ANODYNE
MENT Heals all other Remedies for Internal Use.
CURES—Cutaroh, Chronic Sore Throat, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Inflamed Eyes. Cures as no other. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
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RGATIVE PILLS
W, RICH BLOOD.
all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA. A DOSE. For Female Complaints these Pills Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla. DeWitt, Iowa. Sold everywhere, or sent by PARK. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.
KE HENS LAY
Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
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econd to none.
CHAIRS of various designs,
s to suit the hard times.
TABLES, WASHSTANDS,
TTRASSES, PICTURE
ETS, BEDROOM SETS,
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RIGHT & Co.
Dec. 17, 1884.
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ortly to Arrive,
HOICE FLOUR.
TER APPLES.
lf-boxes RAISINS.
ve Pound Air-tight Caddy of this delightful article. TEA.
E STOCK OF
Groceries,
RETAIL, CHEAP.
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DODS!
DRY GOODS
Y CHEAP AT
DWSE'S,
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Machine,
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GUARANTEED.
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ATSON'S DRUG STORE.
ONLY
Gold Medal,
IN CANADA,
1882.
AGAINST THE WORLD
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POINTS.
le, gears, or head motions. Large space
ing Shuttle, Automatic Bobbin Winder,
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n throughout the Dominion. The Wanzer
The Wanzer is used by all classes, and is
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Only authorized Agents for P. E. I

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1885 VOL. XIV—NO. 27

## 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.*

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 MAY.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 7th day, 4h. 31m., a. m., S. E.
New Moon 14th day, 11h. 5m., a. m., S.
First Quarter 21st day, 1h. 33m., a. m., N. W.
Full Moon 28th day, 4h., 18m., p. m., S. E.

| D M | Day of Week. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon Rises. | Moon Sets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | h. m. | after'n | morn |
| 1 | Fri | 6 50 | 7 3 | 9 30 | 6 30 |
| 2 | Sat | 49 | 4 | 10 20 | 7 12 |
| 3 | Sun | 48 | 6 | 11 6 | 7 58 |
| 4 | Mon | 47 | 7 | 11 51 | 8 47 |
| 5 | Tues | 45 | 8 | morn | 9 35 |
| 6 | Wed | 44 | 9 | 0 21 | 10 26 |
| 7 | Thur | 43 | 10 | 1 1 | 11 20 |
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| 9 | Sat | 39 | 13 | 1 56 | 1 37 |
| 10 | Sun | 38 | 14 | 2 25 | 2 41 |
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| 12 | Tues | 35 | 17 | 3 23 | 5 0 |
| 13 | Wed | 34 | 18 | 4 0 | 6 13 |
| 14 | Thur | 33 | 19 | 4 49 | 7 16 |
| 15 | Fri | 32 | 19 | 5 39 | 8 37 |
| 16 | Sat | 31 | 21 | 6 34 | 9 43 |
| 17 | Sun | 30 | 22 | 7 27 | 10 41 |
| 18 | Mon | 29 | 24 | 8 36 | 11 31 |
| 19 | Tues | 28 | 25 | 9 46 | morn |
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| 23 | Sat | 23 | 30 | 2 20 | 1 54 |
| 24 | Sun | 22 | 31 | 3 25 | 2 22 |
| 25 | Mon | 22 | 31 | 4 27 | 2 51 |
| 26 | Tues | 21 | 32 | 5 29 | 3 21 |
| 27 | Wed | 20 | 33 | 6 23 | 3 53 |
| 28 | Thur | 20 | 34 | 7 24 | 4 29 |
| 29 | Fri | 19 | 35 | 8 16 | 5 8 |
| 30 | Sat | 18 | 36 | 9 3 | 5 52 |
| 31 | Sun | 4 18 | 7 37 | 9 46 | 6 40 |

Norman's

Electric Belt Institution
(ESTABLISHED 1874),
4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.
*Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Lame Back,*
and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these
Belts, Bands and Insoles.
Circulars and Consultation Free.
April 2, 1883—1y

SULLIVAN & McNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
*NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.*
OFFICES — O'Halloran's Building Great George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q.C. | CHAS. B. MACNEILL.
jan17 1884

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, cotest styles, always on hand.
Charlottetown, March 19, 1884—1y

Apples. Apples. Apples.
CHARLES DONALD & CO.,
*79 Queen St., London, E. C.,*
WILL be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view to Autumn and Spring business.
They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances.
August 6, 1884—9m

DR. S. R. JENKINS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office at Residence of Dr. Jenkins,
PRINCE STREET.
Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1885—1y

DR. P. CONROY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Great George Street,
*CHARLOTTETOWN.*
Feb. 13, 1884—1y

WHY DO YOU SUFFER
WHEN YOU CAN BE CURED BY
ELECTRICITY
Without loss of time or great expense. Ten Dollars spent in ELECTRIC BELTS will do you more good than a hundred expended any other way.

