THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1893.

Public Accounts.

What is contained in the Public Accounts for the present year is, of course, unknown to the electors. It cannot be expected either, that the Peter's combination will favor them with any elaborate information on the subject. If they were to state how much they have run the Province in debt during the past year, they would be literally snowed under at the polls.

When people cannot get the knowledge they desire, they have a way of their own of coming at it. That way is to see what has been done in the past, and judge therefrom what is being done now. This is a legitimate mode of reasoning, and one of which every elector will make use. Let us, then, take a brief view of the present government's method of dealing with the finances of the country.

Mr. Peters estimated in the year 1891 that the expenditure for that year would be $270,905. When the year was over and the accounts published, it was found that the actual expenditure was $304,486 41. This left Mr. Peters out in his reckoning to the tune of $33,581.41. For the year 1892 the same gentleman again tried his hand at figuring out the probable receipts and expenditure. He estimated the receipts at $263,280 and the expenditure at $267,344. But his estimate did not palm out well, for the actual receipts instead of being what he figured they would be, were $245,652.28, leaving him $17,627.72 astray in his expectation of receipts. His forcaste of expenditure resulted in a similar fate, for the actual expenditure was $283,303.57, making an increase of $15,959.57 over and above the amount estimated. From this, then, it appears that the Premier's estimates, between receipts and expenditure, were wrong for the year 1892 to the amount of $33,587.29.

This is the way the Peters Government has financiered in the past. We see by this statement that they were continunlly at sea when figures had to be dealt with. Judging from the way their expectations palmed out in the past, and taking into consideration the fact that an election is now to be held, for which no provision was made in the estimate; that a new steamer is being built, for the construction of which there was likewise no provision made; that there have been expenses for unnecessary roads and "extras" for costly bridges; miscellaneous amounts for "human devices" and other things, it will readily be seen that the deficit this year will be an uncommonly large one.

With such a prospect in view, are the electors of P. E. Island going to return to power the men who brought about this state of affairs? We think they will not.

The Coming Elections.

The writs for the P. E. Island general elections were issued on Friday. The date on which the election is to be held is Wednesday, the 13th of December. Nomination day will be a week earlier. If the government were doing their best to pick out an unsuitable time for holding an election, they would be unable to select a time more unfitted for such a purpose than the month of December. In this Province, particularly when the season is an open one, that is the month, of all others, when farmers are busily engaged in trying to rush off their produce, to have it away before the harbors freeze up. As everybody knows the navigation closes, ordinarily, about the twentieth of December. Consequently the week before that, is one of work and business; people are trying to get their goods away and do not care about devoting their time to elections. But the Peters party, since their advent to power were never very anxious to meet the requirements of the people, and it could not be expected of them, that they would try to suit anybody but themselves in the matter of an election.

Holding the elections in December suits the government to a nicety, for then the public accounts for the year 1893 will not be issued. No one but themselves knows how much money has been squandered during the past year. It is not their intention, either, to have it known till after the elections be over. They will go to the people and ask them for a new lease of power, but they will not render to the people an account of how they exercised their power when they did possess it. Electors will be asked to vote in the dark; they will be asked to approve, of accounts they have never seen. No honest man will do this. No honest man will tell his servant to continue in his employ, when that servant will not render to his master an account of his doings.

If a grit nabob were to address the electors on behalf of his immaculate party, he would speak to them, if he were honest, about as follows: "Ours is a party of progression and advancement. We have progressed wonderfully in the accumulation of a large public debt, and have advanced that debt to an amount unprecedented in this Province. We have taken away the birthright from British freemen. We have inaugurated a mongrel assembly that can please neither ourselves nor anyone else We have deliberated with closed doors so the people would know nothing of our doings. We have introduced a two-third clause in the act respecting the Legislature, which is quite a departure from anything previously known in a British community. We have given Liberal discounts, in the Land Office, to our friends. We have cut and carved constituencies to keep out the Conservatives. We have been zealous in our endeavors to suit ourselves and if elected to power will continue to suit ourselves to the best of our ability."

