The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1885. VOL. XV—NO 6

NEW DRY DGOODS.

PERKINS & STERNS

ARE fully equipped for this season's trade. Large stock, well bought, and will be sold cheap.

Staple Department.

Flannels, Winceys, Cloths.	Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Print Cottons.	Dress Goods, Seal Cloths, Shirtings.

Millinery Department.

Trimmed Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, Plush Hoods.	Plush Hats, Straw Hats, Felt Hats.	Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers.

Silk Department.

SILKS, very best makes, and very cheap,
SATINS, newest shades, and priced low,
VELVETS, all colors, and good value,
PLUSH, newest shades, and extra cheap.

Household Goods Department.

Tapestry Carpet, Brussels Carpet, Wool Carpets, Rugs and Mats, &c., &c.	Oil Cloths, 1 to 4 yds. wide, Linoleums, 1 to 4 yds. wide, Mattings, 4 and 1 yd. wide, Blankets, &c., &c.

Large Stock of Linens, Woolens and Fancy Goods.

People from city and country will do well to see our goods before purchasing.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, September 30, 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 **CROOKERY** is without doubt the Best ever offered, and the Prices the Lowest.

Oats, Butter, Eggs, Hides and Pelts, and all Farm Produc 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.

"WATERWORKS NECESSITATES SEWERAGE."

REDDIN'S DRUG STORE. CAMERON BLOCK.

OWING to the apathy of the Council the sanitary condition of the city is not likely to be improved for years to come. In view of this fact, we have ordered a large stock of

Drugs & Chemicals

to combat with all prevailing diseases.

Eno's Fruit Salt, Hop Bitters, B. Blood Bitters, Fellows' Syrup.	Carbolic Disinfectants, Chloride of Lime, Thym Cresol, Insect Powder.

We invite attention of Physicians to our

FINE STOCK OF TRUSSES.

Dispensing a Specialty.

D. O'M. REDDIN, Jr.

Charlottetown, September 23, 1885.

STANLEY BROS.,

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House,

Are now opening Millinery Goods, Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, Mantle Cloths, Ulster Cloths, Jersey Cloths, Straw Hats, Shapes and Felt Hats, Gloves, Hosiery, etc.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT. LOW PRICES.

White, Grey and Print Cottons, Wincies, Towels, Towellings, Cretonnes, Pillow Cottons and Sheetings, very cheap.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Grey Flannels & Fleecy Cottons,

AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

STANLEY BROS.

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, Sept. 30, 1885.

New Fall Goods,

—AT—

L. E. PROWSE'S.

Every Department well filled with a choice selection of

English, Canadian and American Goods,

Bought at closest figures for Cash, will be sold as Cheap as any in the city.

$7,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING,

A great part of which was bought at less than Half Price.

JUST LOOK!

Good Coats, regular price $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, and $12.00, now $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $4 00. Good Vests, from 75 cents up. Good Tweed Pants, from 90 cents to $4.25. Overcoats at $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00, less than regular price.

Do not fail to see those Goods, as this is the greatest slaughter ever put on the market.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Sept. 30, 1885.

Have You Heard It? Heard What?

That W. P. Colwill has the Largest, the Cheapest, the Best Assortment of Crockeryware ever offered in Charlottetown.

If you want a Cheap Lamp, If you want a Cheap Teapot, If you want a Cheap Tea Set, If you want a Cheap Dinner Set, If you want a Cheap Chamber Set, If you want a Cheap Glass Table Set, If you want the Cheapest China, If you want the Cheapest lot of	Assorted Glass, China and Earthenware, If you want any of the above-mentioned Goods, all of which I have just imported direct from England, If you want the best Iron Stone China made by Thomas Furnival & Sons, you will get them all Cheap at

W. P. COLWILL'S.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885—3m

JAMES PHILLIPS'

Marble Works,

Kent Street, Charlottetown,

keeps on hand a choice lot of

Monuments, Gravestones,

TABLETS, &c.

of new and elegant designs, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

J. PHILLIPS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 9, 1885.—3m

Consignments Solicited.

