROM THE "HERALD" OFFICE,

CONNOLLY'S BUILDING,

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Subscription: *One Year, in Advance*, $1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.—50 cents per inch for first insertion, and 20 cents for each continuation. Special notices 10 cents per line for each insertion. Marriage notices 50 cts.; deaths free.

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

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

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

J. McISAAC, R. E. MORAN,
J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for March, 1893

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 2nd day, 11h. 50.4m a. m. N.
Last Quarter, 10th day, 1h. 1.0m.p. m., S.E
New Moon, 17th day, 5h. 31m. midnight, N.
First Quarter, 24th day, 5h. 21.1m, p. m. S.

Mo	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun Sets	The Moon. Rises	The Moon. Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	after'n	morn	morn
1	Wed	6 43	5 42	4 44	6 44	10 6
2	Thur	41	43	5 58	7 6	10 41
3	Fri	39	45	7 9	7 24	11 15
4	Sat	38	46	8 16	7 39	11 57
5	Sun	36	47	9 22	7 56	aft 17
6	Mon	34	48	10 26	8 11	0 28
7	Tues	32	50	11 26	8 30	1 31
8	Wed	30	51	morn	8 50	2 0
9	Thur	28	52	0 42	9 17	2 44
10	Fri	26	54	1 46	9 51	3 41
11	Sat	24	55	2 46	10 36	4 57
12	Sun	22	57	3 38	11 27	6 25
13	Mon	20	58	4 23	aft 20	7 33
14	Tues	18	6 0	4 55	1 42	8 25
15	Wed	17	1	5 24	2 36	9 19
16	Thur	14	3	5 48	4 14	10 0
17	Fri	12	4	6 6	5 31	10 37
18	Sat	11	5	6 25	6 49	11 12
19	Sun	9	6	6 45	8 1	11 48
20	Mon	8	7	7 3	9 20	morn
21	Tues	6	10	7 27	10 57	0 27
22	Wed	3	11	7 58	morn	1 6
23	Thur	1	12	8 41	0 23	1 57
24	Fri	5 59	13	9 37	1 41	2 56
25	Sat	57	15	10 45	2 49	4 16
26	Sun	55	16	aft 1	3 45	5 57
27	Mon	53	17	1 17	4 21	7 15
28	Tues	51	19	2 33	4 50	8 17
29	Wed	49	20	3 45	5 12	9 3
30	Thur	47	21	4 55	5 30	9 42
31	Fri	5 45	6 22	6 2	5 46	10 15

Salt. Salt. Salt.

IN STORE.

6,000 BAGS Liverpool Salt, 1,000 Bags Fi-nery Salt. 30 tons rock salt. 1,200 bushels Crushed Turks Island Salt.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

mar 8—2i.

Farm for Sale.

THOSE two farms of 105 and 45 acres on Lot 30 lately occupied by John Moore Coles, will be sold cheap and upon easy terms. Balance of purchase money may remain on Mortgage at 5 per cent. Good title and possession given immediately. Apply to the undersigned.

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Solicitors.

mar 8—6i.

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mar 8—2w

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1831 The Cultivator 1893
AND
Country Gentleman

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Farm Crops & Processes, Horticulture & Fruit Growing, Live Stock and Dairying,

While it also includes all minor departments of Rural interest such as the Poultry Yard, Bees and Honey, Veterinary Replies, Home Questions and Answers, Practical Receipts, Miscellany, etc., it is in the treatment of the more important departments of the farm that it is the recognized leader. Its Market Reports are full and reliable, and its Illustrations are of the highest order of excellence. Its corps of contributors is the strongest that any agricultural journal has ever had, and its editorial management is in the hands of the ablest and most experienced men in the country. In short, it is the aim of the publishers that it shall be in every respect the best agricultural journal that can be produced, and they believe that they are fully warranted in the belief that it is so.

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Two Subscriptions, in one remittance, $4
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Twelve Subscriptions, " " 18

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Albany N. Y.

