THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1894.

The Vigilant wants wind, and plenty of the article, to get ahead. It was always erroneously supposed that Americans could beat anything out with their fund of cheek.

The local machine has its tax gatherers already up And they will be soon doing. Like hounds in the leash they are waiting to be released to do their master's bidding. He is a brand new institution, this latest official, and we fear the people will relish him just about as much as does the hare his unrelenting pursuer.

President Pollock is anxious to have the name of the Halifax Presbyterian College changed to Columba College, in honor of the Irish missionary who first preached the gospel to the Scottish people. Let us hope that the institution will one day teach the same religious truths as those once expounded by the zelous missionary.

Parliament prorogued Monday. But a corporal's guard of members was present to receive their official dismissal. It was a long session, but much practical legislation was enacted. We all know the cause of its length, although the grits point to the other side. It is always the case of "the other fellow" with them. But a glance at the pages of Hansard shows that the other fellow wasn't in it for long-winded speeches, and it is those that cause a protracted session.

A noteworthy fact during the recent troubles in the States was that the Catholic press of the country almost invariably sided with the cause of labor. Of course the outrages of the strikers were deprecated, but the justice of their cause was upheld. The Catholic Church is about the only institution that rightly understands the dignity of labor, and recognizes the right that irrevocably belongs to those who toil. Leo XIII's encyclical on the "Condition of Labor" has done much to intensify this sentiment.

Twenty banks and eighty leading busines houses of Chicago have despatched a telegram to the House of Representatives at Washington demanding that the pending tariff legislation be terminated at once. If the same forces could devise ways and means to make these chambers speedily carry out the behests of the people they would do an incalculable amount of good to the country. The people have pronounced themselves overwhelmingly in favor of tariff reform, and the men who delay its adoption should not be tolerated.

Mr. Laurier and Mr. Davies intend visiting Manitoba and the Northwest early this autumn. Neither of them has ever been further west than Ontario. The C. P. R. will carry them on their westward flight. They will thus have ample opportunity to see the vast and fertile extent of country this gigantic work was the means of throwing open to the world, and also to note the mendacity of the statement of a former great man in the party concerning it. Not only has the C. P. R. made enough to pay for its axle grease, but it is also in a position to give Mr. Laurier and his party free passes to the most western end of the Dominion, with a free passage to the Orient thrown in, if the political evangelists see fit to visit China and Japan to drum up recruits for their party.

Late T. P. Gorman.

The news of the death of the Mr. Thomas P. Gorman, editor of the Ottawa Free Press, was heard by the press of Canada with genuine regret He was one of the ablest and most vigorous writers of the little band that moulds Canadian public opinion. His place among the journalists of the country was in the front rank, and there he was looked upon as one of the cleverest. As a bulwark to his party he had few equals; and to his too great desire to further its cause may in a great measure be attributed his premature demise. He did more than one man's share of labor, but nevertheless he did it well. The silencing of his ready, trenchant pen will be severely felt by the party whose course he so earnestly labored to justify.

Mr. Gorman may be said to have died in harness. Only ten days before his death did he take to his bed, although months ago warned by his physician to desist from his literary labors. Finally consumption, superinduced by an attack of grippe three years ago, carried him off at the early age of 38 years. He was also affected with heart trouble. He was born near Biddeford in this province, and received his education in the public schools. He learned his first lessons in journalism in the old New Era office, in this city. Becoming a full fledged typo he next joined the staff of the Summerside Progress and latterly became its editor. Leaving his native province he became connected with the Montreal Herald, first as night editor and afterwards as an editorial writer. He is next found as Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe, which position he occupied for about two years. In 1887 he became editor of the Free Press and continued such up to the time of his death. In addition to his editorial duties he was correspondent for several United States and Maritime Province papers, and also a frequent contributor to several of the leading magazines The July number of the Canadian Magazine received only the other day contains an article from his pen entitled "Papineau and his Home." Combined with the deceased's great grasp of political affairs was a wide knowledge of the history of public men, which he frequently used after the manner of his last contribution to magazine literature. He leaves a wife—*nee* Miss Mary McDonald also a native of this Province—and six children, three boys and three girls, the eldest of the former being a lad of fourteen, to mourn their loss. They have the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends in their sad bereavement.

