# THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1893

## WHO ARE ALLOWED TO VOTE.

As it is possible a little uncertainty may exist in the minds of some of the electors regarding who have two votes, one vote, or no vote at all in consequence of the acts passed at the last session of the Legislature, we deem it proper in the interests of our readers that a few words should be said on the question.

In the first place, the act respecting the Legislature after setting forth that each of the fifteen districts shall be represented by two members, states, in sections thirty and thirty-one, that one of these members shall be called a Councillor and shall be elected by voters who would be entitled to vote for a member of the Legislative Council, as constituted before the coming into force of this act, and the other member shall be styled an Assemblyman, to be elected by voters who would be entitled to vote for a member of the House of Assembly as heretofore constituted.

In Schedule A. of the same act the qualifications of voters are set forth. In the case of voters for Councillors they must own real estate, freehold or leasehold, or partly freehold and partly leasehold, of the value of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, and must have owned or been in possession of the same for a period of at least six months previous to the teste of the writ of election. Now let it be borne in mind that an elector possessing this qualification possesses also the lesser qualification and is entitled to vote for an Assemblyman. That is to say he is entitled to give two votes at an election.

As regards the qualifications of voters for Assemblymen, they remain as before. That is to say such voter shall have possessed for six months previous to the teste of the writ of election, freehold estate of the clear yearly value of six dollars; or shall have performed his statute labor, or paid his commutation money for the last year the same shall have become due next before the day of holding the said election, together with the overseer's certificate, and a twelve months' residence in the electoral division or holds a situation exempting from statute labor by statute; or, in the case of the city of Charlottetown and the town of Summerside, shall have paid poll tax to the amount of seventy-five cents.

What we particularly wish to call the attention of our readers to is the fact that these last named voters can give but one vote at any election. Under the law as heretofore existing, they were privileged to vote for two candidates; but the present so-called Liberal Government has so curtailed their rights as to deprive them of one of these votes. Thus, for instance, the father and son have hitherto been in the habit of going to the polls together and casting their votes for the two men of their choice; but hereafter, they may go the election together and the father may vote for any two candidates; but the son, no matter how much he may be interested in the homestead, unless he has in his name a part of the estate worth three hundred and twenty-five dollars, must be content with one vote. Again, professional men, men engaged in our educational institutions, and having perhaps extensive monied interests, no matter how intelligent or accomplished, if they do not happen to have real estate to the value of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, have only one vote.

Now, a word about those who have been deprived of their votes altogether. These as our readers already know are the Dominion Officials. The act sets forth that it shall not be lawful for any person to vote at an election for a member of the House of Assembly or Legislative Council of this Province, who at any time within thirty days before the day of election was an employe of or in receipt of wages or emolument of any kind as such employe from any of the following Departments of the Government of Canada: Department of Railways and Canals; Department of Marine and Fisheries; Department of Customs; Department of Inland Revenue; Department of Justice; Department of Finance; the Dominion Government Savings Bank; the Department of Public Works and the Post Office Department. The following persons are exempted from the provisions of the act; anyone who may have contracted to furnish materials or to perform any other specific contract with or for any of the said Departments; all Postmasters who shall be in the receipt of less than $100 per annum as their salary; anyone employed by any of the said Departments temporarily by the day, and all who receive money for fishery bounty.

We trust we have made clear to any of our readers who may be in doubt, what our Liberal Government has done by way of curtailing our rights and liberties, and we trust when the day of the election comes the electors will bear these facts in mind and deal with the Government according to its deserts.

---

REGARDING our article of last week, entitled "Are they wise," the editor has received a communication, which, for the present, is withheld from publication; because it contains grammatical inaccuracies that we were not asked to correct, and because we would like to have the writer's name, not necessarily as a guarantee of good faith; but just for the fun of the thing. We may, however, publish the communication in a future issue, so as to give the people an opportunity of detecting the author.

---

Premier Dibbs, of New South Wales has cabled Hon. Mr. Bowell that his colony will grant an annual subsidy of £10,000 to the direct Australian-Canadian steamship line, the first vessel of which arrived at Vancouver, B. C., Friday.

---

The revenue for eleven months, ending May 31st, amounts to $34,232,800 and the expenditure to $28,689,514, leaving a surplus of $6,143,286. The revenue during the period in question shows an increase over the corresponding period last year of $1,138,520, while on the other hand the expenditure is less by $583,456. The net debt on May 31st was $237,443,216, an increase of $462,937 in the month. The expenditure on capital accounts for the eleven months amounts to $3,162,645, as against $2,788,715 last year.