March 1, 1893—2i

1881. Reddin Bros. 1893

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Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1892-3 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1892-3

On and after Wednesday, November 9th, 1892, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom	
	A. M.	
Charlottetown.....dp	7 15	
Royalty Junction.....	7 34	
North Wiltshire.....	8 17	
Hunter River.....	8 30	
Bradalbane.....	9 00	
Emerald Junction.....	9 09	
Freetown.....	9 24	
Kensington.....	9 46	
Summerside.....{ ar	10 20	
Summerside.....{ dp	P. M 12 40	
Miscouche.....	1 00	
Wellington.....	1 17	
Port Hill.....	2 00	
O'Leary.....	3 30	
Bloomfield.....	3 55	
Alberton.....	4 25	
Tignish.....ar	5 25	

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom	
	A. M	
Tignish.....dp	6 00	
Alberton.....	6 55	
Bloomfield.....	7 04	
O'Leary.....	8 00	
Port Hill.....	9-20	
Wellington.....	10 03	
Miscouche.....	10 29	
Summerside.....{ ar	10 50	
Summerside.....{ dp	P. M 11 35	
Kensington.....	12 05	
Freetown.....	12 23	
Emerald Junction.....	12 36	
Bradalbane.....	12 45	
Hunter River.....	1 15	
North Wiltshire.....	1 29	
Royalty Junction.....	2 12	
Charlottetown.....ar	2 30	

STATIONS	Accom.	
	P. M	
Emerald Junction..dp	1 00	
Cape Traverse.....ar	1 50	

STATIONS	Accom
	A. M
Cape Traverse....dp	7 20
Emerald Junc....ar	8 20

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS	Accom.	
	P M.	
Charlottetown.....dp	2 30	
Royalty Junction.....	2 50	
Bedford.....	3 25	
Mount Stewart June.....{ ar	3 55	
Mount Stewart June.....{ dp	4 10	
Cardigan.....	5 22	
Georgetown.....ar	5 45	
	P. M.	
Mount Stewart June....dp	4 05	
Morell.....	4 43	
St. Peter's.....	5 12	
Bear River.....	5 57	
Souris.....ar	6 40	

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom.	
	A. M.	
Georgetown.....dp	7 10	
Cardigan.....	7 35	
Mount Stewart June.....{ ar	8 50	
Mount Stewart June.....{ dp	9 05	
Bedford.....	9 37	
Royalty Junction.....	10 10	
Charlottetown.....ar	10 30	
	A. M.	
Souris.....dp	8 20	
Bear River.....	7 03	
St. Peter's.....	7 48	
Morell.....	8 17	
Mount Stewart June.....ar	8 55	

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent

Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1892.—6i

FURNITURE.

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Call and Inspect and Get Bargains at Auction Prices for Cash

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DRAWING ROOM PARLOR SUITES, best value,
BEDROOM SUITES at low prices,
All kinds of UPHOLSTERED GOODS at Bargains,
PICTURE FRAMING, 125 varieties, very cheap and nobby
LOOKING GLASSES,
The latest in WINDOW BLINDS, and all kinds of WINDOW FURNITURE and Fixings at cost.

No trouble to show goods. Can suit all tastes at NEWSON'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN NEWSON

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1893.

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It will STRENGTHEN WEAK LUNGS, STOP THE COUGH, AND CHECK all WASTING DISEASES. A remarkable flesh producer and it is almost as palatable as Milk. Be sure to get the genuine put up in salmon-colored wrappers.

Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

Local and Special News.

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THE POWER OF NATURE.

For every ill nature has a cure. In the healing virtues of the Norway Pine lies the cure for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup represents the virtues of Norway Pine and other pectoral remedies. Price 25c.

GIVES STRENGTH AND APPETITE.

DEAR SIRS,—Last year I was very thin and reducing very fast, owing to the bad state of my blood and appetite. A friend of mine induced me to get a bottle of B. B. B., which I did. I obtained immediate perceptible relief from it, have gained strength and appetite, and now weigh 193 pounds.

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Dorchester Bridge,
Quebec, Que.

"Why do you always make such a noise when you shut the front door?" asked mamma. "So that you will know I haven't left it open," explained Freddy.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

DEAR SIRS,—For years I was troubled with indigestion, but being advised to try B. B. B. I did so and find myself quite restored to health.

HOWARD SULLIVAN,
Mgr. Sullivan Farm,
Dunbar Ont.

A CURE FOR CROUP.

Croup kills thousands where cholera kills tens. For this dread disease no remedy can compare in curative power with Haggyard's Yellow Oil. It loosens the phlegm, gives prompt relief, and soon completely cures the most violent attack.

When a man's feet slip on the icy sidewalk the remarks he makes generally indicate that he also had a slip of the tongue.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

Haggyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, asthma, hoarseness, bronchitis, tightness of the chest, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25c.

BEWARE OF CHOLERA.