Mr. Plant Entertained.

Mr. M. F. Plant, manager of the Canada Atlantic and Plant S. S. Line whose steamer Florida, plys between this port and Boston, was entertained Thursday by the Charlottetown Board of Trade. The entertainment was in the form of an excursion, by rail, to Summerside, a drive through the country surrounding the western capital and a dinner at the Clifton House. The object of the affair was to enable Mr. Plant to see the beauties of our Island home and note its great possibilities in the way of becoming one of the chief watering places in America. Mr. Plant being a large shareholder in the company, which is desirous of turning the tide of summer travel in this direction and at the same time wishes to see here accomodation of the very highest order and fully commensurate with the tastes of the class of tourists that may be induced hither, the Board of Trade conceived the idea which was happily accomplished by Thursday's excursion. The energy displayed by the Board on this occasion deserves the highest commendation. It is a progressiveness like this that makes foreign capitalists eager to invest their surplus wealth in enterprises centered where such progressive spirits dwell. Even though the outlook may at first sight appear uninviting, they know that with the co-operation of such enthusiastic, active business men failure is a word to be dismissed altogether from the business deliberations. Many had begun to imagine that the Board of Trade was a dormant institution, one that existed only to annually meet and elect a corps of officers. Thursday's demonstration, however, rudely dispelled all such wanderings. The Board showed itself to be the backbone of the business community, and an organization thoroughly alive not alone to the interests of Charlottetown, but also of the whole province. This fact was most patent to the shrewd business men of Summerside and they were not slow to express themselves upon the point They appreciated the act of the Board in bringing Mr. Plant to their town. It was a re-enactment of the old story of the two birds and the one stone. Besides affording so perspicacious a business man an opportunity of viewing Summerside and its environs it also showed the fraternal relations existing between the capital and her western commercial rival. The possibilities of these kindly feelings were apparent to all. They told of mutual advantages to both whenever and wherever possible. We look forward to much good from the fusion of men so energetic and influential. United action upon their part cannot possibly result in failure. The forces are altogether too potent to admit of one entertaining the thought.

Of the management of the excursion nothing but words of the highest praise can be uttered. More or less impromptu in its nature, owing to circumstances, it nevertheless bore on its face the appearance of long and careful preparation. The refreshments provided en route to Summerside, the drive, and notably the excellent spread set by the Misses Mawley, of the Clifton, tended all to this supposition. The committee upon which the management devolved consisted of the President of the Board, Hon. D. Farquharson, M. P. P., and J T Crockett. They did their work admirably and deserve the highest praise.

The special train carrying the party left here at 11.30 a m. The popular Conductor Kelly was in charge. Those present were: Lieut-Governor Howlan, D J Kane, U. S. Consul, M. F. Plant, New York; C. W. Blenkhorn, travelling freight Agent of the Plant Line, Halifax; J. H. Brock, Winnipeg; W. J. Skynner, Toronto; P. Blake, President of the Board of Trade, Charlottetown; D. Farquharson, Vice President; B W Higgs, Secretary; F H Arnaud, L L Beer, T. Handrahan, S. W. Crabbe, H. Hazzard, W. L. Cotton, F L Hazzard, John McEachern, H C McDonald, M. P. P., D O'M Reddin, Jr., R. B Norton, E H Beer, W D McKay, W C Hobkirk, J T Crockett, James Paton, J Pitbladd, Benj. Rogers, M. P. P., F W Hyndman, W W Clarke, Jas. Warburton, M. D., Ed. Hackett, L B Miller, Dr. S W. Dodd, J. J. Davies C E Robertson, Ch'town, and representatives of the city press. Arriving at Kensington the party was joined by Reuben Tup in and Dr Darrach and later on at Summerside, by R T Holman, John Gaffney, D Rogers, W A Brennan and J H Bell.