---

Rev. Dr. Douglas has again discharged a superfluous amount of wind. This time, for reasons best know to himself, Sir John Thompson does not form the theme of his vituperative harrangue. Provincial politics is the subject receiving his august consideration, and he is greatly exercised over the fact that three hundred thousand Catholics are guaranteed representation in the Mowat cabinet, through Hon. Mr. Fraser, while the Methodists of the Province are unrepresented. The doctor's nonsensical twaddle will have about as much weight in this instance as in that of the Premier. It would seem as if Rev. Dr. Douglas' very existence depended upon the occasional outporing of such bigoted and inane vaporings.

---

Mr. Laurier arrived in hot haste at Montreal the other day to settle a matter that threatens to mar the peace and even destroy the usefulness of the coming liberal convention. It appears that Mr. Beausoleil, M. P., and other Quebec Laurierites have expressed a determination to take the sense of the convention on the Manitoba school question. They have heard their leader denouncing the action of the Ottawa government in the question ever since last session, and thinking that he was sincere, they naturally supposed he would take a similar stand before the party conclave. Mr. Laurier, however, is furious as he well knows that a motion pledging the party to disallowance would be voted down by every English speaking grit from Halifax to Vancouver, and consequently the leader is doing his best to dissuade his friends from bringing the matter before the convention.

---

A blue book comes from Ottawa which must be of interest to a large number of persons throughout the Dominion. It is a report of dividends remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances in the chartered banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to the 31st December, 1892. This report has been made in conformity with the act of the Parliament of Canada, 53 vice. cap. 31, "An act respecting banks and banking." The first of these reports was published last year, and it showed that the balances and dividends remaining unclaimed and concerning which there had been no transaction for five years prior to the 31st, Dec. 1891, amounted to $457,347.54. The publication of the report had the effect of reducing this amount by $29,415.57. That is to say the last named amount had been claimed by persons whose names appeared in the report, with the amounts credited to them. Consequently, last year's report showed the amount to be $427,931.97. These balances range from one cent up to thousands of dollars, and are credited to persons who, at the time of the last transaction in connection with the matter, resided in all parts of the Dominion, as well as in the United States and other countries.

## A BUILDING COLLAPSES.

### AND MANY PERSONS ARE KILLED AND INJURED.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Ford's old Opera House, on Tenth street, in which President Lincoln was assassinated, fell to-day. Over 400 government clerks were in the building at the time and scarcely one escaped uninjured.

The first floor collapsed through weakness caused by excavation of a cellar, and in its fall loosened the supports of the other three floors, which fell with hundreds of clerks. The dead and wounded were taken out rapidly, and it was at first feared that one hundred persons had been killed. Some jumped from the third floor.

The building has been condemned as unsafe and unsuitable for the purpose for which it was occupied, but sentiment kept it unchanged. The floors were heavily weighted with records of pensions and the records of division of the war department. The clerks employed were all men.

The excavations which were the immediate cause of the collapse were being made at the instance of the war department for the purpose of putting in an electric light plant. At the first sound of the collapse the clerks on the third floor, to the number of eighty or one hundred, rushed to the windows and jumped upon the roof of a small adjoining structure. Many escaped in this way. Geo. M. Arnold, a colored clerk, of Virginia, dropped from the third story window, struck on his head on the pavement and was instantly killed. A colored boy named Basil Lockwood, aged 19, climbed a telegraph pole as high as the third story and lashed a ladder to the pole, placing the other end in the window of the building. By this means 10 or 15 persons were rescued. There were 475 clerks in the bureau. A portion of them were employed in the annex and in the printing office. These escaped.

Over 25 dead bodies have been taken from the ruins.

## Prince of Wales College.

The closing exercises of Prince of Wales College in the Philharmonic Hall, Friday evening were attended by a large number of people. The students professors and a number of our public men occupied raised seats on the platform. The exercises consisted of Choruses by the students; Essays by Miss Laura Young, Miss Lizzie Irving, Mr. George McCormack and Mr. George A. McKinnon; Valedictory by Mr. W. S. Ferguson; Presentation of diplomas, medals, etc.; Addresses by James McLeod, M. D and Judge Fitzgerald; and Presentation of an address and handsome fishing outfit to Prof. Geo. E. Robinson, who is severing his connection with the institution to accept a more lucrative one on the teaching staff of one of British Columbia's leading institutions of learning.