The healthy body throws off the germs of cholera therefore wisdom counsels the use of Burdock Blood Bitters this spring to purify the blood, regulate the system, and fortify the body against cholera or other epidemics.

"I didn't know Corlegg was a soldier. How long was his term of service?"

"Nearly 30 years—ever since the war, in fact."

HAWKER'S BALSAM OF TOLU AND WILD CHERRY is the safest, surest and best known remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. The children's Favorite. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

Big sale of Boots and Slippers at Goff Bros.

While some things find it difficult to get along the measuring stick does pretty well, as a rule.

K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

We advise you to go to Goff Bros for Boots they are giving 15 to 30 per cent Discount.

Watts—"What is the matter with Thompson? He has got so he stammers all the time." Potts—"His wife made him stop swearing."

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gentlemen,—In driving over the mountains I took a severe cold which settled in my back and kidneys, causing me many sleepless nights of pain. The first application of MINARD'S LINIMENT so relieved me that I fell into a deep sleep and complete recovery shortly followed.

JOHN McLEOD.

Annapolis.

A bald-headed man's powers of reflection are greatly increased under an electric light.

NOT CRUDE MATERIAL.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system; hence it is given without disturbing the stomach.

Palpitation is one form of Indigestion. K. D. C. cures Indigestion. Free sample to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

The candidate who shakes hands is not necessarily in touch with the people.

Don't physic and physic to cure Indigestion. K. D. C. is not a physic. It cleanses and strengthens the stomach without weakening and destroying the tissues. Try K. D. C.

Give them their due. If the pollies in politics do knock votes down they are just as willing to take them up.

A sample package of the Wonder-working K. D. C. mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

It's odd that when we want a watch to run we have to set it.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 6.—On the motion this afternoon that the house go into supply Tarte arose and presented his long expected Manitoba school resolution which he prefaced with a five hours' speech, the latter half of the time talking in English. The resolution was as follows:

That the house desires to express its disapproval of the action of the government in dealing with the Manitoba school question and in assuming to be possessed of judical functions conflicting with their duty as constitutional advisers of the crown, which assumption is wholly unknown to the law, and if now acquiesced in will be entirely subversive of the principles of ministerial responsibility.

Laurier followed Tarte in opposition to his resolution. Sir John Thompson, who spoke till after midnight, reviewed in a masterly manner the history of this school trouble and of all such troubles in the past, and after quoting from the British North America Act and the act constituting Manitoba a province so far as they related to the educational question, went on to show that the government had not promised the petitioners relief, but had said we will test the petition for disallowance in the courts and till that point is decided we will lay the petition for relief to one side. He deplored the course of Tarte and his friends who were trying to inflame the prejudices and passions of the people and were imputing base and unworthy motives to the government. The course of Tarte showed the wisdom of trying out the case in the courts rather than settling it in parliament whose decision it might be charged was arrived at for party and political reasons. Hugh J. Macdonald said that the manner in which the separate schools system had been abolished in Manitoba was barbarous and brutal; but he hoped the Government would consider the judgment of the Privy Council as final and leave Manitoba legislation alone.

Speaking to a question of privilege Mr. Weldon of Albert called attention to a slanderous article concerning himself published in the Moncton Transcript of the 2nd inst, and after a full and unreserved denial of its statements, implications and innuendoes, said he would not have taken notice of the Transcript in this manner had he any remedy in the courts. He had already brought an action against Mr. Hawke, its editor, for libel and had secured a verdict, but he had not yet got the money awarded him, hence his present course. (Applause.)

OTTAWA, March 7.—Dalton McCarthy resumed the debate on the Manitoba school question, speaking about two hours to crowded galleries. He took common ground with Mr. Tarte in condemning the government for its treatment of this matter, but he reached that conclusion from a totaly opposite standpoint. He held that the cabinet, having full knowledge of the facts, as well as the law of the case, should have at once refused to entertain the petition of the Roman Catholic minority, and that having before their eyes the result of the New Brunswick school question, which had been carried to the highest court of appeal in the realm, they had no possible excuse for their dilatory tactics. He ridiculed the premier's statement of last night that the government were dealing with the appeal in a judicial and not a political capacity, and charged them with virtually re-establishing the star chamber of ante-Cromwell days. So far from occupying a judicial capacity, the first minister through his deputy, was the plaintiff jointly with the Manitoba minority in the case against that province. If the government was a court in the sense put forward by Sir, John the matter could be removed by certiorari from their jurisdiction to another tribunal. Far better, he said, it would have been for the government to have disallowed the act at the outset than to attempt, as they were now doing, in a roundabout manner, to kill it in detail. He objected to the course of the government in dealing with the question, and charged Sir John with intimating that remedial legislation would be enacted for the benefit of the minority. He asked the government to abandon all further dallying to escape the direct issue and warned them that the people of Manitoba would not submit to federal interference in their educational affairs. Mr. McCarthy was in good voice and received a most attentive hearing. Sir. Hector Langevin followed Mr. McCarthy in defence of the rights of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, seeking to prove that the present school act is unconstitutional. The veteran member made a decided hit by showing that Mr. Tarte's resolution was the product of Mr. McCarthy's fertile brain, and that the shover had nothing to do with its conception.

