TO W. N. RIGGS,

(Opposite to the Daily Union Office),

YOUR CLOTHES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Grease Spots thoroughly removed.

Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1885.

APOTHECARIES HALL

ESTABLISHED 1810,

FRY'S CORNER, - QUEEN SQUARE.

Modest and Most Reliable,

Recognized by the public to be the best stocked PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES. Stock is complete, and comprises all usually found in a first-class Drug Store. The Chemicals used in dispensing are imported direct from Messrs. P. & Maire (the Queen's Chemists), London. The Drugs and Druggists' Sundries all purchased in the best market, and guaranteed first quality. The large increase in the business done of late years at this establishment has enabled the proprietor to add the most modern apparatus in use for compounding of Prescriptions and Medicines. None but competent assistants employed in this establishment. The proprietor, Mr. GEORGE E. HUGHES, is constant in attendance, and all Prescriptions carefully dispensed by him.

If require any article in the Drug line and find it to your advantage to purchase at this stand,

Apothecaries Hall,

Fry's Corner, Queen Square.

Charlottetown, Feb. 11, 1885—1yr

WHY

Suffer from that distressing complaint,

DYSPEPSIA,

When using a few bottles of Estey's Quinine Tonic

YOU CAN BE CURED.

The safest and best remedy ever introduced. We have yet to record the first case in which it has failed. Hundreds can and will testify to its virtue. It acts directly on the liver, driving away all impurities.

Be sure and get the genuine. Every bottle bears the trade mark and signature on the wrapper. Your druggist keeps it.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

ESTEY, - Pharmacist,

Moncton, N. B.

Money to Loan

At 6 per cent. Foncier Franco Canadien

Loans on Mortgage for periods not exceeding 10 years without sinking fund, and from 10 to 50 years with sinking fund.

The borrower is privileged to pay off principal in whole or in part at any time.

Parties giving detailed information obtained on application at the office of Messrs. Sullivan & McNeill, Charlottetown.

W. W. SULLIVAN,

Agent for the Company.

Oct. 1, 1885.

WELCOME

TRADE MARK

SOAP

PAYS NO

PROFIT

It is an original compound, and is from the PUREST STOCK, and is sold by the grocers and dealers nearer the place of production than any other Laundry Soap in the market. See that you get this soap and not accept any of the numerous imitations that the grocer more money to recommend. The word WELCOME and the Clasped Hands are on every bar.

For Sale or To Let.

The undersigned offers for sale or to let the following valuable Properties situated at Cardigan Bridge, Island:—

No. 3, containing 5,500 superficies of land, with building 40 x 22 and 18 feet post, fitted for Store and Warehouse.

No. 4, containing a like surface, building suitable for Dwelling or Shoppe.

Building Lots on road to Wharf. As Cardigan Bridge is rounded with thriving settlement the above will be an excellent opportunity to secure good business Terms liberal.

GEORGE F. OWEN.

Cardigan, P. E. I., July 15, 1885—3m

FOR SALE,

THE STORE and WAREHOUSE, also the Dwelling House and Outbuildings situated at Head of St. Peter's Bay. Also, the extensive Tannery and Yard at the same place, all of which formerly occupied by the subscriber. These properties, situate in a thriving village, contiguous to Railway Wharves, Churches and Schools, offer an excellent inducement to an enterprising man of business. Liberal and made known upon application to Palmer & McLeod, Attorneys, Charlottetown, or to the owner,

SIMON BOLGER,

Ocean House.

Georgetown, May 27, 1885—wp 6m

WE SELL,

Potatoes, Spiling, Bark,

Shingles, LUMBER, LATHS,

Butter, Eggs, Produce.

WRITE FULLY FOR QUOTATIONS.

THEWAY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

Central Wharf, Boston.

Refers of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanics' Exchanges.

