THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886.

The Approaching Elections.

In accordance with the "Writ of Election," which was issued a few days ago, Nomination day will be Wednesday, the 23rd, and the Elections will take place on Wednesday the 30th June. On that day the electors of this Province will be called upon to vote for those whom they wish to represent them, in the House of Assembly, for the next four years. During the three weeks which intervene between this and election day, political excitement will, no doubt, run high, dubious rumors may be set afloat by our enemies, and recourse may be had to various devices in order to turn away the minds of the electors from the real questions at issue. It would be well, therefore, that the electors would not allow any reports that may be circulated against the present Administration to sway them from the course which it behooves every well-wisher of his country and lover of good government to pursue. In the choice of candidates it is absolutely necessary that the policy of the respective parties seeking the people's suffrages should be closely scrutinized, and that preference be given to the party who have proved their ability to govern the country faithfully, prudently and economically.

Let us now compare the respective policies of the Government and Opposition in this Island. Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues assumed the reins of government about eight years ago. When they came into power they found the people groaning under a burden of taxation, and the public business conducted in an extravagant manner. They immediately instituted measures of economy in the management of public business. They cut down their own salaries, and, where practicable, amalgamated two or more offices in one, thus at the very outset making a saving of several thousand dollars to the people of this country. As soon as possible, they removed the tax ation which had been imposed on the people by their predecessors, and for the last five years the people of Prince Edward Island have been free from taxation, a thing hitherto unknown in the history of the Province, and without a parallel in any other country. Having removed the burdens of the people, they set themselves to work to collect the amounts due the Province from the Dominion Government, a duty which their predecessors either did not understand or did not value the people's interest sufficiently to perform. The first item of this nature was the refund on account of the maintenance of penitentiary prisoners, a question which had never been dreamed of by Mr. Davies and his friends. Then came the Pier question. Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues fought most persistently for the Island's rights in this matter, and never desisted until they received over seventy thousand dollars from the Federal Government. The question of Winter Communication, perhaps the greatest of all questions for this Province, has constantly occupied their attention during their term of office. Address after address of both branches of the Legislature was forwarded to the Dominion Government on this matter. Not satisfied with this, two members of the Government proceeded to London during the past winter to secure, if possible, some decisive action regarding it. The result is that the subject has been represented in such a manner to the Dominion Government, that the latter have already commenced preliminary proceedings. Notwithstanding all the Government have done in securing the amounts due this Island from the Dominion, the assets of the Province are much greater now than they were during Mr. Davies' term of office, the amount to our credit at Ottawa having being increased to the extent of $121,024.05, beyond what it was in 1879. This is a highly creditable showing for the Government and proves that they have been hard working and economical, and have had the interests of the people constantly in view. Their policy is retrenchment, economy, and a determination to require the Federal Government to assume and perform all its obligations to the Island.

Let us now consider whether or not the Opposition have a policy. No one has ever accused them of having a such commodity, and it is quite possible that they themselves are not aware of being in possession of any. During the time the present Government have been in office the Opposition seem to have thought they were doing their duty to their country by abusing the Administration for everything they did to advance the interests of the Province. It is also well known that they are the party of direct taxation. The electors of this country are aware that no measure has been undertaken, for the improvement of the Island's condition, during the last eight years, which has not been strongly opposed by the Opposition, both here and in Ottawa. What a pitiable condition our country would be reduced to were any misgovernor of justice or any factious clique opposition to place the Opposition in power.

[illegible] taxation, or those who have relieved you from it; for those who do all in their power to thwart the efforts of your representatives to obtain the Island's just rights, or for those who have persistently and successfully labored to have her claims acknowledged?

Keep these matters constantly before your eyes, and when Election Day arrives cast your votes for those who have heretofore conducted the business of the country in an economical and statesmanlike manner.

More Misrepresentation.

The predilecteon of the Editor of the *Patriot* for stating falsehoods is most extraordinary. Perhaps, however, he is not altogether to blame in this matter, for it is said that habit becomes second nature, and, having spent the greater part of his life in this occupation, it is but natural that he should, as a solace for disappointed ambition, have recourse, in the decline of life, to that which had formed the most congenial mental exercise of his more vigorous years.