At Summerside carriages were in waiting to drive the party to St. Eleanors. This feature of the excursion was due to the kindness and thoughtfulness of the business men of Summerside. The drive was delightful. A more beautiful route than that selected could not easily be found elsewhere in the province. Everything was seen at its best. Nature and art combined to render the aspect all the more pleasing, and many were the exclamations of praise heard about the beautiful panorama visible on every side. A drive into certain sections of the country at this season of the year leaves impressions not easily obliterated. The excellent spread prepared by the Misses Hawley was favorably commented upon. P Blake, President of the Board of Trade presided, having on his right the Lieut-Governor and on his left Mr. Plant. Justice done the aching void within the postprandial exercises began. And they were most felicitous in their tones. For the nonce reciprocity—sentimental only of course—existed between our province and the United States, and the time when it would become a reality ardently wished for. Mr. Plant expressed himself as greatly pleased and thanked those instrumental in getting up the excursion for the honor done the company he represented He was most favorably impressed with P. E. Island, and promised that its beauties and the hospitality of its people would not be forgotten by him wherever it was possible to say a word that would enure to her benefit. He would report to the stockholders the honor that had been paid them through their representative, and hoped that closer relations would result to the satisfaction of all. It was the aim of his company to give us a good service, and all they asked was to be judged on their merits.

The toast list, and the names of the responders, was as follows:

The Queen.

The President of the United States—U. S. Consul Kane and Consular Agent Gaffney.

The Governor-General—Lieut-Governor Howlan.

The Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislature—Hon D Farquharson, B Rogers, H C McDonald and D Rogers, ex-M. P. P.

Our Guest—Mr. Plant.

The Press—Messrs. Cotton, McDonald, Brennan, Bell and Sullivan.

Volunteer toasts were given as follows:

Reuben Tuplin, Esq—Mr. Tuplin.

The Board of Trade—P Blake.

The Banks of Canada—Messrs. Arnaud Pitbladd and L L Beer.

The Misses Hawley—J J Davies.

The run back to the city was exceedingly pleasant. At the station three lusty cheers were given Supt Unsworth for his courtesy in the official position he occupies.

For Want of Rain.

NEW LONDON, Conn, July 20.—Southern Connecticut is experiencing the severest drought of any year recorded by the New London weather bureau. There has been no rain of value to the crops since May 27. Last month the fall was less than half an inch and this month to date not over a quarter of an inch has fallen. All crops are withering away. The grass is burned brown and no amount of water will revive it. The potato crop will hardly pay for the digging. The hay crop just harvested amounts only to 75 per cent. of the average. Vegetable growers in the towns about New Haven have abandoned hope of realizing half the money expended. Pasturage is scarce, and wells are going dry.

Losses Caused by the Strike.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Now that the railroads are getting their traffic in shape and business is assuming its normal condition, some speculation as the cost of the great strike to the railroads and others in Chicago alone may be interesting. All the general managers can say at present is that they have insufficient data to hazard an opinion that could be relied upon. Urged to make a guess, one of them to-night said she losses on the roads would reach at least $5,000,000, and might go as high as $8,000,000. He declined to permit the use of his name, however, as the father of the random opinion.

It will probably be many weeks before the managers can secure figures for a detailed report. Many things must be taken into consideration. The loss occasioned by suspended traffic will be the largest item, but the destruction of property will be by no means a small one, Nearly 600 Panhandle cars were destroyed in one blaze, and of this number 98 are known to have contained merchandize. It will be necessary to learn from the shipper's invoices just what those 98 cars contained before any computation of loss can be made, and that will take much time.