Hon. Mr. Carran continued the debate after recess, speaking for an hour and a half. Mr. Delvin followed, championing the cause of the Roman Catholic minority, and accusing Hon. M. Costigan of holding different ground to-day from that he occupied in 1872, when he moved in this house for disallowance of the New Brunswick non-sectarian school law. Hon. Mr. Costigan followed Mr. Devlin at 10.50, saying he did not propose to be bound hand and foot by Mr. Tarte's resolution. The conservative party gave Ontario separate schools, and in that act of justice to the Catholic minority they were opposed by the whole liberal party. And that was the party to whose tender mercies the member for Ottawa county would entrust the rights of the Catholic minority of Manitoba. Mr. Costigan made a powerful reply to Mr. Devlin's charge that he was a damagogue, and brought forth cheer after cheer from all parts of the house, as he showed from the records that whether in the government or in the opposition he never changed his course, nor avoided the direct issue with regard to the rights of minorities in school matters.

OTTAWA, March 8.—The debate on the Manitoba School question was resumed this afternoon by Col. Amyot, who went for Tarte and McCarthy without gloves. The Colonel has evidently no confidence in the Tarte-McCarthy combination and intends to give the people of Quebec his views thereon at an early date. He is willing to trust the government with the task of relieving the Catholic minority of Manitoba from the effects of provincial school legislation.

Weldon, of Albert, made the speech of the debate, and his exposure of McCarthy's false legal position on this question created a profound sensation. He showed among other things that McCarthy had monkeyed with the authorities, he read to the house and had credited Bagshot with views directly contrary to what he had written. It will be a long time before McCarthy will again set himself up in Weldon's presence as an authority on constitutional law. Dr. Weldon argued against McCarthy's contentions with respect to the right of the Government to consider the question in a judicial capacity.

Mr. Casey said that the Government were shirking their duty in referring a political question to the courts. Mr. Laurier said that the ground of the Government's attack upon Mr. Tarte's resolution seemed to be that it was supported by Mr. McCarthy. Both gentlemen had the courage of their convictions, and therefore they united in denouncing the Government.

OTTAWA, March 9.—The debate was continued until 5 45 this morning, when the House divided on Tarte's resolution as follows: Yeas 71, nays 120; government majority 49. Messrs. Pelletier, McCarthy, Dugas, O'Brien and Jeannotte, voted for Tarte's resolution.

OTTAWA, March 9.

In supply, on the supplementary estimates, the Opposition speakers once or twice fell foul of each other. When the item, $12,500, to provide a further sum to assist in the erection of buildings for Indian industrial schools under the auspices of the Methodist church at Chilliwack, British Columbia, came up for consideration, Mr. Charlton demanded a detailed statement of the sums spent by the Government for the past ten years for schools under denominational control, giving amounts by denominations, without which information the House could intelligently deal with the question of such grants.

Mr. Davies supported Mr. Charlton's attack on the principle of denominational aid by the Government. He thought that the different denominations engaged in evangelizing the Indians were supported in doing so by liberal financial contributions of their own adherents; but it now appears that they were drawing money from the public treasury. He inquired if the Government grants were made on a per capita basis of the number of Indians redeemed, or if not, on what other basis?

Mr. Mills put a stop to all this talk of his associates by informing Mr. Charlton that a full statement of the information for which he had just asked had been brought down two years ago. He likewise enlightened Mr. Davies by telling how these grants originated, and pointing out the great good originated therefrom.

The opposition, likewise, had little "scraps" among themselves over the item of $1,022 to pay for a portrait of Lord Lansdowne by a London artist.

