

The Charlotetown Herald

NEW SERIES

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Correspondence should be addressed to THE EDITOR OR TO THE "HERALD"

The Charlotetown Hospital.

UNDER the management of the Sisters of Charity, visited daily by a staff of skillful physicians, supplied with all the conveniences for the treatment of special cases, private rooms at moderate charges for private patients. For admittance and other particulars apply to the Lady Superior or to any member of the medical staff.

March 15, 1890—4

Its A-booming.

WOODHILLS
GERMAN
BAKING
POWDER

Libbig COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF BEEF

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY

PLATE AND WHOLESOMENESS.

Genies only with Justice use Libbig's signature as above.

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

—OR—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1891, . . . \$60,032,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HYDEMAN, Agent.

Old Merchants Bank of P. E. I., Water St., Charlottetown, Jan. 21, 1892.

All kinds of Job work executed with neatness and dispatch, at the Herald Office.

BOAT FOUND

FOUND three miles east of Bonaventure Island, on the third inst., a new copper-plated yacht, about 16 feet long, apparently Nova Scotia build, painted lead color, top stink black, metal centre board. If not claimed before 20th inst., she will be sold by auction at McIsaac's Factory, Bonaventure Island.

RODERICK STEELE, Bonaventure Island.

Walker's P. O. Launching, King's Co., May 25, 1892. may11.—5f

NOTICE.

ESTAYS S. N. BROWN & Co., Stanley Bridge.

ALL persons indebted to the above estate, by note of hand, Book account or otherwise, are required to make immediate payment to **MURPHY & McKAY**, Clerk of County Court at Clifton, who is duly authorized to grant receipts for same.

BENJAMIN ROGERS, Assignee.

Nov. 3—4f

Willing Captives
—ARE—
Made Happy Daily, at the
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE



Tailoring Establishment.

THE united testimony of our delighted customers serve our purpose in advertising our Handsome Suits, which, to say, is to be facinated, but to wear it to be intoxicated with pleasure and delight at the comfort experienced—fitting every where—binding nowhere. This high standard has only been attained through years of unceasing toil, but now our well-earned laurels are happily appreciated by a long suffering public. Come and be made happy likewise.

McLeod & McKennie.

LONDON HOUSE!

SPRING CLOTHING

10 Cases Mens and Boys Clothing now opened.

BOYS TWEED SUITS, BOYS BLUE SERGE SUITS, BOYS KILT SUITS, BOYS HOMESPUN SUITS

WE CAN FIT ALL SIZES FROM THREE YEARS UP.

MENS WORSTED SUITS, MENS TWEED SUITS, MENS SERGE SUITS

OUR PRICES WILL BE FOUND THE LOWEST.

HARRIS & STEWART

LONDON HOUSE.

PERKINS & STERNS.

New Millinery and Mantles.

Our display is first-class, new styles and cheap.

NEW DRESS GOODS! NEW DRESS GOODS!

For the Newest Goods and right good value do not pass us by.

PRINTS, SATENS & MUSLINS.

We have an elegant variety of these goods, and ask you to look at them whether you want to buy them or not. We give patterns.

Large stock of hosiery, Corsets and Gloves.

PERKINS & STERNS

St. Bonaventure's College,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

Under the Care of the Irish Christian Brothers.

THIS COLLEGE affords, at moderate expense excellent advantages to students. The healthiness of its situation, the equipment of the Schools, and the general furnishing of the establishment, leave nothing to be desired for the comfort and improvement of the pupils.

THREE COURSES.

Preparatory, Commercial & Matriculation, [London University.]

TERMS.

Day Pupils, \$12, \$15, etc., per annum, according to class. Boarders—\$160 per annum.

Prospectuses and further particulars on application to

J. L. SLATTERY.

FURNITURE.

THE CHEAPEST YET.

Call and inspect and get Bargains at Auction Prices for Cash

THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON P. E. ISLAND.

DRAWING ROOM PARLOR SUITES, best value,

BEDROOM SUITES at low prices,

All kinds of UPHOLSTERED GOODS at Bargains,

PICTURE FRAMING, 125 varieties, very cheap and nobby

LOOKING GLASSES.

The latest in WINDOW BLINDS, and all kinds of WINDOW FURNITURE and Fixings at cost.

trouble to show goods. Can suit all tastes at NEWBORN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1893.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Local and Special News.

Minard's Lintment is the Best.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.—We refer to such rascals as dyspepsia, bad blood, biliousness, constipation, sick headache, etc., infesting the human system. Turn them out and keep them out by using Burdock Blood Bitters, the natural foe to disease, which invigorates, tones and strengthens the entire system.

It is usually the man who has a head like a cork who gets along best in the swim.

