THE HERALD

JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

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We should be most happy to hear from any of our subscribers who have a consciousness of being in arrears for subscription.

No doubt a large number of our subscribers will come to the city during the visit of the Governor-General. It would afford us much pleasure to have a call from any of them who might be disposed to leave us a dollar or two.

Toronto advices say that a Conservative convention will be held in Cardwell County next month, to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons in place of R. S. White, the sitting member, who is to be appointed Collector of Customs at Montreal.

Up to Saturday last twenty-three protests were entered at the Court of Appeals, Toronto, against members of the Legislature, returned at the late Ontario elections. The protests stand, against Liberals, 11; against Conservatives, 9; against Patrons, 2; against P. P. A., 1.

Advices received at the department of Marine show that the Canadian sealing fleet has had wonderful luck in Japanese waters this spring, the catch numbering 44,669. which is an average of 1,276 skins per schooner. Before proceeding north of the Japanese Archipelago the vessels took the precaution of shipping their catch direct to Victoria.

The fifth and last session of the present Northwest legislature, met at Regina on Thursday last. The speech from the throne was the longest on record. Lt. Governor Mackintosh dealt with over twenty-five different questions and furnished a comprehensive history of the territories since last session. He stated that from telegrams received crops had proved a fair average yield.

According to Ottawa advices of the 3rd inst., the following are the revising officers of the voter's lists for Dominion elections in this Province. For King's County, John S. McDonald, barrister, Charlottetown; for the East Riding of Queen's County, A. A. McLean, and for the West Riding, W. S. Stewart, barristers, Charlottetown; for the East Riding of Prince County, Judge McLeod, of the Prince County Court, and for the West Riding, Neil McQuarrie, barrister, Summerside.

Our excellent and usually well-informed contemporary, the Philadelphia Catholic Times, had a note in its last issue relative to the two gentlemen from Fredericton, N. B., recently received into the Catholic Church by Archbishop Faber, of Montreal. It called them "Rev. Messrs. Strickland and Johnson." The names of the gentlemen in question are Rev. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Stockley, Professor in the University of New Brunswick, who was not a clergyman.

A few days ago a smooth-tongued, faultlessly attired Boston man approached the chief of the St. John, N. B. police, and offered him, as the price of police protection, twenty per cent. of the profits of a gambling den he proposed to establish. The villain was greatly surprised when he was ordered to be locked up on a charge of attempted bribery and corruption. No doubt he has since had sufficient time to reflect on the lack of enterprise in our Canadian cities in matters of this kind, as compared with New York, for example.

London Free Press: "Sir Robert Gillespie, chairman of the Bank of British Columbia, at the general meeting of the proprietors in London lately, remarking upon the disastrous business depression and labor troubles in the United States said: 'The depression has affected Canada most seriously, but, while I say that, let me also express my pride and my pleasure that Canada has gone through this trial so triumphantly, that her banks have stood firm, and that her securities at the present moment stand, I believe, at their highest in the market.'"

A minute of the proceedings of the Colonial conference recently held at Ottawa has been published. From it can be seen that the Pacific cable service and preferential trade within the Empire were the principal subjects discussed. Hon. Mr. Foster, Canada's Finance Minister, delivered a powerful speech on the trade question. It carried great weight with the whole council and was pronounced by those present as eloquent, far-reaching and practical. It is quite natural that there should not be unanimity among the delegates on every point, but the report shows there was a majority in favor of Mr. Foster's views.

A telegram from Professor Robertson reports that ex-Governor Hoard, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, D. M. McPherson, of Lancaster, Ontario, Professor Fletcher, Entmologist of the Experimental Farm, and himself, will reach Charlottetown this evening via Summerside. Mr. Hoard is editor and proprietor of the dairy paper known as Hoard's Dairyman—recognized as the leading dairy authority of the United States. Mr. McPherson owns and operates about seventy factories in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. He is an expert and practical dairyman. and is now President of the Dominion Dairymen's Association. Professors Flatcher and Robertson require no introduction to the people of this Province. All these will speak at the Agricultural Conference on Friday.

