

# The Charlottetown Herald.

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**The Charlottetown Herald**  
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Every Wednesday  
—BY—  
Moran & Sullivan, Editors  
and Proprietors,  
119 QUEEN ST. W. AND LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1866.  
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**North British and Mercantile**  
FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
119 QUEEN ST. W. AND LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1866.  
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ESTABLISHED 1866.

**Pale Faces**  
show Depleted Blood, poor  
nourishment, everything  
bad. They are signs of  
Anemia.

**Scott's  
Emulsion**

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil,  
with hypophosphites, en-  
riches the blood, purifies the  
skin, cures Anemia, builds  
up the system. Physicians, the  
world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes  
Beware of cheap imitations.

**FARMER'S COLUMN**

**Steaming Feed for Cattle.**  
After giving a correspondent of  
the Breeder's Gazette some instructions  
as to the making of a box for steaming  
feed for Cattle, Prof. W. A.  
Henry, of the Wisconsin Experimental  
Station thus discourses on  
that subject:

pumpkins by themselves as a crop,  
and have gathered from this acre  
thirty-five two-horse loads, each  
quite equal to a ton. The average  
yield from the hills, placed seven  
feet apart, was five to the hill. This  
will make not less than 800 to the  
acre, and the average weight is  
fourteen pounds, the whole yield is  
70,000 pounds. I am now feeding  
one pumpkin a day to each cow, and  
soon beginning this feeding of the  
milk has increased an average of  
two quarts to each cow, while the  
butter has much improved in color  
from the deep yellow fish of the  
goats.

"The cows eat them greedily,  
leaving the meal for them, until the  
last shred has been consumed. They  
are chopped in a large feed box by  
a spade, having the edge ground  
sharp, a dozen pumpkins being re-  
duced to slices in three minutes in  
this way. There is an old method  
of cutting roots which I have found  
quite easy and convenient in every  
way for some years past. The in-  
side of the pumpkins, the seeds and  
straw stuff, is all given with the  
rest, and there has been no appearance  
of any increase of urine, and the  
milk is still increasing after two  
weeks of feeding. The cost of this  
crop of pumpkins was less than that  
of an acre of corn, as the harvesting  
was the mere picking up; at the  
most, it is not more than \$5 for the  
whole thirty-five tons. This is the  
cheapest food for cows I have yet  
had. And it is so good, taking the  
testimony of the cows, as it is cheap."

The value of pumpkins for feeding  
cows at the early part of the  
winter is such that a supply of them  
should always be grown for this use.  
They come in most useful at the  
intermediate time between the  
autumn feeding and the dry  
feeding of the winter. Thus they  
feed, as it were, those two seasons  
so closely and with so little inter-  
ference that the milk and butter are  
not diminished in quantity nor  
quality. Pumpkins are far more  
nutritious than is generally supposed.  
Some analysis made by Prof.  
Storer, of the Russy Institute go  
to show that the dry matter of these  
goats is far more nutritious than  
the best kinds of grains.

It is well known that the seeds of  
all kinds of the gourd-tribe are quite  
rich in fat, and they are also very  
rich in albuminoids, and hence are  
of great value for making milk.  
But it is also known that these seeds  
are to some extent stimulative to  
the urinary organs, and, possibly on  
that account, the popular impression  
that they cause a diminution of the  
milk has arisen. But it seems, from  
the experience of this careful dairy-  
man, that this common belief, like  
many others, is not well founded,  
and may be wholly ignored by  
those who desire to make use of this  
easily-grown and really nutritious  
vegetable. It might be said, in ad-  
dition, that the flesh of both the  
pumpkin and squash is quite rich in  
sugar, and of all the carbohydrates  
sugar is the most valuable as a nutri-  
ent.

An Ohio farmer says: "Last  
September I had twelve fine sows  
which had been on clover all summer  
and were in fine condition, weighing  
1,000 lbs. when put in the pen. I  
fed those sows fifty bushels of wheat  
cooked twelve hours before feeding.  
I sold three hogs at \$5.00 per cwt,  
and they weighed 3,000 lbs. A gain  
of 1,000 lbs. at \$5.00 per cwt. would  
give me \$50.00 for fifty bushels of  
wheat, which I would have sold at  
fifty-two cents per bushel, \$26. Now,  
one way or another, it doesn't pay."

A recent writer on poultry says:  
"If you want eggs, get the Leghorn  
family, the black Langshan comes  
over. If for market, the Wyandotte  
or Plymouth Rock are good. If for  
eggs and very fancy show-grounds or  
lawns, get the silver-spangled Ham-  
burgs. The Black Spanish is a fine  
layer, but their legs are blue and  
their feet dark and hard to dress.  
For a white market fowl you cannot  
beat the white Wyandotte, as they  
have pure white feathers and bright  
yellow legs, yellow skin and very  
easily dressed, and very hardy."