R. O'DWYER,

Commission and General Merchant

FOR SALE OF P.E. ISLAND PRODUCE,

289 Water Street,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

In connection with the above is Captain English, who is well known in P. E. Island, who will take special charge of all consignments, and will also attend to the chartering of vessels for the carrying trade of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. O'Dwyer calls attention to the fact that he is possessed of superior wharf and warehouse accommodation, and is prepared to guarantee every satisfaction.

January 16, 1884.

DR. S. R. JENKINS,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office at Residence of Dr. Jenkins,

PRINCE STREET.

Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1885—1y

GEORGE M. HARRIS,

Auctioneer,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Office and Salesroom nextdoor to J. D. McLeod's Store, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885—tf

JAMES H. REDDIN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE:

Formerly occupied by Peters & Peters,

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Nov. 18, 1885—6m

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

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

GEO. W. GARDINER,

Printer and Bookbinder,

Monaghan's Building, Queen Square.

HAVING increased facilities for the production of all classes of BOOK, JOB AND GENERAL PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, I solicit a share of public patronage.

Lowest prices will be given on any work, either Printing or Bookbinding.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed.

GEO. W. GARDINER,

Monaghan's Building Queen Square.

October 21, 1885—3m

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.

D. NICHOLSON,

Custom Tailor & Cutter.

A NEW STOCK OF COATINGS, TWEEDS AND TRIMMINGS received this week, and will be made up in first-class styles to suit customers.

Cloth brought in will be made up, and Trimmings found on reasonable terms.

A GOOD STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

ON HAND, AT MODERATE PRICES.

☞ Remember, next door to Mrs. Watson's, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885—3m

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

DR. P. CONROY,

Physician and Surgeon,

Great George Street,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Feb. 13, 1884—1y

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse,** etc. If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia,* the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

[Analytical Chemists.]

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

M. HENNESSY,

Furniture Dealer,

No 35 Great George St., Charlottetown.

All kinds of Furniture made to order at the lowest rates.

☞ Undertaking attended to in all its branches, either in town or country, cheaper than ever. Caskets and Coffins, latest styles, always on hand.

Charlottetown, March 19, 1884—1y

GO TO W. N. RIGGS

(Next to the Daily Union Office),

TO GET YOUR CLOTHES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

All Grease Spots thoroughly removed.

Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1885.

The Irish Parliamentary Fund.

It is much to be regretted that circumstances prevented the holding of a meeting in this city, when Mr. John P. Sutton visited us on behalf of the Irish National League a few weeks ago. The Irishmen of this happy little Island, who have learned to appreciate the liberties they enjoy, do not forget the land of their forefathers, where their kinsmen still struggle in bondage. They have sorrowed with them in their misfortunes, they have assisted them when dread famine came among them, and now that the star of Ireland seems to be rising, they take new courage and are again ready to help their countrymen to attain that which already appears to be within their grasp.

Mr. Sutton has been meeting with good success in his patriotic mission. From Charlottetown he went to Halifax where he addressed a very large meeting held under the auspices of the Charitable Irish Society. Upon the platform were many prominent citizens both Catholic and Protestant, His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, Very Rev. Mgr. Power, Rev. Father Murphy, Hon. James Butler, M. L. C., Senator Power, M. B. Daly, M. P., J. F. Stairs, M. P., Hon. W. S. Fielding, Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. W. Longley, Member of the Local Government, W. D. Harrington, M. P. P. M. J. Power, M. P. P., Robert Motton, Recorder of Halifax, J. F. Parsons, Prothonotary and others. The following summary of Mr. Sutton's address upon the occasion, we take from the Halifax *Chronicle,* and we commend it to the attentive consideration of our readers, trusting that they will peruse it as if addressed to themselves, and that they will be ready, when called upon, to join their brethren in the other provinces in the glorious work of emancipating Ireland. Mr. Sutton said:—

"He was before the audience as a commissioned agent of the Irish people to ask their aid and support. It seemed strange that in this latter part of the 19th century, Ireland should be bound and dragged to the chariot wheels of the British empire. Ireland was a nation in herself and desired to assert her rights as a nation, though in doing so, it was not necessary that she cease to be part of the empire. A citizen was none the less a free citizen because he delegated part of his freedom to the civic authorities, so Ireland as a free nation and with the restoration of her old parliament, might readily assign a considerable and satisfactory portion of her nationality to the empire. The Irish people demand the right to choose their own form of government, and the people who shall govern them. She wants a separate legislature. They were told that her demands were the same as those of the Southern States from the Northern previous to the rebellion. He said that there was no analogy between the cases, for Ireland only demands the same government as the Southern States had before the rebellion. That statement effectually disposed of Goldwin Smith's pet argument.

