PURGATIVE PILLS
PURIFY THE BLOOD
...the entire system in three months. Any ...m 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound ...male Complaints these Pills have no equal. ...L and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, ...ns free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (for Internal and External Use) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.
...T CURES Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and ...s. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

AKE HENS LAY
...g Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in ...amps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. ...ecialars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

THE TIME
...r, the Carriage Maker, the
the Householder, in fact
...ly wanting
...e Goods!
...OCK, PAINTS, &C.,
BRICK STORE.
Goods will be sold at a
...n Cost for Cash.
...stock of
TED GOODS
...D—
Cutlery,
CHEAP.
...E. DAWSON.
...4. tl sep 1st

GOFF'S
TEA.
GOFF'S
...OR'S,
STREET,
...CE FOR
...ocks,
Spectacles.
...s, made specially for us
...ceived last week.
received to-day.
...V. TAYLOR,
...4. Watchmaker, &c.
...ance.
...D LIFE!
...ONDON AND GLOBE
COMPANY!
.....$29,000,000
.....$900,000
Property insured on special
...ORRIS, } Agent for
...nmerside, } Prince County.
...UND LIFE ASSOCIATION
...n Government, $50,000.
its Actual Cost.
...uld have an average annual
...ter paying the admission fee,
Safety Fund.
...ONARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. I.
whom liberal wages will be
...r or otherwise to the above.

A

THE HERALD EXTRA.

VOTE FOR JENKINS — CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884. — AND RECIPROCITY.

WE HAVE CARRIED OUT THE TERMS OF UNION TO THE UTMOST POSSIBLE EXTENT.—Hon. A. Mackenzie.

THE HERALD.

Published Every Wednesday.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:

Macdonald's Building, West Side Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

THE HERALD HAS NOW THE *Largest Circulation of any paper on this Island,* AND IS INCREASING AT THE RATE OF TWO HUNDRED COPIES A MONTH.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.
Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until forbidden.
Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.
Remittances can be made by registered letter.
Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 6th day, 6h. 54.2m., p. m., E.
Last Quarter 13th day, 10h. 25.6m., p. m., E.
New Moon 20th day, 5h. 41.6m., p. m., S. W.
First Quarter 28th day, 11h. 29.4m., a.m., N.E.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.		
1	Fri	4 47	7 23	after'n 2 18	morn 9 59
2	Sat	48	21	4 9	1 41
3	Sun	49	22	4 57	2 33
4	Mon	50	21	5 40	3 27
5	Tues	52	19	6 19	4 20
6	Wed	53	18	6 51	5 28
7	Thur	54	16	7 27	6 32
8	Fri	56	15	7 59	7 38
9	Sat	57	14	8 28	8 47
10	Sun	58	12	8 57	9 53
11	Mon	5 0	11	9 29	11 5
12	Tues	1	10	10 4	aft. 16
13	Wed	2	8	10 47	1 28
14	Thur	3	6	11 39	2 35
15	Fri	4	4	morn	3 41
16	Sat	5	2	0 21	4 38
17	Sun	7	1	1 21	5 26
18	Mon	8	6 59	2 28	6 9
19	Tues	9	57	3 36	6 46
20	Wed	11	56	4 45	7 18
21	Thur	12	54	5 55	7 48
22	Fri	13	52	7 2	8 16
23	Sat	14	50	8 8	8 44
24	Sun	15	48	9 12	9 13
25	Mon	17	47	10 14	9 44
26	Tues	18	45	11 14	10 18
27	Wed	19	43	aft. 12	10 55
28	Thur	21	42	1 8	11 38
29	Fri	22	40	2 0	morn
30	Sat	23	38	2 49	0 25
31	Sun	24	39	3 34	1 18

GROCERY & TEA HOUSE,

Monaghan's Brick Building, *WEST SIDE QUEEN ST.*

THE Subscriber has always in stock choice brands of FLOUR, and the best quality of TEA, MEAL, MOLASSES, COFFEE, SUGAR.

Also, all first-class GROCERIES at the lowest possible prices.

P. MONAGHAN.
Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—1y

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote counties, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS OF Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders, the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.

Consignments Solicited.