CRYING BABIES. Babies cry because they suffer. Their little gums are inflamed, and their bodies are more or less feverish. If you will tie around their necks one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES you will see a wonderful change for the better, their sufferings cease, and their general health improves. Ask for Norman's, and take no other, and you will be pleased. Price 50c.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART is quieted more by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT than can be done by any other remedy. Ask for Norman's, take no other. Every one guaranteed genuine.
FEVER AND AGUE. Do not throw away money on worthless remedies, when NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS will cure you. Use one and you will find immediate benefit. Every one is guaranteed genuine.
LUMBAGO. Those who suffer from this disease will find a friend in NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS when all other remedies fail. Ask your Druggist for it and take no other. Guaranteed genuine.
CONSTIPATION is entirely overcome by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. No injury can result, and they are pleasant to wear. Try one and be cured.
BILIOUSNESS and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver are corrected by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Try one and be convinced. Guaranteed genuine.
FEMALE TROUBLES. Ladies are benefitted more by NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS than by all the science of medicine. They are comfortable and durable. Guaranteed genuine.
WEAKNESS and Lassitude yield to the influence of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT when all other remedies fail. Try one and you suffer no longer. Every belt guaranteed.
NERVOUS DEBILITY. This dreaded and miserable disease is immediately relieved by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Ask for them, take no other. Every belt guaranteed.
INDIGESTION. This seven-headed monster is more easily overcome by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS than by any other remedy, and it cannot possibly do any injury. Guaranteed genuine.
SLEEPLESSNESS and Headache are immediately relieved and permanently cured by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. They soothe and nourish the system. Guaranteed genuine.
RHEUMATISM cannot remain long with any one who uses NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS, and Neuralgia is driven away like smoke before the wind. Give one a trial. Every belt guaranteed genuine.
NERVOUSNESS may be entirely cured in a short time by using one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS, without any fear of injury. Try one and be convinced. Guaranteed genuine.

A. NORMAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.
ESTABLISHED IN 1874—TEN YEARS IN THE CITY.

TESTIMONIALS.
A Few Samples of Testimonials that Speak for Themselves

WALLATTA, D. T., December 17th, 1883.
MR. A. NORMAN:
DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that the Appliances I got from your Chicago agent have had a most marvellous effect upon my patient, who suffered from Sciatica. He could get very little relief from medicine. Shortly after he got your Belts he was able to get out of bed, and is now on a visit to his Canadian friends. Send me some more circulars.
Yours truly. DR. D. MCLAUCHLAN.

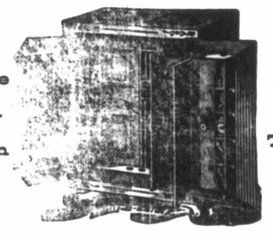
ERIN, ONT., June, 1883.
MR. NORMAN:
DEAR SIR,—I have been wearing your Electric Insoles for about six months, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I recommend them to all who suffer from Rheumatism.
Yours truly, MRS. J. GUTHRIE.

OTTAWA, September 3rd, 1883.
MR. NORMAN, Esq.,
DEAR SIR,—I have experienced considerable benefit from your Appliances. I am strongerand better every way.
Yours truly, R. E. HALIBURTON.

ETHERBOROUGH, October 15th, 1883.
A. NORMAN, Esq.,
DEAR SIR,—Soon after I commenced to use your Electric Appliances, they opened my bowels, cured my cough and cold, relieved my head, and considerably relieved my catarrh in consequence. The discharges from my head and chest are now easy, and I feel altogether better. My digestion has improved, my stomach is less sour and windy and I am less troubled with lascivious and vivid dreams. I had previously tried almost all the advertised patent medicines without deriving any good.
Yours truly, J. GREEN.