The speaker proceeded to briefly review the history of the Irish union, quoting from the London *Times* and various statesmen of the time in support of his views. He said that England spent over six millions in bribes and eight millions in the purchase of rotten boroughs, that seven thousand of the Irish people petitioned against the union and only five thousand in favor of it, and notwithstanding all the influences brought to bear upon the people the patriotic minority were only beaten by 65. Then even their first rights accorded them under the union were abused. The representatives were not sent there to vote away that legislature. He quoted from Daniel O'Connel, Gen. Fitzpatrick, Lord Ogden, Lord Holland and others in reference to the imposing manner of England's arbitrary actions during this stage of Ireland's history till disaffection was stimulated and twelve thousand troops had to be kept in Ireland. One point urged against the present movement for Irish parliamentary independence was that the rights of the Protestant minority would be trampled upon. It was an insult to them to make the charge. Ireland never asks her faithful sons what creed they subscribe to, and never has Ireland wanted a faithful son to the front but that a Protestant was ever ready to tread a path that but too often led to prison or the scaffold. (Applause.) The true Irishman was not afraid on that score but would be ready to patriotically mingle the orange with the blue till nothing would be seen but his own native green. Another point, it was said that the Irish people were unfit for self-government. It was an insult to tell any people that and unnecessary to debate upon it. Looking at the question of the expediency of the movement, he noticed first that Ireland's progress and advancement previous to the union was so great as to cause British jealousy. Ireland's debt in 1797 was only three millions, and in 1860 but 28 millions, while England's in the same year was 446 millions. It was stipulated that the debts were to remain separate, but afterwards amalgamated under a nefarious arrangement that Ireland should bear her fair proportion of the whole. The result of the union was that Ireland steadily decreased in prosperity. The palaces of the nobility in Dublin became the tenement houses of the poor. In 1846 came the famine which was so disastrous that, if the whole of the people of Nova Scotia were carried off in twenty-four months, it would only be a parallel. The famine, he said, was not a visitation of God, but the effect of bad laws enforced by bad government in support of oligarchy. But they must look to the future and the present. What was the cause of the numerous coercion acts and the outbreaks of agrarian violence that had come to pass, and what was the remedy? Surely, no one can point to England's record of government in Ireland and say it has been a success, while the effect also has been felt disastrously in England. When England was ready to accept help from her colonies during the Zulu war, what was the state of affairs in Ireland? Twelve thousand military police and 30,000 soldiers were stationed there and Lord Spencer said that not a man of them could be spared. Loyalty can never be enforced. Irish ladies, the speaker said, he was free to admit, had all the characters of angels in disguise, but Irishmen possess some of the qualities of angels of another order. They were, in fact, no better and no worse than Nova Scotians. Suppose the people of the upper Canadian provinces were to take no interest in Nova Scotia's welfare, were to legislate entirely irrespective of the existence of such a province, were to override and crush her out of existence as a province, and in their government at Ottawa were to act as though they didn't care a row of pins whether her industry or commerce flourished or not, how would Nova Scotians think and act? He rather thought they would commence an agitation with what the Americans call a good deal of rough and tumble in it. Nova Scotians by imagining themselves in such a position could sympathize with Ireland. They were on the verge of a great moral warfare in which, as O'Connell said, England's extremity might prove Ireland's opportunity. England was not in a position to have her army locked up in any one spot, and when she needed an army where was she to get it from? He thought that the bugle would sound in vain through Scotland and the men were gone from Ireland who might have responded as in 1842, when four hundred Tipperary boys with 2,000 Sepoys won such praise from Napier in India. That same year another coercion bill was passed for the benefit of the brothers and sisters of those Tipperary men. It was to replace mutual hate and recrimination with mutual love and good feeling, that the Irish people were now striving. He referred to the sympathy that should come from Nova Scotians because of their large ownership in mercantile shipping that must be largely affected by anything affecting the consolidation of the empire. A common language was a great bond of friendship, and Irishmen with a parliament of their own could feel far more friendly to England and to all the empire. He concluded an address, during which he at times spoke quite warmly, and through which he was frequently interrupted with applause, with an urgent appeal for sympathy to those among the audience who had themselves been born in Ireland, to those who were of Irish parentage, and to all men who loved liberty and the blessings that flow from it, for the great God who made all has said: "Do to others as ye would be done unto."