Nothing seems to afford him more pleasure than distorting facts and figures relative to the financial condition of his native country. In his issue of Saturday last he gravely tells his readers that this Province is $120,000 in debt, knowing very well, at the same time, that this is at least $50,000 more than can be borne out by the Public Accounts. He doubtless makes this statement on the ground that a lie once started, it will take the truth some time to overtake it. Regarding Mr. Sullivan's statement that the Government expected to receive, during the year, $125,000 from outside sources, Mr. Laird says that Mr. L. H. Davies asked about it in the House of Commons and got no satisfaction. It appears to have caused the Editor of the *Patriot* a great amount of uneasiness that Mr. Sullivan did not tell him whence this money was to come, and he thought an appeal to Mr. Davies, might throw a little light on the matter. In this, however, he is disappointed, and he tells his readers, with his wonted gravity, that no such amount is obtainable. Our readers, no doubt, remember that Mr. Laird and his friends said the same thing when the Pier money was spoken of, yet the revenues of the Province have been enhanced from this source to the extent of over $70,000, the efforts of the Opposition to the contrary notwithstanding.

He next makes a number of reckless statements regarding the Department of Public Works, which he knows very well are wholly unfounded. The Commissioner of Public Works is too well known as a hard-working and painstaking official to be injured by any false statement the *Patriot* may make concerning him. The Editor winds up his misrepresentations by saying that the people should turn the present party out of power and transfer the reins of government to their opponents. Turn out the true friends of the people, those who have relieved them of taxation, those who have collected large amounts justly due the Province, those who have pushed our claims relative to the Terms of Union in a vigorous and statesman-like manner. Turn them out when their negotiations have arrived at a most important stage, and when success has all but crowned their efforts. Turn them out and put in their place the party who have never lost an opportunity of opposing the Island's rights; the party who will send the assessor and the tax-gatherer to wring from the people their hard-earned money and squander it upon their friends.

The people of the Island suffered too much during the short time Mr. Davies and his friends were in power, to have any desire of again placing that faction in a position to do injury. They will therefore return Mr. Sullivan and his party to power.

Our Debt!

It is a favorite bugaboo of the Opposition whereby they endeavor to terrify the people into giving them their support, that the Government are running the country terribly into debt, and that taxation is inevitable. Considering that no assessment has been levied for the last five years, we think the position of the Island, financially, is excellent. They have a trifling indebtedness of some $70,000, while they have over a million of dollars to their credit at Ottawa, besides Local Assets valued at several millions. Suppose that the Davies-Stewart Government had been in power during this period, where would we be? First of all, we would have had to pay about $175,000 of taxes and some $100,000 a year more expenditure, while not a cent of the $100,000, which the present Administration have received from the Dominion Government, would have been collected. We would have been worse off by $700,000 at least.

It is thought that when the Canadian Pacific Railway System will be completed from Halifax to Vancouver passengers will be able to reach the latter place from Liverpool in less than ten days, making the trip from Liverpool to Halifax in six days and crossing the continent in about ninety hours. This announcement would have made our ancestors stare, as the Atlantic voyage in their day, took from thirty to ninety days.

Professional Grumblers.

The Hon. John O'Donohoe, together with one or two journalists, has recently been attempting to raise a feeling against the Conservative party that sufficient justice has not been done by that party to Catholics in representation in the Cabinet and appointments to office. Mr. O'Donohoe is a gentleman who, during Mr. Mackenzie's reign, represented one of the divisions of Toronto in the Opposition interest, but having the same grievance against the Grit Premier as he is now fulminating against Sir John he withdrew his support from that gentleman. Sir John being desirous of representing all creeds and nationalities in the institutions of the Dominion, took the Hon. Frank Smith, a wealthy and highly esteemed Irish citizen of Toronto, into the Cabinet, and appointed Mr. O'Donohoe to the Senate. It is claimed that there was some sort of an arrangement by which Mr. O'Donohoe should afterwards replace Mr. Smith. There seems to be some difference of opinion upon the details of this treaty, but at any rate when the Irish Catholics heard of it they to a man protested against such an arrangement being carried out. And now because the Hon. Frank Smith will not give place to Mr. O'Donohoe, in face of the protests of the Irish Catholics, Mr. O'Donohoe withdraws himself from the Conservative party and refuses longer to support so corrupt and venal a Cabinet—a Cabinet which, we may remark, Mr. O'Donohoe was pressing his claims to be admitted into so late as last October. This is the sum and substance of Mr. O'Donohoe's complaint, one which, it is needless to-say, the Grit press is not slow in making the most of. We do not say that Catholics receive the full share of the patronage to which they are entitled, but this much we do say, that the Conservative party have shown a greater disposition to do them justice than did the Grits.