Judging from the newspaper reports, the Nova Scotia coal trade is quite active. The Dominion coal company has entered into a contract to supply coal to the Intercolonial Railway, from River du Loup to Quebec. It is also shown that the port of Parrsboro has shipped 21,936 tons of Springhill coal to the United States in four months. The shipments in July were 9,604 tons. The total quantity of coal shipped in 1892 to the United States from all the mines in Nova Scotia was less than 14,000 tons. In addition to these statements, Montreal advices announce a boom in the Nova Scotia coal trade to the St. Lawrence. During the month of May there arrived at the port of Montreal 50,600 tons, and during the month of June 92,140 tons, while in July no less than 135,345 tons reached there, double the amount received during the month of May. It must, however, be taken into account that during May there were only twenty-five trips made, while last month there were fifty six trips, and included several vessels of the regular lines which, coming from the old country in ballast as far as Sydney, loaded there large cargoes.

The visit to our Province of their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, is most enthusiastically anticipated by our citizens, and we feel sure the people of P. E. Island will extend to them a loyal and hearty welcome. Apart from his official position as Governor-general of Canada, and representative of Her Majesty the Queen, Lord Aberdeen holds high rank as a progressive British statesman; besides, he has earned laurels in former diplomatic positions, while his amiable consort, the Countess, has won the esteem and admiration of all classes among whom she has moved. It is pleasing to notice that elaborate preparations are going forward in this city for their reception. The City Council are erecting a great arch from the City Hall across Kent Street, and the Superintendent of the railway is also erecting an arch of artistic design at the entrance to the railway station. Their Excellencies are to arrive here on Thursday evening, on board H. M. S. Blake, accompanied by four other warships, the Canada, Magicienne, Tourmaline, and Tartar. While here, the Vice Regal visitors will be the guests of His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Howlan. That they will be right royally entertained by the host and hostess of government house goes without saying. Elsewhere we publish the official programme to be carried out during Friday and Saturday. A very important feature of the proceedings is the Agricultural conference which takes place at the Exhibition Grounds, commencing at 2 o'clock on Friday. Our farmers should avail themselves, as far as possible, of this opportunity of hearing the addresses of the Governor-General and the other speakers announced for the occasion. Lord Aberdeen although an able and popular statesman and diplomatist, is a practical agriculturist as well. The visit of the Governor General bids fair to be a most memorable event in the history of our Province.

The Newfoundland Legislature was formally opened on Thursday last, by a commissioner appointed by the Governor. The Governor's speech contained the information that the revenue last year was far above the estimates, and also that the revenue the past six months was largely in advance of the corresponding period last year. It was intimated that the only bills to be presented would be the necessary financial measures which the Whitewayites failed to pass, together with one or two dealing with obligations incurred during the past month. The Whitewayite oppositionists made a show of obstruction, but allowed the address in reply to the speech to pass. All the money bills were presented and read a first time. It will be remembered that, at the general elections last spring, Sir William Whiteway carried the colony by a large majority. After the election the opposition filed protests against the return of some fifteen members of the government and their supporters, including Sir Wm, Whiteway, the leader of the Government. In the meantime the House met, and the election trials came on. The first trial resulted in unseating and disqualifying two members. The government then asked for a dissolution of the House. But this was refused. They thereupon resigned and Mr. Goodridge, Leader of the Opposition, formed a government, but he had only about one third of the Legislature at his back; he did not have even a quorum for the transaction of business. An adjournment was then granted. In the interval the trials continued till no less than fifteen Whitewayites have been unseated and many of them disqualified, among them their leader, Sir William Whiteway. In one district an election was held which resulted in a gain of one for the Goodridge party. Then one of the supporters of Whiteway, Mr. Woodford, went over to the government side and was given an office. This enabled Mr. Goodridge to conduct public business, as above intimated. The next step will be the bye-elections. If the government gain a majority of them they will be safe, and their chances in this direction are good, seeing that Sir William Whiteway and his ablest colleagues are not only unseated but disqualified.