This is about all any member of the Peter's government could say for himself. Of course the people have their little say on election day.

The Vote of Government Officials.

The act passed during the last session of the Legislature, whereby persons engaged in permanent work for the Dominion were debarred from voting at provincial elections, has been under the consideration of a committee of the best lawyers in Charlottetown and they have given the following opinion of it:

Our opinion has been asked whether electors employed on the Prince Edward Island Railway as workmen in the shops and yards, section men on the line, brakemen, firemen, drivers and baggagemen, are disqualified from voting by virtue of the provisions of the Act 56 Vic., cap. 2, passed at the last session of the Legislature. That Act declares that it shall not be lawful for persons in the employ of specified departments of the Government of Canada, under certain circumstances, to vote at any election to be held for the election of members to represent any electoral district in the Legislative Council or House of Assembly of this Province. There, is however, an exception in this Act in favor of electors employed temporarily by the day. The Act does not affect these persons and they can vote as they always did. We are instructed that there are numbers of electors employed on the Prince Edward Island Railway as workmen in the shops and yards, section men on the line, brakemen, firemen, drivers and baggagemen, and paid at a certain rate per day, although they receive their pay at the end of each month, as also a number of fishery guardians in the Province who are employed and paid in the same way. These are all liable to be discharged at the close of any day, and we are asked whether they have been disqualified under the provisions of the above Act We are clearly of the opinion that they have not been disqualified, and that such electors can legally vote at any election to be held for the election of members to represent any electoral district in this Province in the same way as if the above mentioned Act had never been passed.

R. R. Fitzgerald, Q. C.
W. A. O. Morson.
A. A. McLean.
W. S. Stewart.

A Word to the Electors.

As will be seen elsewhere, the date of the general elections has been announced. Just three weeks from to-day the contest takes place. The time between the issue of the writs and polling day is certainly very brief, but we must assume of course, that in thus springing the election on the people, the Government did what they deemed most to their own advantage. No doubt, they found themselves in a peculiar position. The sweets of office suggested holding on to power as long as possible, without incurring the danger that an appeal to the people would involve; but on the other hand they must have felt that the electors of this Province were daily losing confidence in them, and that the longer the elections were postponed, the more did their political perfidy become exposed in all its horrid deformity. Again, the year was drawing to a close, and the thought of putting off the elections till the beginning of next year could not for a moment be entertained; for in that event, the people would demand a statement of the years financial transactions, and such a statement the Government well knows, would sound their political death knell. This is an ordeal through which they must not pass, if any hope of retaining power was to be entertained. The members of the government and their supporters in the Legislature must not be forced to give an account of their stewardship; they must not be compelled to make public, before the elections, how the people's money has been squandered.

In such a condition of affairs it is not to be wondered at that the Government brought on the elections at short notice. They, doubtless, imagined that by giving the people but a brief space to prepare for the contest, their minds, in the excitement of the moment, might be diverted from the real questions at issue and thus a snap verdict in favor of the Government might be obtained. Now, we sincerely trust the electors are too wide awake to be deluded by any such tactics, and that when election day comes they will not be found napping. The interests at stake are too great and the consequences likely to follow a government victory too disastrous to contemplate, for the people to relax their vigilance.

The coming contest is to be no ordinary one, as between opposing political parties. It is to be a struggle for liberty against despotism; for representative government against oligarchy; for government of the people, for the people and by the people against absolutism. Are our people unwilling to profit by our past political history; are the struggles for liberty against the family compact to be forgotten; is half a century of freedom and responsible government to count for naught? While the whole world is broadening the franchise and extending the suffrages are the electors of Prince Edward Island satisfied to retrograde to the state in which Coles and Whelan found them, when they struck the political fetters from their limbs?