We subjoin portion of the honor list.

GRADUATES.

Honor Diplomas.

William S. Ferguson, Marshfield, 93.
Harry R. McKenzie, Flat River, 92.
Ethel Scott, Charlottetown, 86.
Talmage McMillan, New Haven, 82.
Albert R. Haslam, Springfield, 79.
Thomas Goodwill, Charlottetown, 78.
Aucilla Stewart, Charlottetown, 76.

First Class ordinary diplomas.

Earnest Coffin, Dunstaffnage, 89.
Laura Young, Charlottetown, 87.
William J. O'Donnell, Avondale, 86.
Brent Matthew, Souris, 82.
John P. Smith, Kinkora, 80.
Lizzie Irving, Vernon River 75.
George McCormack, Narrows Creek 75.

Second Class ordinary diplomas.

Harry McLean, Souris, 69.
Wilfred Forbes, Vernon River, 68.
Hedley McKinnon, Charlottetown, 62.
Stalaforth McLeod, Dunstaffnage, 62.

Governor-General's Silver Medal, presented to the best student—William S. Ferguson.

Governor-General's Bronze Medal for Teaching and School Management—William J. O'Donnell.

Medal awarded by Mr. Miller for the best kept set of books in class of bookkeeping—Lizzie Gill, Elliotvale.

## A Distinguished Visitor.

Prince Roland Bonaparte and suite arrived here on the steamer St. Lawrence Thursday evening. There was a large crowd of citizens on the wharf, eager to get a glimpse of the distinguished Frenchman. He was met by Mr. Harrison Carvell, private secretary to the Lieut-Governor, and Premier Peters, and driven to the Hotel Davies, where he had engaged a suit of rooms, in the governor's carriage.

Prince Roland is a fine specimen of humanity, standing six feet one inch and weighing 207 pounds. He is of dark complexion, rather handsome and wears a heavy black, and to all appearances, carefully attended moustache. He also wears glasses. He can converse in English, but makes no pretence to be able to deliver a speech in our vernacular.

The Prince is much interested in educational matters; and accordingly on Friday forenoon, accompanied by the Premier Mayor Haviland, the Superintendent of Education and several members of the School Board, he visited the public schools of the city. Exercises were given by the pupils, after which they were massed in the upper halls and addressed by the Prince. They were then dismissed for the remainder of the day in consideration of the Prince's visit. After visiting the public schools he was shown through the Provincial Building.

In the afternoon Prince Roland and his private secretary, D. Paul Topinard, and a number of citizens, were entertained at luncheon at Government House.

St. Dunstan's College and Convent de Notre Dame were also visited by the Prince during the afternoon. At the Convent, when the distinguished visitor entered the music hall, where the pupils had been massed, he was greeted with a double quartette performed on four pianos. He was then presented with a beautiful bouquet by Miss Ida Byrne, and an address in English and French. The former address was read by Miss Barbara Macdonald and the latter by Miss Bessie McPhee. To both addresses Prince Roland made appropriate replies in both French and English.

At St. Dunstan's College the students received the Prince in the study hall. There were present besides the students and professors, His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, His Lordship Bishop Macdonald, Rev. K. P. McPhee, of this city, Rev. Dr. Walker, of Rollo Bay, Rev. Fathers Reid, McAulay and Hogan, of the Cathedral, and Revs. A. J. McDougall and R. A. Macdonald, ecols. Addresses of welcome in both French and English were presented the Prince, to which he made appropriate replies in both English and French. The French address was read by Mr. P. C. Gauthier and the English by Mr. J. Johnston.

Prince Roland was also to have visited St. Joseph's Convent, but lack of time prevented him from so doing.

On his visit to Convent de Notre Dame and St. Dunstan's College the Prince was accompanied by his secretary, Chief Justice Sullivan, Premier Peters and Mr. Blanchard.

In the evening Prince Roland, his secretary and a number of invited guests were entertained by the Chief Justice at his residence, Brighton. After the commencement exercises at Philharmonic Hall had closed the students of Prince of Wales College marched out to the residence of the Chief Justice and serenaded the Prince. He addressed them in both English and French.