October 3, 1884.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1885. VOL. XIV—NO. 49

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 1st day, 7h., 17m., a.m., S. W.
New Moon 7th day, 3h., 1m., a. m., N. E.
First Quarter 15th day, 9h., 8m., p. m., S. W.
Full Moon 23rd day, 8h., 19m., p. m., E.
Last Quarter 30th day, 1h., 42m., p.m., N. W.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	after'n	aftr'n
1	Thur	6 3	5 36	10 57	1 29
2	Fri	5	34	morn	2 20
3	Sat	6	32	0 23	3 5
4	Sun	8	30	1 37	3 45
5	Mon	9	28	2 49	4 20
6	Tues	10	26	4 1	4 51
7	Wed	12	24	5 12	5 24
8	Thur	13	22	6 22	5 58
9	Fri	14	20	7 29	6 35
10	Sat	16	18	8 31	7 2
11	Sun	17	16	9 36	7 39
12	Mon	18	14	10 34	8 0
13	Tues	20	12	11 26	9 5
14	Wed	21	11	aft 12	9 55
15	Thur	23	9	0 57	10 45
16	Fri	24	7	1 35	11 39
17	Sat	25	5	2 9	morn
18	Sun	27	4	2 40	0 37
19	Mon	28	2	3 9	1 38
20	Tues	29	0	3 37	2 34
21	Wed	30	4 58	4 5	3 42
22	Thur	31	56	4 35	4 46
23	Fri	32	55	5 7	5 51
24	Sat	34	53	5 47	7 0
25	Sun	35	51	6 24	8 10
26	Mon	36	50	7 14	9 19
27	Tues	38	48	8 8	10 22
28	Wed	39	47	9 10	11 25
29	Thur	41	45	10 17	aft 19
30	Fri	42	44	11 29	1 5
31	Sat	6 43	5 42	morn	1 46

DR. P. CONROY,

Physician and Surgeon,

Great George Street,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Feb. 13, 1884—1y

McLean, Martin & McDonald,

BARRISTERS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

Brown's Block, - - Charlottetown.

A. A. McLEAN, LL.B. | D. C. MARTIN
H. C. McDONALD, B. A.

July 8, 1885—3m

DR. S. R. JENKINS,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office at Residence of Dr. Jenkins,

PRINCE STREET.

Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1885—1y

SULLIVAN & McNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building Great George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q.C. | CHAS. B. MACNEILL.

jan17 1884

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

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.

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

NOTICE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY all persons indebted to the late firm of LAWRENCE KICKHAM & Co., Souris West, Merchants, to make payment to me on or before FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next, of all amounts due by them to said late firm; and I further notify all persons so indebted to said late firm, that all amounts unpaid after said date will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.

THOMAS KICKHAM,

Surviving partner of the late firm of Lawrence Kickham & Co.

Souris West, Aug. 10, 1885.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public that he will continue to do business in the premises occupied by the late firm, and while thankful for past patronage extended to said firm, he now solicits a continuance of such patronage.

THOMAS KICKHAM.

August 12, 1885—3m

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR

NEW FALL GOODS,

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

DRESS GOODS,

IN CASHMERES, SOLIELS AND BERBER CLOTHS,

Dress and Ulster Cloths, Mohair Cloakings &c.

Tweeds, Worsteds, Flannels, Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c.

TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES at bottom figures.

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

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

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.

London House, Kensington, Sept. 9, 1885.

RELIEF IS CERTAIN

THESE ELECTRIC CURATIVE BELTS INSOLES AND TRUSSES ARE

NORMAN'S Electric Belt INSTITUTION

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER REMEDY.

Established 1874.

Known to man for the immediate relief and permanent cure of ailments arising from indiscretion, abuse or accident, and all diseases of the blood and nerves, such as

Nervous Debility, Womb Troubles, Dysentery, Billiousness, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Lumbago, Diarrhea, Indigestion, Impotency, Genital Weakness, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Piles, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia,

And a host of afflictions over which medicine has little or no control.

OTTAWA, September 3rd, 1885.

A. NORMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I have experienced considerable benefit from your appliances. I feel stronger and better every day.

Yours truly, R. E. HALIBURTON.

PETERBOROUGH, October 15th, 1883.

A. NORMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir,—Soon after I commenced to use your Electric Appliances they opened my bowels, cured my cough and cold, relieved my head, and considerably relieved my catarrh in consequence. The discharges from my head and chest are now easy, and I feel altogether better. My digestion has improved, my stomach is less sour and windy, and I am less troubled with lascivious and vivid dreams. I had previously tried almost all the advertised patent medicines without deriving any good.

Yours, &c., J. G.—

CURATIVE BATHS.—ELECTRIC, VAPOR, SULPHUR, AND HOT AND COLD BATHS. Baths have been admitted in all ages by every school of medicine, to be one of the best means of curing ailments, maladies and diseases. The Electric Bath is the latest and best discovery in this line. Come and try them.

A. NORMAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ont., Private Residence, 274 Spadina Avenue.

September 9, 1885.

HATS, HATS,

HARD AND SOFT FELT, AT

STANLEY BROS.

Also, a full stock of all kinds of

Gents' Furnishings

BROWN'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1885.

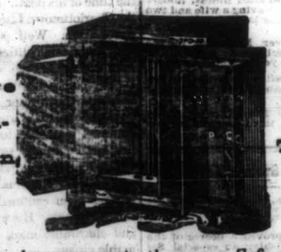
Morris & Ireland's

NEW IMPROVED

Eight Flange Fire-proof Safes!

The only Eight Flange Safe in the World.

Always preserve their contents in Fires.



Over Eighty Thousand in use.

Contains more improvements than any Safe made, such as

THE PATENT INSIDE BOLT WORK,

More secure from Burglars than any other Fire-proof Safe, and no expense in repairing Bolts and Locks.

Patent Hinged Cap,
Four-Wheel Locks,
Inside Iron Linings,
Solid Angle Corners.

These Safes are now being sold in these Provinces in large numbers, and give the greatest satisfaction, being the most highly finished, best made, and cheapest first-class Safe ever produced.

These celebrated Safes had the champion record in the great Boston Fire, and since that time great and important improvements have been made.

Before giving your order to any other concern, send for prices and descriptive Catalogue.

JOSEPH JACOBS, General Agent. MORRIS & IRELAND, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 5, 1884—1y

Cairns & McLean,

Marble & Stone Cutters,

are now showing an unrivalled stock of

MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND HEADSTONES,

—IN—

Italian and American Marble,

in the newest and most artistic designs.

Orders executed promptly and in a manner that cannot be surpassed, at prices defying competition, and at Short Notice.

Mr. Charles Cairns having just returned from an extended foreign trip, we are better than ever prepared to please our patrons.

CAIRNS & McLEAN.

Charlottetown, Sept. 9, 1885.—3m

Notice to the Public.

WE are prepared to furnish all material for the Sparham Fire Roofing Cement, with instructions for applying the same. Will attend to repair all flat roofing and make new work, warranting the same. You have only to see where this roofing has been used to appreciate its value, either on flat roofing or as a coating on shingles. The above, in connection with all classes of Lumber, for building purposes, with Planing, Sawing, etc., you can obtain by applying to

HOGAN BROTHERS.

Duncan's Wharf, Aug. 19, 1885—3m

HAVE BEEN USING

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER!

OVER TWO MONTHS.

IT HAS GIVEN

Very Great Satisfaction.

Can Highly Recommend It to All.

GEORGE McSWEENEY,

Proprietor Hotel Brunswick, Moncton, N.B.

September9, 1885.

GREAT

REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

Teas, Coffees, Sugars

—AND—

FINE GROCERIES!

—AT THE—

GREAT LONDON & CHINA

Tea Company,

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

TEAS!

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

Handsome & Useful Presents

—IN—

CLASS, CHINA, EARTHEN AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

TO PURCHASERS OF TEAS.

600 BOXES NEW VALENCIA

COOKING RAISINS,

Retailing at 8 cents per lb.

30 bbls. Dried Currants,

Retailing at 8 cents per lb.

LAUNDRY SOAPS,

Retailing at the single bar at FACTORY PRICES.

ALL OTHER GOODS

—AT—

Equally Low Prices.

As an accommodation to our Customers, we are selling

SUGARS

AT ACTUAL COST.

July 22, 1885.

ST. JOSEPH'S BAZAAR!

UNDER THE

Patronage of His Honor Lieutenant Governor Macdonald.

THE LADIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY purpose holding a grand Bazaar in NEW CONVENT BUILDINGS, Pownal Street, on

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

OCTOBER 7th and 8th,

(Exhibition Days),

The proceeds to be devoted to the completion and equipment of the New School Buildings.

No pains will be spared to make this Bazaar the event of the season. Besides the FANCY TABLES, where articles useful to all, and of surpassing beauty, can be secured at prices the most reasonable, AN ABUNDANT REFRESHMENT TABLE, OYSTER SALOON AND ICE CREAM STAND will be provided. A HOT DINNER will be served up at all hours to all those from the country visiting the Exhibition. A very comprehensive Art Gallery, the usual Lotteries and Amusements of all kinds will be provided.