R. O'DWYER, Commission and General Merchant
FOR SALE OF P. E. ISLAND PRODUCE,
289 Water Street, *St. John's Newfoundland.*

In connection with the above is Captain English, who is well known in P. E. Island, who will take special charge of all consignments, and will also attend to the chartering of vessels for the carrying trade of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. O'Dwyer calls attention to the fact that he is possessed of superior wharf and warehouse accommodation, and is prepared to guarantee every satisfaction.
January 16, 1884.

SUMMER IMPORTATIONS, —AT— WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Medicines, Drugs, Dyes, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Soaps, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, Razors, Mirrors, &c. &c.

Fishing Gear, Walking Sticks, Perfumes, Toilet Articles and Preparations, all marked low, and best value for price.

N. B.—Only purest Drugs used in Prescriptions, which are dispensed with care at greatly reduced prices.

W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Charlottetown, June 11, 1884.

NOTICE.

W. & A. BROWN & CO —HAVE— Removed to DesBrisay's Building.

Next Door to Beer & Goff's Grocery Store, opposite Market House.

Big Clearance Sale Continued.

We positively will clear out at great bargains the large stock saved from the fire, besides 36 cases and bales of new and fashionable

SPRING GOODS!

Direct from the London markets, the first shipment of which is now being opened.

This will be continued only for a few months, as we intend removing over to our new premises in early fall.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
Charlottetown, May 7, 1884.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! —IN— Upholstered Goods

Having imported a large stock of Upholstering Goods

DIRECT FROM THE BEST MARKETS,

We CAN and WILL give the

Best Value at the Lowest Prices.

We are now manufacturing

ONE DOZEN PARLOR SETS!

Call and examine them.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.
Charlottetown, January 2, 1884.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1884- SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1884-

On and after Monday, 2nd June, 1884, trains will run daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

Trains Depart—For the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	6.00 a.m	8.25 a.m	3.40 p.m
Royalty Junct'n	6.15 "	9.00 "	4.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.30 "	9.32 "	4.47 "
Hunter River	7.00 "	10.08 "	5.00 "
Bradalbane	7.25 "	10.46 "	5.35 "
County Line	7.31 "	10.56 "	5.45 "
Freetown	7.41 "	11.12 "	5.59 "
Kensington	7.55 "	11 35 "	6 18 "
Summerside { ar	8.20 "	12.10 p.m	6.50 "
Summerside { dp	8.40 "	1.45 "	
Miscouche	8.55 "	2.06 "	
Wellington	9.14 "	2.27 "	
Port Hill	9.43 "	3.20 "	
O'Leary	10.35 "	4.50 "	
Bloomfield	10.53 "	5.15 "	
Alberton	11.18 "	6.10 "	
Tignish ar	11.55 "	7.00 "	

Trains Arrive—From the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	7.15 p.m	4.20 p.m	9.20 a.m
Royalty Junc. dp	7.00 "	4.00 "	8.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.35 "	3.34 "	8.15 "
Hunter River	6.15 "	3.28 "	8.00 "
Bradalbane	5.51 "	3.00 "	7.25 "
County Line	5.45 "	1.50 "	7.16 "
Freetown	5.34 "	1.35 "	7.02 "
Kensington	5.20 "	1.12 "	6.42 "
Summerside { dp	4.55 "	12.35 "	6.10 "
Summerside { ar	4.30 "	11.20 a.m	
Miscouche	4.15 "	10.57 "	
Wellington	3.57 "	10.29 "	
Port Hill	3.38 "	9.38 "	
O'Leary	2.37 "	8.15 "	
Bloomfield	2.20 "	7.51 "	
Alberton	1.53 "	7.18 "	
Tignish dp	1.15 "	6.0 "	

Train Depart—For the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	2.30 p.m	6.15 a.m	
Royalty Junct'n	2.45 "	6.34 "	
York	2.57 "	6.52 "	
Bedford	4.10 "	7.13 "	
Mt Stewart { ar	4.35 "	7.50 "	
Mt Stewart { dp	4.40 "	8.15 "	
Morell	5.20 "	9.00 "	
St. Peter's	5.35 "	9.32 "	
Bear River	6.04 "	10.21 "	
Souris ar	6.35 "	11.15 "	
Mount Stewart	4.45 p.m	8.30 a.m	
Cardigan	5.42 "	9.37 "	
Georgetown ar	6.00 "	10.00 "	

