

the world. While other nations were devoting attention to armaments, she had bent all her energies to the arts of peace, and so rich had she become that she was now the banker of the world; she held bonds of kings and princes. When nations were arrayed against her and she found unrelenting sympathy, she inflicted on that nation by refusing its bonds almost as much damage as could have been done by war itself. When the day should come that it was necessary, he was sure all British subjects all over the world would give their best aid to the motherland. (Loud cheers.)

In the house on the 6th, Sir C. H. Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act. He said that at the last session of imperial parliament a bill was introduced making it a corrupt act for any one to publish false statements reflecting on the personal character of any candidate without cause. It was not his intention to press the bill this session, but he thought it well to place it before the house and country, as Canada had generally followed English practice and possibly the government next year might feel disposed to take it up. Sir Richard Cartwright—What is the penalty? Sir C. H. Tupper—It would void the election of a candidate if he were proved to be the guilty party. Mr. Miller (Wellington) called attention to a telegram from the Imperial Government advising to Canada the money necessary for strengthening its defenses. He wanted to know if any communications had taken place between the two governments on this line. Mr. Foster said he knew nothing of the matter beyond what had appeared in the newspapers. Mr. Landenkin stated that in the Montreal Star last evening there was a paragraph stating that the Governor-General had to leave by special train on Monday evening last on account of the death of another ministerial crisis in Ottawa. The paper stated there was a disagreement between Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Mackenzie Bowell. He would ask the government to inform the country what there was in the story, so that the public anxiety might be relieved. Mr. Foster said he would refer Dr. Landenkin to the editor or reporter of the Star. He would be able to give him all the information. (Laughter.) Sir Richard Cartwright continued the budget debate, at the outset making a correction of an amusing error in last Friday's Herald, where he is represented as saying "Give us gold, Sir Charles." (Laughter.) What he did say was "Give us good old Sir Charles." Proceeding, he called attention to the fact that with a deficit to meet, the Finance Minister proposed to increase the expenditure. Instead of the balance of trade last year being in our favor, it was against us, to the amount of \$2,225,000. Mr. Foster's comparison that the per capita taxation was 49 cents less than in 1874 was useless, for under the pernicious system of protection an immense amount of taxation never went into the treasury at all, but into the pockets of favored manufacturers. This extra taxation he estimated at \$20,000,000 a year. In Mackenzie's time taxation was on this basis about \$5 per head less than at present. As to the deficit, Sir Richard would only accept responsibility for three years of five. Taking the sinking funds from these years would leave the Liberals with a surplus of a million dollars; and that to the five millions obtained by the Halifax award and one million obtained for the Northern railway and it would show a net surplus for the Mackenzie administration of over seven million dollars. (Derisive cheers.) After recess, Cartwright continued his speech. Referring to preferential trade, he asked was Canada prepared to pay the price? Suppose Great Britain should say she would admit our products at preferential rates, if we give her the freedom of our markets in return, would the manufacturers of Canada be willing to pay the price? But until they were prepared to do so it was idle nonsense to talk of preferential trade. John Bull was not a fool, and he was not going to give preference to the colonies or any one else without getting preference in return and that he did not think the Canadian manufacturer would agree to it. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper in reply said Cartwright had not advanced one new argument, or one new matter, except the reference to preferential trade. For seventeen years he has been abusing the government and abusing the country, but in all these years the people of Canada preferred to stand alone rather than to stand in. (Cheers.) Just one new epithet Sir Richard had added to the vocabulary of public abuse, and that was when he tonight for the first time referred to Manitoba as "a sink hole for public money." That was a worthy addition to his slanderous and abusive vocabulary. (Hear, hear.) Proceeding, he dealt with Cartwright's charges that prophesies as to the national policy had not been fulfilled. Judged then, what became of free trade, at which its promoters had declared its adoption by England would free trade upon all nations of the world. But not all that had been said in advocacy of the national policy in 1878 had risen to the height of the commendation that was involved in the fact that Canada through her protective system had just passed unscathed through the greatest financial storm that had ever swept the world. (Cheers.) Sir Charles dealt at great length with trade issues. He severely scored the Liberals for their inconsistency on trade policy and splendidly vindicated the ministerial position.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Rev. J. T. Rogers, of David City, in the diocese of Lincoln, Nebraska, is the author of a devotional work, entitled "The Month of Joseph, for people in the World." The work has just been published by John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, and contains 194 pages. It contains an instruction for every day of the month of March, together with meditations and prayers, and sells for 50 cents. Rev. Mr. Rogers is a native of Montague West in this Province. Congratulations.