Worth's Brass Band will be in attendance each evening.

ELECTIONS!

To decide once and forever all disputes relative to the most popular of our Lawyers, Conductors and Firemen, as well as to determine the respective merits of the Steamers plying between Charlottetown and Boston, the following Elections have been arranged to take place during the Bazaar:—

1st. For the most popular Lawyer at the P. E. Island Bar. Prize—A handsome Inkstand, with the winner's name engraved thereon.

2nd. For the most popular Officer of the City Fire Department. Prize—A beautiful Silver Medal, with the winner's name engraved thereon.

3rd. For the most popular Conductor on the P. E. Island Railway. Prize—A beautiful Silver Medal, with the winner's name engraved thereon.

4th. For the most popular Line of Steamers sailing between Charlottetown and Boston. Prize—A handsome Ship's Model, with the winner's name engraved thereon.

Admission to Bazaar 10 cents.

Parties from the country desiring to attend can take advantage of the cheap Exhibition Railway Fares.

Charlottetown, Sept. 16, 1885.

GEORGE M. HARRIS,

Auctioneer,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885—tf

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.

"HEATHER BELLE"

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Tuesday, May 5th, the new steamer Heather Belle, Hugh McLean, Master, will run as follows:—

Every Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, will leave Charlottetown for Orwell Brush Wharf, leaving Orwell Brush Wharf at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown, calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. for Halliday's, China Point and Brush Wharves, where she will remain over night.

Wednesday will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at 7 a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. to return, remaining at Brush Wharf over night.

Thursday will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at 7 a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. to return; leaving Brush Wharf about 6 p. m. for Charlottetown.

Friday, will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud at 4 a. m.; leaving Crapaud at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown, leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. for Crapaud, remaining over night.

Saturday, will leave Crapaud at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown at 1.30 p. m. for Crapaud, and returning to Charlottetown from Crapaud same day.

FARES.

Cabin, to and from Orwell and Wharves, 30 cents; deck, 20 cents.

Cabin, to and from Crapaud, 40 cents; deck, 30 cents.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from Charlottetown to Orwell every Thursday evening at one first-class fare. Also, Excursion Return Tickets will be issued every Saturday to Crapaud at one first-class fare.

JOHN HUGHES,

Agent.

Charlottetown, May 6, 1885—3m

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1885.

The National Policy a Failure!

WHEN a Liberal Conservative acknowledges that times in Canada are not quite so good as might be desired, he is immediately held up by the Grit press as attesting to the failure of the National Policy. That policy has been no failure, but if, with all the benefits which Canada derives therefrom, times are only fair, what on earth would they be like had we the jug-handled Free Trade of the Grits? The Opposition are always eager to make capital against the N. P., but upon one point they are exceedingly careful not to enlighten us, and that is, as to the policy which they themselves would initiate were they again returned to power. There is not much chance of so great a calamity befalling the Dominion for a long while to come as the overthrow of the present party; but it is useful to observe the utterances of the Grits that we may draw some idea of the general lines which they would pursue were they installed on the Treasury Benches. The Pacific Railway is a fixed fact, so that we need not take that into consideration—but would they repeal the National Policy? The other day at a public meeting in St. John, one of the leading speakers, in advocating the return of the Grit candidate, Mr. McLeod, acknowledged that were his party returned to power it would be found impossible to disturb the National Policy, in consequence of the immense debt which the Conservatives had rolled up! What a very pretty excuse! What has the load of debt to do with it?—it is the amount of taxation that measures the burdens the people have to bear, and we know very well that the annual charges of interest have increased but very slightly since the days of Grit rule, while money is far more plentiful, and the prices of all the necessaries of life were never so low as at present. It is the last thing in the minds of the Grits to disturb the National Policy if they accede to power—that policy has the approval of every unprejudiced man who views the condition of the country outside the range of party politics—it has fulfilled the expectations of its most sanguine friends—it has brought prosperity to our industries, and encouraged the hands of our workmen—it has given us courage for the present, and inspirited us with hope for the future. But we are supported in the belief that the Grits have accepted the National Policy, from the fact that at the recent convention of the young Liberals in Toronto, when a platform of principles was adopted, no suggestion of any change was made as to the National Policy, the only allusion to the Trade question being in the nature of a resolution favoring Reciprocity with the United States. The young Liberals are the hope of that party, and they have wisely abstained from flying in the face of the country, by advocating the removal of that system which has proved so largely beneficial to the Dominion.

