THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1889.

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

OUR NEW SENATOR.

OTTAWA advices of the 13th inst. inform us that the Honorable Samuel Prowse has been called to the Senate of Canada. Mr. Prowse is a vigorous and independent man, in whom King's County and the Province generally will, we feel sure, find an able and faithful representative in the Dominion Parliament. We congratulate Mr. Prowse upon his well merited appointment, and the Dominion Government upon the excellence of their choice.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

THE United States senate committee, on commercial relations with Canada, was in session in Boston last week, and had before it, giving evidence, the leading commercial men of that city. The evidence taken is interesting to Canadians, as it shows the ideas entertained by business men there relative to reciprocity with this country. There is one thing upon which they all agree, that is, whatever will advance the interests of Boston, regardless of what effect the same may have on the Dominion of Canada. Some expressed themselves in favor of reciprocity, "if Canada would conform its protective policy to that of the United States"

The coal dealers want free trade in coal, as they say it would give them a larger Canadian market. The fish dealers are almost unanimous in favor of free fish; but in this they are in opposition to those interested in fishing vessels. Those engaged in business not directly affected by Canadian relations favor wide trade arrangements, on the ground that Boston would, in that event, become the principal winter and summer port of Canada. In this way they think Canadian manufacturing and mercantile houses would be crushed out, while Boston would reap the benefit. The advocates of this scheme see in it a possibility of political union following the destruction of our manufacturing and mercantile interests. Reading between the lines of the evidence given we can see that the abrogation of the old reciprocity treaty has not been of advantage to Boston. We subjoin a few extracts from the evidence given by some of the witnesses.

The first witness was Hon. E. A. Morse, member of Congress. He declared himself in favor of Commercial Union, as will be seen from the following:

"The first question that presents itself is: 'Does it pay both countries to retain an army of revenue officers on each side of a line 3,000 miles long? For the reason that this is expensive to both countries, and for the further reason that the customs laws of both countries are at best but partially enforced, and will become more difficult of enforcement as the population along this enormous frontier increases. I incline to answer the question in the negative, and to say that if the Dominion of Canada would conform their protective tariff to ours, so that we would have unifrmity of tariff and protection to American industries, I would favor a reciprocity treaty between the two countries."

We may here say, that notwithstanding Mr. Morse's kindness, the people of Canada have no desire or ambition to have their tariff regulated at Washington.

N. B. Tobey, an official of the Tremont nail works, said:

"Until the reciprocity treaty with Canada was abolished, his works used Canadian cost almost exclusively as did many other iron manufacturers in New England, and its use was discontinued, not in consequence of its inferiority, but because of the abolition of the treaty and the imposition of war taxes upon coal, which made it no longer profitable to use Canadian coal."

Jonathan A. Lane, President of the Boston Merchants' Association, gave the following evidence:

"He thought Commercial Union offered the only practical solution of our commercial relations with Canada, that under such conditions there would result an enormous increase in the trade between the two countries, and that our industries would be greatly stimulated. Under such conditions, too, a vast and magnificent field would be opened to American enterprise and capital, and when it is remembered that Alaska returns a 25 per cent dividend, the possible value of this country (Canada) to our capital can be estimated. To Senator Hoar Mr. Lane stated that the association for which he appeared represented men of all shades of political predilections, but that in this matter they forgot politics and regarded the question from a business standpoint only."

These are but a few short extracts from the great mass of evidence taken; but even from this as well as from the other evidence given it will be seen that a considerable change of opinion has taken place among some of our neighbors regarding trade relations with us. They now seem anxious to enter into reciprocity of one kind or another with us, and to be desirous of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the fishery question. If they have the proper dispositions there need be no difficulty about these matters. Canada has more than once manifested her willingness to enter into a fair and equitable reciprocity treaty, while the United States has just as often refused to enter into any such negotiations; and if our neighbors now desire such a treaty it is just because they have come to learn that Canada can get along first rate without them, and is not to be coerced into such trade arrangements as our Republican neighbors may desire to see established. They have discovered that we, in the Dominion, have no notion of becoming commercial vassals of Uncle Sam.

What has done more than anything else, perhaps, to create false notions among the people of the United States relative to our dispositions on commercial relations with them, has been the ridiculous fad of Commercial Union, which certain Grit writers and politicians have been hanging on for the last year or two. So long as men and journals can be found in Canada to keep alive in the hearts of our neighbors this senseless agitation, we can scarcely hope they can arrive at a correct notion of Canada's real sentiments relative to reciprocal free trade.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

RETURN OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP.