Sir Charles Tupper was accorded an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Ottawa on Monday last. The procession from the station to the city hall was the longest seen in Ottawa for many a day. It was preceded by the Guards Band. Then followed a four-in-hand containing Sir Charles, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and other members of the cabinet. The procession was followed by a large number of Liberal associations. On their arrival at the city hall the chamber was quickly packed to the doors. Among those present were all the cabinet ministers, with the exception of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who had been called away to Government House, and accordingly sent his apologies. The mayor occupied the chair, and briefly addressing Sir Charles, welcomed him back once more to Ottawa as a citizen and taxpayer. Then followed an address on behalf of the Liberal Conservative and McDonald clubs. Sir Charles spoke about half an hour.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

On Sunday last, the shoe store of W. R. Cunningham, of Antigonish, was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$2,000.

A man named Calvin Goodspeed died at Fredericton on Thursday last, at the advanced age of 91 years.

The remedial bill was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by Hon. Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice.

The American schooner Resolute lies wrecked at Little Lorraine. One of the crew was drowned.

PETER WHEELER, charged with the murder of Annie Kempton, at Bear River, N. B., has been committed to the Supreme Court for trial.

The London Standard of the 6th inst. publishes a poem by Alfred Austin, poet laureate, apropos of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, entitled "Who would not die for England."

The Stanley left Georgetown for Picton on Monday morning, and reached her destination at half-past twelve. She left Picton for Georgetown yesterday morning and arrived at the last named place at 10.15 a. m.

LATE Glasgow advices say that the combination of Scottish oil trades, established some time ago with the object of sustaining rates, has been broken and that rate cutting has begun. The Standard Oil Company is flooding the market with its products.

Mr. J. H. G. MURPHY met with a painful accident on Monday evening last, when he fell on the slippery sidewalk at the corner of Great George and Sydney Sts., and broke his ankle. Medical aid was summoned, when the leg was bandaged and the sufferer was brought to his home in a sleigh.

On Sunday last boats crossed from Cape Tormentine, bringing over 183 bags of mail, which were brought to the city by special train, arriving here shortly after four o'clock. On account of the strong northwest winds, snow and drift, there was no crossing on Monday nor yesterday. There is to-day.

The gross earnings of the C. P. R. in the past year were \$18,941,031, and the net surplus \$1,245,905. From this surplus the Board have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preference stock for the half year ended December 31st, of 15 cents per share, on the common stock for the year 1895.

One of the grandest banquets ever held in Halifax was tendered Sir Charles on Thursday evening last. Sir Charles' speech on the occasion dealt in an exhaustive manner with many important events in our political history during the last fifty years. The report of his speech covers ten columns of the Halifax Herald.

The London Daily News of the 6th, commenting upon the resolution adopted in the Canadian House of Commons on the previous day, expressing loyalty and devotion to the British throne, constitution, etc., says: "The judgment and sound political instinct shown by the resolution will be hardly less welcome to the recipients than the loyalty and affection it manifests throughout."

The English and French Conservatives of Montreal gave Sir Charles Tupper the most enthusiastic reception on his arrival in that city on Saturday evening last. A mass meeting was held in the Windsor Hall, presided over by Senator Drummond. A combined address was presented to him by the four Conservative clubs of the city. Sir Charles made a most able and stirring address, affirming his position on the Quebec question, and paying a tribute to the honesty and firmness of Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

MR. WILLIAM CATHERINE, of Canoe Cove, met with a bad accident while in the woods last week, cutting firewood. In falling a tree fell on him, breaking his leg below the knee. Being alone, he managed to work from under the tree, and drag himself to his sleigh. His coat was on the horse under the rug, and the reins on the harness; he managed to get them and proceed home, where some assistance. Dr. Murdochson was sent for, and set the broken limb. He is doing well.—Ex.