After Mr. Sutton had ceased speaking, the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen and among others by His Grace the Archbishop, who spoke to the following resolution which was unanimously carried:

"We, the citizens of Halifax, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby extend to our fellow subjects in Ireland our heartfelt sympathy and material support in every legitimate effort to obtain for Ireland some such form of government as obtains in this Dominion of Canada—a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

How Freezing Benefits the Soil.

It is a well-known fact that water in the act of freezing, expands considerably, and with a force that is irresistible. It is the freezing of water in their crevices and pores that causes the rocks to be gradually worn down, and "weathered" as it is called, into soil. It is this also which is continually reducing the soil to finer fragments, and which breaks up the hard clogs and mellows the ground. Fall ploughing or spading assists this effect by breaking up the compact soil into lumps, which are further broken into small particles. As water and air can only act upon the surface of these particles, it is clear that the smaller they are, the more surface is exposed to the weather, and the soil is made soluble. If a block of hard soil of 12 inches cube is exposed to the weather, there are 864 square inches only of it affected; if it is broken up into cubes of one inch, 10,368 square inches are exposed to these beneficial influences; if the soil is further broken up in fragments of one twelfth of an inch, there are more than 124,000 square inches thus affected. This fact shows how greatly the effects of frost benefit the soil, and therefore how necessary it is that the land should be fall ploughed, and opportunity given for this beneficial action of the weather. In the garden, even, all the soil possible should be spaded before it freezes.—*American Agriculturist for December.*

Scalding Pigs in a Hogshead.

A hogshead or barrel is often the handiest thing a farmer has to scald pigs in. When it is inclined to one side, and the pigs are slid into it from a wood sled, used for a scraping table, it works very well, but the small quantity of water it will hold when in this position soon gets cold, or too cool, and long delays are often caused if many pigs are to be scalded. To avoid this delay, use the hogshead in an upright position, a lever may be rigged like a sweep, using a crotched stick for the post, and a strong pole for the sweep, a white oak stick—such as every farmer who can so should, have laid up to season. The iron rod on which the sweep moves must be strong and stiff. A chain trace is attached to the upper end, and if the end of the chain has a ring instead of a hook it will be quite as convenient. In use, a table is improvised, unless a strong one for the purpose is at hand, and this set near the barrel. A noose is made with the chain about the leg of the pig, and he is soused in, going entirely under water, lifted out when the bristles start easily, and laid upon the table, while another is mde ready.—*American Agriculturist for December.*

Mrs. Leland Stanford, who cares little for ornaments, has diamonds to the amount of $1,000,000. She has four entire sets which belonged to Queen Isabella of Spain, the mother of the late king. It will be remembered that the queen at one time was in Paris, in such needy circumstances that she had to sell her jewels and other valuables. Gov. Stanford bought the four complete sets at that time. Each set has tiaras, necklaces, brooches, ear-rings, bracelets and other ornaments. One set is called blue, because the rays which are emitted are of a violet hue. These are the rarest of all diamonds. Another set gives out rose-colored flashes. Another has yellow tints and the fourth pure white. The price paid for these sets was $600,000. Outside of these Mrs. Stanford has one necklace which cost $100,000.

The total value of exports from the Dominion during October is $10,527,917: imports $8,577,814. The duty collected amounted to $1,511,087. Compared with the imports of the corresponding month of last year, items of grain, flour, meal, provisions, cotton and woollen manufactures and spirits show a decrease.