4 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO.
A. NORMAN, - Proprietor.

Morris & Ireland's
NEW IMPROVED
Eight Flange Fire-proof Safes!
The only Eight Flange Safe in the World.



Always preserve their contents in Fires. Over Eighty Thousand in use.
Contains more improvements than any Safe made, such as
THE PATENT INSIDE BOLT WORK,
More secure from Burglars than any other Fire-proof Safe, and no expense in repairing Bolts and Locks.
Patent Hinged Cap,
Four-Wheel Locks,
Inside Iron Linings,
Solid Angle Corners.
These Safes are now being sold in these Provinces in large numbers, and give the greatest satisfaction, being the most highly finished, best made, and cheapest first-class Safe ever produced.
These celebrated Safes had the champion record in the great Boston Fire, and since that time great and important improvements have been made.
Before giving your order to any other concern, send for prices and descriptive Catalogue.
JOSEPH JACOBS, General Agent. MORRIS & IRELAND, Boston, Mass.
Nov. 5, 1884—1y

Perfect Knitting Machines.
Franz & Pope, World Star and Canadian Ribber.
THESE MACHINES took First Prize at all late Exhibitions in Canada. Will knit a pair of Socks in ten minutes—the same stitch as done by hand.
Will knit Home-made or Factory Yarn into almost any kind of garment or fancy stitches for which there is a market. A good paying business can be done by running a few of these Machines. A girl nine years old can knit on them. You can teach yourself from the book of instruction, and earn three and four dollars a day.
Good, reliable Agents wanted in every Lot on the Island. Good pay to the right men.
LEONARD MORRIS,
Summerside, - - - P. E. Island,
GENERAL AGENT.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.
Aug 20, 1884.

N. J. CAMPBELL,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries, Fruit and Seeds,
UPPER QUEEN STREET,
*Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.*
Agent for P. E. Island for the Commercial Union (Fire) Assurance Company of London, England; the British Empire Life Assurance Company of London, England.
Correspondence and Consignments solicited. Returns promptly made.
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CONSUMPTION!
FRASER'S
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
is now looked upon by the leading Physicians of Prince County as
A STANDARD REMEDY
IN THE TREATMENT OF
COUGHS,
COLDS,
CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS
Wasting Diseases of Children, &c.
It contains 65 per cent. of Pure Cod Liver Oil, the taste and smell of which are so thoroughly disguised, that the youngest children not only take it readily, but look eagerly for more.
*Cheaper than any other Emulsion made, only 80 cents per pint.*
JAMES A. FRASER,
(Opposite Sinclair, Minto & Stewart's.)
Summerside, Jan. 7, 1885.

KING'S EVIL
Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that
SCROFULA
can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse,** etc. If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney** and **Liver Diseases, Tuberculosis, Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
*Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine.* It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great
Regenerative Medicine
Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia,* the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an
Absolute Cure
For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
*Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.*
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

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

### Archbishop Lynch on the Scott Act.

*To the Editor of the Toronto Globe:*

SIR,—I wish to give an answer through your columns to the frequent applications made to me in reference to the Scott Act. I am even reproached with favoring intemperance by not assisting the promoters of this Act. I shall give a general answer to all. I have, as well as my priests, exercised all my influence to suppress intemperance, and, thank God, we have no reason to be discouraged at our effort. Drunkenness is not the besetting sin of our good Canadian people. We have less drunkenness in Canada, I think, than in any other country of the same latitude. If we had a population of character such as is reported of that of Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, or a city in Ireland, we should then vote for an act that would suppress the terrible scandal of intemperance. We doubt very much whether this partial prohibition, by counties, will do all the good which the promoters of the Scott Act could wish. The difficulty of enforcing the Act will be very great. It will require a cordon of police around the counties, and a host of spies through them to detect illicit manufacturers and vendors of poisonous stuff that they will sell for liquor, that will quickly bring on delirium tremens, and finally insanity and other miseries, so that instead of one respectable licensed vendor of safe liquors there will be a host of persons without conscience or character, who will traffic in this poisonous liquor, which will cause a greater evil than that which some people desire to have suppressed. I am quite sure that the example of the immense part of our population by their exhortations and societies will put down intemperance safely and quietly in the small minority, as has happened elsewhere. Moderate drinkers, we may say *en passant*, can vote for moderate drinking and moderate selling, but their pretensions should not allow them to vote for total prohibition. It is difficult to enforce any moral virtue on an unwilling people; they will always claim the right of doing as they please, provided they do not injure their neighbors. The Catholic Church has encouraged voluntary temperance by the means of associations, and the Pope has even granted indulgences for these temperance societies.