AN ENTERPRISING HOTEL MAN.—It is stated that a hotel man in Toronto has posted up a notice stating that all diners at his place who used Burdock Blood Bitters to keep up their appetite and strength, will be charged 50 per cent extra. We do not know how true this is, B. B. B. undoubtedly does the work and does it quickly and well.

The woman who paints her face forgets that the world is full of people who have good eyesight.

NO MORE BOTHERS.—GENTLEMEN—I have used Hagar's Yellow Ointment for my hemorrhoids and cured them. I have never been bothered with them since.

Regis Koenig, Victoria, B. C.

Minard's Lintment for Rheumatism.

SEVEN YEARS' SUFFERING.—UNTIL recently I had suffered very much from inflammatory rheumatism, which through wrong treatment left my right arm so stiff and sore that I could not use it. With the use of Minard's Lintment, after only a few applications, I was able to use my arm as usual, and I can say now that the sores are entirely cured, and have been for some time. I believe the lintment was the means of saving my life.

Mrs. Annie Barr, Oswego, Ontario, Acton P. O., Ont.

The world is full of trouble because there are so many folks who would rather have cents now than ten dollars after awhile.

Minard's Lintment, Lumberman's Friend.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites is the sweetest and best cure for coughs, colds, and all the ailments of the throat. Price 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites combines the curative powers of the potent remedies mentioned in the most perfect and palatable form. Price 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle.

Man will wrangle the ground a girl walks on it as she goes by.

Minard's Lintment is used by Physicians.

Gold! Found by the K. D. C. Company the Dyspepsia's Gold Mine K. D. C. Company invited to test this quality. Freesopple package mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, N. S.

The World's Fair will be fairer still when all dyspepsia have been cured by the use of K. D. C. Company's Greatest Cure. Cures guaranteed or money refunded.

Very human trials equal the sudden stopping of the stationary wheel, and the man who gets out of his seat as he goes.

SUBSTITUTE nothing for K. D. C. Company's Perfect Cure. It acts like magic on the stomach. Test it for yourself. Beware of cheap imitations. Write to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.
Gentlemen.—The top of my head was bald for several years. I used MINARD'S LINTMENT, and now have good growth of hair as I ever had. Mrs. Albert McKay, Wheatly River, P. E. I.

I have used MINARD'S LINTMENT truly on my head, and now have a good growth of hair after being bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mr. G. Anderson, Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.

In the various stations in the bays of Newfoundland, against 200,000,000, the previous year, or an excess over last season of 50,000,000. The great total amount of young lobsters the sea from 25,000 lobsters have been taken and preserved, which otherwise would have been destroyed at various factories if these lobsters had not been preserved and used in bridging them to life. If we add the lobsters landed at St. John's, we obtain the grand total of 251,400,000 brought to life artificially and added to our stock. The total amount of young lobsters that have been only 1 cent for every 2,500 lobsters. It is needless to dwell upon the beneficial effect of these operations in maintaining the stock of lobsters, and averting the destruction or total destruction of the fishery.

If combined with proper protective measures, there is every reason to believe that the future of our lobster fishery is secured. If we take the very low estimate that only 10 per cent of the number of lobsters that would otherwise have been destroyed should survive and come to maturity, the value of it is at 8 cents per hundred would be \$44,178.

I will not detain this House by reading at greater length from the very instructive report prepared by Mr. Nelson. Suffice it is to say that he has met with unparalleled success in every attempt. The 150 lobsters only cost \$200, while the working expenses of these floating incubators for hatching 750,000,000 young lobsters only amounted to \$5,000. It seems to me that we would not do better than impress on the Minister of Marine and Fisheries the importance of giving attention to this particular branch of the fisheries. For my part I think Mr. Nelson has solved the question of keeping up the supply of lobsters, and if the Minister will spend a few thousand dollars on saving the eggs of the hatched lobsters then now go to the bottom of the factories, and hatching the eggs we would more than counterbalance any depletion that could possibly take place under the most exhaustive fishing during the present year. In my opinion, if the Minister would turn his attention to this matter, even if he was necessitated to invest a much larger sum than \$5 a year, the packers generally are not in line with his views and do everything in their power to assist the department in saving what now goes to destruction.

With respect to the small fee of 1 cent for the hatching of each lobster, I think it will have a good effect. It will show the buyer that the lobsters have been caught in proper season and at a time when they are best fitted for food, and in that way, the fee being small, it will be more than compensated by the standard of quality introduced for our lobsters. The only protection this industry has had in the past has been the short season. I am borne out in this view by the reports of the department, stating that from their own experience, the lobster fishery is a business that has not been so profitable for many years past as it has not in any instance been carried out, and if it were carried out for one season it would close every factory or works to that effect. I have always contended that the short season is all that is necessary. It must be borne in mind that the lobster fishery has been a very successful one in any country in any regulation; and seeing that we have adopted this short season before our own lobster fishery was depleted, I am satisfied that it is all that is necessary to keep our fisheries from being fished out.