Farmers' Wives.

"The average American farmer," says a prominent eastern physician, "wears out on an average two wives in the course of his own life." The statement is an interesting one, but is borne out by vital statistics. A heavy part of the wear and tear and worry which strain and wreck the body and brain of our farming communities is borne by the often unseen but important power which sways at once the destinies of the kitchen nursery, and the farm yard and dairy. Our farmer housewives receive far too little consideration at home and appreciation abroad. The unending care of house and children, of clothes and kitchen, the multifarious duties of the real farm work in garden and pasture and dairy, and the dozen other cares and responsibilities which are laid on her shoulders and willingly carried, receive too little attention from the outside world. The result of crops and breaking, of buildings and fences, the improvements made in open air, and the wagon-loads of products carried to the market, are more tangible. They attract at once the notice of neighbors and townsmen and give the hardworking proprietor a well-earned reputation for thrift and industry. But in how many instances is success of the farmer out of doors rendered possible by the uncomplaining energy of the tireless worker in the home, whose genius for economy and whose labors at the churn and in the farm yard add to the little hoard of increasing savings? Her work though largely unseen, has been no less effective. It shows in upbuilding of home interests and all that goes to make up purity and happiness in the home and in the community. It manifests itself in the thrifty economy of those who are to make the future wives of coming farmers, and in the integrity and industry of the sons who will some time take their father's place in the field and furrow. The country owes as much to the farmer's wife as it does to the farmer himself, but the results have been too often attained at the expense of the wornout lives of the faithful women who have been pioneers to the procession of civilization and development.

The Coming College.

This is a go ahead age, and there is no backing out of it. There is no such thing as an alliance between Standstill and Prosperity now-a-days. The merchant who does not advertise becomes bankrupt; the semi-educated doctor is a quack; the uneducated clergyman is despised, and the mal-administered government is overthrown. The Coming College—the college of the future must be conducted on the most improved plan, must have the best men to direct it, and must teach its disciples the very best means to procure a safe passage through the circuitous and labyrinthine walks of life. A college has been from time immemorial compared to a little world. The comparison is good, in so much as the characters and varied dispositions of the pupils were concerned. It remains now to perfect the comparison by making the college resemble the world in its interior workings. Since the college prepares the pupil for the outside world, the greater the resemblance the more perfect the instiution. In other words, the college must represent the world on a *reduced scale.* A new institution may be likened to a new country. If it is inhabitable, and well advertised, immigration sets in. The laws should be those which tend most to the well being and happiness of the people. The rulers of the little nation should possess all the qualities which they expect to find in their people. Telephonic and telegraphic communication will be a marked feature in our educational institutions. The electric light and fire escapes will be deemed unalienable. Easy access by water or rail to all important points will be procured. The pupil will be initiated in the use of all the modern improvements. He will be made familiar with their history, construction and design. The curriculum will be very extensive. Every branch of science will be developed; the mathematics will be mastered; the fine arts will be fostered, and the classics receive their due share of attention. The politician will receive his training in the debating club; the historian and book-worm will quench their thirst in the library, and all will acquaint themselves with the current events in the reading room. All the out-door games will be practised in moderation, and conducted on scientific principles. Indoor games will be patronized particularly by those who cannot appreciate the pleasures of the reading room. In the various clubs and societies in connection with the institution, the useful citizen will be formed. The editor, navigator, doctor, clergyman, musician, painter, sculptor, machinist, architect, in fine, every tradesman and professional will receive the instructions necessary to carry on his particular avocation with marked success. Caligraphy and phonography will not be overlooked, while chirography will receive all the attention to which it has claim. Every talent, every latent ability will be unveiled, to be cultivated if good, and if uncouth, to be deprived of its bluntness. In this way we may hope to obtain the purposes of education.

E. CALL.

Another deer forest has been added to the two millions of acres already kept sacred in Scotland to the purposes of what is miscalled sport. The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, one of the chief landowners in the Highlands, has cleared some of the best pastures in Inverness-shire, where 10,000 sheep and 200 cattle have been grazed, and is stocking it with deer. The new forest has also swallowed up two of the best farms in the district.