We do not believe in the doctrine held by some people, that a man's religion or his nationality should give him any *special claim* to preferment to office. Yet we are of the opinion that the present Administration have striven to act justly in the distribution of patronage, and that they have succeeded admirably in their efforts. In Mr. McKenzie's Cabinet there was not a single Irish Catholic, yet there seem to have been few grumblers except Mr. O'Donohoe. Why, we ask, did not Mr. McKenzie take Mr. O'Donohoe in to represent that element?

Our remarks about equality of patronage apply with the same force to our present Provincial Conservative Administration in this Island as to the Cabinet at Ottawa.

Secession.

The Hon. Mr. Thomspson, Minister of Justice, addressing a public meeting in Halifax on Saturday evening last, proved by the most cogent reasons the absurdity of the seccession movement inaugurated by the Government of Nova Scotia. He showed that the party in power in that Province had destroyed every institution upon which they could lay their hands, and now, with the energy of despair, they arrogated to themselves the right to destroy the constitution. There was but one contingency, he said, which could in any way justify such a movement, and that was that the money allowed for the different services of the Province was not adequate. From Mr. Fielding's own statements he showed that, not only did this ground of complaint not exist but also, that there was a considerable surplus. Should there be any secessionists in this Island it would be well for them to consider upon what grounds they base their right to tamper with the constitution. Some may say that Confederation has had a fair trial. This is not the case. In a country like ours it takes a long time to give a great measure like Confederation a fair trial. The boundaries of Canada are not the same to-day as they were when Confederation was first spoken of. Our territory has in the meantime extended to a very extraordinary degree. In a new country like this the development and consolidation of the diverse interests of the various Provinces must take place before we can hope to reap the benefits of Confederation to the fullest extent. Let none be carried away by the announcements which appear in some of the United States papers to the effect that the Americans would be glad to receive the Canadians with open arms should they feel like giving up their allegiance to the British Government. They may depend upon it that it is not through any love for Canadians that this announcement is made. They perceive that the Dominion contains within itself all the elements of future greatness, and that even now she is a successful rival of the United States in the commercial world. That we have within ourselves all that is necessary for the building up of a great nation we have already demonstrated in the construction of a trans-continental railway, such as the United States did not undertake until they had a population eight times our numbers.

In every new country there will be found those who are unwilling to look on any but the gloomy side of their country's future. Even in the neighboring Republic there were not wanting those who had predicted that the Western States were destined never to come to anything. These prophecies have, however, been falsified. So shall it be with Canada if her sons be true to her and stand together in working out the destinies of this great country, which is fast pushing her way to a front rank among the nations of the world.

The Duty of the Electors.

The electors of this Province owe to themselves the duty of choosing, within the next few weeks, such candidates as they think will, well and faithfully represent them during the next four years. Our course has been so uniformly and our remarks so consistently in favor of the present Administration that we find it hard to write without being liable to the charge of repetitions. The Budget Speech delivered by Mr. Sullivan during the late Session was a terse, yet lucid explanation (for defence he waited none) of his policy during the past eight years. An attempt to improve on it would be impossible, any additions or comments of ours might spoil its harmony.

The people have the two pictures before them—that of the administration of affairs during the Davies-Stewart Government, between September, 1876 and March, 1879, and that of the Sullivan Government from March, 1879 until the present time. Which is the more lovely in their eyes? That depicting taxation, extravagance and indolent swelldom, or that presenting almost absolute freedom from taxation, economy and thrift? The indications, as expressed at the Polls, are that the electors prefer the latter picture. Upon every occasion which has been presented during the last four years, whenever a vacancy occurred in a district, a supporter of the Government has been returned to fill it,—are the electors so soon going back upon their record?

The question is not one of men but of principles—therefore let not the electors be deceived by the false smiles and the alluring blandishments of political aspirants, but let them exercise their good sense, and honor the men who have managed the public affairs so successfully during the past eight years, by again returning them to power. We feel confident that they will.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Dominion Government are desirous to enter into negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States, whenever the latter are willing to meet us on equitable terms, and have so declared by a standing resolution. The United States, however, have refused to do so, alleging as a reason that it would seriously effect their mining and fishing industries to allow a free exchange of natural products with Nova Scotia. Yet the Opposition blame the Government for not obtaining reciprocity.

The Canadian Section continues to attract the attention of all visitors to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. A week or two ago the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Albany, visited this section in the course of an informal inspection of the Exhibition. They were received by Sir Charles and Lady Tupper. They were afterwards joined by the Marquis of Lorne, and the whole party inspected the principal exhibits from Canada, with which Her Majesty expressed herself much pleased.