Prince Roland was greatly pleased with what he had seen, and the manner in which he had been treated while in the city. He left Saturday morning for St. John, via Summerside, whence he proceeds to Boston and New York. It is the intention, we understand, of Prince Roland to write an account of his present tour through Canada and the United States.

Prince Roland is not, as is erroneously supposed, a descendant of Napoleon Bonaparte. He is descended from Lucien, a younger brother of Napoleon.

## Supreme Court.

TUESDAY, June 13.

The Supreme Court met at Summerside this forenoon, Chief Justice Sullivan presiding.

The Grand Jury is made up as follows: W McN Simpson, Lot 18, foreman; Geo. H Gardiner, Miscouche; Bennet Haywood, Lot 5; Geo. Robins, Lot 36; James Higgins, Summerside, Benj. Webster, Lot 28; Elisha Wright, Summerside; John Moreshead, Lot 8; J F McNutt, Darnley; Francis Gallant, Lot 1; David Smith, Lot 11; Wm T Reid, Alberton; R Chaisson, Lot 1; J S McNeill, Lot 4; Geo Bollum, Lot 10; Ed Proctor, Lot 19; Wm Anderson, St Eleanors; Jas A McNeill, Summerside; Roderick McLean, Lot 15.

The case of John A. Brace & Co. vs. Geo. P. Shaw, an absent debtor, was first called, and was before the Court at recess;

There are several absent debtor cases and some Scott Act appeals to be heard, but there are no criminal cases.

The sessin will likely be a short one.

---

MONDAY night's meeting of our "Reform" City Council was the breezliest yet held. So lively was it that the organs which shouted loudest for "reform" characterise the closing scenes as disgraceful, and refrained from portraying them for their readers. If the World's Fair managers chance to hear of the existence of such a model lot of City Fathers, their presence at Chicago will surely be secured. But really could we spare them?

## FARMERS COLUMN.

### General Management of Farm Stock.

C. H. EVERETT, BEFORE THE WISCONSIN FARMERS' CONVENTION.

However much we may perfect ourselves in the science of breeding and feeding the fact still remains that if further care and management be ignored our efforts will avail us nothing; for how long will it take to reduce the 300-lb. dairy cow, by exposure and rough treatment to the level of the scrub? Without method, thought, skill and patience in the care bestowed everything on the farm, from the chicken to the farmer himself, will degenerate.

Grass, perhaps, forms the most perfect single ration known to the feeder, and during five or six months of the year the pasture is the home of the stock but too often we find stock that have no other place on the farm for seven or eight months of the year. I know of men who never shut the gate that connects the pasture and yard; the animals are allowed free access to the pasture at all times; and the observing man will often see poor stock wandering over the pastures in March and April in search of a spear of grass; while many of our farmers who are not in the habit of following such methods with their stock will turn to grass two or three weeks too soon if they happen to be short of hay and it is a trifle high in price. When pastures are so treated there is never any feed and the stock is always poor. Many pastures contain no shelter, not even a tree to protect the stock from the sun; and more than this—I have seen cattle stand in stagnant pools of water to get away from the heat and flies, and they were forced to drink the same impure filthy water or go without.

I might follow this kind of a farmer to his winter care of stock.—with cold stables, poor and insufficient feed, and a hole in the ice for a water supply—but time will not permit nor do you care to hear it.

The first essential to success in the animal industry is good stock. Every farmer must decide for himself how much and what kind of stock he will carry. The amount will depend upon the situation of the farm, the nature of the soil, climate, water facilities, and other contingencies that must be studied. Whatever the stock the best is the cheapest always. The power of assimilation is greater in the well-bred animal and through this enhanced power to assimilate and convert food to the use intended the well-bred animal has the advantage over the scrub. Cattle should have flush pastures. Clover and legumes are favorite foods for swine. Sheep, like the horse, prefer rather short pastures of diversified grasses. Stock should not be turned to pasture in the spring until the grass is four to six inches high; then the grass has become firmly rooted and a good sod is formed which will further protect the tender grass roots. There is also more nutriment in the more mature grass and a less amount is required by the animal, causing less injury to the pasture, for the better the feed the less tramping is done in the early part of the season. A pasture so treated will, unless overstocked or severe drouth sets in, remain good through the season.

Pastures should never be overstocked. It not only injures the pasture but lessens the profits to be derived from the business. Better dispose of a few head and give the balance better feed and care, for nowadays it is only the best of any kind that pays a profit. Stock should be provided with shelter when in pasture, if nothing more than a few trees. If there is no shelter of this kind cheap sheds should be erected. Without protection of some kind during the hot months animals often suffer greatly.