Among the news topics during the past week the most exciting, doubtless, has been the war between China and Japan with regard to Corea. A very curious feature of the matter is that fighting had been going on for a considerable time before a formal declaration of war was made. This may be accounted for in some measure by the relations which the belligerent powers respectively claim to have with Corea. The last named country would seem, like some other small countries on the eastern hemisphere, to occupy somewhat the position of a piece of hot iron between the hammer and the anvil. Corea lies on the eastern coast of Asia, bordering on China, bounded by the Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan, between the 35th and 45th degrees of north latitude. Its area is about 90,000 square miles and has a population variously estimated at from 8,000,000 to 20,000,000. Away back some centuries ago, it appears to have been incorporated into the kingdom of China. Later the claimant to the Corean throne was recognized as a feudatory king. Towards the close of the 16th century the Coreans were conquered by Japanese, who, in turn, were expelled a few years afterwards. Later the independence of the country was recognized, the King being absolute ruler, so far as the internal affairs of the kingdom were concerned; but China exercised a kind of suzerainty regarding the country's foreign relations. And just here the trouble seemed to have come in; Japan claimed the right, equal with China, to regulate Corea's foreign affairs. The rule of the King seems to have been most arbitrary and tyrannical, and the subjects reduced to the condition of serfs, frequently rebelled. By apparent agreement, both China and Japan had the right to land troops to quell these insurrections. Just lately one of these periodical uprisings had taken place, and when the rebels were suppressed neither China or Japan seemed willing to withdraw, one before the other; the consequence was that they turned their arms against one another, and thus it happened that fighting was going on long before war was declared. What the result may be it is difficult to conjecture; but certainly, if there is anything in the force of numbers, China should be able to crush her rival; for she has a population of 400,000,000, while the population of Japan seems to be somewhere in the vicinity of 30,000,000.

War Between China and Japan.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, London, dated August 1st, contained the information that Japan had made a formal declaration of war upon China that day. Lord Kimberley, secretary of state for foreign affairs, immediately upon receipt of the notice from the Japanese government, wired the British representatives abroad to warn captains of merchant vessels of the fact in order that they might form their cargoes accordingly. Any contraband of war comprised in cargoes will be handled at the risk of the owners or charterers of vessels.

A despatch from Pekin to London of the same date says: "China's attitude hitherto conciliatory was changed after the sinking of the Kow Shing. The viceroy, in an interview, declared that if war was provoked China would fight to the bitter end."

A Shanghai despatch of the same date says: At 11 in the morning on July 27th, the day after the sinking of the Chinese transport Kow Shing, the Japanese warships Takaichiho and Hiyei, made an attack on the Chinese ironclad Chen Yuen. After a long and desperate fight the Japanese vessels were beaten off, the Hiyei being disabled and rendered helpless. The Chen Yuen, though badly damaged, succeeded in reaching port safely in company with two gunboats which also took part in the engagement and went into dry dock for repairs. Advices from Yashan state the Chinese are strongly entrenched there and repeated attempts by Japanese troops to dislodge them have been unsuccessful. Japanese losses heavy.

Tokio, Japan, advices of the 1st said the government has wired instructions to the Japanese Minister in London to offer an apology to Great Britain for firing upon and sinking the transport Kow Shung while she was flying the British flag. The minister also instructed the British Government that the commander of the Japanese cruiser was unaware, until after the fight, that the Kow Shung was a British vessel. Capt. Galeworthy, commander of the Kow Shung, and many others on board were saved by the boats of the Japanese warship.

From a despatch received in London from Shanghai on the 1st, announcing an attack on the Chinese warship Chen Yuen, July 27th, it would appear that they had no engagement July 30th, and that none of the Chinese warships had been sunk or captured. The Chinese legation is informed that Colonel Von Hanneken and an English officer on board the Kow Shung were saved when the transport sunk.

The Japanese government in an official account of the sinking of the Chinese transport Kow Shung by the Japanese warship Naniwa, July 25th, states that the Chinese cruiser Chihi Yuen discharged a torpedo at the Naniwa, but missed fire. The Naniwa and Yoshino then opened fire on the Chihi Yuen, but the latter fled and escaped. The captain of the transport Kow Shung surrendered, but the soldiers on board refused to do so and resisted capture. The Naniwa was ultimately obliged to open fire on the transport and eventually sank her. The captain and others were rescued by boats of the Naniwa. It was afterwards discovered that the transport was a British steamer.