Train Arrive—From the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	9.05 a.m	6.30 p.m	
Royalty Junct'n	8.50 "	6.10 "	
York	8.39 "	5.51 "	
Bedford	8.21 "	5.30 "	
Mt Stewart { dp	8.00 "	4.55 "	
Mt Stewart { ar	7.35 "	4.30 "	
Morell	7.20 "	3.45 "	
St. Peter's	7.05 "	3.22 "	
Bear River	6.30 "	2.19 "	
Souris dp	6.05 "	1.35 "	
Mount Stewart	7.55 a.m	4.25 p.m	
Cardigan	6.58 "	3.16 "	
Georgetown dp	6.40 "	2.45 "	

☞ Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent.
Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 27, 1884.

SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me."
Yours respectfully, MRS. ANN O'BRIAN."
125 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

☞ All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. E. F. Wilde of 79 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the case of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.

The well-known writer on the *Boston Herald*, B. W. BALL, of *Rochester, N.H.*, writes, June 1, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a *complete cure.* I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility, and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists, price $1, six bottles for $5.

WANTED.

ANY person having a copy of "Brown's History of Cape Breton" to sell or to lend, will confer a favor by corresponding with this office. jy 4

STEAMER "HEATHER BELLE"

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Tuesday, May 13th, the new steamer *Heather Belle*, Hugh McLean, master, will run as follows:—

Every Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, will leave Charlottetown for Orwell Brush Wharf; leaving Orwell Brush Wharf at seven a. m., for Charlottetown, calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at three p. m., for Halliday's, China Point and Brush Wharves, where she will remain over night.

Wednesday, will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at seven a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at three p. m. to return, remaining at Brush Wharf over night.

Thursday, will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at seven a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at three p. m. to return; leaving Brush Wharf about 6 p. m. for Charlottetown.

Friday, will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud at four a.m.; leaving Crapaud for Charlottetown at seven a. m.; leaving Charlottetown for Crapaud at three p. m., remaining over night.

Saturday, will leave Crapaud for Charlottetown at seven a. m.; leaving Charlottetown for Crapaud at 1 30 p. m.; and returning to Charlottetown from Crapaud same day.

FARES.

Cabin, to and from Orwell and Wharves, 30 cents; deck, 20 cents.
Cabin, to and from Crapaud, 40 cents; deck, 30 cents.
Excursion return tickets will be issued from Charlottetown to Orwell every Thursday evening, at one first-class fare. Also, excursion return tickets will be issued every Saturday to Crapaud, at one first-class fare.

JOHN HUGHES, Agent.
C'town, May 14, 1883.—3m

M. HENNESSY,

Furniture Dealer,
No 35 Great George St., Charlottetown.

All kinds of Furniture made to order at the lowest rates.
☞ Undertaking attended to in all its branches, either in town or country, cheaper than ever. Caskets and Coffins, latest styles, always on hand.
Charlottetown, March 19, 1884—1y

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY 1$ BY MAIL, POST-PAID.

KNOW THYSELF.

Great Medical Work on Manhood,

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excess. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable, so found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years in such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Pacific Medical Journal.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without a case of failure. Mention this paper.

HEAL THYSELF
june 4 ly

Mr. Patterson's Views on Free Trade.

THE Grits held a meeting in the Market Hall on Wednesday evening last, at which Mr. William Patterson, M. P. for South Brant, a Protectionist Grit, addressed a small audience on behalf of Mr. Welsh, a Free Trade Grit. We regret that we have been unable to procure a report of his speech, but we subjoin extracts from others which he has delivered in his place in Parliament, and by which our readers may judge of his views:

"I must admit that I am in favour of a defensive policy. We live beside a country with a population ten times greater than our own, whose industries have been fostered by Protection until they are enabled, even in some articles in which Britain excelled, to challenge supremacy with her. While that nation has erected against us a double tariff, we have our hands bound and give them free and unrestricted right of trade in our market. Protection does not mean Ontario interests at the sacrifice of the interests of the Maritime Provinces. It is to stimulate the manufactures of the Dominion, irrespective of Provinces."

"At my last election, when my opponent told them "(his constituents) "that they need not expect any protection from the Reform Government I had to assure them that whenever this subject came up in the House, I would raise my voice in their behalf."