But if Protection is bad for Canada, then certainly Free Trade must be good, and we shall expect to find that in those countries where it exists, they are enjoying the sunshine of prosperity. Is this so—anyone who keeps posted on the current events of the day knows that it is not the case, that not only is there depression in trade, but much actual misery. At no time has so great distress existed in the United States or in Canada as is at the present time to be found in England. In the Free Trade Province of South Australia the depression is said to be unexampled, and we read that during the first six months of this year, while only 3,894 persons immigrated into that Colony, 8,571 left it. The distress among the operatives in the English cotton manufacturing districts is also very great, and that industry, we are told, is almost completely paralyzed. The cause is that the market has diminished very largely, the exports to foreign countries having contracted immensely owing ot the growth of their own cotton industries. Many of the mills are shut down and others are running on short time. Oldham is the centre of the business, and there the millowners stopped work sometime ago, in order to enforce their 25,000 employes to accept a ten per cent. reduction in wages. Only four thousand of these unfortunate people belong to the trades' unions, and the remainder are wholly dependent upon charity. Outdoor relief has been so taxed that the guardians of the local union have been forced to add $10,000 to the annual estimate for that item. The whole number of operators out of employment in the cotton districts is estimated at forty thousand. The millowners are also in bad plight; before shutting down, forty-eight spinning companies in Oldham, lost $176,870 in two months. What one-tenth so bad as this can be pointed to among us—we think if distress or anything approaching it existed anywhere in Canada, the Grits would not be long in finding it out.

One of the strongest characteristics of the Irishwoman is her chastity, the result of church teaching that holds up purity as the highest virtue. A tribute to this lovely trait was unconsciously paid at the Mormon conference in session in London. There were delegates present from Norway, Sweden, Holland and Germany, who all spoke hopefully of the result of missionary labors. Mr. Penrose, of Salt Lake city, boasted that Mormonism was spreading in England, Scotland and Wales, but regretted that the doctrine was obtaining no foothold in Ireland. This is a high compliment to the sister island.

The stock of Men's and Boy's Ready-made Clothing at J. B. Macdonald's are unequalled for variety, quality or low prices.

Grit Meeting at Montague.

According to announcement, a public meeting, called by the Reform Association of Montague, was held in the Montague Hall on Thursday evening, the 24th ult. Owing to the inclemency of the day it was not expected that Mr. Davies, who was invited, would be able to attend, inasmuch as his dislike to travelling in damp weather was his reason for not meeting Dr. Jenkins at Mount Stewart; but considering it to be his duty to address the faithful at Montague, he arrived in due time. The people began to assemble at the hall about half-past six o'clock, and Dr. Robertson's energy and perseverance was praiseworthy in inducing persons to mount the elevated platform to serve as a guard of honor to such distinguished guests. After a great amount of coaxing and entreating, between twelve and fifteen of the worn-out political hacks of the party, consisting of unfaithful customs officials, cast-off preventive officers and discarded supervisors formed an intellectual galaxy to receive Mr. Davies and Dr. McIntyre. After their arrival the President, in opening the meeting, offered a few remarks, in which he extolled the merits of those gentlemen, referring to their great ability, untiring industry, and our deep obligations to them, and having presented them with an address called on the representative of the county.