Good pure water is all important. No animal ever thrived without pure water in abundance, and the man who will force his animal to drink from a mud-hole should have some of the same death-dealing liquid poured down his own throat. Stock should have free access to salt. I have a couple of strong boxes in the pasture that are kept partly filled with salt.

To the stock-breeder and feeder, and especially to the dairyman, the question of forage plants to tide over summer drouths and the preparation of some succulent food for winter use is of prime importance. Fattening stock cannot be kept thriving during July and August on pasture alone, except when we have continued rains and cool weather to hold the pastures flush, and the milch cow will always shrink. The want may be fairly met with rye, oats and peas, sweet corn, Yankee corn, millet, etc. Silage is an essential aid for cattle and sheep in winter, fed in connection with other food, and especially so for cows giving milk. I always manage to have a sufficient amount to carry the stock through until the pastures are flush. As fall advances and the grass becomes less succulent especially after the first hard frost or two, unless special care is exercised the stock will shrink in flesh or milk. The successful feeder will watch his animals closely at such times and be ever ready to keep up the condition by adding or increasing the grain ration. We should always remember that it costs money to put on a pound of grain and it is not good economy to allow the animal to ever shrink in flesh. The man who feeds from birth and keeps his stock growing constantly until ripe for the market makes the most profit, and it is well known to the practical feeder that the older the animal the less the average gain from birth and the greater the cost of production.

In fattening steers I prefer to begin feeding grain in the fall while the cattle are yet on grass, gradually increasing the feed as they go into winter quarters.

The main essentials of a good stable are light, warmth, and ventilation. The cow and hog require warm quarters; the horse and sheep require less warmth, but should have dry quarters at all times. I find but one objection to basement barns for cattle—it is very seldom that you will find such a stable that is well lighted and good ventilation is not as easily obtained as in stables above ground. My idea of a model dairy barn would place it wholly above ground, with cows in two rows the long way of the building. The floor overhead I would have perfectly tight and the sides double-boarded to the second floor, good large windows all round, with ventilators running up the sides of the barn from near the floor. All stock should be fed and cared for with regularity, for feeding much or little, as it may happen, without regard to system or regularity will impair the digestive organs, cause an irregular appetite, and render the animal at times off feed and out of condition. Such conditions naturally lessen the power of assimilation and cause disarrangement of the whole system. Especially is this true at this time of the year, when we are feeding the more concentrated and less easily digested foods. In order that we may become intelligent feeders of live stock we must study and understand the composition of feeds. Such knowledge enables the feeder to compound a ration that will produce the desired results with the most economy.

In the management of my dairy herd I arrange to have the most of the cows fresh in milk in September and October, with a few in April to maintain the quality of milk. It is my aim to so feed and care for the cows that there will be no shrinkage in the produce. I feed heavy—to the full limit of the cow's capacity to convert the food to milk. I feed and milk at stated times, use the stanchion with slatted floors, and bed liberally with straw. My cows never drink ice-water. I give them salt once a day, do not consider exercise at all necessary, and keep them closely confined to stables in cold or stormy weather.

I keep nothing but pure-bred swine, having learned from experience that a well-bred hog will make more pork from a given amount of feed than will the hog with little or no breeding. Food for bone, muscle, and rapid and healthy growth. Skim-milk, wheat shorts, oats and peas, clover and blue grass are the most essential foods for growing swine. Like the cows, my hogs never get any ice-water. I provide warm dry quarters for winter, not allowing more than ten to nest together, and changing the bed twice a week.

---

ERRATA.—In Messrs. Geo. Carter & Co's., ad. in the second paragraph, second line, read, "fifty per cent over the cost etc.," in place of "fifty per cent on the cost."

# OVER THE WIRES.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Failures for the week reported to Dun and Russell are 27 in Canada against 24 last year. Bradstreets report 36 failures in Canada this week against 34 in the like week last year.

MONTREAL, June 9.—Pierre Dufour, one of the firemen who were injured at Monklands yesterday, died to-day, being the third member of the brigade to fall a victim to duty in the last three months. The rev. ladies of the congregation will rebuild at once upon a different but quite as large a scale. They estimate their loss at three quarters of a million dollars.