Medical Society Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Medical Society of this Province was held Thursday, in the old Legislative Council Chamber. Dr. Beer, President of the Association, occupied the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. After routine business such as the receiving of reports from the council, the providing of estimates, passing of by-laws, etc., Dr. Beer, retiring president gave an exceedingly interesting address in the course of which he referred to the progress made in medical science and therapeutics in recent years. Dr. Conroy read a capital paper on "Appendicitis," which was ordered to be published. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President—Dr. McLeod, Brudenell. First Vice-President—Dr. H. D. Johnson, Charlottetown. Second Vice-President—Dr. McIntosh, Vernon River. Third Vice-President—Dr. McNeill, Kensington. Secretary—Dr. S. R. Jenkins, Charlottetown. Treasurer—Dr. Dorsey, Charlottetown. Executive Committee—Drs. Jenkins, Johnson and Warburton. The Society then elected the following as members of the new Medical Council: President—Dr. McLeod. Vice-President—(————) Registrar—Dr. Richard Johnson. Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. R. McNeill. Dr. F. Conroy. Dr. Alexander McNeill. Dr P. McLeod. The Council appointed D. J. McLeod, Superintendent of Education, and Ewan Stewart, Secretary of the City School Board, matriculation examiners. The next meeting will be held at the call of the President.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

LAYING BY THE CORN.

This should be a wholly obsolete practice. It has no justification for the corn is never in a condition to be laid by, that is, that the work on the crop is finished, until the grain has been formed and the plant has reached maturity. As it is said of the sick man, "While there is life there is hope," so with the growing crop, while there is any growth going on something may always be done to advance and improve it. Then when ripeness, which is the death of the plant, comes, the farmers work may be said to be finished. But the common habit of working this most valuable and productive crop three times, or it may be four times by some uncommonly enterprising farmer and mostly in a perfunctory manner as something that has to be done because it is the custom to do it, and to be done and got out of the way as quickly and easily as possible, is the prevailing cause of the low average product of a crop that may be easily increased four times in the yield, and is a sad habit that is to be condemned and abandoned without delay.

Why is the crop worked at all? Some will say because it does not make much growth without it, but the real reasons are rarely ever thought of. That this extremely vigorous plant requires a very large amount of food that can only be released from the soil by frequent and thorough cultivation is hardly ever considered. The prevalent idea is that weeds may detract from the needed supply of food in the soil, and that these must be destroyed, at most when they become too large and numerous; and when the crop shades the ground so as to check the growth of these weeds, the corn is laid by and left to struggle for itself. But this is a great mistake. Plants in a way make their own food. It may exist in a crude condition in the soil, but only those plants that are of active and vigorous growth and are abundantly provided with feeding roots, can procure a supply of nutriment from the soil sufficient for a full maximum yield of product.

The soil may be well supplied with manure or fertilizers, but these are not all that is required. One might put an infant in a cradle with a bag of corn, and leave it in the belief that the child might feed upon the corn and grow and soon be able to go about and find subsistence for itself, as to grow corn by merely filling the soil with raw unprepared food for it. The soil has some function to perform and this includes the preparation of the unavailable and undissolved food, and, as well, such a change of its own substance as will fit it for the use of the plants. And the execution of this function goes on all through the growing season from the first to the last of it. And to enable the soil to fulfil this function it must be made mellow, finely pulverized, opened to the admission of the atmosphere, and enabled to absorb and retain all the moisture possible. And that its ability to do all this may not be expended upon parasites, and diverted to useless products, it must be delivered from weeds.

All this is done by means of continuous cultivation of the soil It is not enough to do this for a month or two months, and then leave the soil to its own resources, but it needs this aid and help as long as it can contribute anything whatever to the growing crop. And when does this ability to contribute cease? Not until the crop has made its last growth, and has passed beyond the need of any more food. Its full maturity alone is the ultimate point of its independence upon the soil for more substance to change into leaf or grain. And if this is true, and every farmer must perceive the truth of it, then the cultivation of a corn crop must be continued until the full maturity of the plants.