Dr. McIntyre began by stating that owing to the disaster and consequent delay in crossing the Capes last spring, he did not arrive at Ottawa till the discussion of the Franchise Bill, and a more iniquitous measure was never passed by any parliament. After the 20th July, all the young men of the Island not holding property were disfranchised; so also were all third-rate school teachers and apprentices, whilst the wild untutored savage was allowed to vote. He then referred to the fishery arrangement, and censured the Government for allowing the United States fishermen to fish within the three-mile limit, and impose a duty of $2 per barrel on our fish, which has resulted in crippling that industry around our coast. The trade question with Newfoundland was then reviewed, and he declared we would not have got a barrel of herring this fall had the Government persisted in their foolish policy. The uprising in the North-West, he said, was owing to the half-breeds' lands being given away to colonization companies, and now, no person can carry arms without a permit, and the chief conspirator, the now famous Riel—the Government shirks executing. The Government in some cases supplied the Indians with bacon at a high rate instead of fresh meat, but the Indian preferred fresh meat, and this was partly the reason that drove him to rebellion. Our debt had been run up from $93,000,000 to $300,000,000 under Tory rule, and yet very few articles that we used but were taxed; even our tobacco was increased; the truth was concealed by a subsidized press—such as the Montreal *Gazette*—to the tune of $19,000 a year, and even the Charlottetown *Examiner* got over $50 for publishing manifests for the *Northern Light* when she did not make a trip last spring. He censured the Government for voting the additional indemnity to members, and said the Opposition would have been foolish not to take it when they got the chance. After referring to the non-fulfilment of the terms of Union, and his trip across the straits, he declared that every man on the Island paid taxes on his flour, clothes, and everything that he used on his farm. Having spoken over an hour he resumed his seat.

Mr. Davies, on coming forward, thanked the people of Montague for the support they had given him in the past, as it was here that he had been taken by the hand thirteen years ago and received political baptism. He thanked them for the address, but one clause therein drew his particular attention—that which referred to his action on the Land Question. If there was one act of his life of which he felt proud it was that when, by his efforts, the shackles of landlordism were struck from off the tenants, and they became the owners of the soil. When he returned from Ottawa, in attending some meetings among his constituents he had been presented with addresses, and in replying thereto he was requested to speak on the questions of the day; but how were those speeches met by the Tory press? Not by argument, but by slandering his character. Conspicuous among them for the magnitude of its lies was the Charlottetown HERALD, which declared that he received from the McKenzie Government $20,000. He sent a reply to the young man who is its editor, and sent one to the *Patriot*, but the young man of the HERALD never had the manliness to publish that reply, but still repeated his assertion, which was one of the most malicious and infernal lies that could be uttered, as he only received $200 a year. Sir John, he said, was guilty of political robbery in voting the additional indemnity, as they held the purse-strings. As for himself, he did not receive the additional allowance, as he left Ottawa before the session was over. He drew the attention of the Government to the non-fulfilment of the terms of Union regarding winter communication, but was laughed at by that idiot, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. W. McLellan. The three supporters of the Government from this Island would not get our rights, as they will support Sir John any way, and he (Sir John), who has bought his position for forty years, was not fool enough to give them a cent when he knew he could get their support for nothing.

He denounced the N. P. as being such as would never permit free trade with the United States, and referred to his efforts to bring about reciprocity; but a more cowardly or baser act than surrendering our fishery rights was never perpetrated by any responsible Government under the British flag. The fishery refund was voted to seven gentlemen for bribery purposes, and had it not been for his prompt action the fishermen would never have got a cent of it.

The Franchise Act was one of the most disgraceful acts that had ever been fastened on any people. The young men of the Island were disfranchised, and the power of voting given to the Indians. Those Indians lived in tribes on their reserves; they did not own the land, but yet they were allowed to vote; our young men were disfranchised, and the franchise given to the murderers of Fort Pitt, who were pagans, who did not know the name of Christ—who did not know B from a bull's foot, nor a parliament house from a pig stye. The $500,000 voted for emigration was only a fraud, as it was spent in buying up newspapers. When he asked that agents should be sent to the old country to induce emigrants to settle in the Maritime Provinces, he was laughed at by the Minister of Agriculture, who was as ignorant as a horse. He then exhibited a book, represented to be a history of the National Policy, which had cost $5,000, the greater part of which was an advertizing medium for Montreal merchants. (As he turned over the leaves he swelled with indignation, and with a dramatic skill that Booth would have envied he dashed it on the floor.)

Any person that had any regard for the future of the country would stand amazed at the enormity of our debt, which amounted to $300,000,000, and our revenue $32,000,000. If he was to tell any farmer that his farm was in debt for half its value, and could be sold at any time, he would be startled, but such was the case, as the property on the Island, exclusive of the towns, was valued at $15,000,000, and we being the fortieth part of the Dominion, our share of the debt was seven and a half millions. In like manner we had to pay the fortieth part of the revenue, which was $800,000, so that we were on the verge of bankruptcy. Our population was not increasing even as much as its natural rate, as the exodus was greater than the immigration, and the natural increase.