MONTREAL, June 8.—An important private letter was received here to-day from Sir John Thompson which will likely be the cause of deferring the proposed demonstration which the conservative clubs were thinking of tendering the premier upon his return from his arbitration labors. It is understood that Sir John considers it better to postpone such a reception on account of the judicial character of the work in which he has been engaged.

TERREBONNE, Que., June 9.—Thirty years ago three fast friends attended the old Terrebonne college, their name being Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, Louis Oliver Taillon, and Alphonse Desjardines. The first named is now governor of Quebec; the second prime minister of the same province; and the third mayor of Montreal. Upon the governor's return from Paris, citizens of this county will tender a reception to these three distinguished sons.

GRAND PRE, N. S., June 9.—A sad accident occurred on the back road near Grand Pre this morning. Mrs. Henry Fuller, a middle aged woman, was burning rubbish in her yard, when her cotton dress caught fire and she was in flames in a moment. She ran towards a neighbor's, and was met by two or three who did their best to save her. Her clothing was torn off and she was rolled on the ground and finally carried to her house. She was terribly burned, and died to-night.

MONTREAL, June 11.—Another disastrous fire took place yesterday afternoon near the city, and before the flames were through with their work the parish church of Longuepoint, built in 1724, the priest's house and four smaller buildings were as good as destroyed. The brigade from the city was called down, but little could be done to save the property. The church was valued at $60,000, comprising some fine old paintings; the presbytery $6,000, and the other houses a few thousands more. There was insurance on the church for $2,200.

MONTREAL, June 7.—There was an interesting ceremony this afternoon at the Board of Trade rooms where Solicitor General Curran presented the testimonials to the crew of the S. S. Lake Huron, for saving twelve men from the wreck of the Yarmouth bark Kate Cann, while in a sinking condition, 400 miles east of the Irish coast, last January. The dominion government through Mr. Curran, presented Captain Casey with a binocular glass, first officer Evans, with a gold watch, fourth officer Roberts, with a silver watch, carpenter Squire, with a silver watch, and seamen Moore, Romayne and Horan, each with a silver watch.

BUCKINGHAM, Que., June 7.—It is a week since Miss Lesage was married here to a man named Jackson, and all went well for three days after the wedding, when a friend called upon the happy couple and happened to remark that Wm. Ford, who was the chief actor in a murder at Templeton in 1887, and who was supposed to have been burned to death with his victim, was still alive and well in Montana. It appears that the murdered woman was at sister to Mrs Jackson and the latter was so worked up over the news just received that she at once lost her reason and died after four days' prostration. The date of the poor woman's death is exactly one week later than that of her marriage.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Edwin Booth, the eminent tragedian, died this morning. For the past eleven weeks he had been very ill, and several times was thought to be dying, but on each occasion he rallied and hopes were entertained by his friends that he might recover. Mr. Booth had been miserable for years, and when a stroke of paralysis came his system was not in a condition to bear it. Edwin Booth was born near Baltimore in 1833. He was a son of Junius Brutus Booth, and was trained for the dramatic profession. He excelled in tragedy, and especially in Shakespeare's characters of Othello, Hamlet, Shylock, Richard III., and Iago. He performed with great success in the United States, Europe, Australia and the Sandwich Islands.

LONDON, June 9.—The Canada club dinner was held last night. Sir Charles Tupper made a strong speech upon the question of the Canadian national policy. He defended the policy Canada is pursuing because of her peculiar situation in regard to competition. The conditions which Sir John Lubbock and others attributed to the Dominion when they criticised her fiscal policy, were not fairly put. Hon. John S. Hall, treasurer of the province of Quebec, followed. He took up some of the recent English attacks upon French Canada, which have been thrust forward in the parliamentary home rule debates, and in other ways. Hall declared that the overthrow of the corrupt Mercier administration was about as effective a reply as could be made to the attacks on the honesty of the French people in his province. In no part of Canada, he continued, did blood run in veins more loyal than in the grand old province of Quebec.

MONTREAL, June 8.—The ladies of the congregation of Notre Dame suffered a terrible loss to day in the destruction by fire of their church and mother house at Monklands, the former home of Lord Elgin, when that nobleman was governor of Canada. The fire broke out at one o'clock and burned seven hours, the entire edifice being destroyed. The sisters estimate their loss at half a million dollars. The amount insured is only $102,000, which is divided between the Royal, Liverpool and London and Globe, and North British and Mercantile. Happily the convent was saved and parents throughout Canada need have no misgiving as to the pupils' safety. There were, in fact, no fatalities, and the Villa Maria convent will go on as before. There were some three hundred nuns in the community and fifty in the infirmary, but all were saved without accident. The Congregation of Nuns purchased the property years ago from the Monk estate for a few thousand pounds, and this morning they would have valued their property at one million dollars.