One of the great causes of intemperance is weakness of constitution and poverty of blood. Give to the laboring man fair wages by which he can have a comfortable breakfast in the morning of meat instead of a little tea and bread, often without butter, and there will be little craving for strong drink, and hence little intemperance. Men working in our foundries and factories require strong nourishment, and if they had a good bowl of soup for dinner or lunch, there would be less craving for strong drink.

In vine-growing countries there is very little drunkenness; we must except the north of France and Belgium, where the cultivation of the vine, owing to the climate, is not successful.

Let the Government have conscientious inspectors of liquors, and also punish all adulterations most severely, and we should not have so many cases of habitual drunkenness and delirium tremens. Let the Government also punish severely a repetition of public drunkenness by confinement in gaol with hard labor, even by compelling the offender to clean the streets.

It has been asserted that the use of wine is prohibited in the Bible. This is not the case. Our Divine Redeemer instituted one of his greatest sacraments in bread and wine, and St. Paul advises his disciple Timothy to use a little wine for his stomach's sake, for there are persons of weak constitutions that require such nourishment. There is an old and a good saying, "always eat when you drink," and this double nourishment will prevent drunkenness.

We largely depend for wine for sacramental purposes upon vineyards in the south-western part of Ontario, bordering on Lake Erie, and we hope that such an industry will not be disturbed, as we can rely fully on the integrity of those gentlemen who keep these vineyards not to adulterate them.

I shall not enter into the financial difficulty that will attend the enforcement of the Scott Act. Tens of thousands will be thrown out of employment in the hop fields, vineyards, cooperages, etc., etc. If there were a public necessity for the Scott Act, all these inconveniences should be overlooked. I have not heard of a single county in Ontario where the people are so besotted as to require the Act. The few drunkards that are amongst us can be reformed by good nourishment and by severe punishment, and above all by a strict inspection of intoxicating liquors.

† JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Archbishop, Toronto.

### Canadian Railways.

The following figures showing the progress of railway construction in Canada since confederation will be found interesting:—

| On 30th June. | Miles built. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| 1867 | —— | 3,500 |
| 1877 | 417 | 5,574 |
| 1878 | 569 | 6,143 |
| 1879 | 341 | 6,484 |
| 1880 | 407 | 6,891 |
| 1881 | 369 | 7,260 |
| 1882 | 270 | 7,530 |
| 1883 | 1,196 | 8,726 |
| 1884 | 849 | 9,575 |

On the 30th June last the total railway mileage of the Dominion constructed and under construction was 11,574 miles, of which 9,952 miles were ironed.

The present emigration to America is unprecedented, 2,062 persons, most of whom were Irish, having left Queenstown within four days.

### Bishop Nulty's Timely Warning.

The pastoral of Bishop Nulty of Meath, issued on Saturday, is regarded as a formal notification to Rome of what the Irish prelates expect and will demand. The bishop refers in an independent tone to the unfortunate effects of the apparent clashing of the obligations of the people toward their country and toward the Holy See. He hopes that the conference of Irish bishops at Rome will remove all cause of conflict by determining clearly what Rome expects. The present state of public feeling may at any time cause a dangerous misunderstanding to arise between the Irish nation and the Roman see. It is easy, he significantly says, to persuade a jealous and credulous race that the Pope has acted on prejudice or one-sided information regarding the struggle to secure social and political amelioration. Any fatal misconception of the Pope's objects might drive Ireland into an attitude of dogged and sullen disobedience. God only knows what consequences might then follow. "It is a very awful fact," the bishop proceeds, "that great Catholic nations like France, England and Scotland, are practically apostates from the faith. The fact is surrounded with salutary as well as with unpleasant warnings. I do not believe that the Irish nation will ever follow their fatal example, but it would be criminal rashness to expose it to danger. I can find no divine promise guaranteeing to any nation that its faith will, in all circumstances, be unassailable; nor can I see that there is a special providence that would save the Irish multitude from renouncing their allegiance to the church in a paroxysm of passion, in retaliation for imaginable interference with their political freedom, or to avenge an insult or affront which they might rashly assume had been offered them by the Holy See."