His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, who had been absent in Europe for upwards of two months and a half, returned home, in good health, on Saturday night last. On Sunday at High Mass he occupied his throne in the Cathedral, and after Mass addressed the congregation, giving them a brief but most interesting account of his travels, and his reception in private audience by the Pope. His Holiness, said the Bishop, manifested the greatest interest regarding this diocese and its people, and enquired into every particular relative to the growth, prosperity and prospects of the Church in this Province. As an earnest of his paternal solicitude, His Holiness granted to the Bishop his Apostolic Benediction, for himself, his priests and his dioceans. His Lordship then, arrayed in cope and mitre, with crozier in hand, imparted to all present the Papal Benediction. The services were concluded by a solemn *Te Deum*, in thanksgiving for His Lordship's safe return.

His Lordship and Rev. D. J. Gillis, of St. Columba, left here on June 25th, and a few days later took passage from New York on board one of the North German Lloyd's steamers, for Southampton, England, where they arrived in good health, after a pleasant passage of nine days. Disembarking, they at once proceeded to London, where they remained for a short time. Thence they crossed over to Dublin, Ireland, and from there went to visit friends in the Counties of Wexford, Waterford and Kilkenny. Among those visited were Revd. Thomas Phelan, formerly of Tracadie, in this Island. They regretted to find that he was not well, yet he recognized them and was overjoyed to see them. They visited the parents of Rev. S. T. Phelan, of Georgetown, and the brothers and sisters of Revs. James and William Phelan, of Vernon River and Sturgeon. The relatives of the late Daniel Brennan, and of the late Nicholas Conroy, were also visited.

After this they returned to London, whence they crossed over to Paris, where they spent a few days, taking in the exhibition. Having visited some other portions of France, they crossed the Alps and arrived in Italy. As the weather was warm they travelled by short stages, always resting by night and continuing their journeys by day. They visited Venice, Milan, Florence, and other places in Italy before coming to Rome. In the last named city many old acquaintances were renewed by His Lordship and several new ones formed. They saw the students from the Island now attending the Propaganda, Messrs. Curran, Morrison and Campbell, all of whom are well and making successful progress in their studies. His Holiness, although emaciated of form and weighed down with the burden of his years and still more by the machinations and insults of his enemies, they found in good health.

Leaving Rome on their return trip, they travelled as on their way thither, putting up at hotels by night. No stop of any consequence was made until Lourdes, France, was reached, where they spent a few days at that celebrated shrine. From here they crossed into Spain, where they visited Madrid, Toledo, Valladolid, Avila, and many other places. At Valladolid they were the guests of the Rev. David McDonald, Rector of the Scotch College, who was a classmate in the Propaganda of the late lamented "Father Dan" of this Diocese. It was at this Scotch College at Valladolid that the Right Rev. Mgr. McEachern, the pioneer Bishop of this Island, prosecuted his studies for the priesthood. The late Bishop Fraser, of Antigonish, and Right Rev. Dr. McDonell, first Bishop of Kingston, Ont., were also graduates of this institution. The traditions of the College are replete with reminicences of the student days of Prince Edward Island's first Bishop. In the examination of these His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, we may be sure, took special interest.

His Lordship's visit to Avila was of unusual interest. This was the birthplace of St. Theresa, and there she spent the greater portion of her life. The house in which she lived is still extant, and is embodied in a church. This, together with several articles which had been in the possession and use of the saint, His Lordship had the pleasure of seeing and examining, notwithstanding the fact that it is about three hundred years since St. Theresa lived.

Having completed their visits on the continent, His Lordship and Father Gillis returned to England, and without much delay took passage from Southampton on board a steamer of the same line by which they had crossed thither. They arrived at New York, after a fine voyage, on Thursday last, and came on to Boston the same afternoon. On Friday they came to St. John, and arrived on the Island on Saturday.

His Holiness, Pope Leo, presented His Lordship with a magnificent vestment of white silk, embroidered in gold, and valued at about one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

We are pleased to know that His Lordship's health has been greatly benefited by his trip, and we beg to tender him our congratulations on his safe return.

On arriving at Summerside, Father Gillis went to Miscouche to visit his friends, whence he returned to this city yesterday.

Of all the places visited, the Bishop saw none which he so highly appreciated as Prince Edward Island.

NOTHING remains of the cartridge factory in Antwerp in which the explosion occured on the 5th inst. The village of Austruweil, situated 2000 metres from where the factory stood, and which consisted of about forty houses, has vanished. According to the official report 135 persons were killed, 20 are missing, 100 seriously injured, and 200 slightly injured. The loss by the fire is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty-five thousand francs. M. Carvilain, proprietor of the cartridge factory, is charged with homicide, by imprudence. His defence is that the fire originated in the petroleum sheds, and caused an explosion in the cartridge factory. Large subscriptions to the relief fund have been received.