Experience proves that this reasoning is abundantly supported by facts. It is not alone with the corn that it is found desirable to continue the cultivation of the crop until the last possible day; but with all other crops grown in the same manner, that is, in rows or hills between which the cultivator may be taken, or the hoe may be used. In fact it is an old story that will bear constant repetition until the practice becomes permanently established. The old Irish farmer whose potato patch excited the admiration and envy of every neighbor had his secret which he never divulged. Careful watching, however, elicited the fact that every Monday morning the shrewd old man began to hoe the crop until it was all worked over thoroughly, made as mellow as an onion bed, and as clean of weeds as the dusty highway Then he simply watched his plants grow while his neighbors amused each other with their blackthorn clubs and mended their broken heads. When the harvest came the well-worked patch turned out many times as much as the best of any others, and finally the neighbors said among themselves, it must be the weekly hoeing that made the big crop.

And thus it was. There was an important scientific fact learned by this example, the drift of which is given above. There was no scientific school then, but accident perhaps, or a rare habit of industry had developed it to this farmer, and there are some to-day that have found out the same thing, and many others that have learned it, while all may and should. The purpose of the cultivation of this and other crops is not to kill the weeds. This is only an incident in the work. It is true it is a necessary thing to do, for the weeds rob the crop of food, but mostly of water which they take from the soil and thus deprive it of the means of conveying food to the roots of the crop. It is a great truth that the supply of water is the measure of the produce of the soil, and a deficiency of water for any crop is an equal deficiency of food, for the food can be conveyed into a plant only by means of the water in which it is dissolved. And so far as weeds take this needed water from the crops they should be removed from the soil. But if there were not a weed in existence the necessity for this constant cultivation would be just the same.

Air is as necessary to a plant as it is to an animal. It is even greatly more so. It has the effect of rapidly decomposing the unavailable food in the soil and making it soluble and useful for the crops. Thus the soil must be kept open and porous, that there may be a constant circulation of air through it. We now know that the roots procure a large quantity of the nitrogen needed by the plants from the soil, and from the air in it. Here is another most important reason why the soil should be kept open for the circulation of air, not for a few days or two or three weeks, but as long as the plants are gathering food But water is equally necessary as air is. A child knows that mellow soil absorbs and holds water more easily than a clod will do. And thus the farmer will hardly need more than a reminder of it here. Therefore the necessity for the continued working of the corn until it is laid by, when it has made its full growth, and has no more need of food. And acting upon the knowledge, the industrious farmer, eager for full pay for his work, will not lay by the corn until the proper time for it has come, which is when growth has ceased or the luxuriant crop closes up the rows.

POINTS ON HAYING.

The extremely wet spring has grounded an abundant hay crop, and if properly gathered and cured the harvest will be a valuable one. While a large crop of good hay is apt to make prices a trifle lower, the extra amount of hay that we gather from each acre more than makes up for any decline in prices. This crop is becoming more important in the farm economy every year and it will pay to give greater attention to it than ever before in its history.

The tendency in many districts is to cut the hay crop either too early or too late, because haying time comes just when other crops demand our attention. There is so much ploughing, hoeing, cultivating and planting required that the hay is apt to be neglected. Now there is less loss to neglect most of the other crops for a week than to let the hay crop take care of itself. There is a time for the grass to be cut, and it should be gathered at that time and not at some other season.

Early cutting of grass to avoid conflict with other work is bad policy. Cutting grass very early means, there is current today an idea that it makes better hay, is also to be deplored. Unless grass reaches its maturity it will not make as good, nutritious hay. It may seem sweeter and juicier, but it does not contain all of the nutritious qualities that should belong to it. Let the grass reach maturity (not over ripeness), and then harvest it as quickly as possible. If necessary cut only half the field at a time, if one part is mature and the other part still very green and young. This very often happens where part of the field is on lower and moister ground, or where one side is very rich soil and the other sandy. A good stand of grass properly cut and cured will bring in a good profit to any farmer. Do not become deluded with the idea that city purchasers do not know good from poor hay. They know so well that they will single out the best every time, and pay a premium on it if necessary to secure it.