The party led by Mr. Peters call themselves "Liberals"; but their conduct proves them to be most illiberal. Their every action has been in the direction of curtailing the people's liberties. For many years the Fort Augustus district had the distinguished honor of being represented by the great Liberal, George Coles, who led the valiant band that shattered the old "Tory" family compact and gave the people a liberal franchise. Are the electors of this district willing to go back on their record; to shut their eyes to what they did to assist in obtaining the boon of freedom which this great leader won for them, by placing their political destinies in the keeping of a scion of an old "Tory" family, whose history is opposition to every movement for the enfranchisement of the people? The leader of the Government has already gone far towards depriving the people of their privileges and should he be entrusted with another lease of power, political liberty and responsible government in this Province will be a thing of the past.

Surely it will never come to pass that St. Peters, the district so long represented by the eloquent Whelan, the colleague of Coles, will so far forget its political antecedents and the part it took in breaking up the family compact as to elect as its representative the junior offspring of old Toryism. There are in this district, we feel sure, veteran electors that often listened to the burning eloquence of Whelan who must feel the blood tingle in their veins and the blush of indignation mantle their cheek when they contemplate the mere possibility of such a political misfortune. Perish the thought that these two districts should so far antagonize their past political history as to elect "Peters and Peters" as the successors of the great Liberal leaders Coles and Whelan. Nor are these the only districts whose traditions would be falsified by electing supporters of the present Government.

Coles, Whelan and their colleagues labored for the people, not for themselves. Genuine worth, a people's love and intellectual greatness, not wealth, constituted their passports to political preferment. If any of them had money, he did not hoard it up or by means of it secure mortgages on the farms of the people, but invested it in such enterprises as were calculated to advance the interests of the country.

From these facts the duty of the electors ought to be quite plain. If they wish to have their remaining political liberties snatched from them and to be shorn of the privileges of free citizens, they will vote for the government candidates. But if they wish to keep in touch with the progress of the age; to retain constitutional freedom and responsible government they will sweep from power the present illiberal Government.

The Examiner has been giving its opinions on Prohibition. As a matter of course the Guardian finds fault with them. If the Examiner were to advocate Prohibition and advise its readers to purchase "Peptonized Porter" in the same sentence, the "only religious daily" would slap it on the back and shout "Bravo!"

Saturday's Guardian says: "as for political issues, at present there are none." Indeed, aren't there? That statement sounds peculiar in the ears of us ordinary mortals. If the Guardian would devote its editorial space to Prohibition and kindred fads, it would be speaking on a subject about which it imagines its information is very profound.

The St. John Sun says:

"The Charlottetown Guardian has added something interesting to the recent literature of the contempt case:

'In order to maintain their dignity the judges have simply employed a boomerang and it will be a long time before they recover from its effects. The prostration of the chief justice by paralysis at the present moment may have cause in the sense of an outraged public opinion.'

Here is evidence that at least one man in Prince Edward Island ought to have his head examined."

The Sun is somewhat late arriving at its conclusion. We intimated what it says now, long ago.

A HORRIBLE LYNCHING.

A Jacksonville, Fla., despatch of the 14th says: An almost incredible lynching story comes from Fort White situated near the phosphate mines and convict camps, twenty miles from Lake City. Henry Boggs and three other negroes, charged with the murder and robbery of W. D. Duncan, a white storekeeper, were victims of the mob's fury.

The report, which is meagre, says Boggs was taken from the officers and shot, after which his body was mutilated in a horrible manner. One account says he was not dead when the mutilation began. Members of the mob cut into the flesh with long knives, and when he cried out from the pain a part of a blanket was crammed into his mouth. Another statement is to the effect that slits were cut and his eyes stitched up and then gouged out.

As to the other three (one account says two) captives, they "escaped," so it is reported. But horrible cries and groans heard in the swamp shortly after the "escape" cause people to smile incredulously at the report.

Some go so far as to say that they were treated with much greater severity than Boggs, one of them being burned alive in an effort on the part of the mob to extort a confession from him. Pieces of pitch were set on fire, and stuck into his quivering flesh until he died.

An absolutely authentic account of the affair will probably never be written, as the whole community is implicated and the region is a wild one, where the people do not stand no ceremony. It would be a dangerous thing for any man to go there and undertake to make an investigation.