Voluntary evidence given every day as to the superior quality of Boots and Shoes sold at the Dominion Boot & Shoe Store. If you want Boots and Shoes go there.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued from Ottawa, bringing into force in the Maritime Provinces the "speedy trials act" of last session.

THE net debt of Canada decreased over $400,000 during August. The revenue and expenditure statements show a surplus of over two million dollars for the first two months of the present fiscal year.

THE expansion of business of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been so great that Mr. Van Horne has had to obtain assistance in the presidency. T G. Shaughnessy was promoted to the position with the name of assistant president.

THE municipal authorities of Liverpool, England., have voted an appropriation of £30,000 for the purpose of the construction of depots for the storage of petroleum at isolated points, thus reducing to a minimum the dangers arising from fire and explosions. The tanks to be built will have a total capacity of 19,000 tons.

Nothing definite, says an Ottawa despatch of the 19th, has yet been decided with regard to the date on which Parliament will open. There is a general impression in the Departments, however, that it will not be later than the middle of January. The first statements of the accounts of the last fiscal year are most favorably commented on by the Government and independent papers. The average surplus for the past ten years was $900,000.

IT is announced that the object of the Dominion Post Office department in asking postmasters to note the weight of printed matter mailed at their offices is solely for statistical purposes. Not since the institution of free postage for newspapers has an accurate return been made of the amount actually carried through the mails, and for this purpose therefore, postmasters have been asked to furnish a return of newspapers and periodical matter mailed at their offices from September 1st to 14th. Postage on newspapers is therefore not to be reimposed.

A FEW days ago Judge Falconbridge, before whom the Haldimand election case was tried, declared the election void, on account of bribery and corruption practiced by the agents of Mr. Colter, the Grit member. The consequence will be another election, the third for this constituency since the general election in 1887. Colter defeated Dr. Montaque in January last by a small majority, and the trial just concluded, has made the public acquainted with the means used by the Grits in that contest. It is probable the Doctor will again be the choice of the Liberal Conservatives.

THE Edinburg Scotsman, referring to the question of imperial unity says: "It would be a good thing if colonial travel and experience were made a condition of taking office in the Imperial Government. When it is remembered how vast are our colonial possessions, and how great a part they must play in the world's drama in the future, it becomes plain that our statesmen ought to have intimate acquaintance with them. Who shall say what mistakes would have been avoided in the past if our colonial Ministers had visited our colonies and studied their constitution and their desires?"

OPINION OF CANADA'S PREMIER.

"Sir John McDonald, the 'Grand Old Man of Canada,'" says the London Pall Mall Gazette, "is as vigorous as ever." Our fellow-subjects in the Old Land are marvellously quick to admire and appreciate the genius of statesmanship wherever it is found, and hence their frequently displayed recognition of the sagacity and ability of the Premier of Canada. Possessing so many great statesmen themselves they are peculiarly well fitted to be judges of the wise foresight, the courage and the constructive power exercised with such remarkable success and for so long a period by Sir John McDonald. His career has attracted a degree of attention in the centre of the Empire seldom accorded to colonial public men, and has, without doubt, increased the respect of Englishmen for the country that has produced him, and—what is a more practical testimony of native appreciation—honored him with its highest gifts and fullest confidence. Not seldom do the journal of Britain contain references to the Premier of Canada as a man well-known and held in esteem over there. A quite recent article in a leading British journal, dealing with a visit paid by the writer of it to this country, says: "In appearance Sir John McDonald strikingly resembles the late Lord Beaconsfield, up to the very curl which to the last adorned the brow of the great Conservative leader. Fortunately for Canada, the resemblance is not merely facial, for Sir John is undoubtedly the greatest statesman the Dominion has yet produced, and when he dies it will be difficult for any one to fill his shoes. Had it not been for his far-seeing sagacity the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans would not now be united by the iron belt of the Canadian Pacific railway. Like his prototype, he early developed remarkable capacity for picking out the best men to do the work which he knew had to be done. He is popular in Parliament and in society. He is accused sometimes of doing things in a high-handed way, and of sanctioning the spending of public money freely; but Canadian public expenditure contrasts favorably with that of other British colonies, and its stocks stand high, if not the highest, in the market. So far as a stranger can judge, the expenditure appears to have been judicious on the whole, and its object the development and improvement of the vast and, to a great extend, unpeopled territory, with the Government of which the Premier is practically entrusted. Political opponents in Canada, as at home sometimes, only justify their position by carping at everything which those in power suggest or do. If they did not do that their occupation would be gone."