The closing ceremony in con-  
nection with Pope Leo XIII's jubilee  
year took place on the 15th and  
consisted of a mass celebrated by  
him in St. Peter's in grand state,  
followed by the Te Deum. Fifty  
thousand tickets were given out for  
this final celebration, and it is esti-  
mated that 50,000 people were pre-  
sent. The entrance of the Pope into  
the church with his cortege was an-  
nounced from the steps by a musical  
band from the silver trumpets, and  
he was enthusiastically cheered by the  
immense multitude. During the  
mass the Pope wore the mitre given  
him by the German Emperor and  
surrounded by the then presented to  
him by Frank, King of Austria-Hungary.

"The closing ceremony was full of  
interest. Very little use of them  
had the other day."

**Worthington's for March.**

The latest number of this excep-  
tionally first-class attractive home  
magazine is one of the best ever  
published; bright, fresh and full of  
entertaining articles, with fine  
work and specially prepared illus-  
trations that add greatly to the  
charm and value of its pages. The  
leading article, entitled "Sons in  
the Snake River Valley," by Prof.  
G. Frederic Wright, of Oberlin  
College, is an account of a trip taken  
for scientific purposes through nearly  
the whole length of this strange and  
desolate region. His way lay  
over the shoulder of the Teton  
mountains which rise to a height of  
over 8,000 feet above the sea, and  
down into the great lava plains that  
stretch for hundreds of miles, with  
here and there the sentinel-like  
cones of long extinct volcanoes.  
Mrs. Livermore's serial, "One of the  
Forty-niners," gains steadily in in-  
terest. Another interesting paper  
of historic value, is that relating to  
the Fate of Aaron Burr's Daughter.  
"The Fate of Aaron Burr's Daughter,"  
throwing light upon what was at  
the time, a most painful mystery.  
The short stories, essays and poems  
are exceptionally good. They are  
always good, in Worthington's, al-  
ways bright and entertaining, while  
the articles in the leading depart-  
ments are of great interest and  
value.

**Lippincott's for March.**

The complete novel in the March  
number of Lippincott's is "A Desert  
Claim," by Mary E. Stokely. It  
is a charming tale of ranch life in  
Northern Colorado. Gilbert Parker's  
serial, "The Trespasser," reaches its  
ninth chapter. "The Innate of the  
Dangers," by W. G. Morrow, is a  
story of uncommon power. Joel  
Chandler Harris, in "The late Mr.  
Watkins of Georgia; His Relation to  
Oriental Folk-Lore," compares a  
certain legend of his own State with  
one of India. In "A Prophet of the  
New World," Anna Katha Meyer  
describes the life of Emma  
Henry Ferguson tells "More about  
Captain Bird," the Confederate  
blockade-runner. John Gilmer Speer  
describes "The Training of the  
Saddle-Horse." Dr. Charles O.  
Abbott writes of "Bos and Back-  
sides," and Charles McIlvaine of  
"The Revolution of Public Roads."  
In "Talks with the Trade," the sub-  
ject of "Literary Medicines" is  
presented. The poetry of the num-  
ber is by Anna Robinson Brown and  
John James Methuen.

**An Animated Newspaper.**

AN OLD MAN READS THE NEWS AND  
TELLS IT TO HIS CUSTOMER.  
"Speaking of queer occupations,"  
said a Fourth street merchant,  
"there is an old fellow down town  
who makes a good living reading  
the newspapers. Of course, every-  
body reads the evening papers, but  
in the rank of business the morning  
papers may get lost in the shuffle.  
The old man gets out of bed at an  
early hour and gets a copy of each  
of the morning papers as early as  
they can be bought. He then reads  
them exhaustively, and by the time  
the business man gets down town he  
has thoroughly mastered all branches  
of the news of the day. He is well  
educated and bright and has a keen  
perception. He then starts out  
dropping in on first one and then  
another of his subscribers, for he lets  
his services by the week, just as a  
newspaper."

"He enters a bank where every-  
body is busy. He knows the likes  
and dislikes of every one of his cus-  
tomers, and he entertains each for  
a few moments with the news of his  
choice, and then with a few passing  
remarks about the general news of  
the day passes on to the next. You  
will find him discussing the silver  
question one moment and rans the  
next." He can tell the time for  
the day and the price of silver. He  
knows the latest in art and litera-  
ture and is thoroughly posted in  
politics. He is a walking encyclopedia.  
He is not only a daily newspaper,  
but a whole file of newspapers, with  
a lightning index. He tells you the  
news of the day, and if asked will  
refresh your memory on past events.  
He is strictly business, and while  
he answers every question asked by  
a subscriber freely, he absolutely  
will not talk to a non-subscriber."