We are pleased to learn that it is the intention of the Dominion Government to establish Branch Savings Banks at Souris, Montague, Cardigan and Murray Harbor. This is a move in the right direction and one which we recommended years ago. It is unfair to the people of these distant parts that they should be compelled to travel all the way to Charlottetown to deposit their surplus savings and now that the total deposit from this Island is so very respectable, we feel that the proper thing is being done to establish greater conveniences.

The papers say that half the potatoes sold in New York city are not produced in the United States. They are imported from Canada, Bermuda, Great Britain, Ireland and Germany. Not long since a single steamer brought 45,000 bushels from Liverpool. The cause assigned for these large importations is the high rate of freight from the interior. The cost of importing a sack of potatoes from Great Britain being about the same as that of bringing it from Albany by rail. Foreigners are thus reaping a benefit of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 from a market of which the farmers are deprived by means of the railways.

Mr. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia seems to be a man of rather peculiar composition. He seems to possess a very high estimate of his own abilities, and is continually likening himself to great men. When he first entered public life, 'tis said, he posed as a second Joseph Howe and declared that the Liberals of Nova Scotia had long been without a leader, which position he had come to fill. After a time he changed the cut of his whiskers and aped as far as possible Sir Charles Tupper, and it appears that latterly he claims to be a kindred spirit of Napoleon Bonaparte. When the question of Repeal was first broached he declared himself an ardent Unionist, and made a speech, which he said would go down in history as one of the most patriotic utterances of the day. At the pretime he is a strong Annexationist. Take him for all in all he is a funny man.

It is certainly refreshing to find the *Patriot* advocating retrenchment and the curtailing of Legislative expenditure by reducing the number of our legislators. It shows that the Opposition are reduced to a sorry plight as to what they should adopt as an election platform. Do they, for a moment, suppose they can steal the Government's policy without being detected? Everybody knows that Mr. Sullivan and his party have done their best ever since they came into power to reduce the expenses of legislation by abolishing the Legislative Council, but have been prevented by the party which the *Patriot* champions. It is well known that, during the last session of the Legislature, a bill to abolish the Council passed the Lower House but was defeated by the Opposition who, unfortunately, have a majority in the Upper Chamber. The *Patriot's* harpings in this particular are in keeping with his course on all public questions, made up of hypocracy, untruthfulness and malignity.

Obituary.

It is with the sincerest regret that we are called upon to chronicle the sudden death of Mr. Vernon H. Knight which occurred at Souris on Saturday morning last, under the most distressing circumstances. It appears that he had been out driving on Friday afternoon when his horse becoming unmanageable, coming into collision with another wagon, he was thrown violently to the ground whence he was picked up insensible, a condition from which he never recovered. Mr. Knight was the second son of the late John Knight, Esq., of Souris, a prominent man of King's County and probably at the time of his death, the most wealthy in the Province. Vernon, sometime before his father's death, had entered as a law student with the firm of Palmer & McLeod, but having been constituted one of his father's executors, he was obliged to relinquish his law studies, to look after the affairs of the immense estate committed to his charge. He was a genial, generous hearted man and was about thirty-three years of age at the time of his untimely death. His funeral took place on Monday and was very largely attended not only by the surrounding country but by a number of friends from Charlottetown as well. To his bereaved widow, his brothers and sisters the Herald offers its heartfelt sympathy.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—Permit me, through the columns of the Herald, to enquire the reasons adduced by the Grits of the upper chamber for their factious opposition to the Medical Bill, which passed the Lower House by a large majority—every member on the Government side voting for it.

In every Province of this Dominion, except P. E. Island, there is a law regulating the registration of medical men. The public have been largely the gainers since said laws have been enforced, and surely, sir, the lives of the people of our Island are as precious as are those of the residents of other Provinces.

The problems of life and death are surely as worthy of consideration here as elsewhere.

We have in our cities, and perhaps in certain parts of the country as well, first-class practitioners who could not be such were they not thoroughly grounded in the several branches of Medical Education in some good institution requiring a four years' course. Certainly, enthusiasm, perseverance, talent and aptitude, close observation and profound study and research, superadded to a thorough education, have contributed to their advancement as general practitioners and specialists.

Reduce their course in College, however, make the curriculum less stringent, and the examinations less extensive and exacting, and said men would be woefully handicapped in professional work, and in professional progress. Then knowledge would, of necessity, be disconnected, mechanical, empirical. One day a cure is made, the next day a blunder is committed which, in the older Provinces, would consign a man to the penitentiary.