And Canadian opinion, despite the existence of a Parliamentary Opposition, coincides with the eulogistic views of others. There is a general feeling that the national interests are perfectly safe in his hands; that he is to-day the man best qualified in Canada for the task of governing the country, and that as the hard, knotty problems of the past have been solved by his unerring judgment and skill, so no issue of the future can arise too difficult to be grappled with and settled by the wisdom of Sir John McDonald. —*Empire.*

THE victorious artillery team arrived home from Quebec last night and were given a grand reception. They were received at the station amidst the screaming of steam whistles and the firing of sky rockets. They were then conveyed in barouches round the city, preceded by a torchlight procession of citizens, firemen and military and the artillery brass band. Arriving at Queen Square Gardens they were drawn up in front of the Colonial Building, from the balcony of which Lieut. Governor Carvell addressed them, complimenting them on their success and welcoming them home in the name of the citizens. A complimentary address was made by Lieut. Col. Irving. A few remarks were also made by Capt. Davison, of the victorious team. Cheers were given for the victors, the Lieut. Governor and the Queen. It is the intention to banquet them to-morrow night.

MR. B. HEARTZ'S STOCK FARM.

BY TACKHAMMER.

The most extensive breeder of live stock in this Island, and, perhaps, in the Maritime Provinces, is Mr. Benjamin Heartz, of this city, whose breeding establishment is situated a little beyond Wright's Bridge, on the St. Peter's Road, about three miles from the city. In company with a gentleman who takes pleasure in reining a good looking piece of horseflesh, the writer recently paid a visit to Mr. Heartz's farm, and was courteously received by the proprietor. Mr. Heartz commenced operations here about five years ago, the nucleus of his present estate being the farm formerly owned by Mr. Arch. Holmes. From sundry persons who owned land round about the Holmes property, Mr. Heartz has purchased tract after tract, until he has accumulated an aggregate of 275 acres in one block, which is all under cultivation. A goodly portion of this land was in poor condition when it passed into Mr. Heartz's hands, but under the thorough system of manuring and tillage adopted by him, the whole farm is now in the highest state of cultivation. In addition to the immense quantity of manure made on the farm, Mr. Heartz buys all that he can obtain in Charlottetown. He manures heavily for root crops, to be followed by wheat the next year, and then grass. Twenty-five acres are under roots this year. Mangolds yield a thousand bushels to the acre, and these are fed to horses and cattle with excellent results. Notwithstanding the intense heat and extreme drought of the past four or five weeks, owing to its great fertility, the farm now affords very fair pasturage, while the cry of parched pastures is heard on every hand. Mr. Heartz housed a great crop of hay in excellent condition this season, and besides the large quantity required to feed his own stock he will have a surplus of over one hundred and fifty tons to dispose of.

In addition to two large barns that were on the Holmes property, Mr. Heartz has had three new ones erected, each of which is over one hundred feet long, the main structure being forty feet in width. A wide passage runs through the centre of this building for the entire length, and the whole of the lower flat is made into roomy box stalls for horses. A deep frost proof cellar runs the entire length of the building, and into this through trap doors in the passage the manure is dropped and allowed to remain until well rotted. Last winter's manure is now being hauled out, and in excellent condition to be applied to the land. The liquid manure is also run into this cellar and adds materially to the value of the solid. On the second flat of this barn there is store room for one hundred and fifty tons hay.

While Mr. Heartz's specialties in the breeding line are Percheron horses and Holstein cattle, he is also devoting attention to the standard trotter. He and Mr. C. C. Gardiner are joint owners of Preceptor, the most fashionably bred horse in Canada. As I gave the readers of the HERALD my opoinion of this promising son of the great Nutwood when treating of the standard horses of the Province last winter, I need not here repeat it. I trust, however, that the owners of this valuable horse will take measures to have him developed for speed, a quality which he inherits in an intensely high degree from both sire and dam. Rustican and Belvedine are two standard and registered two-year old bay colts, by Hernando, dams by All Right. Individually they are both fine specimens of the trotting horse. Neither has yet been broken to harness, but one of them particularly shows a way of going in the lot which augurs well for his success on the turf if properly developed. There is also a fine two year old son of All Right, from Mr. Heartz's old Messenger mare. This is a grand old mare individually, and she has a fine chestnut foal at foot, by Preceptor. In this class is a very superior bay filly, by Preceptor. This youngster is standard, and gives promise of being a good one. There is also a three year old bay filly, a full sister to Belvedine, which is standard and registered.