**A Bicycle Railway.**

Last month a notice appeared in  
the Canada Gazette stating that ap-  
plication would be made to parlia-  
ment at the next session for an Act  
to incorporate a company under the  
name of the "Bicycle Electric  
Railway Company of Canada."  
The object of the company, as  
stated in the notice, is "to construct  
equip and operate a bicycle electric  
railway from the city of Winnipeg,  
Manitoba, to the Port of Louisbourg,  
in the County of Cape Breton, Nova  
Scotia, and between any places with-  
in the said points." At the time  
this notice first appeared no one  
seemed to know what the applicant  
meant and people were wondering  
what manner of thing a bicycle rail-  
road could possibly be. The Bicy-  
cle American of the 17th inst.  
threw considerable light on the  
subject, for it gives a detailed ac-  
count of this latest engine of speed.  
We are indebted to its pages for the  
following condensed account of the  
railway. The great object of the  
Bicycle Co. is the attainment, for  
themselves, of a very high rate of  
speed. From twenty-five to one  
hundred or more miles per hour is  
what they hope to attain. As air  
resistance is a great impediment to  
speed the railway was a narrow  
gauge with sharp curves, rounded  
corners and with one set of rails  
upon two wheels, one at each end,  
and travelling upon a single rail.  
The motive power is electricity and  
the current is obtained from a

battery made at once you  
can't get the old fellow to open his  
mouth. Pay him, and he is at your  
service.

"He is strictly business and does  
not regard himself as an entertainer  
on the face of business, nor is he so  
regarded by his customers. He is a  
kindly old fellow who has a smile for  
everybody, and for whom everybody  
has a pleasant word. He does not  
bear tales, but confides himself  
stetely to what is in the paper, and  
thus avoids the responsibility for  
what he might otherwise be able to  
tell."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

**The Bill Withdrawn.**

GLADSTONE WITHDROVE THE EMPLOY-  
ERS' BILL, WHICH THE LORDS  
REJECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—There was a  
notable gathering in the house of  
commons today, it being anticipated  
that Mr. Gladstone would make an  
attack upon the house of lords in  
connection with the recent so-called  
obstruction of legislation as evinced  
by the amendments made by the  
peers to such popular measures as  
the Parish Councils' bill and the  
Bespoy's Liability bill.  
Mr. Gladstone, carefully dressed  
with a flower in his button hole, en-  
tered during the "questions" portion  
of the preliminary proceedings, and  
was loudly and generally cheered.  
Mr. Gladstone in answer to a  
question put by Sir Ellis Ashmead-  
Bartlett, rose and said that there was  
no warrant as yet to recognize the  
Bretonian insurgents as belligerents.  
After the rest of the questions had  
been disposed of Mr. Gladstone,  
amid cheers, moved the discharge  
of the order of the Employers' Li-  
ability bill. The speech in making  
this motion, only lasted fifteen  
minutes. The premier said, during  
the course of his remarks, that he  
was convinced that a large majority  
of the working classes were opposed  
to the scheme of lord amendments, and  
therefore the government had no op-  
tion but to withdraw the bill. The  
radicals showed disappointment at the  
mildness of the speech as it pro-  
ceeded.  
The premier in his mildest tones  
argued against his mildest tones  
amendment, saying that from all  
the evidence presented he thought  
the working people and the friendly  
societies were all subjected to the  
house of lords provisions. The gov-  
ernment believed that the working  
people were the best judges in mat-  
ters which related to their own  
affairs, and if the amendments were  
incorporated in the bill the work-  
men's security would be impaired  
and they would be deprived of all  
the benefits of the bill.  
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, who  
was also cheered, defended the  
house of lords' amendments, claim-  
ing that the working people favored  
them. Continuing, he said he re-  
presented an industrial constituency  
and that he had not received a single  
objection to the amendments. Both  
the unionists and the liberals were  
sent to the house of commons by  
the working classes, upon whose  
support both were dependent.  
The house, by a vote of 225 to 6,  
rejected Mr. Gladstone's motion, and  
adopted Lord Lansdowne's amend-  
ments.