The Russian press unanimously declare that Russia will not tolerate' any abridgement of Corean territory or any suppression of her independence, no matter what may be the result of the war between China and Japan, nor will she permit any interference on the part of Great Britain or any other power, if such interference conflicts with the interests of Russia. It is urged by the newspapers that military and naval measures be adopted in the Pacific and upon the frontier, which will maintain the interests of Russia in the event of her being called upon to defend them.

The damage to the Chen Yuen is so great that some time must elapse before it can be fully repaired. Six Chinese transports packed with troops sailed on Monday from Chee Foo. They were conveyed by three warships North China News confirms the report of fighting at Bashan. It says the Japanese brought up for the attack every available man, almost denuding Seoul of troops. The successful defence made by the Chinese was directed by European officers. A letter from Han Now says outbreaks of hostilities has revived all the nativist fanaticism of the Chinese. Foreigners are insulted openly and violence is feared.

Nine heavy guns have been added to the artillery at Taku harbor the last three days and submarine mines have been laid, in expectation of an attack from the Japanese fleet. Great alarm is felt at Taku, as the people there believe that any day may bring several Japanese war vessels and bombardment Steam launches of the Chinese customs service are scouting along the coast to ascertain whether or not the Japanese are approaching. Their officers report that several Japanese cruisers have been seen in the Gulf of Pechili. The ability of the Taku forts to withstand bombardment is doubted. The fort works were not built to resist the fire of modern guns.

LATER WAR NEWS.

At the request of the Chinese and Japanese governments, made through their representatives at Washington, the state department on the 2nd inst. instructed U. S. Consul Dunn at Tokio, and Mr. Denby, charge d' affairs at Japan, to take under the protection of the United States citizens of China in Japan and of Japan in China. This is a distinctively war measure, and although it cannot be learned at the state department that it has been regularly notified of the existence of war between China and Japan, this movement on the part of Secretary Gresham indicates that he has been advised and proceeding upon that information. A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation giving the substance of the formal representation made by the Japanese government to the foreign ministers at Tokio defining its attitude on the Corean question. The telegram is as follows: The King of Corea has appointed his father, Tai-In-Kun, to have control of the administration of the government and to direct the reforms that have been determined upon. Several days ago the King summoned the Japanese minister at Seoul to the palace, where he was informed that reforms in the administrative policy of the Corean government had already been inaugurated with reference to which he would be consulted as occasion arose. The improvements in Corea's administrative policy have consequently, notwithstanding the repeated refusals of China to even consider them, been put into operation by the independent action of the Corean government and will be carried out according to the King's will. The question of Corea's autonomy and independence is thus affirmatively settled. The Japanese government knows from most reliable sources that China dispatched a large body of troops overland to Corea, and that on 25th July they had already crossed the Corean frontier. The willingness which China had displayed up to the time to listen to friendly advice of the foreign powers, who were exercising their good offices to prevent war between Japan and China, was merely a device for gaining time for warlike preparations.

The Japanese legation in London received the following despatch from Tokio on the 2nd: The signed affidavits of Capt. Galesworthy and Chief Officer Tamplin, of the Kow Shing, have been received. The captain said that the Kow Shing was chartered by the Chinese government, and that she left Laku on July 23rd with eleven hundred soldiers on board for Kasban. Meeting the Japanese warship Naniwa, the latter signalled her to stop. Continuing the captain says: "I obeyed, and she moved off. I then signalled Kow Amit to proceed. The Naniwa signalled in reply: "Heave to or take the consequences." This signal was not meant for the Kow Shing, but for the Chinese warship. The Naniwa sent an officer to the Kow Shing to see her papers, and he asked if I would follow the Naniwa. I answered: "We are in your power.' The officer then returned to the Naniwa, but he came back to the Kow Shing upon my signalling the wish to communicate personally with him. I told the officer when he came back that the Chinese generals would not allow me to follow the Naniwa and that they threatened my life if I did so, or if I left the ship. After he signalled the Japanese officer returned to the Naniwa, whereupon she signalled: "Quit ship immediately." I replied: "I am not allowed to leave." The Naniwa then hoisted a red flag at her foremast and repeated the signal to 'Quit ship immediately." Thereupon I called the engineers and other foreigners on deck. After a few minutes the Naniwa discharged the torpedo and began firing. I and several others jumped overboard. While in the water the Chinese on board the Kow Shing kept firing at us. I was picked up by a boat from the Naniwa, as was Mr Tamplin, the chief officer.