Law and Dancing.

The Moncton Times says: A social dance was recently held in Emman's hall by way of farwell to a young lady. The other day the gentlemen accepted invitations to the affair and the musicians of the evening—about eleven in number—were served with papers holding them liable for the use of the hall. The rent of the hall only amounts to $10, but the young men had felt that their responsibility in this connection was nil after the payment of $1 for accepting the invitation. The question, can the lease hold the invited quests responsible for the rent, has now been raised.

The Bank of England.

The New York Herald's London correspondent cables the following regarding the trouble in the Bank of England: "Some days ago it was publicly announced that Chief Cashier F May of the Bank of England, had resigned his position after twenty years of service and would retire on a pension voted by the directors. It now appears that Cashier May not only retires, but his resignation was demanded by the directors and no pension is given him, for the reason that he has involved the bank in a heavy loss. The cashier was entrusted with almost absolute power in making investments. A short time since when the directors found cause to question the soundness of his judgment, which was subjecting the bank to unaccustomed loss They voted to retire him on a half pension.

After a further investigation of the nature of his investments, they decided to retire him preemptorily and refused to pension him. It seems that this officer's son was chairman or leading director in some of the so-called trust companies, of which so many have gone to the wall during the last twelve months, revealing a lamentable state of financial unsoundness.

In the companies in which his son was so deeply interested, the cashier of the Bank of England invested large sums of the bank's money, by virtue of the discretionary power entrusted to him.

The collapse of the companies swamped these investments of the Bank of England. The amount is not yet definitely known, but it is stated to be not less than $1,000 000 and it may possibly be $2,000,000 or $3,000,000.

THE NEW U. S. TARIFF.

Washington, November 16.—The making of the final draft of the new tariff bill will begin to-morrow. The schedules of the new bill have been substantially completed except in regard to sugar. The question is still an open one whether the duty on that article shall be placed at 1 cent per pound for raw and a fraction of a cent more for refined, or shall be reduced to an eight or a quarter of a cent on refined. The chances are that sugar will remain free of duty with a reduction on refined. The metal schedule will show some big cuts. Iron ore will be free of duty, and pig and bar iron will be greatly reduced. Tin plate will be fixed at 1 cent per pound, upon the theory that this rate will yield as large a revenue as the present one of 2.2 cents, and afford sufficient incidental protection to the American industry, if it has any healthy vitality. The woolen schedule will follow substantially the lines of the Springer bill which passed the last house. There has been considerable pressure from democratic manufacturers to have the rates on woolen goods fixed at 40 per cent., without discrimination as to quality or grade, as in the Mills bill. The committee feel, however, that the failure to discriminate between different materials of different values will benefit some fabrics at the expense of others, and be less just and logical than rates fixed by experts after a careful study of the revenue capacity of each class of goods. The rate of 25 per cent., will be the lowest on any class, and will be imposed in only a few instances.

The duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem on silk goods now seems likely to be cut 5 or 10 per cent. It is recognized by the committee as being essentially a revenue duty upon a luxury, as maintained by the advocates of the present duty, but the members feel that undervaluations would diminish and the revenue would increase under a rate of 40 or 45 per cent. Fabrics of flax, hemp and jute will get the benefit of free raw materials and will suffer a cut in the ad valorem duties. Cotton bagging and binding twine may be left on the dutiable list, but the duty will be small and mainly for revenue purposes.

China and earthenware, especially of the finer grades, will drop an average of about 10 points, and the highest duty will probably be 50 per cent., instead of the 60 per cent. now collected. The new rates will be about the same as those in the Mills bill, with some readjustments for the changed conditions of the industry and of the revenue. The free list will be swelled by wool, coal, iron ore, lumber, flax, hemp, a number of agricultural products and some of the chemicals which were left dutiable by the McKinley law. The duty on paper materials will probably drop slightly, and one or two of the higher duties on finished articles of paper.