"I think it is hardly possible the duty on wheat will give increased prices, because we raise a surplus and export. Nevertheless, it will be a protection to our millers, and if any can be given to our agriculturists by a revision of the Tariff they should get it. The party to which I belong, and which is led by the Premier, will make a mistake if they refuse to grant this Committee."

"It is true some hon. gentlemen here think the United States pursue a commercial policy that is utterly nonsensical in some respects; but until the duties on agricultural products are removed it is *prima facie* evidence that the farmers believe protection to be in their own interests."

"The question is whether in the event of future negotiation, the imposition of tax on grain would operate in our favor. Fancy a Commissioner delegated by this Government and sanctioned by the British Government sent to Washington to negotiate such a treaty reciprocal. The question might be asked what he deserved. He replies: 'I wish to have a free market in the United States for the products of our forest, fields and mines.' Then the United States Commissioner might ask; 'and what will you give us in return?' our representative replies: "The free use of our markets for similar products of your country." The astute American would naturally say: 'We have that already. I do not see that you offer us anything.' We must remember we should have something to offer when we attempt to open up anew the reciprocity question. I need not remind this House that the great lever we had before in negotiating a reciprocity treaty is ours no longer."

"The hon. the Finance Minister should ascertain, if possible, what articles are being slaughtered in our market, what industries are there being crushed out in our midst, what enterprises could be successfully fostered in this country and then frame a Tariff that would be defensive in its nature. He being the champion of our interests, should use, not offensively, but defensively, the weapon that has been placed in his hands in order to prevent the life blood of this country being drawn from it."

"The hon. member for South Waterloo predicted the result of protection would be to stimulate our industries so much that more factories would arise than the country could sustain. That would bring down prices and ruin the manufacturers. If that be the case—and I believe the hon. gentleman is right—it would be the concern of those gentleman who are asking for protection at the present time. Prices would be brought down, and consumers would get the benefit of cheaper goods than they now have. It would simply remove the competition from the American manufacturer to our own, the consumer receiving the benefit of the same, but the country being enriched by the industries."

"If the Finance Minister finds such is the case, I trust that the wisdom which led him to yield that point* will induce him to grant the same to other industries, and that no sectionalism will tie his hands. I hope that other gentlemen will speak on this subject, and whether the committee is appointed or not, the interchange of views will lead the Finance Minister to bring in a tariff which will redound to the prosperity of the whole Dominion.

"I am not a Protectionist. I am not of those who believe in erecting a wall so high that you cannot trade with any other country, but I must admit I am in favor of a defensive policy.

"It is well known that we pay a cash bonus to the inhabitants of other countries to come to Canada and settle in our midst. It is a fact that some of those who have been induced to emigrate to Canada, have been compelled, from want of employment to which they have been accustomed to go to the United States. I believe by a defensive tariff you would not have to pay to bring those men here. Adopt it and you will find the steam whistle of our factories will be the call for them to come."

"I have confidence that he will arrive at a conclusion on this point. I know that the difficulty he will have in satisfying all parties, but we should keep in mind the fact that we are one people, and that when one of our industries prospers all must benefit while if one languishes, all must suffer more or less."

*Reference is here made by Mr. Patterson to a political favor bestowed on himself by the protection afforded by the late Government of the manufacture in which he is engaged.

At Its Old Tricks.

THE *Patriot* is acting a most contemptible part in publishing garbled extracts of Sir John Macdonald's speech last session upon Mr. L. H. Davies' motion on the question of Reciprocity. It says Sir John scouted the very idea of Reciprocity being obtained. This is untrue—Sir John did nothing of the kind. Sir John scouted the idea of Reciprocity being obtained in the way Mr. Davies was going about it, and so also did Hon. A. G. Jones—a prominent Grit—the other day in Halifax. Mr. Jones said "the Government were no doubt in earnest in their desire for a treaty of Reciprocity, but nothing was to be gained by seeming over-anxious in the matter." The *Patriot* dares not say that Sir John is opposed to Reciprocity, for well it knows that he is in favor of it. Let but the *Patriot* quote Sir John's own words and it will stand condemned. We quote them for the benefit of the Electors. Sir John said:

"THE VALUE OF RECIPROCAL TRADE, OF trade of any kind, WITH THE UNITED STATES IS FULLY ADMITTED; it would be well that we had a large trade with the United States rather than a small one, and Canada has done everything she could in order to secure that DESIRABLE OBJECT; it was to be regretted that the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 had been terminated. Canada has attempted, by every possible means, to induce the American States to enter upon a renewal of the treaty, or a Reciprocity treaty of some kind. THE TERMINATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY OF 1854 WAS A LOSS AND CHECKED THE PROSPERITY OF CANADA. The Americans know that we are ready, at any time, to renew the Reciprocity treaty of 1854, and to go on with the fishery arrangements made by the Washington Treaty on the same footing as they were before. They know perfectly well that CANADA IS ALWAYS OPEN TO ENTER INTO ANY REASONABLE ARRANGEMENT WITH THEM, but it would frustrate any hope of entering into such arrangement if Mr. Davies' resolution was passed. He did not feel it right to say what the course of the Government would be, nor what, after consultation with Her Majesty's Government, might be done before July, 1885."

We ask is the foregoing the language of a man who is opposed to Reciprocity with the United States? If it be, then we misunderstand the force and meaning of the English language.

Mr. L. H. Davies's Inaccuracies.

MR. L. H. DAVIES is nothing if not inaccurate. We do not say that he wilfully utters false statements, but he does not make use of the correct information which he possesses. Mr. Davies is never tired talking about the *gift* of thirty millions to the Syndicate. He knows very well that there was no gift, but simply a loan. He then speaks of the grants of $12,000,000 made, as he says, to secure votes to pass the thirty million loan. He knows in his heart there was no such sum. His leader—Mr. Blake—when opposing the grants, was content to estimate them at $8,500,000; only a difference of three and a half millions, but that is a trifle with Mr. Davies.

Mr. Davies extols Mr. Blake's fair conduct in declaring that Prince Edward Island should have its Railway Bill paid. Mr. Blake declared nothing of the kind. When the resolutions granting aid to certain Provincial Railways, and recouping the Province of Quebec for some past Railway expenditure were before the House of Commons, Mr. Blake opposed them. Sir Charles Tupper having assumed from some remarks of Mr. Blake's that he was in favor of the grant, Mr. Blake replied that Sir Charles was mistaken. Mr. Blake made a four hours speech against the grants, and said that, in proposing them, "the Government were adopting a very great change in policy, each step having a tendency against the spirit of the Constitution."

Although Mr. Blake, in the course of his four hours' harangue, declared that the Railway subsidies were degrading and demoralizing—that they were corrupt from their inception, and corrupt in spirit, yet when the question came to a division he dared not vote against them, but contented himself with moving an amendment to the effect that fair play was not exhibited in their distribution. It is true also that so little did he represent the opinions of his followers upon the question that no less than seventeen of them deserted him and voted with the Government. This corrupt grant made, as Mr. Davies says, to secure votes, succeeded in securing seventeen Opposition votes.

"For Prince Edward Island the deficit was $1,028,000. We find, therefore, that Ontario and Quebec have to provide and have provided for the bulk of this vast expenditure resulting from Confederation."

—HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

What the Grits Say about Free Trade.

BLAKE: "Free Trade is for us an impossibility."

CHARLTON: "Free Trade is an impossibility in this country. It is impossible to return to a twenty per cent. tariff. The tariff must afford sufficient protection. We must have a tariff high enough to satisfy any manufacturer in the country."

OTTAWA FREE PRESS: "The country is committed to Protection."

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT: "Our platform includes a modification of the present fiscal system in the interests of both consumers and manufacturers."

THE ST. CATHERINE'S NEWS: "The country will not consent to Free Trade if it is offered as a substitute for the National Policy. We know, and most people know, that Free Trade is impossible, and undesirable from many points of view."

We are Better Off To-day

ARE the people worse off to-day than before the National Policy, or before Confederation? Let the figures answer. The amount on deposit in the Savings Banks furnishes an excellent means of judging whether the farmers and mechanics who chiefly use such institutions, are saving money or not. We take the figures of the Post Office Savings Banks, as those are the only ones we have just now at hand, showing the total amount to the credit of depositors at the 30th June of each year since Confederation.