On the other hand, late cutting is equally to be avoided. When grass is allowed to turn yellow it is losing its valuable constituents, and every day after that will represent a total loss to the owner. The loss is in two ways The hay will be of a poorer grade, and the future crop will be badly affected by it. The roots of the plants are exhausted more when the stalks are allowed to get over ripe. Early cutting is consequently a benefit unless carried to an extreme. If late cutting is practiced by all means manure the soil so that the injured plants will be better nourished. This will insure a good crop next season. The plants will get a good winter protection over them before the frosts of winter come to nip them.—*A. B. Barrett, in American Cultivator.*

News in Brief.

A bomb exploded Saturday near the British embassy in Rome, but nobody was hurt.

L. Van Knuchnet, late duputy superintendent of Indian affairs, who was superannuated last autumn, is dead.

The presidential election in Brazil resulted in the return of Prudente Jose de Moraes Barros. Manuel Pereira was elected vice president.

Affairs at Bluefields, Nicaragua are in a disturbed condition. The U. S. S. Columbia has been ordered there to protect American interests.

An amendment to the U. S. constitution to make eight hours a legal day's work for manual labor has been introduced by Senator George.

Lega the anarchist, who attempted to kill Premier Crispi has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and three years' police supervision.

The vision of Mr. Gladstone's eye, which was operated upon several weeks ago, is now fairly good. Another slight operation will be necessary.

A number of families have arrived in the Northwest from Texas and intend taking up farms there. They were disgusted with the farming conditions in Texas.

In various sections of the New England States, Friday the mercury registered all the way from 95 to 105 in the shade. Cases of sunstroke and prostration were many.

Advices by steamer from Honolulu say that a republic was proclaimed in the Hawaiian Islands on July 4. Sanford B. Dole is the first president of the new republic.

The U. S. house of representatives by a vote of 137 to 49 has put itself on record as favorable to the election of senators by popular vote instead of by State legislatures.

The Bundesrath has rejected the bill for the repeal of the anti-Jesuit laws in Germany. The sons of Loyola, therefore, must still look upon the fatherland as forbidden ground.

The Chicago butchers continue to return to work at the stock yards. The sheep butchers at Armour's have received an increase of twenty-five cents a day in wages, and four and a half days' work a week is guaranteed them.

W. W. Ogilvie, the flour king, states that the acreage of wheat crop in Manitoba and Northwest will be from three to four million bushels more than last year. Cutting will be general on August 10, if good weather continues, two weeks earlier than last year.

Warrants are being served upon those strikers who interfered with trains carrying U. S. mails. Debs is now in gaol on the same charge. He refuses to take advantage of bail. Additional indictments have been found against him and his associates Howard, Keliher and Rogers.

One result of the colonial conference will be the early shipment of a cargo of paper to Melbourne, Australia. Hon. Simon Fraser has given an order to E. B. Eddy, of Hull, for a supply. Strange, it is to be ship via London, as the charges by the C. P. R. and Canada-Australia line are too high.

Mrs. J. J. Taylor, of Waterbury, Conn., over a month ago sprained her tongue during a fit of laughter. She thought little of the matter until a few days ago, when her tongue began to swell. Some of New York's best physicians have treated her in vain. She has been unable to eat for some days past.

The U. S. house of representatives has passed the bill increasing the penalty for the crime of embezzlement by directors, officers or agents of national banks. It fixes the term of imprisonment for embezzlement of less than $100,000 from five to ten years; embezzlement of more than $100,000, ten to twenty years.

A novel sight in New York state just now is a scissors grinder who has all the machinery required in his line of business fastened to the handle bars of a bicycle. This enterprising grinder goes from town on his wheel, stopping at farmhouses along the route to sharpen knives and scissors, and he does no little amount of business along the way and in each town.

John B. Kingsley, of Forestville, N. Y., recently sold his farm. He received $800 as part payment. The purchaser advised Kingsley to leave the money for the check in the bank. "Not much," said Kingsley, "I don't trust banks these days." He took the money home and placed it in an old teapot on a shelf above the head of his bed. Four nights afterwards he was chloroformed, bound to his bed, and the teapot and money stolen.