Chief officer Tamplin's affidavit confirms the statement made by Capt. Galesworthy, and adds that the object of the second visit of the Japanese officer was to transfer the Europeans to the Naniwa before firing began. The Chinese, however, would not permit this.

A despatch to the Times from Tokio, dated August 1st, says that previous to the capture of the Kow Shing the Chinese had landed 5,000 troops at Asan, where they had entrenched themselves. The whole fleet is now assembled there, and a decisive naval battle is imminent. Committees of merchants here are providing immense funds for carrying on the war.

Despatches from the Chinese government at Pekin have been imparted by the Chinese legation to the Earl of Kimberly, foreign secretary, and to Lord Roseberry, prime minister, confirming the report that serious fighting has occurred between Japan and Chinese troops. The Earl of Kimberly has demanded of the Japanese government that the British consul be allowed to be present when the commander of the cruiser Naniwa is tried by court martial for the sinking of the Kow Shing.

The German government, it is leaned, has instucted Col Von Hennekin who escaped from the Kow Shing, to give the fullest details of what occurred previous to the firing on the transport to the British Consul at Seoul.

The Chronicle correspondent at Tokio telegraphs that the Japanese fleet concentrated its strength at Kanghwa, an island at the mouth of the Seoul River, and that a great naval fight is expected shortly.

The Times' correspondent at Yokohama telegraphs as follows: The Japanese Minister at Seoul after the collision there between the Japanese and Corean troops, placed Tai-In-Kun, the king's father, at the head of the Corean government. The people in this city are in raptures over their naval victory. Following the example of the sovereign, the people will contribute toward the expenses of carrying on the war.

A despatch to the Standard from Berlin says: It is reported that China has made several fresh concessions to Russia with regard to the Pamirs as an indictment for Russian assistance in the Corean conflict.

A despatch to a newspaper from Tien-Tsin says the Emperor of China has issued an edict accepting the war, which he says Japan has brought upon him, and ordering his viceroys and commanders to root out the pestilent Japanese from their lairs. The state department at Washington was officially informed on the 2nd, that war had been declared between China and Japan. The information came in a despatch from Charles Denby, the charge in d'Affaires at Pekin. Mr Denby's despatch does not say, however, which country made the declaration. Mr Denby also stated in his despatch that the Japanese had withdrawn their charge d'affaires at Pekin, and that the American legation was exerting its good offices to protect the subjects of Japan in China. The Japanese Minister to China is also minister to Corea. and at this time is in the latter country.

A Shanghai despatch of the 3rd says the report of the repulse of the Japanese at Yasham is officially confirmed. The Japanese loss exceeded 2,000 men. Tien Tsin, Emperor of China, has issued a manifesto in response to Japan's declaration of war. The manifesto declares that the Emperor accepts the war which Japan has thrust upon him and orders the Vice roys and commanders of the Imperial forces to root these pestilential Japanese from their lairs. The Emperor throws the whole blame for shedding of blood upon the Japanese, who, he assert are fighting in an unjust cause.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is said that there were 160,000,000 young lobsters hatched out at the government hatcheries in Nova Scotia this year.

The repair and passenger departments of the Pullman works, at Pullman, Illinois, re-opened on Thursday morning last.

Barr Wise, a well known young Winnipeger, was killed at Chicago on Wednesday last by touching an electric light wire.

D. J. Green, member for Ferryland, has been elected leader of the Whiteway party, in succession to the disqualified chief.