Mr. Davies did not object to the sum, but thought the work should have been given to a Canadian painter.

The item of $15,000 for the expenses of a prohibition commission afforded some of the opposition speakers an opportunity to reiterate their oft expressed opinion that the work would never amount to anything.

Dr. Sproule replied that the commission was collecting valuable data bearing on the liquor question—information that could be obtained in no other way, and Mr. Craig said Mr. Sproule Secretary of the Dominion Temperance Alliance, had informed him that he had attended meetings of the commission and could not, from what he had then seen, sympathize with those M. P's, who asserted that the work was of little value.

One hundred and ninety-one members voted in this morning's division, twenty were absent and three seats are vacant. The speaker was in the chair. After the division the House adjourned immediately, whereupon the members of the press gallery, headed by Papa Kribs, proceeded to the premier's seat and bade Sir John good bye, wishing him a pleasant voyage and a successful mission.

OTTAWA, March 10.—At 3.30 the House went into supply on the main estimates, and from that time until almost six o'clock, Prince Edward Island pretty much monopolized the floor. The item on which the Opposition Islanders hang their perennial complaints about that part of the Dominion not receiving justice in the matter of public works, was the grant of $6,500 for Cape Tormentine harbor. It was amusing to hear Mr. Davies, who, only a few days ago, loudly asserted that the Island shipping had almost melted away by reason of the N. P., now asking the Government to spend a lot of money on the wharfs and piers. Mr. Davies denounced the vote of $6,500 for Cape Tormentine harbor as a

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

grant for the sole benefit of the railway owned by Josiah Wood, M. P. for Westmorland.

Mr. Wood denied that he was making any profit out of the railway in question, and said that the wharf was of no value to the railway. Messrs. Perry and Welsh condemned the useless expenditure at Cape Tormentine while more important harbors were being neglected. Mr. Wood said that Cape Tormentine wharf was the result of an agitation in Prince Edward Island for improved communication between that Province and the mainland. The debate was continued by McMullen Yeo and others.

Mr. Ouimet promised that the governmrnt would take steps to ascertain whether the ferry between Cape Traverse and Tormentine could be made a success. He would have the surveys made at Cape Traverse, and if the scheme was found feasible would recommend an addition to the pier there.

The Voice of the People.

The Present Government's Attempted Mortgage Vote and Gerrymander Legislation Condemned.

MEETING AT DE GROS MARSH.

A political meeting was held in the De Gros Schoolhouse, Lot 55, on Saturday evening, March 4th. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Michael McCormack chairman. Stirring speeches were made by Cyrus Shaw, Esq., M. P.P., J. C. Underhay, M. P. P., P. Coughan, Geo. Goff and Jos. R. McLean, Esqs.

All the speakers were unanimous in their condemnation of the policy of the Peters Government. The mortgage vote, the disfranchising of Dominion officials, the gerrymander, and the mongrel legislature attempted to be created by the Reserved Bill—these and other misdeeds of the Government were ably and fully discussed by the several speakers, who exposed the crookedness, treachery, dishonesty, imbecility and utter disregard of the wishes of the people evinced by Premier Peters and his subservient followers.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Whereas, During the last session of the House of Assembly of this Province, a bill respecting the Legislature was passed by the said House, by a majority of one, and subsequently by the Legislative Council, and from which the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been withheld;

And whereas, Said bill revived the mortgage vote which was annulled by previous legislation, thus granting to money-lenders undue influence at elections, which will have the effect of nullifying the free and independent expression of the people at the polls;

And whereas, The provisions of said bill will practically disfranchise the young men of this province by granting two votes to property-holders and only one to non-property-holders for the election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly constituted by said bill;

And wheras, the management of the Provincial Election by the provisions of said Bill are taken out of the hands of the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, who are nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and vested in persons nominated directly by the Government, is sufficient indication of an attempt to conduct our elections by the most unworthy means.

And whereas, the depriving of Dominion officials of their franchise, and thus preventing them from having a voice in any laws relating to to taxation, education or legislation in which they are directly interested, is tyrannical and unjust.

Whereas, The re-arrangement of the boundaries of four districts in King's County, which has been made with a view of changing grit minorities into grit majorities is so glaringly outrageous as to cause the Government to be ashamed of having the provisions of said Bill discussed or voted on with open doors;

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Government, in passing said Bill unsolicited, unasked or without any mandate from the people, has acted in a most arbitary, unjust and tyrannical manner, and unworthy of the confidence or respect of the electors of this Province.