On Monday evening January 21st, a number of the young people of the vicinity, met in Donagh school for the purpose of forming an association to be known as the "Young people's social Union." The meeting was largely attended, and over fifty of these present joined the association. The following officers were elected: President, Patrick J. Trainor; Secretary, J. Thomas Bogan; Treasurer, Katie A. Brallin. The meetings are held every Monday evening.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the entertainment and social in Hope River hall, on Tuesday evening 4th inst., was a decided success, financially and otherwise. The object of the entertainment was to enhance the library fund. The hall was crowded, and a most enjoyable musical and literary programme was presented. After this had been exhausted, the sale of books was taken up. The bidding was lively and good prices were realized. All present enjoyed the entertainment very much, and the proceeds amounted to a handsome sum.

The Observer, of Sterling, Scotland, which came to hand some weeks ago, contained the following:—"On Monday the grave closed over the remains of Duncan McLaren, mason, Doon, Born in the district from which he is now removed away, it can be safely said he lived his 71 years in it, and he remains rest beside his forebears in Kilmorie Churchyard. Possessing a splendid memory, deceased could recall many an old-time story, and few knew the locality better than Duncan did. A widow and son mourn his loss, for whom much sympathy is felt. His son, who served his apprenticeship with Messrs. R. Main & Son, is now, by his own ability, a partner in a large drapery concern in Canada, and is the buyer for the firm in British markets. He pays a yearly visit to Doon, and when he was here in the month of August, father and child were seen taking their daily walks together, and as his father was only confined to his bed for less than a week, the news will be a great trial to the son in his faraway home." The deceased was the father of Mr. John McLaren, of the firm of James Paton & Co., and it is to Mr. John McLaren that reference is made in the above notice. He has our sympathy in his bereavement.

Horticulture in P. E. Island.

(From the Examiner.)

A large and highly intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled in Philharmonic Hall on Tuesday afternoon, the 4th inst. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor occupied the chair. An interesting paper prepared by Mr. McRae, of the firm of Jones & McRae, Pownal, was read. Professor Craig, on beginning his discourse, expressed himself as highly pleased with the reception accorded him since his arrival on the Island, especially at the kindly attitude taken by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and the city and agricultural press. After outlining some of the general principles upon which successful agriculture is based, which were, in the main, obtaining the largest possible product of the highest quality from the least possible area of ground, he entered upon a discussion of the fruit-producing capabilities of the Island, as far as his observation and experience could guide him. The Professor was strongly of the opinion, and wished emphatically to impress his audience with his firm belief that not only could all the small fruits be successfully grown, but most of the large ones, in nearly all parts of the Island. At the same time, he cautioned his hearers to take up the study of fruit-growing with the idea that after planting the trees, nature, the favorable soil and salubrious climate of this latitude would do the rest. In many respects the Island possesses unusual advantages for the successful culture of fruits. The natural drainage of the soil by reason of the substratum of porous gravel in many parts of the Island furnishes unequalled facilities for carrying off surplus water, thus doing away in a large measure with the necessity of artificial drainage. He cautioned his hearers, however, against holding too strongly the idea that with these many natural advantages fruit trees therefore would grow of themselves. In these days of keen competition, only the most intelligent, persevering and careful cultivators secure the highest returns from their fruit trees. Professor Craig then briefly reviewed the position of agriculture as it related to the other natural sciences, and showed that as in agriculture properly the progressive farmer of to-day must not only labor hard, but also study and think; so much the more then were these qualifications needed in carrying on horticultural practices, which called for keener insight and more delicate handling than the farmer's work. He pointed out that the horticulturist drew his chief elements of fertility contained in the soil, and drawn therefrom in varying proportions by the different crops cultivated by the farmer. He showed that of the three principal elements, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, the latter in fruit culture was the most important, and that when the apple tree (using the apple tree as an example) reached the bearing age it drew very largely upon the potash of the soil. This led the speaker to say that as wood ashes were a prolific source of potash and chiefly valuable in their unaltered condition, the farmer should exercise caution in preserving them and should not fail to apply them in liberal quantities to his orchard and garden.