Now, sir, this bill provided that every future student of medicine should be compelled to go through the same curriculum as have *our leading* medical men. Surely, sir, the interests of suffering humanity, would call in thunder tones for such a measure as this, designed to protect as far as medical science can protect; that wondrous tabernacle that contains a human soul! Surely every law of God and man would justify the passing of such a bill. Every honest, conscientious man should waive political prejudice and support any and every measure calculated to benefit the public. But no; these Opposition worthies must flounder and wallow in the cess-pool of political jealousy and narrowness. The legal profession on this Island is so constituted that every man must pass an uniform course of study and examination before being admitted a member of the Bar. This is but right and just from a public as well as a professional standpoint. Then, sir, if it be right and proper to protect a man's pocket, is it not equally so to protect his life.

At any time life may be in danger, diseases and injuries of all kinds are liable to occur, requiring the quintessence of skill, tact and experience. An hour's delay (or less) may be fatal. A want of that experience that comes from a trained eye, hand or ear may result in the death of a father, a mother, a beloved child.

Want of certain kinds of experience, acquired only by long, careful, and thorough training at the bedside, in hospital wards under eminent teachers, and want of mechanical dexterity acquired in the same way, may lead to results so disastrous and appalling that no pen can picture them. The sorrowing husband and motherless children alone can do so, and yet, sir, these scenes are occurring with awful and astounding frequency—occurring in the hands of men with diplomas obtained after *eight month's* study in college!

To prevent, in time, the repetition of such scenes, to provide the country districts with well trained and thoroughly tested medical practitioners, was the object of this bill, yet the old women of the Grit faction opposed it, simply because it was introduced by Dr. Gillis and manfully supported by the Government men of the Lower House. All honor to the Doctor for his pluck and perseverance in endeavoring to raise the profession of this Island, *as a whole*, to the high standard of that time-honored University of which he is a distinguished graduate. Honor to the men who manfully supported the bill on its merits. Shame, shame, to the narrow-minded partizans, who opposed a measure at once just, human, and liberal! Thank God, sir, the time is coming when these gentry will receive their due.

Let the numerous and intelligent readers of the Herald judge of this matter in *all its aspects*, and, when the time comes, act.

Yours,

Medical Student.

An interesting feature of the programme for Dominion Day will be the races at Upton Park. Valuable prizes are offered for the different races. See advertisement in another column.

General News.

The widow of Riel died on Monday of last week.

Twenty-three dories, containing forty six men, are reported as lost off the Banks.

The lava flowing from Mount Ætna is now only 400 yards distant from Nicolosi.

It is reported Count Herbert Bismarck has been appointed President of Alsace-Lorraine.

Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice, arrived at Halifax from Ottawa on Friday last.

No less than one hundred and twenty sailing vessels are now on their way to Quebec for lumber cargoes.

An unknown four masted steamer thought to be French, went ashore at Mistaken Point, Nfld., a few days ago

Thirty-nine more retail liquor licenses have been granted this year in the city of Montreal than were issued last year.

Secretary Bayard has received a telegram from Consul General Phelan, at Halifax, that American merchant vessels can purchase fresh fish of all kinds.

The traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending May 31st were $271,000, an increase of $57,000 compared with the corresponding week last year.

The C. P. R. authorities expect to have the road open to the Pacific by the 30th inst., and will probably start the first train on the anniversary of the Queen's coronation.

The schooner *Harvey C. French*, at Gloucester, reports losing Roderick Healy, one of the crew, who fell overboard. He belonged to Cape Breton, and was 24 years of age and unmarried.

The sculling race between George Bubear, of England, and Christian Nelsin, of Australia, on the 4th inst., over the Thames course, was won by Bubear by two lengths. The race was for £100 aside.

The Secretary of the United States navy says that the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron have been under orders for several days to prepare for sea. They will go easterly, as usual, and report for further orders at Portland, Me. They will visit the fisheries under instructions from the Department, and it is hoped will help to allay rather than increase existing antagonisms.

During the winter the most extreme destitution existed in parts of the west coast of Newfoundland known as the French shore. People were as long as six days without eating anything. At last afew seals were taken which served them for food. Three deaths occurred in instances where the victims were caught in a snow storm and were too weak through starvation to reach their homes.

John Long, fifteen years of age, an inmate of Abel's Deaf and Dumb Institution, was shot in the leg on last Friday afternoon, by some unknown party. The bullet was probed for, but has not yet been found. This is only another link in the chain of mysterious circumstances which have occurred about this institution during the past few weeks. The same parties who are now being examined on a charge of setting fire to Abel's building are accused of shooting Long.