The North-West rebellion had been brought about by the stupidity and supiness of the Government. When Sir John was in power before there was a rebellion, and now that he was in power again there was another, and no wonder, as the North-West had been made a dumping ground for those political culprits who hold office out there, that would be a disgrace to the Maritime Provinces. The Government, taken severally, were nice men, but collectively they were a deep set of scoundrels, inasmuch as they were led by an infamous, bad old man.

Dr. Robertson being called on said that as the evening was getting late he would not detain them, for if he got warmed up he might not know when to stop. (The Conservatives breathed freely at the escape of the Government.)

J. G. Scrimgeour, Esq., on being invited to speak said that he hoped that the volunteers would be rewarded for their services when the Opposition came into power, as they had been shabbily treated by the Government. He also announced that Gen. Middleton was eating his dinner when Batoche was taken.

After Manoah Rowe, Esq., had offered a few remarks on Mr. Davies' action on the Land Question the audience quietly dispersed.

Western Notes.

As other settlements are looking up their "oldest inhabitant," we feel inclined to refer to Mr. James Fitzgerald, of Kildare Capes, who is new in his 99th year. Mr. Fitzgerald yet does a considerable amount of work, and is every day employed in some of the many things to be done around a farm house. His bodily and mental powers show little sign of decay. He emigrated to this country from Ireland when comparatively a young man, and his description of the country of his youth, and his business relations with the landlords there are very interesting.

On the morning of Monday, Sept. 21st, on the shore near the factory of Cahill Bros. was found a fish, which appears to have been a curiosity. In size it was about two feet nine inches long, eighteen inches wide, and only four and one half inches deep. It had two large round eyes, and its mouth and fins resembled those of a codfish, while its back resembled that of a lizard, and when cut it had the appearance of beef. It was viewed by fishermen who have grown gray in the business, and also by many others, all of whom declared they had never seen or heard of anything like it.

General News.

The Earl of Shaftesbury is dead, aged 84.

Extensive discoveries of gold and silver have been made in Nova Scotia.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith has been appointed Catholic Archbishop of Edinburgh.

Parisian newspapers declare that fully 24,000 Christians were murdered in recent outbreaks in Annam.

Seventeen persons were crushed to death in an attempt to hear Christine Nilson sing recently in Stockholm.

It is now a penal offence to sell cigarettes to any boy or girl in the State of New Hampshire under sixteen years of age.

The North Shore Railway of Quebec has been transferred to the Canada Pacific. The eastern terminus will hereafter be at Quebec.

Charles Smith, of Cumberland Co., N. S., raised this year on 143 rods of land 314 bushels of potatoes, or at the rate of 437 bushels per acre.

A large gang of men are working on the Cape Tormentine Branch Railway between Baie Verte and Port Elgin. The rails are being rapidly laid, and the Port Elginers hope, in a few days, to have the iron horse in their midst.

Buddensick, the bogus builder of New York, who was some time ago found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, still enjoys his liberty, and the chances are that the state prison will never see him.

Mr. Chamberlain declares that he will never become a member of a cabinet which will not adopt reform measures including the reform of taxation laws, free elementary education, and the acquisition of land by local authorities in order to create small tenants.

A bar of gold worth $21,000 was brought into Halifax last week from the Montague mines. It was the result of fourteen days crushing at the Albion mine and the work of forty men. It weighed 1,050 ounces, or 87½ pounds. This makes in all $460,000 in solid gold taken from these mines since June 15th.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM CONNORS died at the residence at Fort Square, on the 17th ult., at the age of 34 years. He was a native of Prince Edward Island, but had resided in this city for a number of years, being engaged in the fisheries, at one time as skipper. He was a man of excellent character, and leaves a widow and two children.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

The trial of Wandering Spirit, who pleaded guilty to the murder of Quinn, at Frog Lake, was concluded at Battleford last week. Judge Rouleau sentenced the prisoner to be hanged November 27th. Eight other Indians, convicted of complicity in the rebellion, have been sentenced to terms ranging from five to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

There is an active revival of the project to run a line of passenger steamers from Milford Haven, in Wales, across the Atlantic to Newfoundland, transport the passengers across Newfoundland by rail, and to convey them thence to New York by a connecting line of steamers. It is claimed that by this route the normal time of making the trip from England to New York would be only six days.