In the commons Thursday on the second reading of the bill for the allowance of drawbacks on certain articles manufactured in Canada for use in the construction of the C. P. R., Mr. Mulock moved the three months hoist. The bill was opposed by Charlton, Col. O'Brien and McMullen, and supported by Tarte and Mills. The house divided and sixteen votes were recorded in favor of the free months hoist, while 100, including twenty liberals headed by Laurier and Cartwright, voted against it.

President Cleveland has written a long letter to chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee defining his position in the tariff bill. The President admonishes the house conference to stand firm for free coal and iron ore. The party is pledged to free raw material, and he declared that to accede to the Republican protection in the bill now in conference on these items would be a party dishonor and a party outrage. The senate bill, he says falls far short of being what the great rank and file of the Democratic party demanded.

A cyclone hit a mile wide near Bascomville, N Y, Saturday, and $100,000 damage.

Jas. A. Gouin, postmaster at Ottawa, was knocked down by two men on the street near his own residence Monday night gagged with a handkerchief and robbed. A gold chain and a watch were the chief things lost.

At Williamstown Pa., Thursday evening as a number of miners were bringing horses and wagons out of a colliery, the pulley underneath failed to work. They crashed against the top rock. Five were killed instantly.

The wife of Praima Theoret, a farmer of St. Genevieve, Que., gave birth to triplets, being the second time in five years, besides twins on three occasions. Mrs. Theoret, who is thirty years of age, is the mother of seventeen children.

Callie Richardson, 26 years old, of Crystal lake, a local jumper of considerable note, was killed at Pine Grove, Conn., on Saturday. He jumped from a temporary tower, 120 feet high, into 12 feet of water. He struck on his breast, his body lodging in the mud at the bottom of the pond. Richardson jumped into the same pond on July 4th from a tower, 100 feet high, with success.

W. J. F. Lennar', of Brooklyn, N. Y., has invented a bullet-proof coat which weighs five pounds less than that of the German tailor, Dows, and resists a 45-calibre bullet fired at a distance of thirty feet. He says that the composition of the garment is a secret, containing no metal but a combination of cotton, felt, wood, and a chemical compound partly mineral and partly vegetable. He wants to equip the government vessels with armor of the same material which he claims to be at once lighter and stronger than steel plating.

In the Commons Friday the bill to amend the dominion elections act passed. Its main feature is a provision that the Durocher ballot, the invention of ex-Mayor Durocher of Ottawa, shall be used for dominion purposes. Premier Thompson said the government had an agreement by which, on the payment of $2,500, they might use the ballot, which is patented. He alluded to the fact that since the use of the ballot in Ottawa a spoiled one had been unknown. The plan of the ballot is a circular disc opposite each name, in the centre of which the voter places his mark.

M. Casimir-Perier, the new President of France, is a Protestant, but he should be a Catholic, for his ancestors were members of the true faith. The Boston Republic notes that it was a near relative of his grandfather who founded in America the Society of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. Rose Philippine Duchesne Perier was born at Grenoble in 1769, and died at St. Louis, Mo., in 1852. She was a cousin of Casimir-Perier, the prime minister of Louis Philippe. At the age of twenty-two she became a Sister of the Sacred Heart, and in 1833 she came to America and established the order in this country.

Dr. James Morton, of Pittsburg, tells of the strange case of a man in that city who is under the death sentence for murder and whose physical condition is such that the execution of the sentence will be a somewhat difficult matter, and is causing the authorities no end of trouble. After the man had committed the murder he attempted to take his own life and in doing so cut a terrible gash in his neck. A tube was inserted therein by the physicians and since that time the man has filled his lungs through that medium. The location of the tube below the point where the rope will encircle his neck and, consequently, if the drop should fail to cause dislocation, the man will simply remain suspended in the air, in no danger of death from strangulation. The doctor says the case is attracting much attention and if the crime for which the man is to be hanged had not been of a particularly atrocious character there is no doubt but that his sentence would at least be commuted to life imprisonment.

About People Here and Everywhere.

Dr. Jerome Doiron, Tignish, was in the city Thursday.