An assassin received a visit from a celebrated lawyer who has been assigned to defend him. When they see each other they utter exclamations of astonishment. "I cannot be deceived," said the assassin; "you are the lawyer who defended me twenty five years ago in a police court." "Is it possible?" returned the advocate. "my first client! A strange chance! That was when I made my debut." "It was mine also." Then with a thoughtful air the prisoner observes, "Ah, we have both made great progress since that day!"

Private letters received in London from Ireland appeal for funds to meet the necessities of ladies who have been deprived of their income by the non-payment of rents. Numbers of such ladies have been obliged to apply to the workhouse for support. The Marchioness of Waterford has opened a subscription for a relief fund. She has the names of 150 Irish ladies now in the condition of paupers, who but recently possessed comfortable homes. Several hundred others have found it necessary to seek work in order to maintain themselves.

Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was defeated in the House of Commons on the second reading by a majority of 30 votes, on Monday evening last. The floor and galleries of the House were packed with people. Mr. Gladstone was cheered as he took his seat. Mr. Goschen spoke at considerable length against the Bill. He was followed by Mr. Parnell, who made a strong appeal for local self government in Ireland. The Debate was conducted by Mr. Gladstone in a powerful speech in favor of the measure and on behalf of the people of Ireland. The division was then taken with the above result.

The statistics compiled by the department of agriculture at Washington show that the world's produce of wheat in 1885 was 2,110,000,000 bushels, and the requirements of consumption 2 165,000,000 bushels, presenting a deficiency of 55,000,000 bushels drawn from the previous year's surplus of 185,000,000 bushels. They find the product of Europe a medium, those of India and Australia large, and a heavy reduction in the United States. For the supply of the coming year the crops of Australia, India and South America already harvested are probably about 32,000,000 bushels less than those of last year, while those of the United States promise fully 10,000,000 bushels more than the harvest of 1885. The wheat in the United States on the 1st of May was 1 045,000,000 bushels, against 152,000,005 bushels in 1885. The crop of corn in 1885-86 was 1,617,000 000 bushels, the stock 557,000,000 bushels, and the exportation 42,000,000 bushels. The estimated acreage of winter wheat now growing is 24,727,087; spring wheat, 11,880,000; total, 36,537,087.

Stone Wiggins, the well-known weather prophet and astronomer, still adheres to his prediction, made two years ago, of a storm of excessive magnitude to take place in September next. He says the storm will rank in point of destruction as one of the greatest events of 1886. It will rage in the British Isles from the 25th to the 27th of September, inclusive, and striking across the Atlantic, it will be felt with great severity in America on the evening of the 29th. Its breadth will extend from Quebec to Sandy Hook, and the storm king will be accompanied by tremendously high tides as well as by a wind blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The storm will be northeast at Quebec, while at Sandy Hook it will be experienced from an easterly direction. The approaching autumn will be remarkable for great earthquakes in North and South America, both preceding and following the storm. The duration of the latter in America will be several days, during which the danger for the ocean marine will be anything but trifling. These phenomena are ascribed to the peculiar positions to be occupied by the planets in September next.

BIRTHS.

At Port Acmutage, on Sunday, May 30th, the wife of James Hughes, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Job Shenton, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 2nd inst., Mr. F. Herbert Beer, of the firm of Beer & Goff, to Lelia, only daughter of Mr. W. F. Morris.

At St. Stephen, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Ralph M. Hunt, Mr. Ellery Wheelock, to Miss Eliza Jane Cotton, of P. E. Island.

At the manse, Georgetown, on May 12th, by Rev. W. H. Spencer, Thomas Clements, of White Sands, to Elizabeth Brehaut of Summerside.

DIED.

At the residence of her brother, on June 1st, after an illness of four weeks, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, Annie McDonald, formerly of Brudenell, aged 60 years.

At Souris, on the 28th ult., after a brief illness of inflammation of the bowels, aged 21 years, Samuel Sterns, of the firm of Sterns Bros.

At Charlottetown, May 28th, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Maria, beloved wife of George Hooper, Esq., aged 73 years.

At Belmont, East Royalty, on Monday, 31st May, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Neil McEachern, aged 27 years. He died humbly trusting in the merits and atonement of the blessed Redeemer, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, leaving a sorrowing circle of friends and relatives.

In this city, on Saturday, June 5th, suddenly, of heart disease, Samuel Worth, a native of England, in the 68th year of his age.

On June 7th, at his father's residence, Fitzroy Street east, after a lingering illness, William Watson, youngest son of Mr. Geo. P. Tanton, aged 21 years and seven months.

In this city, on Sunday, the 6th June, Flora Boyle, dearly beloved wife of Mr. Arthur Boyle, in the 43rd year of her age.