At the head of Mr Heartz's Percheron stud is the grey stallion Duroc, a magnificent specimen of this popular draft breed, imported a few years ago, and selected from one of the large importations from France made by that celebrated importer of Percherons, M. W. Dunham, of Illinois. The Percheron is very popular in the United States, and probably more of that breed is imported into that country every year than all other draft breeds combined. The Percheron is generally a shorter legged and more compactly built horse than the Shire or Clyde, besides being a much more active animal. John C. is a dark grey pure bred Percheron stallion four years old, by Duroc, out of one of the imported mares. This is a horse of magnificent proportions, already eclipsing his sire in size and weight. He would now turn the scales at 2000 lbs. There is also a fine half bred stallion by Romulus, two registered two year old colts and a half bred two year old, all by Duroc. The pure bred colts give abundant promise of equalling the great four year old, John C. Mr. Heartz has four pure bred Percheron mares, two of which were imported, the others being bred by himself. They are splendid animals, and three of them are suckling foals by Duroc, the other having unfortunately lost her produce for this year. Mr. Heartz has sixty horses all told, there being a number of half bred animals at pasture on a farm on the opposite side of the river which, I did not see. He sold a fine four year old registered Percheron stallion last spring for a thousand dollars, and eight half bred working horses for $250 each. Mr. Heartz finds a ready market at this price for all the half bred Percherons he can raise, as soon as they attain a saleable age. These animals are put to farm work when two years old, thus costing nothing for keep from that time until disposed of. Thus we see the advantage of breeding up, for while these horses cost no more to raise than a common bred animal, they readily sell for $150, in excess of the best price that can be obtained for the latter. This consideration alone should induce farmers to patronize none but well bred stallions. A relentless war must be waged against the scrub, until our fair Island is rid of the pest.

To the eye that takes pleasure in gazing upon well-bred stock, there could not be a more pleasing sight than a herd of pure bred Holstein cattle. This was my experience when viewing the magnificent specimens of this greatest of all milk breeds now to be seen on Mr. Heartz's farm. The herd at present consists of an aged bull, nine cows, a yearling bull, seven bull calves and a heifer calf, all registered animals. The calves are beauties, and should be seen by farmers who, greatly to their own detriment, waste their time in raising scrubs. The sight would be to many of them an object lesson, which I have no doubt would leave a lasting impression. As producers of milk, the Holstein leads all other breeds, and a Holstein cow holds the world's record as a butter producer, beating even the greatest of the renowned Jersey, whose specialty is butter production. A pure bred bull of this breed crossed on the common cows of the country would produce an excellent class of cattle, developing the size, color and form so characteristic of the pure bred animal. They would yield at least double the quantity of milk and butter, obtained from ordinary cows. Like the Jersey, the Holstein matures early, becoming producers as a general thing, before they are two years old. As an instance of their early maturity, I may cite the fact that Mr. Heartz has a six year old cow now carrying her sixth calf. The Holstein is admirably adapted to this country. They are hardy and good feeders, doing well on ordinary feed; they are quiet of disposition, the males being easily handled, as they develop none of the viciousness so common to bulls of most other breeds. And while the Holstein leads the world as milk producers—a very important consideration for a farmer when moving in the direction of improving his herd, as on most farms the offal of milk is very valuable—these cattle are not inferior for beef purposes to the Shorthorn or other noted beef breeds. Mr. Heartz finds ready sale for his pure bred bull calves at the handsome price of one hundred dollars each, and I have no hesitation whatever in asserting, that an investment of this kind would by the best an average farmer could possibly make. In a few years the money would be returned a hundred fold.

While the enterprise in which Mr. Heartz has engaged considerable capital will, I have no doubt, prove a profitable investment, it is also calculated to be of immense advantage to the breeding interests of the Province.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., Deputy Minister of Marine, arrived in this city on Saturday evening last. On yesterday morning he went to Tignish on a visit.

L.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

WE would call special attention to the sale of Stock Farm animals advertised in another column.

GREAT fires were raging in the woods of New Brunswick last week. It is said a thousand acres of wood were on fire.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner will be given to the Victorious Island Artillery Team, at the Hold Davies, on to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at half-past eight o'clock. Tickets $2, for sale at Reddin Bros.

As will be seen by the advertisement in another column, the annual meeting of the Teachers' Provincial Association will open in the Hall of the Upper Prince Street School, on Thursday, October 4th.

THE steamer Worcester, Capt. Nickerson, arrived here from Boston on Monday morning with the usual general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. J. A. Clarke, Mrs. Campbell, Miss C. A. Fraser, Miss M. A. McDonald, Mr. H. M. Toombs, Mr. W. A. Calbeck.

EXHIBITION Commissioners desirous of going to the Exhibition at Summerside on Wednesday next, or at Georgetown on Thursday, by the special train advertised elsewhere in this paper, will receive passes from A. McNeill, Esq., Sec'y Provincial Exhibition.