Mr. Daniel J. Riley left Saturday morning on a business trip to Boston.

Mr. Joseph Roche arrived here from Boston Saturday evening on a visit to his parents.

Madame de Sartorious was on Monday at Paris elected Mother-General of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

Mr. James Grant, of New York, arrived home Friday on a visit to his father, Mr. Walter Grant, Mill View.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ings have returned from their honeymoon trips abroad.

Sister St. Peter, for the past six years Superioress of the Charlottetown Hospital left yesterday morning for Quebec.

Mr. A. W. Weeks, of W. A Weeks & Co, has gone to the old country to select the firm's stock of fall and winter goods.

Robert S. White, editor of the Montreal Gazette and M. P. for Cardwell, is to be appointed Collector of Customs at Montreal.

Miss Irene Perrez, daughter of the Spanish Ambassador to the West Indies, is the guest of Mrs. Maurice Blake, Davenport.

Rev. Fenlow Alexander, late Dean of the Anglican Cathedral at Fredericton, N B., and Prof. Stockley, of the same place, have at last had the doubts that troubled them cleared away and have both entered the Catholic Church. They were received Monday in the private chapel of the Archbishop's palace at Montreal, His Grace Archbishop Fabre officiating.

Miss Lauretta Hughes, daughter of J. W. Hughes, Esq., formerly of Emerald, now of the Department of Justice, Ottawa, has graduated with high honors from the Newton College Hospital, Mass., taking first place among the graduates. Out of a possible 100 in the examinations she made an average of 97.70 marks. The young lady's many friends in this Province will be glad to hear of her success.

A BEAUTIFUL and costly yacht named the Intrepid and owned in New York arrived here Friday and sailed Sunday morning. The Intrepid has a number of gentlemen on board who are on a pleasure trip to various ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. While here the yacht was visited by Lieutenant Governor Howlan and C. S. Consul Kane and party. Colonel Crosby one of the gentlemen on the yacht was shown through town by Consul Kane.

THOUGHT IT WAS CANCER.

James McMillan, Esq., Helena Avenue, Braeondale, Toronto, Canada, writes: "I have been suffering from dyspepsia for 20 years, and have tried every supposed cure, which in some cases gave me temporary relief, but the trouble came back again with renewed force, until I almost despaired of being cured, thinking that instead of dyspepsia it must be cancer of the stomach I had. For the last three years I have been in agony from pain in the stomach, besides other symptoms insufferable, until I could not even move about from pain and weakness. At last I saw your K. D. C. advertised and procured a free sample which I found doing me good I have used five packages and am free at present from pain or ache, although it is six months since I have been cured, I believe permanently."

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We keep everything
That
A Bride
Could possibly require
In the shape
Of an outfit.
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Our stock and
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Heavy Print Cotton,	9	"	"	"	14 "
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Ladies Straw Hats,	10	"	each	"	35 "
Ladies Lace Mitts	8	"	pair	"	20 "

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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 take 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, May 30 | tf

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction on August Week 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 a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the Twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1884, and made between John J. McLellan, of Lot 54, yeoman, of the one part, and Donald McLellan, his father, and Catherine McLellan, his wife, of the same part, and Joseph Hensley and Robert Hensley, executors of Mrs. Hesketh, of the other part:

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot Eighteen in Prince County to 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 formed as the Mill land, and running from thence north forty-four degrees, east eleven chains and forty-two links to the post at the northwest angle of the Mill land, from thence north eighty-six degrees, east eleven chains and forty-two links to the post at the northwest angle of the Mill land, from thence north four degrees west sixty-one chains and forty-six links along said road to the place of beginning, bounded on the south by land formerly 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-quarter 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 of the south-western end conveyed to John McDonald.

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

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

EDWARD HAYZELDEN,
Surviving Mortgagee.

July11—3

WANTED.

WANTED a teacher for Glenfinnan School District, No. 20.

JOHN SMITH,
Sec. of Trustees.

Glenfinnan, July 4, 3

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

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