At Harbor Main, Nfld., on the 22nd May, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Strapp, a native of Fethard Co. Tipperary, Ireland, aged 73 years, forty-six of which were spent in Newfoundland.

On Monday morning, June 7th, after a long and painful illness, Joseph Benjamin Fields, aged 35 years. Deceased was highly respected by all who knew him, and leaves a wife and four sons to mourn the loss of a good husband and kind father. "There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God."

At Orwell North, on the 25th of May, after a short but severe illness of three days, Joseph, dearly beloved son of Dugald and Flora Macdonald, aged five years and three months.

On the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, with Christian patience, and humble submission to the Divine will, Maggie, eldest daughter of Daniel McLean, Esq., West River, Lot 47, in the 17th year of her age.

At Freetown, on the 27th of May, Harold Germond, aged one year and eight days, infant son of George and Agnes Proctor.

At Wood Islands, on the 31st of May, after a short illness, James William, beloved son of George William and Mary Frost, aged fifteen months and eighteen days.

At Springfield, on the 29th of May, in the 76th year of his age, Lauchlin McLean, leaving two sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of an affectionate father.

Local and Special News.

"What does this mean?" asked a scholar who had been scanning some lines written by a friend. "Oh," said another, "it doesn't mean anything. It is poetry."

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

West's Pain King cures the worst cases of colic in five minutes. Cures chills, cramps, cholera and cholera-morbus. 25c. All druggists.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet *in sealed envelope* with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

A hotel keeper at Pukaan, Dak., advertises a "cyclone cellar" with an easy slide into it in case of danger, as one of the attractions of his establishment.

West's Liver Pills cure sick headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, and liver complaint, 25c. All druggists.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, &c., can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

A large doctor's bill is often saved by taking in time a few doses of West's Liver Pills, the standard remedy for liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and sick headache. 25c. All druggists.

Fashionable Hats and Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, at low prices, and a *Splendid Assortment* to select from at Beer Bros.

To young political orator: Did the audience strike you favorably? Orator: Not very; I had my best suit on, and the eggs don't wash off easily."

West's Liver Pills will never disappoint you. Always reliable. 25c. All druggists.

Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system. They make one feel as though life is worth living.

Rheumatism; yes, and neuralgia too, are greatly relieved and often entirely cured by the use of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer—Try it.

Pains cannot exist after the patient has taken a single dose of West's Pain King, the Magic Cure. Do not be induced to take a substitute, but insist upon having West's Pain King. 25. All druggists.

CAUTION.

The wonderful success of DR. SMITH'S GERMAN WORM REMEDY has induced the introduction of several vile imitations. The word "Wormerine," a registered trade mark, is stamped on each cake, without which none are genuine. Use no other. A box in the house will save many a doctor's visit.

Winter has passed and now comes summer with all the terrors of cholera, bowel complaint, flux, cholera infantum. Provide for emergencies by purchasing at once a bottle of West's Pain King. 25c. All druggists.

Bronchitis.—Unless arrested, will terminate in consumption. An almost never failing cure for this complaint is found in Allen's Lung Balsam, which can be had of any Druggist, price one dollar per bottle.

West's World's Wonder. The demand is steadily increasing for this truly popular remedy for rheumatism and all kindred disease. 25 and 50c. All druggists.

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

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

For Wasting Disease of Children,

Where the digestive powers are feeble and the ordinary food does not seem to nourish the child, this acts both as food and medicine, giving strength and flesh at once, and is almost as palatable as milk. Take no other.

Political Meetings.

The late Representatives of the First District of Queen's County will be pleased to meet the Electors of the said District at the following times and places, viz:—

New London Hall (old church), on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Clifton Hall, on Wednesday, 16th instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Hope River (St. Ann's School House) on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Granville School House, on Friday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Fredericton School House, on Friday, 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Breadalbane, Saturday, 19th inst. at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Crapaud Hall, Monday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Bonshaw (Court House), Tuesday, 22nd instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Emyvale (School House) Thursday, 24th inst., at 5 o'clock, p. m.

Springton (School House), Friday, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Kelly's Cross (School House), Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

PETER SINCLAIR,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Charlottetown, June 4th, 1886.

The Danger Before Us.