Hides, tea and coffee will go upon the free list absolutely, with no discretionary power in the president or cabinet officer to make them dutiable for the purpose of revenge upon producing countries. It will be left for the president to make special treaties with countries from which it is desired to obtain tariff concessions in favor of the products of the United States, and the whole scheme of reciprocity with a club, embodied in the McKinley law will be abandoned.

Hurley, Wis., Nov. 17.—Twenty thousand people on the Gogebic Range have been reduced to starvation by the continued inactivity of the iron mines. A petition has been circulated asking for aid.

Richmond, Que., Nov. 19.—One of the most daring burglaries ever perpetrated in the eastern townships was successfully accomplished this morning. Richmond post office was broken into the safe was blown open and can thousand dollars in money was taken. The burglar effected an entrance by prying open the door with a crowbar. The safe was drilled in several places, and a heavy charge of dynamite inserted.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

CHOKING IN CATTLE—A SURE REMEDY.

Somewhere in the past few months I have read of this remedy for a choked animal: Take a round stick, in size perhaps one or two inches and in length six or eight inches; tie a cord on each end, and put it in the animals mouth the same as a bit in a horse's mouth, tying the cord back of the horns. Last evening I found a nice heifer with an apple in her throat. She was quite badly bloated—in fact, in a condition where something must be done for relief soon, or I should be minus a heifer. Being alone I could not push it down, and to snap it out with my thumbs was impossible; so I tried the stick-in-the mouth remedy. It worked like a charm, and in 40 minutes from the time the stick was put in her mouth the apple had become soft and gone on into her stomach.

As I remember the idea given, it was that the keeping the mouth open prevented attempting to swallow, and that would prevent the bloating, and the working of the tongue would create saliva which would digest the apple or potato or whatever might be the cause—but it does not matter what the theory was; practically it is a success, and the remedy is worth putting in your hat where you will not forget it. This one instance has saved me enough to pay the cost for the year of every agricultural paper I take, and I wish to present it to others through your paper.—H. S. Matheson, in *Country Gentleman.*

JERSEYS IN THE WORLD'S FAIR TESTS.

Of all the World's Fair dairy tests, none was so important, or calculated to show the staying qualities of the various breeds, as No. 2, the 90-day, which began May 31 and ended Aug. 29. It had been preceded by the 15-day churn test, in which the Jerseys were the conquering cows, in every particular. An interval of five days elapsed between the churn and the 90-day test. The superintendent of each herd was allowed to substitute two cows in the place of those that had been in the former one, and I think that each breed availed itself of this opportunity, but otherwise the same cows competed in the two tests.

The Short-horns included among their 25 a cow that had not calved. Calving shortly after the test began, she did not survive the ordeal. Had she been giving milk in the test by the rules, she would have received credit, by averaging her; but inasmuch as she had not, and no power of substitution was permitted, the Short-Horns had but 24 in their herd to 25 of each of the other breeds, Jerseys and Guernseys.

The assertion is made above that this 90-day test was the most important of all, as it was calculated to show the staying qualities of each cow—to demonstrate the capacity of the cow under disadvantageous surroundings—want of green feed, heated stables, flies, hordes of visitors and prolongation of "dry feed." Had the ingenuity of man been taxed to surround the herds with more nefarious conditions, I question if they could have been made more harrassing.

Again, in so prolonged a test, that questionable credit (in a dairy test) of 4½c. a pound for increase in live weight, could not possibly play so important a part in the final results. It is well known that if a beef milk giving cow is taken into a test fresh, and consequently in a thin condition, she will, in the first 30 to 40 days, increase in carcass and hold to a large flow, but later the increase in flesh must of necessity be at the expense of milk. As good milkers as are the Short-Horns, and as undoubted as is their ability to put on flesh (as we know to our sorrow when it is credited at 4½c. a pound), they proved no exception to the rule.