## A GHASTLY FIND.

PETITCODIAC, N. B., June 7.—A startling discovery was made this afternoon on the farm of one Alex. Elliott, of Buckley Settlement, about two miles from Anganace station. As Mr. Elliott was cleaning up a block of land he suddenly came upon the skeleton of a man. Every vestige of clothing, etc. was decomposed with the exception of his boots. The skull was separated from the body and scattered around. In the immediate vicinity of the skeleton was found a number of gold, silver and copper coins amounting to over fifty dollars. The remains are supposed by some to be those of a schoolmaster by the name of Cusack, who some twenty-five or thirty years ago was supposed to have been lost in the woods on his way from Butternut Ridge to Grenhill, a distance of about eight miles.

---

THE Citizen's Band gave one of their popular concerts in Queen Square Gardens last night. They perform there again to-night.

---

WE regret to learn that Mr. James P. Duffy of Fort Augustus, lost a valuable percheron mare last Tuesday. She received a stab in the leg this spring and the wound was dressed with carbolic acid. It is thought blood poisoning set in, resulting in death. The mare was valued at $130.00.

## News in Brief.

A fire started in the business portion of Fargo, N. D., on Wednesday and raged for about 24 hours. Insurance men estimate the loss on insured property at $2,500,000. Many lives were lost, and 5,000 are homeless.

The marine debartment has received a beautiful gold watch awarded by the Emperor of Germany to Capt. F. W. Gormley of the Nova Scotia schooner Severn, in recognition for services rendered the Hamburg schooner Pollux on January of last year. The watch has the royal coat of arms of Germany engraved on the case and raised medallion of the Emperor. It is beautiful and costly.

Sir William Dawson will retire next week from the principalship of McGill university, and he will it is said, be given an annuity by the institution. If a McGill man is chosen it will be probably Vice-President Johnson, yet the new principal may be chosen outside the university.

After this year fifty-one bands of Indians in the territories at present exempt, will be required to observe the game laws. This action is necessary owing to the rapid depletion of game. The order applies to fully two-thirds of the treaty Indians.

The Government cutter Vigilant captured the United States' seiner Lesra H. Giles, of Gloucester, while cruising down the Nova Scotia coast from Cape North on Saturday. The schooner was fishing within two miles of the shore. The vessel was taken to North Sydney.

A special from Pueblo, Mexico, says: The most disastrous storm that has ever visited that part of Mexico, is reported from the town of Puachmetta. The entire town was destroyed Friday, every residence and building in the place being swept away by the terrific wind. 2000 people are homeless and 300 were injured. The storm also destroyed the crops of several sections.

## Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, June 6.—In the house of commons to-day, J. G. Butcher, conservative, moved to amend the home rule bill in such a manner as to prevent the Irish legislature from enacting conservative laws in refrence to the crimes of conspiracy, combination, unlawful assembly, rioting and crime against the person.

Irish Chief Secretary Morley said that nothing would be surer to promote friction between Great Britain and Ireland than the adoption of such an amendment. Mr. Butcher's amendment was rejected by a vote of 318 to 276.

Sir Henry James, liberal unionist, offered a motion to the effect that among the power reserved from the Irish legislature should be the power of dealing with sedition.

Home Secretary Asquith opposed the motion on the ground that there might be sedition against the Irish government, and therefore the Irish legislature ought to have power to deal with such sedition. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 304 to 255.

LONDON, June 7.—In the House of Commons to day Irish members of both factions took ground against any further yielding to the enemies of home rule. Sir John Broderick, financial secretary to the war office in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, offered an amendment to prevent the Irish Legislature from dealing with the question of immigration and the rights of aliens and from exercising the right to expel aliens from the country. The Government finally accepted the amendment, Irish Chief Secretary Morley suggesting that it could be met by inserting the word "aliens" after "alienage" in sub-section 6 of clause 3.

Sir John Broderick assented to Mr. Morley's suggestion, whereupon Mr. Timothy Healy (Nationalist) earnestly protested. Mr. Healy said the proposed amendment might cause great embarrassment to the Irish Government. For instance, the work house at Cork was constantly charged with pauper aliens from America. With the amendment about aliens adopted, the Irish Government could take no steps to abate the evil.