We have already alluded to the importance of housekeepers paying more attention to the kind of baking powder used in leavening their bread. This is a matter to which we cannot draw attention too often, because it is something which involves the most serious consequences to the general body of mankind. Temperance apostles tell us that there is disease both moral and physical in the intoxicating cup; and in the same way there is disease slow perhaps but certain, in the leavening agent which is employed in one-half the homes on this continent; sickness, perhaps death, in the bread we eat every meal—slow poison, placed there, too, by loving hands, by mothers, whose every thought is for the health and happiness of their children, by wives whose chief solace is the life and comfort of their husbands. The victim of intoxication goes to his fate with a full consciousness of what he is doing; but the victim of the adulterated and poisonous baking powder falls and knows not whence comes the blow that struck him. The certificates of chemists with high-sounding titles have been read in confidence; the toothsome cake has been given in generous abundance to the children; the daily bread has been eaten in fancied security. But all the time the poison has been working its slow effect. There come spells of headache, loss of appetite, a fluttering of the heart; the child is seized with an apparently causeless cough. The coating of the stomach is destroyed, perhaps; one of the vital organs is rendered almost useless; the kidneys are attacked with Bright's disease. The health of the child is irreparably broken down; the adult becomes a chronic invalid. These are the doings of the modern cheap baking powders that are composed of lime, alum, acids and other vile things.

In view of these facts, surely all housewives should exercise the care that is, we know, now exercised by some in their selections of a proper brand of baking powder. She who does not do so, whether the neglect is the result of ignorance or recklessness, cannot free herself from the responsibility for the health, perhaps life thereby endangered. No housewife need be ignorant of the quality and composition of the article which she uses to leaven her breadbiscuit and cake. The official reports of government chemists, who are certainly unprejudiced, have been published and show very clearly the quality and strength of all the baking powders in the market. The Royal Baking Powder, which is accessible at every hand, is reported absolutely free from lime, alum, phosphatic acid, or any injurious ingredients. It is further stated by the most eminent authorities on food hygiene that food leavened with it is more wholesome than when raised by any other method. Its use is therefore to be commended. It is to be regretted that no other baking powder, when there are so many in the market, some of which will find their way into use, is free from all of these substances. They all contain either lime or alum. The housekeeper who regards the health of her loved ones should not only order the Royal, but make personal examination to be sure that no other brand is sent her in its place.—*N. Y. Health Journal.*

Tea Party at Souris.

A TEA PARTY will be held at Souris, on the beautiful grounds adjoining the Convent, on

Wednesday, 14th July, next,

In aid of ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Committee of Management are determined to make this Tea-Entertainment the best of the kind ever held here. All the Games, Amusements, Refreshments, &c., usual on such occasions, will be provided.

Arrangements are being made with the P. E. I. Railway for Reduced Fares from all points along the line, of which due notice will be given.

All who desire a day of thorough enjoyment are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN A. McDONALD,
Secretary.

Souris, June 9 1886—tl tea.

TENDERS.

As the term of engagement of the caretaker of the R. C. Cemetry, St. Peter's Road, will soon expire, the Committee of Management will receive tenders from persons willing to undertake the duties connected therewith, for such time as may be agreed upon. Tenders will state the wages required per month, and must be delivered to the undersigned on or before noon of Saturday the 19th day of June, inst.

Further information may be obtained on application to any member of the Committee who reserve the right of rejecting any and all tenders.

JOHN MACSWAIN.

June 7th, 1886—2i

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all debts and sums of money due to the late firm of McLEAN BROTHERS, Souris, have been assigned to us by Stephen R. McLean, John D. McLean, and the Rev. Edward Walker, by Deed bearing date the 15th March, 1886, that in consideration of the said assignment Carvell Brothers have withdrawn their garnishee proceedings, and that we have appointed Mr Stephen R. McLean, of Souris, as our Agent to collect the same.

We have, therefore, to request all persons indebted by the said firm to pay to the said Stephen R. McLean all amounts due to the said firm to them, at once.

LEWIS CARVELL,
GEORGE B. MCEACHERN,
Trustees.

Souris, June 9, 1886—4i

Upton Park Races.

DOMINION DAY, JULY 1.

Three Minute Class—A Purse of $75, divided—1st, $35; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $15.

Green Race—A Purse of $50, divided—1st, $30; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Four-Year Old Class—A Purse of $40, divided—1st, $20; 2nd, $12; 3rd, $8.

Foot Race—A Prize of $10 will be offered. It is expected that the Firemen will take part in this race.

Bicycle Race—A Prize of $10 will be given to the party making the fastest mile.

The Band will be in attendance.

Races will start at 2 o'clock p. m., sharp.

Entries, ten per cent. of the purse, which must be made to the undersigned, on or before TUESDAY, 29th inst. Five to enter, three to start.

ROBERT CRABBE,
Secretary.

June 9,