In this great test, even when the increase in live weight is credited, to her larger sisters, the little Jersey swept all before her. She not only gave the richest milk, but the greatest quantity of it, beating her larger and heretofore believed more robust sisters, the Short-Horns, by 7,215 lb., and her near of kin the Guernseys, by 11,696 lb. She not only gave the most butter, exceeding that of the Short-Horns by 1,583 lb. and the Guernseys by 913 lb., but she excelled them in solids not fat by 715 and 955 lb. respectively. But it is when you come down to the dollars-and-cents part of the trial that the "little beauties" get in their work—tell the dairymen of the country, in most unmistakable terms, that they are bred to "bank on", as the value of all their products (butter and solids other than fat) surpasses that of the Guernsey by $411.21 and the Short-Horn by $489.89

Next we have to consider the cost of feed, and I know there are those who think that the breed that consumes the least food is the most desirable. To a qualified extent this may be correct—if that smaller consumption will produce equal results relatively with a large consumption; if not, I disagree. In the results of this test, I wholly disagree with them; for the reason that it is demonstrated that in the case of the Jersey as compared with the Guernsey, an additional expenditure of $102 36 in feed produced an added net profit of $307 85, nearly 300 per cent. profit, and in the case of the Short-Horns a still higher net percentage. Deducting the cost of feed from the total value of all products, we find that, leaving out live weight, the Jersey excels the Guernsey in profit by $307 85, and the Short Horn $504 17. It is with reluctance that I add 4½c. per lb. for increase in live-weight, as it is the only point at which any breed has been able to "show us the lead," and in this our Short-Horn friends have us, as they gain $133.12 to our 34.64; but the Jerseys can afford it, as the final result leaves them a net profit (even when they cannot hold their own with the Short-Horns in increased carcass) of $336 17 over the Guernseys, and $413 69 more than the Short-Horns, or $3 61 net profit per day per herd and over 14c. per day per cow over the Guernseys, and $4 60 per day per herd, and over 17½c. per cow per day over the Short-Horns; truly a more than living net profit of itself to the ordinary dairyman.

Both the Short-Horns and the Guernseys were a grand lot of cows, well handled by their superintendents, and did good work; but they were not good enough to stay by the little queen of all cows, the Jersey. That little cow, who was so much despised by the farmer years ago, though always supported by the ladies of the household, has now, through the force of sheer merit, forged her way ahead until she has found herself, in the most prolonged, the most carefully conducted, and the fairest test that has ever taken place, the most robust, and able to stand the disadvantages that surrounded her here better than the other breeds; to make a profitable return on a larger quantity of feed; to give a very much larger quantity of milk; to give a larger quantity of butter and casein per cow and per 100 lb; to put more money into the pockets of her owner from her udder than any of the other breeds. In fact she has proved herself so immeasurably the superior of all other dairy cows that we who in dairying wishes to have his profits on the credit side of his ledger, will sooner or later—it matters not how prejudiced he once was against the Jerseys—be compelled to take them into the fold or be distanced in the race.—Valancey E. Fuller.—*In Country Gentleman.*

To-morrow is Thanksgiving Day.

The Journal thinks L'Impartial is not consistent. Perhaps its no; but it is just as consistent as the Journal, "all the same."

Sheriff MacInnis has been appointed Returning Officer for King's County, Sheriff Horne for Queen's County, and Mr. John Gaffney, Summerside, for Prince County at the forthcoming provincial elections.

The Penitentiaries report for the past year has been issued. The prison population on June 30th was 1,164, of which 34 were females. The number of convicts is apportioned as follows: Kingston, 481; Quebec, 373; New Brunswick, 178; Manitoba, 71; British Columbia, 60. Of the institution at Dorchester the report speaks favorably. It says the conduct of the prisoners is good with a few exceptions. The prison is very healthy.

The Liberal Conservative Candidates.

IN KING'S COUNTY.

First District:—
KICKHAM and MORSON.

Second District:—
SULLIVAN and UNDERHAY.

Third District:—
J. E. McDONALD and SHAW.

Fourth District:—
CLOW and McLEOD.

Georgetown, etc:—
GORDON and McDONALD.

IN PRINCE COUNTY.

First District:—
BIRCH and BLANCHARD.

Third District:—
ARSENAULT and McDONALD.

Fourth District:—
BENTLEY and McCABE.