Mr. Thomas Sexton (Nationalist) spoke against the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone appealed to the Irish members not to oppose the amendment, as it merely insured that Imperial obligations should be confined within Imperial control.

The amendment carried by 318 to 139. The Irish Nationalists and many Liberals voted against the Government, while all the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists supported the Government.

The words "as such" were also inserted after some further discussion, so that the sub-section now provides that the Irish Legislature is debarred from legislating in respect to "treason, treason felony, alienage, aliens as such, or naturalization."

Mr. L. H. Courtney, Liberal-Unionist, moved to expunge the trade and quarantine restriction in sub-section 7 of clause 3.

Mr Gladstone opposed the amendment. He admitted that there was a large demand in Ireland for the control of external trade, but the Irish members of Parliament accepted the clause. Mr. Parnell had once mentioned the prospect of Ireland adopting the protective policy, but he withdrew that suggestion in accepting the home rule bill of 1886. Public opinion in Ireland endorsed his course. (Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain said that whether desirable or otherwise it would be the inevitable consequence of home rule that Ireland would control external trade.

Discussion ended by the closure, and Mr. Courtney's amendment was negatived without a division.

---

THE Carroll arrived from Boston about 11 o'clock last night. Her passengers were: Annie Farquharson, Mrs. M. B. Jose, Mary C. Campbell, Mrs. M. McIntyre, Mary M. Manning, Annie Crossmar, Louise do, Laura Ross, Jessica McRae, Florence McDonald, Mrs. Geo E Babcock, Eddie do, Flora A. McLean, Christy A. do, Mrs. Boyce, Ed. Sawtelle, Mrs. Worcester, Mary McLeod, Mrs. Charles Smith, Miss Breckenridge, Mrs. Ami Wall, Maggie McCarroll, Mrs. E. Campbell, W. B. Grave, E. Campbell, M. Reaves, James George, M. Griffin, Jno. Kennedy, Neil Currie, Frank Auld, Frank Van Buskirk, Mamie Brown, Mary Nicholson, Geo. W. Whitten, Ella Caruthers, Nellie Mallin, Willie Douse.—38.

---

Italy expends every year $66,000,000 for her soldiers.


GRAND

# Business Excursion.

## 13th, 14th & 15th JUNE.

### Three Days.

RETURN tickets to Charlottetown, good to return either of the three days, can be procured at any station on the P. E. I. R.

### Are You Coming?

If you are, just see the Bargains we are offering in Dress Goods, Mantles and Millinery.

STANLEY BROS.,
BROWN'S BLOCK.

---

# W. A. WEEKS & CO

## Wholesale & Retail Dry Goods

Is now looked up to by people all over the Island as the cheapest store in Charlottetown. They keep only the best goods and if you want anything in Black and Colored Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Gents Furnishings, you can save money by buying your Dry Goods at

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

---

# Mark Wright AND Co

(LIMITED)
—ARE GIVING—
GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
FURNITURE.

---

## There is Nothing that Fits a Man Like His Skin.

Next to that his linder, next to that clothing made by D. A Bruce. We have a bewildering array of cloths from the best manufactures to select from.

If you never had the pleasure of wearing a garment made by us, give a trial order and you will be pleased with price and workmanship.

If you want a hat or anything in men's wear remember we have the newest shapes and best value in the city.

Readymade clothing of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE; better value than imported suits at $6.75 and upwards.

D. A. BRUCE,
MERCHANT TAILOR

---

# A Reward offer for Cash

and payable to the party presenting the article inquired after in EXTRA DISCOUNT SALE.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.,
Kensington,

---

They have been considering the advisability of rewarding their many friends and customers for their extended patronage in the past years, and have decided to give them an

## EXTRA DISCOUNT SALE FOR CASH

or the next few weeks as a reward for their past favors and as they have a larger stock of Men's Laced and Lon Boots, Ladies Boots of the newest styles, Children's Boots—special lines—than they wish to have at stock taking, they will give an exceptional discount for Cash.

Also the Ladies Dress Goods of every material and pattern and trimmings to match, will come within the scope of the EXTRA DISCOUNT SALE PRICE.

All other winter and spring goods will suffer the same fate for the next few weeks for SPOT CASH. Bring your CASH and get your CHOICE of the benefit reward.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE, KENSINGTON