J. Parsons, barrister, of Halifax has been appointed Nova Scotia agent of Marine and Fisheries, vice H. W. Johnson, Superannuated.

Gustave Poplaw, while hod-carrying on a new building at Berlin Oat., the other day fell and lighted head first. His neck was broken and every bone in his head crushed.

The London Times says Hiram Maxim has a flying machine one hundred feet wide with four wings, and propelled by two compound engines that carried three men five hundred feet.

Last week Sir Donald Smith's valuable herd of Buffaloes, the last remaining in Canada, escaped or were released from their corral, in the Northwest, and at latest advices had not been re-captured.

A young man, named Johnson, in the employ of a St. Catherine Street firm, in Montreal, stole $110 the other day, and then tried to get off to St. John, N. B., by the Canadian Pacific. He was, however, caught at the depot.

The sheriff's jury summoned to determine the damages in the suit of Henderson & Norton, Managers of the Duquesne Theatre, Pittsburg, Pa., against Charles Coghlan, the actor, recently awarded $3,875 to the Plaintiffs.

The schooner Annie Wesley, from Grand Bank, reports at Gloucester, Mass., that John R. Muise and Charles Butcher, members of the crew, were drowned by the capsizing of their dory while attending trawls. Both belonged to Nova Scotia.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C. of the 3rd inst., says tuberculosis is prevalent among a herd of dairy cattle in the neighborhood of that city. Thirty in one herd were shot. Some tumors taken out of the cattle weighed seven pounds.

The London *Standard*, of the 3rd inst., says the arbitration party in the House of Commons believes the Government favors, and the prospects are hopeful for the adoption of a twenty-five year arbitration argument between the United States and Great Britain.

The territory round "Hills" Minn., near the Dakota line was visited by a terrible cloud-burst, a few days ago. The cloud-bust was followed by a heavy hailstorm, which threshed out the wheat and cut down hundreds of acres of corn. The hail lay eight inches deep in some places.

A curious case of somnambulism occurred in Quebec a few days ago. A servant girl in the employ of Mr. Maloney, Sour-le-Fort Street, ascended to the roof which is a steep one, and walked on the gable. People assembled below, and a policeman went upon the neighboring house to catch her. She leaped to the roof the policeman was on and he caught her. The nervous shock she received on waking is reported to have made the girl completely crazy.

The Ocean race between the "Vigilant" and "Britannia," for the one hundred guinea cup was sailed at Cawes on Saturday last in the presence of members of the Royal family and many thousand Englishmen. A white cap breeze was blowing. The yachts crossed the start together, then the "Vigilant" drew away and gained throughout, leading the "Britannia" over a mile at the finish. The actual time was five minutes, twenty-eight seconds, and corrected time three minutes, twenty-four seconds.

The "Vigilant" won another race on Monday that of the Royal London Yacht Club around the Isle of Wight for a prize of 130 guineas defeating the "Britannia" by eight minutes and thirteen seconds. The "Satania" was half an hour behind. The wind was fresh at the start and the 'Satania' got an advantage which she held for a considerable time. Then the wind dropped and the "Vigilant" displaying wonderful light weather sailing qualities took the lead and kept it to the finish, the wind getting lighter all the time.

A Montreal despatch of the 3rd inst., says: Among the immigrants brought over by the steamship 'Lake Winnipeg' was a German family composed of a father, mother and fourteen children, six boys and eight girls. The youngest is three months old and eldest fifteen years, and the mother is a ruddy-cheeked frau of thirty five summers. There are three more children whom they left behind in the Fatherland and there is another son already in Winnipeg. The party are well supplied with money and will have three thousand dollars to start farming with.

At Sherbrooke, P. Q., on the 3rd inst., the police arrested a deaf and dumb man, who had on his person a record showing that he collected some $4,000 recently for a pretended religious institution in the Maritime Provinces. The money was obtained in the western part of Quebec and Eestern Ontario. There are several other persons implicated, whom the authorities are seeking to arrest. The principal is known and is being looked after. A huge plot to defraud, covering a period of several years, has thus been uncovered and thousands of dollars have been misapplied while the donors believed they were being put to the use of the institution in question.