BY reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the first races on the Charlottetown Trotting Park, will commence on Wednesday the 2nd October. This park is being fitted up in grand style, and will without doubt be the very best in Dominion. The track is first-class and the preparations for the accommodation of visitors, rapidly drawing towards completion, are of the very best. The grand stand is 180 feet long, with two balconies, and will seat 2,500 people. From this a grand view of the track, the surrounding country and the river can be had. The lower part of this building is divided off into dining rooms, committee rooms, toilet rooms, police quarters, etc. The judges stand contains, besides the judges quarters, reporters rooms, and a weighing room. On the opposite side of the track, thirty roomy box stalls are erected. The committee of management are determined to have everything done in the best manner possible. The catering, on the ground will be on strictly temperance principles, and the best of order will be strictly maintained. They deserve every success, and no doubt, they will have it.

THE second annual meeting of the Maritime Press Association, met at New Glasgow, N. S., on Wednesday last the 11th inst. After holding a business meeting and electing officers for the ensuing year, they went on an excursion to Cape Breton. They were handsomely treated by the people of the Island, at Beddeck, Grand Narrows and the Sydneys, and very much enjoyed the beautiful scenery on the lakes. The officers for this year are: President—W. B. Alley, Colchester Sun.

Vice-Presidents—J. T. Hawke, Moncton Transcript; S. D. Scott, St. John Sun; W. A. Landry, Digby, L'Evangeline; H. D. Blackadar, Halifax Recorder; Jas. McIsaac, Charlottetown HERALD; B. D. Higgs, Charlottetown Guardian.

Secretary—John Burgoyne, Halifax Herald.

Treasurer—A. Milne Fraser, Halifax Critic.

Executive Committee—R. Drummond, Stellarton Trades Journal; Rev. R. Murray, Presbyterian Witness; R. J. Gilbert, Sackville Maritime Agriculturist; J. W. D. Stearns, Sydney Island Reporter; J. A. Black, Amherst Gazette and Record; J. E. B. McCready, St. John Telegraph; L. C. McNutt, Fredericton Farmer.

Auditors—C. H. Cahan, W. R. McCurdy, Halifax; J. J. Anslow, Windsor.

Miss Enid McLean, daughter of Mr. T. A. McLean, of the firm of McKinnon & McLean, had a very narrow escape from drowning at Rocky Point on Saturday last. Miss McLean, accompanied by Miss Strickland, was driving to the wharf to meet her father, whom she expected to cross in the six o'clock boat. When at the pump a short distance from the head of the wharf they stopped to water the horse. Miss Strickland got out of the wagon to pump, when suddenly the horse took fright on account of some water getting into his ears, and started to run. Miss McLean was unable to hold him in, but guided him down the wharf thinking he would stop when at the end. The tide was out, and when he reached the slip it was greatly inclined, and a stop was impossible. The horse leaped over into the dock and never rose. Miss McLean disentangled herself from the wagon and floated, but sank twice before she remembered she could swim. She then struck out for the wharf. A boy on the wharf at the time took a rope reins off his horse and threw the end of it to her, which she caught. With the assistance of a man on the wharf the young lady was drawn out of the water. The escape of Miss McLean from drowning was certainly very narrow. The horse was a very valuable one, and a great favorite of Mr. McLean's.

SOURIS NOTES.

The unprecedented dry weather of the last five weeks has ripened our grain so rapidly that our farmers have already completed their harvest. In some sections of this country the rust has destroyed a considerable portion of the oats, but not to such an extent as with our neighbors further west, owing to our grain being sowed later.

The fishing on the North side last week was fairly good, all boats taking a good average. The price paid here on Saturday for mackerel was $16.00 per bbl., with an upward tendency in the market. An excellent quality of fall herring is being caught on either side of the Island at present.

The illuminated storm signal was hoisted on the night of the 10th inst., for the first time since its erection in the port, by the sub-collector. No sooner was it in place then our citizens became alarmed at the fact that a storm was about to burst with all its violence on our quiet town. Everyone appeared to notice it at once, unmistakable signs of an approaching tempest from the street urchin to the veteran of three score and ten, and explained their reasons in their own peculiar style. Doors that were left unbouched since winter were firmly closed, and storm fastenings well secured and our people nervously retired to bed to await the approaching predicted cyclone, but lo: the morning came and to the great astonishment and I may say disappointment of all, a more glorious morning was never seen in Souris. The sun rose in all its golden splendor, smiling with silent contempt on the glassy water of our Harbor, dotted here and there with the "White Wings" of the fishing fleet, which on the previous night sought refuge from the fury of the waves. A wag has since suggested that it might have been intended to signal the storm that has since been raging in two of your city papers over some misunderstanding about Customs matters.