Fifth District:—
ROGERS and DESROCHE.

IN QUEEN'S COUNTY.

First District:—
CAMPBELL and McLEOD.

Second District:—
McKAY and———

Third District:—
BLAKE and STEWART.

Fourth District:—
MARTIN and McLEAN.

Charlottetown and Royalty:—

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Dear Sir:—My attention has been directed to an article in last week's Patriot puffing up the government for building a waiting room at Hickey's wharf. I have something to say in reference to the letting or doing of the work on this building. The room, like some of the road work around Fort Augustus, was done by day work and superintended by J H Cummiskey. The road from Webster's Corner to the wharf was also superintended by the same gentleman and it is quite safe to suppose that he was as well paid for his valuable time as any other of the workmen. The whole system of doing government work around here is rotten to the core.

But to speak of this building: Mr. James J McNally applied for the contract of erecting this building. First he was told that the contract was let to another but that he might work on the job at $1.50 per day. This he declined to do and refused to work under any boteh. By the way I may add, he received this offer in Mr. Peters office, in Ch'town, on a Friday about the last week in August. The next Tuesday he was told in J H Cummiskey's that "he would get it and no other." Peters and Cummiskey were both present at the time. That same Tuesday these same gentlemen gave the work to a Mr. Fisher. Bobby Burns must have had such men as Peters and Cummiskey in his mind's eye when he wrote "A man without a word is na man at all."

Mr. McNally would have put up this room for $25. He figured, that alone he could do it in ten days. As it was built there were six or seven men employed for over three weeks. Not one of these men employed was a carpenter or had tools. Fisher, who was boss, is a ship carpenter. Of course I cannot tell to the exact cent what this building cost but it must have been over $100. This is profit and loss, for the tax payers, with a vengence.

The road from J. H. Cummiskey's to the wharf has been stoned over the hollow part in a manner that puts modern macadamization in the shade. There is a curb stone on both sides about 7½ feet apart. This curb is just as nature shaped it, and is on an average from four to ten inches thick, quite a jump for a cart with a load, and as the road is narrow both loaded and unloaded must have the track.

I have one idea for this. Here it is; in view of the general election Peters' and Cummiskey deem it necessary to make a house to house canvas. Now Cummiskey only had a light waggon. this then would never do to meet the Premier at Hickey's wharf and drive him around the country so a calash had to be purchased, and the old waggon was sold to a young man, for $40 and work was given him to this amount. I do not say but this young man got a good bargain yet I do say that J. H. Cummiskey got a better one. There are three classes of electors that have no bother in getting a good job from Cummiskey viz; brothers and cousins; those whom he thinks he can turn over to the Grit side; and last but not least those that will take what is common ly called truck, which means everything, even to veal.

I do not expect those parties to appear in print in defence of their waiting room or curb stone, it is therefore quite a problem for me to tell, where the big guns will be fired from next week.

Yours truly,
Liberal.

Johnstons River.

Miscouche News.

Oyster fishing is stopped just now and will not likely commence again this season. The catch have been small, but the fishermen have been compensated by an extra good price.

Father John is visiting friends east. He returns this week.

Miss Lizzie Cunningham left by the Northumberland this morning to spend the winter with friends in Cambridge Mass.

Archibald Gillis has bought the store here formerly occupied by J. J. DesRoches. Mr. Ryan of Summerside has the contract of moving it to the property of Mr. Gillis who intends going into business.

The news of an election has brought politics to the front here, and the Liberal-Conservatives, on account of some recent developments now see hopes of the redemption of this district in the near future.

A meeting of the Liberal-Conservatives was held here last evening to appoint delegates to the Convention at Summerside today. As this end of the district usually has one candidate G. DesRoches, Esq., was nominated subject to the approval of the Convention at Summerside.

Miscouche, Nov. 21st, 1893.