The Spanish Consul at Marseilles telegraphed to Madrid on the 2nd inst., that Cholera is epidemic there, that the number of deaths daily is very large, and that the authorities are concealing the actual situation. The government has ordered stringent precautions to be taken at all Spanish ports on the frontiers. A Medical Commission will be sent to Marseilles with instructions to report the facts. A despatch to the London Standard of the same date says there were ten new cases of cholera at Maestricht and seven deaths. At Otterham there were two deaths from cholera. No new cases were reported.

A despatch dated the 4th inst., to the London Daily News from Vienna says: A doctor of the Galician town of Zaleszczyky describes the suddenness of the deaths from cholera at that place as terrible. He says that people who have been attending funerals are attacked with pains on their way home and lie down and die in a few hours. The town is isolated. There is no traffic, commerce or industry. All the shops and factories are closed. The rich people have fled, while the working people promenade the streets in a starving condition, take the disease and die on the spot where they are attacked.

"Is a frog a fish?" This is a problem which the officials of the fisheries department at Ottawa has recently had to consider. Petitions have been forwarded to the department from the inhabitants of Northumberland county, Ontario, praying for a close season for frogs. A lucrative trade in the shipment of frogs' legs is being done in that county, but it is discovered that the very time when the frogs are spawning is the one when the greatest havoc is wrought amongst them. Possibly a change will be made in the fishery laws so as to embrace frogs. The departmental officers say in their embryotic stage frogs are certainly fishes, but later on they take an amphibious character.

Several days ago a deputation of Catholic citizens of Winnipeg had an interview with the local government, and made a request for grants to Catholic schools in the city on their complying with the provisions of the school law in the inspection of their schools by official inspectors. It was hoped by the representatives that the government would allow the Catholic teachers to continue teaching until the next Normal school examination upon condition that the public school board could arrange with the Catholic school trustees in reference to the school buildings. The Winnipeg public school board was inclined to favor the proposition, and had called a meeting to discuss it. Later, however, the attorney general sent a letter to the representatives, informing them that they could not see their way clear to grant their request, and that if they wished to take advantage of the public school act they would have to come in the regular way. The result of the refusal is likely to be that Catholics will now turn over several thousand children to public schools and Winnipeg public board will be forced to incur heavy expense in erecting new buildings to meet the increased demand.

With regard to the condition of the crops, Prof. Saunders of Ottawa is of opinion that in Manitoba they will average a little more than last year, but on account of the dry weather the straw is every where short. The heads are ripening fast, and harvesting will be general in a few days. In the territories the rainfall has been less than in Manitoba and has been very irregular, some sections of the same district receiving much more than others. Crops at the experimental farm at Brandon are good, but those on the Indian Head farm are lighter than usual. The wheat is expected to average there about twenty bushels per acre. At Indian Head, south of the experimental farm, the crops are much lighter, some of them scarcely worth cutting, while in the districts north more rain has fallen, and the wheat is expected to average about twenty-five to thirty bushels. West of Indian Head the crops are said to be light. From the districts of Prince Albert and Edmonton the crops are reported as very good. While Manitoba has commenced harvesting a good crop, reliable reports come that drouth has completely dried up the wheat fields in South Dakota and North Dakota. The threshers only show an average yield of eight bushels per acre.

In the British house of commons on the 1st inst., Thomas Sexton said that the conduct of the opposition in regard to the evicted tenants bill was rancorous and Sullen. The house was menaced, he said by the lords' objection of the bill. But such threats had no weight with the people of Ireland. "Let the house of lords do their worst' he declared. The rejection of the bill meant difficulty in governing Ireland, whose people were passing through another period of agony; but "lords or no lords, the principles of the bill would ultimately prevail." (Cheers). When members of the opposition were called upon to move their amendments, they made no reply. Robert W. Hanbury had given notice of seventy amendments, and Bartlett, Broderick and Heneage of from 20 to 40 each. Their successive refusals to respond to their names were met with derisive cheers from the Irish members.