By the use of charts the relative amount of these materials drawn from the soil was illustrated. As a nitrogen collecting crop the use of clover, peas and beans was strongly recommended. When these were ploughed under, the farmer was able to secure a large amount of valuable fertilizing material at practically the cost of the seed of the clover, or of the crop used. In the preparation of the orchard ground he recommended having it deeply ploughed and cultivated with a hoed crop previous to planting the fruit trees. With regard to the site and aspect he had observed in the western portion of the Island, that on southern slopes some trees had been injured by sun-scalding on the south and west sides of the trunk. This injury he attributed to the fact that the trees were planted on the exposed stems and barks of the trees to such an extent as to start the bark. Cold weather following this caused the consequent freezing and expansion of the liquid sap and its attendant injury to the bark and young growing tissues. When such injury was possible he advised the planting of orchards especially of early varieties, upon northern slopes instead of southern, where the temperature would be more equable than on the southern slope. He emphasized the necessity of careful planting, gave instructions for the pruning and cultivation of the orchard after it was planted, and then entered upon a discourse of the injurious pests which the farmer and fruitgrower had to deal with. He had observed that many of the orchards on Prince Edward Island were badly infested with bark lice and black knot. These two pests were representatives of two widely separated but very injurious classes. The oyster-shell bark louse represented one of the most injurious insects belonging to the sucking class of insect pests. The treatment for all this class of insects was the use of oil sprays thrown over the trees. The case of the black knot which represented a more virulent disease belonging to the vegetable kingdom, and more particularly to the fungi, was a different matter. The only remedy was a preventive one, and consisted in cutting out and destroying by fire all the diseased portions of the tree. He was particularly anxious to impress his hearers with the importance of this for the extermination of this disease by passing a law making it compulsory for fruit-growers to destroy it whenever it appears. Among other insects discussed, which injured the foliage by eating it, and for which Paris Green was recommended, the codling moth, the bud moth, the canker worm and gooseberry worm, were mentioned; their life history sketched, and the best methods of treatment outlined. By the aid of charts the lecturer gave point to his remarks on the subject mentioned. Referring to the fruit mentioned, he presented in graphic form a plan for a farmer's small fruit garden, covering an area a quarter of an acre in extent, and conveniently arranged to include to the best advantage, a sufficient quantity of

these healthful products to supply the farmer and his family the year around. In discussing the different classes of these fruits useful hints were given for the cultivation and management of each. The liberal use of manure was advocated; thorough cultivation was essential. In the case of raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants annual pruning was necessary in order to remove the old wood and to give renewed vigor to the young canes. With regard to strawberries, he believed that the climate and soil here were admirably suited for the production of large and luscious berries. He advised planting them in rows three and a half feet apart, being careful to select varieties which would fertilize each other in order to secure fall crops. Gooseberries could certainly be grown with great success and much profit. In summing up the lecturer advised the cultivation of the earlier winter apples instead of the later kinds, as the amount of summer heat might be insufficient to bring the latest varieties to perfection. He recommended Duchesse, Wealthy, Ribston Pippin, Blenheim Apple, King and McIntosh Red, saying that such late kinds as Ben Davis and Scott's Winter would hardly reach maturity. He recommended the top grafting of many of the old and at present unproductive apple trees on the Island, and in order to encourage the commencement of this work, gave an object lesson illustrating the case with which it might be done, showing that no great skill was necessary and that each farmer with a little practice might be able to add production by introducing new varieties on the tops of these old trees at present practically useless. The speaker closed his address by urging upon farmers to take up this work intelligently and thus and secure other profitable source of income to the farm and develop a mine of wealth as yet practically undiscovered. As an encouraging thought along this line he pointed out that in the future the markets of Great Britain would, without doubt, be open, and conveniently open to the fruit producer of P. E. Island as well as of the other Maritime Provinces. The comprehensive project now in contemplation by the Government for the placing on the British markets by means of cold storage warehouses on this side and fast steamers supplied with cold storage compartments for beef, mutton and dairy products, will be used also for carrying the perishable fruit of the Maritime Provinces, as well as P. E. Island, more particularly, plums and pears. When these facilities are secured, P. E. Island farmers should be in a position to take advantage of them. Their geographic situation brought their small fruits to maturity at a time when, if placed upon the markets of the United Kingdom, they would be considered as luxuries, and being able to grow these fruits with such ease no time should be lost in preparing to meet the changed condition of the future. The lecturer expressed himself as willing and glad at all times to give what service to intending fruit growers on the Island by means of information and advice and the more that they would take advantage of his experience in this work the better would he be pleased and the more fully would be serving the people of the Dominion, by whom he was employed.



W. H. Ward.

Almost a Hopeless Case.

A Terrible Cough. No Rest Night nor Day. Given up by Doctors.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The Imperial Parliament opened yesterday.

The Ontario Legislature opened yesterday.

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