**Charcoal—Its Use and Utility.**

W. K. Grayson, M. D., Florence,  
Texas, in the Texas Sanitarian, says  
that, as a general thing, there is  
less known among the laity and  
public generally about charcoal and  
its uses than any other article that  
is so common and so useful and so  
valuable. Charcoal laid flat on a  
burn causes the pain to abate im-  
mediately; by leaving it on for an  
hour the burn seems nearly healed,  
if it is superficial. Tainted meat,  
surrounded with it, is sweetened;  
stew or soup decomposed, or lead  
matter, it prevents any bad  
odor or stench. Fresh water is pur-  
ified by its use. It is a fine and  
cheap disinfectant, and will sweeten  
offensive air if put in shallow dishes  
around the apartments of the sick.  
It is extremely porous in its minute  
interior that it absorbs and con-  
denses gases rapidly. One cubic  
inch of fresh charcoal will absorb  
about one hundred inches of gaseous  
ammonia. Charcoal forms an un-  
dermined position for malignant  
scars and sores, in cases of what is  
called pruritic fish, it is invaluable.  
It gives no disagreeable odor, cor-  
rodes no metal, hurts no texture,  
injures no color, is a simple and  
safe sweetener and disinfectant. A  
teaspoonful of charcoal in half a  
glass of water will often relieve a  
stomach headache; it absorbs the gas  
and relieves the distended stomach,  
pressing against the nerves which  
extend from the stomach to the  
head. It relieves constipation and  
heartburn.

Among the numerous and varied  
properties of charcoal there is one—  
one, too, of the most wonderful—  
which seems to be inadequately  
recognized, probably from its being  
imperfectly known. It is that of  
being able to condense and store  
away in its pores many times its  
own bulk of certain gaseous bodies,  
which it retains thus compressed in  
an otherwise unchanged state, and  
from which they can be withdrawn.  
A systematic task of examination of  
this subject developed these sur-  
prising results:

Operating with blocks of fine  
boxwood charcoal, freshly burnt, it  
was found that by simply placing  
such blocks in contact with certain  
gases they absorbed them in the  
following proportions:

Ammonia	.....	30	volumes
Hydrogen sulphide	.....	15	"
Hydrogen cyanide	.....	15	"
Hydrogen chloride	.....	15	"
Hydrogen bromide	.....	15	"
Hydrogen iodide	.....	15	"
Carbonic acid	.....	15	"
Carbonic oxide	.....	15	"
Oxygen	.....	15	"
Nitrogen	.....	15	"
Oxidized Hydrogen	.....	15	"
Hydrogen	.....	15	"

It is this amazing absorptive pro-  
perty that renders of so much value a  
compressive slight sprinkling of  
charcoal over dead animal matter  
as a preservative of the escape of the  
odors arising from decomposition.  
A dead dog was placed in a box in a  
warm place and covered with char-  
coal to the depth of between two  
and three inches; no odor or smell  
was emitted during several months,  
after which time on examination  
showed that nothing of the animal  
remained but the bones and a por-  
tion of the skin. To the large ab-  
sorption of oxygen over the nitrogen,  
in the atmosphere, which was absorbed  
by the charcoal, and which then  
rendered harmless the various  
vapors given off by the carcass as  
they were being absorbed, it is due  
owing to the fact, as above  
stated, and the further fact of the  
absorption never becoming saturated.  
For the sake of experiment on the  
value of charcoal for storing organs  
placed in a box one cubic foot of

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.  
**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

head where a conductor runs be-  
tween two wooden rails. As the  
cars run on a single rail, the wooden  
ones, just referred to, are made use  
of for the purpose of keeping the  
car in an upright position. The  
engineer in charge has full control  
over the speed of the car. The  
cars are made up in compartments  
similar to those in use in England.  
The peculiar arrangement of the  
charcoal prevents shaking, and thus  
affords the passengers considerable  
comfort. There is already a line of  
this railway in course of construction  
across Long Island from Ballston  
to the South. A most curious feature  
twenty four people will weigh six  
tons, and the trailing car seating  
fifty people will weigh three tons.  
The cars are 51 feet long, 4 wide  
and 7 high. The construction of a  
railway on this principle is said to  
be very cheap. The headquarters of  
the company are at Patchogue in  
Long Island.

**Lenten Changes.**

THE MEANING OF "COLLATION," AND  
HOW IT CAME ABOUT.  
The Christians of former days  
pertook, as we have said before,  
of but one repast each day, and this  
repast, from which all succulent  
viands were retrenched, was never  
eaten until after Vespers, that is to  
say in the evening. Under Louis  
XII and Francis I this usage was  
much changed, for the Bishop of  
Paris allowed this repast to be eaten  
at noon. So considerable a change  
was not effected all at once; it came  
on only by degrees, and the Church  
was at length compelled to tolerate  
it. This change in the hour of the  
repast produced another with re-  
gard to the taking of but one meal a  
day. Among the Latins they began  
to dispense with it by allowing  
themselves to drink towards even-  
ing to allay the thirst which fasting  
occasioned.