The leaders of the unionist party in parliament have served notice upon the government that if the evicted tenants bill is transformed into a voluntarily measure, it will have some chance of receiving the gracious consideration of the house of lords. The provision to the compulsory reinstatement of evicted tenants with the assistance of public funds, the unionists announce as a species of blundering. The provision for voluntary reinstatement giving landlords a greater degree of control over the arrangements for reinstatement, they think might avert the rejection of the bill by the house of lords. Otherwise they contend it has no chance of acceptance by the peers. The debate on the evicted tenants bill in the house of lords is fixed for August 15.

THE trotting mare "Dot" formerly owned by Aller Black, Searletown won the 2.23 class in which there were seven starters for a $100 at Franklin Park' Saugus Mass. on the 31st ult.

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N. B.—Remember, only one Coupon required for each part.

The Best TURNIPS

HASZARD'S IMPROVED
Price 45 cents per lb.

CARTER'S PRIZE WINNER
Price 40 cents per lb.

FOR SALE BY
GEO. CARTER & CO.,
SEEDSMEN.
187 Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. I

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of August next, A. D. 1894, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1886, and made between John L. McLellan, Ann McLellan his wife and John V. McLellan and Catherine McLellan his wife of the one part, and Joseph Hensley and Edward Bayfield, Trustees of Mrs. Hobkirk of the other part:

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot Eighteen in Prince County in Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed on the eastern side of the road leading to Princetown and on the northern boundary of land termed as the Mill land, and running from thence north forty-four degrees, east eighteen chains and forty-two links to the post at the northwest angle of the Mill land, from thence north eighty-six degrees east forty-nine chains to William Lockhart's land, thence north four degrees west six y-one chains and forty-six links along said road to land occupied by the heirs of Donald McLellan, thence south forty degrees west three chains and forty-five links to the Princetown road, thence southerly along said road twenty-nine chains and fifty links to the stake at the place of commencement, containing an area of eighty-two and three-quarters acres (82½) of land a little more or less; reserving thereout sixteen acres at the eastern end of said farm conveyed to one A. Lockhart, and four acres at the southwestern end conveyed to John McDonald.

For further particulars apply at the office of Bayfield & Blanchard, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this tenth day of July, A. D. 1894.

EDWARD BAYFIELD,
Surviving Mortgagee.

July11-3i

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

What do you take medicine for? Because you are sick and want to geet well, of course. Then remember, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Interesting to the Public.

It will interest the public to know that Matthew & McLean are now selling goods at Lower prices than have ever been seen in Souris, and that they carry a full line in everything required by the FARMER, FISHERMAN and OTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED:

450 Barrels Flour,
200 Kegs Nails—*Prices away down*
10 Tons Iron, all sizes.
2000 Mackerel Barrels,
1000 Bags Salt,
1000 bushels packing salt,
50 Barrels Sugar,
25 Puncheons Molasses,
Capling & Herring for Bait.

A full line of English and Canadian Dry Goods, Readymade Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Shelf Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Haying Tools.

Call and get prices and satisfy yourselves that we sell *good goods* at lower prices than you can buy elsewhere.

Highest price paid in cash for mackerel.

MATTHEW & McLEAN.
Souris, July 25th, 1894.

His Dyspepsia Cured.

MR. GEO. READ.

DEAR SIRS,—
I write you to say that for some time I had been suffering from acute indigestion or dyspepsia, and of course felt very great inconvenience from same in my general business. I thereupon decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking two bottles I found I was quite another man, for

B. B. B. CURED ME.

I have also used it for my wife and family, and have found it the best thing they can take, and from past experience I have every pleasure in strongly recommending B. B. B. to all my friends.

I write you because I think that it should be generally known what B.B.B. can accomplish in cases of indigestion.

GEORGE READ, Sherbrooke, Que.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agents in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Slack and Run of Mines, and will keep a stock of each kind of Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
Selling Agents.

Ch'town, May30 | tf

July and August Jas. Paton & Co. are Making Sweeping Reductions

ON CARPETS, CLOTHING, CAPES AND MANTLES.

MEN'S SERGE SUITS $2.75 UP. LADIES CAPES $2.75 UP. LADIES STRAW HATS AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.