Our Brass Band gave an open air concert on Wednesday night, which was greatly appreciated by our citizens who hope to see them continued while the fine weather lasts. They have greatly improved of late and are busily practising for a concert, which they intend giving early in October to pay off the balance due on the instruments.

L.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—The steamer Earl King has arrived in port. She was detained some days in London, and the officers set to and loaded her themselves. They were obliged to protect themselves with revolvers as they worked.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—At a meeting at Popular to-night, Burns said the treaty with the workmen had been broken by subordinate officers of the dock company. Some of the wharfingers also tried to get men at the old terms, but had failed. Unless the agreement with the men was kept, there would be another strike.

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—Chief Justice Armour, of Ontario, and Chief Justice Ritchie, of the Dominion Supreme Court, express themselves in favor of a court of divorce for the Dominion.

The Governor-General and suite arrived here this morning and leave to-morrow for the Northwest and British Columbia, accompanied by Sir James Grant, His Excellency's physician, and Mr. Fred Villiers, war correspondent of the London Graphic.

The charter of the Northwest Central Railway has been sold to a syndicate of English capitalists, who agree to build 50 miles of road this year, and to complete the whole as soon as possible. The capital of the company is $10,000,000. This is the railway that Beaty and Woodworth quarrelled over.

Mr. John J. McDonald, vice-president of the Temiscouta railway, who is here, says his company have two parties out surveying the route between Edmunston and Moncton across New Brunswick, and that the Grand Trunk Co. are in full sympathy with the project to form an all-Canada route from Montreal to Halifax quite as short as the Short Line through Maine, and over which freight and passengers could be transported without any difficulty about bonding or international trade regulations.

OUR ISLAND GUNNERS.

A Quebec despatch of the 13th inst., says: The Islanders have been more than usually successful this year. They have won both the "A." and "B." shifts, in seven minutes and nineteen seconds, and in four minutes and twenty-three seconds respectively. Lieut.-Col. Moore wins 2nd prize in the officers firing competition. The Islanders win first aggregate in the 64-pounder competition. They also win second and third aggregate in the 40-pounder, as well as first and second grand aggregates in the 64-pounder and 40-pounder combined. Gunner Scantlebury of No. 1 Battery wins 1st individual prize and badge in the 64-pounder, and Corporal Whear, of No. 2 Battery wins 2nd prize in the same match. Sergt. Offer, of No. 1 Battery wins the 2nd individual prize in the 40-pounder, and Sergt. Dover, of No. 2 Battery, ties for the third place in the same match. Several other smaller individual prizes have been won. The team has been highly complimented on its success, and is greatly admired by all on the ground.

This following so closely on the successes achieved by our marksmen at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting at Ottawa, a fortnight ago, places our militia men in the front ranks. As a result of the contest at the last named meeting, Lieut. Hooper, of this city holds thirteenth place on the Wimbledon team for 1890, and Captain Longworth, also of Charlottetown, is first among the forty waiting men.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

After the conference between the directors of the dock companies and Cardinal Manning was concluded on the 13th inst., the latter informed Messrs. Burns and Lillett, leaders of the strike, that although the directors adhered to their original offer to advance the wages on January 1st., they were still open to further negotiation. He had been charged by the directors to tell them that if the strikers had any other terms to suggest it was for them to first agree among themselves what the terms should be. The directors had nothing from the men at present which they considered sufficiently clear and explicit.

The joint committee appointed to consider the proposals of the strikers have agreed that the wages demanded by the dock laborers shall be conceded, the advance to take effect on November 4th. The Lord Mayor, at a conference with the directors of the dock companies gave assurance that the men were ready to resume work on the 16th. In view of the approaching end of the dock laborers strike the lightmen were seeking to resume work.

The agreement between the dockmen and directors of the dock companies includes a stipulation that contract work shall be converted on the 4th November into piece work. All payments are to be made directly to the men under supervision of dock officials, laborers who worked during the strike to be treated as fellow-workers by the strikers. Directors pledged themselves not to show resentment against the strikers.

MARKETS.

BOSTON PRICES, SEPTEMBER 14.

EGGS—Eastern extras 21c, Eastern firsts 17c to 18c, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firsts 16c, Canadian firsts 19c, P. E. Island firsts 18c.