Year.	Amount.
30th June, 1869	$ 866,814.26
" 1870	1,038,848.83
" 1871	2,407,266.65
" 1872	3,088,366.01
" 1873	3,297,051.67
" 1874	3,294,965.46
" 1875	2,928,099.48
" 1876	2,740,962.59
" 1877	2,639,637.47
" 1878	2,754,484.03
" 1879	3,105,190.80
" 1880	3,945,969.13
" 1881	6,298,228.77
" 1882	9,473,661.53
" 1883	11,920,237.31
" 1884	13,245,552.64

Over twenty-six thousand persons opened new accounts last year, and the total number of depositors 30th of June last was upwards of sixty-six thousand against about seven thousand in 1878. It is a strange commentary upon these figures that the only period during which the deposits decreased was when the Grits were in power. The moment they got into office in 1873 the deposits immediately lessened, only to increase as suddenly when the Conservatives succeeded to power in 1878.

In the Maritime Provinces, where there are no Post Office Savings Banks, the Government Savings Banks contain upwards of fifteen millions of dollars, of which six millions are in Nova Scotia, four millions in New Brunswick, and a million and a half in this Island.

"We have done very well for the Island, and we have carried out the Terms of Union to the utmost possible extent."—Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

An Honest Grit Opinion.

IN the campaign of 1882, Mr. L. H. Davies waxed pathetic over the grass widows whose husbands had been expatriated by the effects of the cruel National Policy. The other evening at South Wilmshire he drew a doleful picture of the state of affairs in Charlottetown. the grass was growing on the streets, every other store was vacant, the wharves were tumbling to ruin, not a vessel was to be seen in the harbor. Mr. Davies knew he was not telling the truth when he so described Charlottetown, and he must have supposed his audience as big fools as himself, if he expected them to believe such falsehoods. It would not do for the *Patriot*, which is inspired by Mr. Davies, to contradict any assertion of his, but occasionally, when apart from evil influences, a Grit newspaper can tell the truth. Listen to what the *Pioneer* (ultra-Grit) says about Summerside:

"We think that once in mid-summer were shipping operations so active here as at present. The amount of lumber brought in from New Brunswick is probably more than twice the usual quantity; quite a fleet are engaged in the coal business; other vessels are employed in bringing freestone from Nova Scotia for the new post office; while the transfer of rails from Point du Chene (for the Cape Traverse branch) gives work to several vessels. Between those entering and leaving, it is not unusual to see a half-dozen vessels under sail in the harbor. On the whole we believe the 'hum of industry' has not been so pronounced in Summerside for some years. Storekeepers inform us that whenever the weather is fine and travelling passable, they are having good trade and mostly cash business.

The Interest is Less Every Year

IS it for the great financial abilities of the Grit party that we are asked to restore them to power? What is their record? In 1878 they owed to capitalists in England $121,244,415 for which they paid as interest annually $5,738,184, or an average of $4.73 for each $100. In 1883 Sir Leonard Tilley for the same amount of money paid only $5,298,380 or $440,804 less every year than paid by Sir Richard Cartwright. Nor is this all. Last year $1,300,000 of six per cent. bonds fell due and were paid off, making a further saving of $78,000. Then in the coming autumn three millions of five per cent. bonds will be paid off with money which cost only three and one-half per cent., involving a further saving of $450,000 a year. These figures total up the very respectable sum of $988,804, or nearly ONE MILLION DOLLARS annually paid less in interest than was paid by Sir Richard Cartwright. Electors, what do you think of these figures? Are you going to exchange Tilley for Cartwright?

A Traitor!

THE *Patriot* is bound to introduce personal matters into the political contest, hoping thereby to weaken Dr. Jenkins' chances of success. If the *Patriot* considers it necessary that the people should understand what Mr. Ferguson said about Dr. Jenkins some years ago, why does it not also give Mr. Davies' opinion about Mr. Welsh? As we have no hope that our contemporary will do justice to both sides, we may inform the Electors of Queen's County that soon after the partial Dominion Election of 1876, Mr. L. H. Davies denounced Mr. Welsh as "a traitor," emphasizing his language with an adjective which there is no necessity for repeating. And yet this is the same Mr. Welsh whom Mr. Davies now recommends to the confidence of the Electors of Queen's County!! As for Messrs. Welsh and Ferguson—"We never speak as we pass by" is their favorite melody. How these Grits love one another!