The Journal says:—It is said that a big deal is on foot for the First District of Prince, and the sudden flight of Messrs Yeo, Richards, Matheson, McNutt, MacMillan and other politicians to Charlottetown Monday evening gives strong coloring to the report. It is reported that, seeing that Mr B D MacLellan has not the ghost of a chance, Mr S F Perry is to come to the rescue, resigning his seat in the House of Commons to take either the Commissionership of Crown Lands or Public Works in the new Peters government, which however, is likely never to have existence save on paper. Then it is presumed that they will have the impudence to offer Mr B D Maclellan for Mr Perry's vacant seat in the Commons. It is a lovely arrangement—that of boodling Mr. Perry into the Local House, and he in turn to boodle Mr. McLellan into the Commons—and is characteristic of the party of purity who are endeavoring to carry it to an issue.

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A LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Wm. Thompson of Musquash, N. B., says: "For 2 years past my wife has suffered with *Acute Dyspepsia* accompanied with complete *nervous prostration* and a *smothering sensation about the heart* which frequently produced an attack of faintness. She became weak and nervous, lost all energy, and had a constant *feeling of dread.* She suffered with *intense pain in the stomach* after eating, which was usually followed by the smothering sensation about the heart and *fainting spells.* She tried a great many remedies and was treated by the doctors for some time, but obtained no relief. She became so discouraged that she gave up all hope of ever getting better, when *our pastor suggested* that she try HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC and LIVER PILLS, *which had produced remarkable cures in several cases he knew of.* We did so and she obtained immediate relief from the distress after taking the second dose, and has continued to improve ever since until today she is as well as ever, and can enjoy her food without fear of suffering. I cannot speak too highly of these valuable medicines which have restored my wife to health and strength and saved much suffering and expense."

Rev. Henry M. Saike, Rector of Musquash, N. B., says: "I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Tompson's case, and am greatly pleased that the medicine which I recommended to her produced such remarkable results."

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NOTICE FOR MEETINGS
—IN THE—
Fort Augustus District

THE Candidates will hold the following joint meetings:—

Monday, 27th, Nov. Mount Herbert Hall, Lot 48, at 5.30 o'clock p m.
Tuesday, 28th Nov. Donagh Schoolhouse, Lot 35, at 5.30 o'clock p m.
Wednesday, 29th Nov. Mount Albion Schoolhouse, Lot 48, at 5.30 o'clock p m.
Thursday, 30th Nov. Monaghan Road Schoolhouse, at 5.30 o'clock p m.
Friday, 1st Dec. Mount Stewart Hall, at 5.30 o'clock p m.
Saturday, 2nd Dec. Tracadie Cross Schoolhouse at 5.30 o'clock p m.
Monday, 4th Dec. Winsloe Hall at 5.30 o'clock p m.
Tuesday, 6th Dec. York Hall, at 5.30 o'clock p m.
Thursday, 7th Dec. Stanhope Hall, at 5.30 o'clock p m.
Saturday, 9th Dec. Grand Tracadie Schoolhouse, at 5.30 o'clock p m.
nov 22—2i

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

1ST. DISTRICT OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

THE undersigned will meet the electors of the 1st district of Queen's Co., at the following times and places:—

Thursday, November 23rd, Clifton Hall, at 5 p m.
Friday, November 24th, at Hope River Hall, at 5 p m.
Monday, November 27th, at Granville Hall, at 1 p m.
Monday, November 27th, at Fredericton Hall, at 8 p m.
Tuesday, November 28th, at Springton Schoolhouse, at 5 p m.
Wednesday, November 29th, at Dollar's Mills, Emyvale Schoolhouse, at 1 p m.
Wednesday, November 29th, at Kelly's Cross, at 6 p m.
Thursday, November 30th, at Bonshaw Hall, at 5 p m.
Friday, December 1st, at Crapaud Hall, at 5 p m.
Monday, December 4th, at Bradalbane Hall, at 5 p m.
Thursday, December 7th, at French River Hall, at 1 p m.
Thursday, December 7th, at Irishtown Hall, at 6 p m.

The Opposition candidates are invited to attend.

PETER SINCLAIR.
A. B WARBURTON.
Ch'town Nov 22, 1893—2i.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.

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