While I do not agree with some of the regulations proposed by the hon. Minister, and believe that he has the best interests of the fisheries at heart, as have the packers and fishermen themselves, I think, on the whole, that possibly the regulations that are now before the House, with a little amendment that may be made to them before they get through the committee, will meet with the approval of the packers and fishermen, and will tend to build up and preserve this important industry.

Referring to remarks by Mr. Davis Mr. MacDonald said: I must rise to protest against the aspersion which the hon. member for Queen's County has cast upon the hon. member for Prince Edward Island. He has no right to cast any such aspersion upon them. When the packers of Prince Edward Island were fined there was a many Conservative filed as Liberals, and when the fishery officers had do with the giving of the bounty, as many Conservatives had to complain of not getting their bounty as Liberals.

Mr. PARRY. It is not so.

Mr. MACDONALD (King's P. E. I.). I can assure the hon. gentleman that it is so, and I can show him a list of dozens of Conservatives who complained. We see these gentlemen getting up time and again and making assertions that are not borne out by the facts. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries can find returns in his office, and I can name dozens of men in my county, Conservatives as well as Liberals, who have not received the bounty because of informality. It is all very well for the hon. members for Queen's or Prince to get up here and make assertions which are not borne out by the facts, but I could not allow them to do it without contradicting them. With respect to the clause before the House, this 'pansy and hapenny' business down in the western part of Nova Scotia there is more time wasted about it than the whole thing is worth. The fact of the matter is the probabilities are that not one of these little 'cars,' which are very little bigger than a lobster trap, had more than fifty lobsters in it, and even if it had a hundred it is a very small trifle, and they might take the chance of letting them loose and catching them another time.

The best of Dr. Green's and probably will pay you to see our dress goods by see you try.

Geitho Canadian Celebrities.
(L. A. Henry, in Toronto Catholic Review.)
HON. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD.

Once again we find with pleasure that our work brings us back among the Gungarrysters, and into the little village of St. Raphael, where, on the 12th of December, 1812, was born the very able Scotch Canadian statesman, John Sandfield Macdonald.

His early history is interesting. At the age of eleven the boy portrayed the man of independent principle, by striking out to make his own living, and, though left in this romantic project, he soon afterwards took another step towards independence by hiring as clerk in a grocery store.

It seems, however, that his commercial enterprise was greatly impeded in the bud by the street Arab's epithet of "counter-hopper" and, his sensitive nature being unable to bear public ridicule, he retired from business. John Sandfield then determined upon the study of law. Preparatory to so doing he attended the grammar school in Cornwall, and we are assured by his teacher, Dr. Urquhart, that the studious Sandfield won the highest honors.

In 1833 he signed articles as law student to Judge Macken, and five years afterwards was admitted to the bar of Upper Canada, immediately after which the one-time "counter-hopper" returned to Cornwall to practice his profession, and six months later he was elected M. P. for the 5th electoral district. Mr. Macdonald had one of the best professions in the country.

But the people of G'engary were not so pleased with the most esteemed and most capable of their men in that position which is the ambition of every Canadian—a seat in Parliament. He was therefore elected as a representative of G'engary in 1841, and for a year or two continued in that position, being generally the unanimous choice of the people. Mr. Macdonald opposed the Family Compact in Upper Canada, and cast his vote with the Lower Canadians against Representation by Population. The former was the platform of the Reform party. The result of the latter by John Sandfield is owing probably to his country lying so near the boundary line of the two Canadas, and, as being, likewise, more favorable to G'engary's population and to the affinity of religion. In 1849, under the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration, he became Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, and in 1852 was elected M. P. for the Assembly.

During the session of 1854 his Scotch aggressiveness shows itself in his bold recording an adverse vote on the issue of the Scotch representation from the throne, and, having also an influence over two other votes, he forced Mr. Hinks to tender his resignation.

In 1856 he was attorney-general under the Brown-Dorion government. It was about this time that Mr. Macdonald held a strange position in the Canadian parliament, elected on the Reform ticket, yet standing an independent member against the government and the opposition, as "Independent of Parliament" as he aptly styles himself.

In 1862 he, together with Mr. Scoble, formed the Macdonald-Scoble Ministry.

During this Government our Separate School Act was passed, and the Deaf and Blind Institute at Belleville, the Blind Institute at Stratford, and the Lantatic Lyceum were established through the philanthropic assistance of the Scotch Premier.

The first government held after Confederation was formed by Hon. Sandfield and continued in power until 1871, when he retired from the Premiership leaving a grand surplus of three million dollars in the treasury, proof positive of what can be done by men in public trust who have the country's good at heart.

The Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald was a tall, spare man of very grave disposition, and to know his kindly nature one must have been a friend of long standing. His record as a public man is honest and unvarnished by even the breath of flattery, and his private life good and wholesome. He never followed in the footsteps of others, but made his way according to his own convictions. We are told that his mind was of a critical and enquiring turn, not accepting terms as they were given him, but rather as he himself found them to be true and sound. He could neither be bribed, threatened nor persuaded by party or creed into doing against his own judgment. We might say it all up in the words of a correspondent who knew him well: "The characteristics of John Sandfield Macdonald's mind were clearness of perception, calmness of judgement and patient investigation, producing as their consequence firmness of conduct and independence of principle."

On the first of June, 1872, at his home in "Ivy Hall" Mr. Macdonald found release from a life-long delirium of constitution, and was buried at St. Andrews, a few miles out of Cornwall.

Abolition on the Field of Battle.
To perpetuate a memorable scene enacted at Gettysburg on the second day of the fierce struggle, Mr. Paul Wood, the artist, has been requested by Professor Rivers to paint a picture of the Irish Brigade of O'Connell's First Division, Second Corps composed of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth and Eighty-ninth New York and Gloucestershire regiments, Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Patrick Kelly, in the act of receiving the surrender from the hands of a Catholic priest, Father Corby. The picture is to be sighted by eleven feet, and will be placed in the gallery of the Museum near the site of the battle.

Hall at Notre Dame, Ind.

The artist will represent what took place on July 2nd when the Irish Brigade was sent to the assistance of Slocum's Third Corps, at that time heroically defending Little Round Top.

Father Corby, who had accompanied the army of the Potomac from the first Bull Run, and who was in at the "Round Up" as Appomattox, stood out in front of the Irish Brigade and gave such member present abolition, his mass kneeling and receiving the benediction. Chaplain Corby stood in front of the brigade on a large rock and explained what he was about to do for the soldiers, saying that each one could receive the benefit of the abolition if making a sincere act of contrition and firmly resolving to embrace the first opportunity of confessing their sins, urging them to do their duty well and reminding them of the high and sacred nature of their trust as soldiers and the noble object for which they fight.

As he closed his address every man fell down on his knees with head bowed down. Then, lifting his right hand, Father Corby pronounced the solemn words of the abolition. The scene was most impressive. It was awe-inspiring. Near by stood Hancock surrounded by a brilliant throng of officers, who had gathered to witness this unusual spectacle. While in the Second Corps was silence, bursting shells screaming through the air, the roar of battle rose and swelled through the woods, making music more sublime than ever resounded through cathedral aisles.

Gen. Milbolland, a witness to the scene, says: "I do not think there was a man in the brigade who did not offer up a heartfelt prayer. For some it was their last; they knelt there in their grave clothes; in less than half an hour many of them were numbered with the dead. Who can doubt that their prayers were good? That heart would be incoercible indeed that the scream of Father Corby's solemn appeal would not move to contrition."

A QUESTION OF TIME.
A story is going the rounds about a local jurymen, who cleverly outwitted the judge, and that without saying:

"He came breathlessly into court, saying: 'Oh, my lord, if you can excuse me I do not know which will do first, my wife or my daughter.'"

"Dear me, that's bad," said the learned judge. "Certainly you are somewhat late." "The next day the jurymen was not by a friend, who in a sympathetic voice, asked: "How's your wife?" "She's all right, thank you." "And your daughter?" "She's all right, too. Way do you ask?"

"Why, yesterday you said you did not know which would do first?" "No do. That's a question which time alone can solve."

They Secured the Information.
The next prisoner at the bar was a foreign-looking person, whose beard covered his features, so that it was quite impossible to say from what country he hailed. The police judge interrogated him, then called for the German interpreter.

"Ask him what his name is," said the justice, in an undertone, to the interpreter.

"Wie heisst er?" said the interpreter.

The prisoner put his hand to his ear.

"Wie heisst er?" cried the interpreter.

The prisoner looked stupid and did not answer.

"Call the French interpreter," said the police justice.

The French interpreter could not make the prisoner understand what was wanted of him, so they called the Italian and the Hebrew and the Danish and the Swedish and the Turkish interpreters, but none of them could get an answer from the prisoner.

"They came to the conclusion that the man was deaf, so, after bowing the question at him, they wrote it in German, French and every other known foreign language. But the prisoner merely looked stupid and did not answer."

"They came to the conclusion that he was shamming, so they tried to intimidate him in every foreign language known."

Finally the court policeman lost his temper.

"Why the devil don't you tell his honor your name?" he cried.

The prisoner looked surprised.

"And where, after he, and is that what ye are after? Why the devil didn't ye say so."—Kate Field's Washington.

The Clydesdale Station

Hepburn Clyde

Canadian Red Bull No. 10.