MEETING AT HIGH BANK.

A meeting of the electors of High Bank Polling District was held in the hall there on the evening of the 3rd. inst. Speeches denunciatory of the attempted Mortgage Vote and Gerrymander legislation were made by James Clow, M.P.P.; Alex. Martin, Esq., Valleyfield; A.P. Crowse, Esq., Murray Harbour South; S.S. Peterson, Murray Harbour North; Thomas Hayter, High Bank, hitherto a life-long supporter of the Liberal party; and several others. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, at the last meeting of the Legislature a bill was passed which contained among other things the right of a mortagee to vote in any and every Electoral District in P. E. I. in which he has loaned money to a certain amount, thus practically disfranchising the borrower and giving extraordinary political power to the money lender; and also the disfranchisement of all men employed by the Federal Government, thus depriving hundreds of worthy citizens of having any voice in making laws for the education of their children and the taxation of their property; and also that four of the five Electoral Districts of King's County have been so altered and distorted in their boundaries, as to completely nutralize the political influence of very large numbers of the honest, industrious and intelligent yeomanry of the country; and

Whereas, The Bill failed to become law only through the reservation of the Lieutenant-Governor; and

Whereas, There seems to be an disposition on the part of the Government to re-enact those obnoxious measures at the approaching session of the Legislature;

Therefore, Be it Resolved, that this meeting enters its most decided protest against those iniquitous measures as subversive of the rights of British freemen, curtailing the liberties of the people, preventing a fair and free expression of public opinion at the polls, bringing obloquy and scorn on our fair Island Province, and worthy only of the darkest days of the Star Chamber.

MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE CROSS.

The electors of the Fourth Electoral District of King's County met at Cambridge Cross on the 4th inst. Speeches protesting against the proposed obnoxious legislation were made by representative men of the District, and strong resolutions carried.

General News.

The last will and testament of Queen Isabella, in which she makes a number of references to the new world, will be a very interesting object in the Spanish exhibit at the World's Fair.

An engine built by James Watt, Lancashire, England, in 1815, will be exhibited at the World's Fair in the Transportation department. It is owned by John Rourke & Son Savannah, Ga., and has been continuously in use since built

Arrangements have been made in London to transport to Chicago, for use at the World's Fair, seven English coaches and sixty horses, together with professional drivers and guards. These coaches will carry passengers from the hotels to the Exposition grounds and return, at prices commensurate with such a fad, which it is believed will be exceedingly fashionable with the wealthy people.

Arrangements are being made at New Haven, Conn., to organize a company with $1,000,000 capital to manufacture a new substance which is to replace celluloid, ivory and paper goods. Most of the capitalists are from New York. The new substance is called colophite and is the invention of Samuel J. Hoggson, who first made and patented celluloid. One of the principal uses to which the substance can be put is the painting of vessel bottoms, its non-crustaceous quality making the growth of barnacles impossible.

The newly appointed Secretary of the Interior in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet is somewhat unfortunate in his Christian name. He is called Hoke Smith, and hails from Georgia. Ever since the personnel of the new cabinet was made public the newspapers have been poking fun at the Hon. Hoke Smith and cracking jokes at his expense. The press of his own party seems to join in the sport with equal zest. Here is a sample of what the New York Sun prints, or rather reprints, under the suggestive heading "Hokiana":

"Hokey, pokey, pickery pine,
Smith, old boy, you're right in line."

The preferential treaty between France and Canada provides that French non-sparkling wines of 26 per cent, of alcohol or less and all sparkling wines shall be exempt from the ad valorem duty of thirty per cent.; that the present duty charged on common and Castile soaps shall be reduced one-half; that the present duty on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums shall be reduced one-third, and that any commercial advantages granted by Canada to a third power shall be fully enjoyed by France and her colonies. In return France agrees to admit into all her territory, French dependencies included all the minimum tariff, canned meats, condensed milk, fresh water fish, eels, preserved fish, including lobsters, etc., in their natural form, fruit of all kinds in all conditions, building lumber, wood pavement, staves, wood pulp, tanning extract, common paper, machine-made skins, boots, shoes, native wood furniture of common make other than chairs, pine or other soft wood flooring and wooden seagoing ships. Twelve months notice is required of either party to abrogate the treaty, except in case Canada puts up the duty on French non-sparkling wines, when France can terminate it at once.