FISH—Cod, dry shores, large, $4.50. Cod, dry shores, medium, $3 Hake $1.75. Haddock $3. Herring, pickled, Bay shore, gibbed, $3.50. Herring, pickled, Bay shore, split, $3.25. Herring, pickled, round shore, $3 Mackerel, extra shore, per barrel, $20. Mackerel, No. 1, $22 to $25. Mackerel, No. 2, $20. Mackerel, No. 3, large rim, $18. Mackerel, No. 3, plain, $16.50.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES, SEPT. 17.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.06 to $0.08
Beef (small) per lb	0.06 to 0.08
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to 0.06
Pork (small)	0.08 to 0.10
Ham, per lb	0.14 to 0.15
Fowls, per pair	0.40 to 0.50
Butter (fresh)	0.14 to 0.15
Butter (tub)	0.17 to 0.18
Oats (black) per bushel	0.34 to 0.35
Eggs, per doz	0.14 to 0.15
New Potatoes, per bushel	0.25 to 0.30
Ducks, per pair	0.40 to 0.50
Mutton (carcass)	0.05 to 0.07
Veal (carcass)	0.05 to 0.07
Lard	0.12 to 0.13
Flour, per cwt	2.40 to 2.50
Oatmeal, per cwt	2.25 to 2.50
Hides	0.03 to 0.04
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.05 to 0.06
Sheep pelts	0.05 to 0.10
Lamb skins	0.40 to 0.50
Cabbage, per head	0.03 to 0.05
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.30 to 0.35
Straw, per load	1.50 to 2.00
Beets per bunch	0.04 to 0.05
Peas per quart	0.08 to 0.09
Damsons	0.12 to 0.15
Plums	0.14 to 0.15
Apples per peck	0.12 to 0.15

Marriage and Birth notices inserted at 25 cents each. Poetry accompanying Death notices will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

MARRIED.

At St. Mary's church, Souris, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. D. F. Macdonald, Patrick Hughes to Catherine Mullally, both of Souris River.

On the 10th inst., at St. Mary's church, Souris, by the Rev. D. F. Macdonald, John R. Campbell, of Fairfield, to Agnes McLean, of Souris Line Road.

On the 17th inst., at St. Mary's church, Souris, by the Rev. D. F. Macdonald, Sylvester Cheverie to Mary Forbay, both of Souris.

Estate of McDonald, McDonald & Co., Souris.

Trustee's Sale.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at Charlottetown, until Wednesday, the 25th inst., at noon, from persons disposed to offer for the following belonging to the Estate of McDonald, McDonald & Co., of Souris, P. E. I.:—

LOT 1.—Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Miscellaneous Goods, Wagons, Harness, Sleighs, Horse Safe and Shop Furniture, contained on the premises at Souris.

LOT 2.—Book Debts, Notes of Hand, Judgments.

Inventories and Stock Lists may be seen on application to Mr. Reginald H. McDonald, at Souris, or office of Carvell Bros., Charlottetown.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

Terms Cash.

A. A. MACDONALD,
W. H. AITKEN,
Ch'town, Sept. 18, 1889.—11 Trustees.

The Old Doctors

Drew blood, modern doctors cleanse it; hence the increased demand for Alteratives. It is now well known that most diseases are due, not to over-abundance, but to impurity, of the Blood; and it is equally well attested that no blood medicine is so efficacious as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"One of my children had a large sore break out on the leg. We applied simple remedies, for a while, thinking the sore would shortly heal. But it grew worse. We sought medical advice, and were told that an alterative medicine was necessary. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being

Recommended

above all others, we used it with marvelous results. The sore healed and health and strength rapidly returned." —J. J. Armstrong, Weimar, Texas.

"I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an admirable remedy for the cure of blood diseases. I prescribe it, and it does the work every time."—E. L. Pater, M. D., Manhattan, Kansas.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"Ayer's medicines continue to be the standard remedies in spite of all competition."—T. W. Richmond, Bear Lake, Mich.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Local and Special News

It is astonishing how rapidly the feeble and debilitated gain strength and vigor when taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For what are called "broken-down constitutions," nothing else has proved so effective as this powerful but perfectly safe medicine.

King Oscar of Sweden is busy on a new play, which he will bring out in the fall.

The use of calomel for derangements of the liver has ruined many a fine constitution. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Ayer's Pills testify to their efficacy in thoroughly remedying the malady, without injury to the system.

The Prince of Wales has the gift of free hand caricature, and is able to hit off a friend with a few scratches of a pen.

Take good care of your beard and keep it clear of gray hairs so as to retain your young looks by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Millais is painting his third portrait of Mr. Gladstone.

A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING.—Mr. Jas. Binnie, of Toronto, states that his little baby when three months old was so bad with summer complaint that under doctors' treatment her life was despaired of. Four doses of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cured her.

The total number of Indians in the Dominion of Canada is 124,460.

A LINE FROM GLADSTONE.—My little son aged two, was seized with diarrhoea, followed by piles, two doses of Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry gave relief and half the bottle completed a cure. Mrs. J. A.