Our Burdens are Decreasing.

THE Grits talk about running the country into debt. True enough, the debt is increasing, but the Conservatives have something to shew for the expenditure. Yet the true measure of the debt is not the amount of it, but what it costs us to pay the annual interest. In 1878, when the McKenzie Government went out of power, they were paying $4.65 interest for every $100 debt. Last year, in 1883, through the successful management of the present Government, the interest charge was only $4.16 per $100. Within these years the debt increased eighteen millions, the interest on which, at 4 per cent., would be $720,000 a year; whereas, on account of the reduced rate of interest, the additional cost is less than one-tenth of that sum, or $70,000. Are the Electors of Queen's County going to send Mr. Welsh to Ottawa to oppose a Government who are so decreasing the burdens of the people?

The Grits Ran Us into Debt.

THE Grits are never done telling us about the terrible way in which the Conservatives are running the country into debt. Let us see how far such statements are borne out by facts. In 1867, the first year of Confederation, the debt was $75,728,641; in 1873 when the Conservatives went out of power it was $99,848,461—an increase of $24,119,820, or four millions a year. The Grits succeeded to power in 1873, and remained at the helm until 1878, when they left with a debt of $140,362,069, an increase of no less than $40,513,608 in five years, or at the rate of over EIGHT millions a year. The Conservatives then returned, and at the end of June 1883 the debt had risen to $158,466,714, an increase of $18,104,645, or about three and two-fifths millions annually. We think the less the Grits have to say about increasing the debt the better.

Living is as Cheap as Ever.

IT is a favorite cry with Grit orators that the poor man's necessaries are heavily taxed, that everything is dearer than it used to be, that wages are lower and employment scarce. Who is there has not heard these statements time and again? Even the great Edward Blake entered into an elaborate calculation to prove how much dearer print cotton is now than before the N. P.

The Hon. A. G. Jones, Minister of Militia in the McKenzie Government, and still a prominent Grit of Halifax, contradicts such assertions flatly. He says: "I can recollect when wages were 75 cents a day, and flour was $12 to $14 a barrel. Now it is $6.50 a barrel, and tea, potatoes, cottons, and almost all the other necessaries of life are just as cheap as ever they were, with wages $1.25 a day."

We Can Afford to Drink Tea.

ARE the people better off to-day than before the National Policy? In 1878 the quantity of sugar entered for consumption in Canada was about one hundred million pounds; in 1883 it was upwards of one hundred and fifty million pounds! In 1878 the quantity of tea entered for consumption was eleven million pounds; in 1883 it was eighteen million pounds!—and this notwithstanding the hard times and the exodus. Verily something must be done to prevent the tea drinking.

"Ontario is being robbed for the benefit of the smaller and poorer Provinces."—Hon. Edward Blake.

ELECTION NOTES.

SUGAR was never so cheap as it is at present. When the National Policy was under discussion, Sir Richard Cartwright told us that the price of sugar would be increased by the exact amount of the duty. But, instead of an increase taking place, there has been a very great decrease. So much for Grit prophecies.

THE Moncton steam flouring mills are running over time to enable them to fill orders that are coming in. Shipments are made to all sections of the three Provinces, and as far west as Quebec. The corn is imported direct and ground at the mill, which is one of the most complete steam mills in Canada. Another starving industry?

WHEN the N. P. was introduced the Grits denounced it as against the interests of the farmers, declaring that it would enrich the manufacturers at the expense of the taxpayers. To-day they tell the manufacturers that the N. P is ruining them. Following out Grit logic, the N. P. must therefore be enriching the farmers. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

HEAR what the Toronto *News* (Independent) says of the Grit Party on Free Trade: "The party appears to be in a state of hopeless confusion on the question. The only point of union is antagonism to the N. P., but as soon as they try to explain what kind of a policy they would substitute for it the greatest divergencies of opinion manifest themselves. The party as a party has no policy on the tariff question."

MR. HOWARD, of Moncton, whose soap factory was burned down a week or two ago, has rebuilt larger than before and has part of the apparatus for soap making in place. It is intended to conduct operations on a larger scale than heretofore. Having no insurance his loss by the late fire was a serious one, and his enterprise