Towards the end of the eleventh  
century the monks conceived that  
they ought to take a small piece of  
bread with what they drank in the  
evening, but as they did not wish  
that this should make them waste  
their time, they had their evening  
lectures in the refectory, instead of  
in the hall of the chapter, and they  
termed it going to collation, from  
the Latin name of the conference of  
the Holy Fathers. Thus the term  
"collation" was, as it were, imper-  
ceptibly transferred from the lec-  
tures at the conference to this light  
evening repast, and it was soon  
used in the same sense by the world  
at large, when the secular clergy,  
finding that this frugal repast some-  
what mitigated the rigors of the  
fast, considered it expedient to imi-  
tate the monks in this respect. How  
many good Catholics there are who  
rigidly adhere to the collation dur-  
ing Lent and who have not the  
slightest idea of the etymology of  
the word.—Pittsburg Catholic.

INFORMED TO WORKMEN.  
Articles, mechanical and laboring men  
are liable to sudden accidents and injuries,  
as well as painful curbs, stiff joints and  
lameness. To all these troubles we would  
recommend Hagar's Yellow Oil, the  
handy and reliable pain-killer, for external  
and internal use.

THE BEST TONIC.  
Milburn's Quinine Wine is the best tonic  
for weakness, debility and lack of strength.  
It is an appetizing tonic of the highest  
merit.



Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless  
A Complete Cure by HOGAN'S  
BARK-PHOSPHATE.  
This is from Mr. M. D. Jordan, a re-  
tired farmer, and one of the most re-  
spected citizens of Oregon Co., N. Y.  
"I have been weak and I had several of the  
above troubles, and have been treated with  
Liver and Kidneys  
I had been weak and I had several of the  
above troubles, and have been treated with  
Liver and Kidneys  
I had been weak and I had several of the  
above troubles, and have been treated with  
Liver and Kidneys

**Hogan's Sarsaparilla**  
I had been weak and I had several of the  
above troubles, and have been treated with  
Liver and Kidneys  
I had been weak and I had several of the  
above troubles, and have been treated with  
Liver and Kidneys  
I had been weak and I had several of the  
above troubles, and have been treated with  
Liver and Kidneys

**Calendar for February, 1894.**

Day of the Month	Moons	High Water	Low Water
1st	11:00	10:00	10:00
2nd	11:00	10:00	10:00
3rd	11:00	10:00	10:00
4th	11:00	10:00	10:00
5th	11:00	10:00	10:00
6th	11:00	10:00	10:00
7th	11:00	10:00	10:00
8th	11:00	10:00	10:00
9th	11:00	10:00	10:00
10th	11:00	10:00	10:00
11th	11:00	10:00	10:00
12th	11:00	10:00	10:00
13th	11:00	10:00	10:00
14th	11:00	10:00	10:00
15th	11:00	10:00	10:00
16th	11:00	10:00	10:00
17th	11:00	10:00	10:00
18th	11:00	10:00	10:00
19th	11:00	10:00	10:00
20th	11:00	10:00	10:00
21st	11:00	10:00	10:00
22nd	11:00	10:00	10:00
23rd	11:00	10:00	10:00
24th	11:00	10:00	10:00
25th	11:00	10:00	10:00
26th	11:00	10:00	10:00
27th	11:00	10:00	10:00
28th	11:00	10:00	10:00

**London House!**  
Sale of Remnants.  
ENDS OF  
Prints,  
Dress Goods,  
Silks,  
Ribbons,  
Laces,  
Embroideries,  
Tweeds.

**HARRIS & STEWART**  
LONDON HOUSE.  
LOW PRICES!

**Shovels, Forks, Axes,  
Handles, Horse Shoes,  
Horse Nails, Bar Iron,  
Sleigh-shoe Steel, Diston's  
Cross Cut Saws, Diston's  
Files and Raps, Cart and  
Truck-wagon stock, Hubs,  
Spokes, Rims, Axles, Gal-  
vanized Iron Well Buckets.**

**Dr. T. C. Robins,**  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
OFFICE—Prince Street, Opposite  
St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Mar 1st '93

**C. M. B. A.**  
DIRECTORY.  
Branch 214, Alberton.  
Branch 215, Summerside.  
Branch 216, Charlottetown.

**SHORT AND SWEET.**  
JOHN McLEOD & CO.  
Merchants

**FENNER & CHANDLER**  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

**REBUILT**  
MAY, 1893

**REBUILT**  
MAY, 1893