### Some Remarkable Remarks.

We appreciate a good, ordinary party organ, one that sticks to its party through thick and thin, particularly through the thin, but at the same time contrives to pay far from slavish deference to the decencies and the amenities. We more than appreciate party organs which cast off the shackles of an effete tradition, and wade through the mud of partyism flat-footed and bare-legged, as the *Globe* and *Mail* do, with indifference for the feelings of a fastidious public. Still, for real refreshment, commend us to that unique organ, the Ottawa *Free Press*, which combines rapidity of thought with velocity of language. After dilating upon the weakness of the Government in the House, as demonstrated by the fact that the franchise bill was advanced a stage by a majority of only thirty-two, our esteemed Ottawa contemporary proceeds to remark that this "remarkable" falling off in the returns of what Sir Richard Cartwright pleasantly characterizes as "a brute majority," was caused chiefly by Mr. Blake's remarkable speech, which was "one of the grandest, most powerful, and able speeches delivered by him in his whole political career. * * * Although he elaborately dealt with the question, yet, in this particular speech, he gave utterance to no definite statements which would indicate his attitude on the question." After reading thus far we are more than prepared to admit that "one of the grandest, ablest, and most powerful speeches," which had the effect, "in a parliament remarkable for the solidity of its ministerial majority," of causing a "remarkable break in that solidity," but which "contained no definite utterance that would "indicate" the orator's "attitude on the question," must have been a very remarkable speech indeed. We will only remark, further, that possibly the Government's already attenuated majority would disappear altogether were the Leader of the Opposition to favor the people with a "definite utterance" indicative of his position upon some public question.—*Toronto News.*

### Sitting Hens and Early Chickens.

When the hens become broody, they may, with care, be moved after dark, to secluded nests provided for them, where they will be away from the sound of other fowls and be in partial darkness. Make the nest of fine hay, cut straw, pine needles, or any soft material, a little soil being placed in the bottom to keep the shape; many scatter on flowers of sulphur to keep off lice. Set but few eggs, nine or ten at the most, until the weather is warmer, then the usual number of thirteen will be quite safe from injury by chilling. Be careful to select large, well-formed eggs, and tap them together lightly, to make sure of the soundness of the shells. Do not now leave all the responsibility with the hen, but look after her each day. See that she leaves the nest regularly, for food and drink, and at the same time, if the eggs are not clean, wash them with lukewarm water. If the eggs are fresh when they are set under the hen, twenty-one days should finish incubation. Do not disturb the hen during the last twenty-four hours of incubation, except to take out the shells from the chicks that have already been hatched.

When the chickens are twenty-four hours old, take hen and chickens from the nest, and place them in a coop already prepared for them with dry sawdust or some fine litter on the bottom. Feed the hen well with all she will eat of corn or dough before giving the chickens their first meal of crumbs and boiled eggs, otherwise the hen, who will be very hungry, will leave but little for the chickens. Keep the hen as quiet as possible for a day or two, until the chickens get a little stronger. Later, give nourishing food and feed quite often.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Letter from Montana.

The following are extracts from a letter received from a young man formerly of Cardigan Bridge, P. E. Island, who is now section foreman on a division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Montana:—

"We have lovely warm weather. I am lifting track and cutting grass, sloping dumps, etc., since 26th March. This town is very quiet now since the shooting affray of the cowboys. If there is a shot fired now, everybody runs to see who is shooting.

"You wanted to know more about those cowboys. I think I said in Hubert's letter that the preliminary trial was over, and the three boys were bound over to appear before a Grand Jury in Miles City in September, and all the witnesses have to be there or pay a fine of $100 each. I don't think the boys have any bad feeling against me; they know I told only what I had to. They are very friendly to me, the same as they always were.

"You wish to know 'where those wild boys live when on duty.' They live, when on duty, on the prairie. In winter, when they are not working among the cattle, they stay at the home ranch near Miles City, at their company. They get from $25 to $30 and board per month, and are paid according to what they are worth. Green hands get $25; good hands—that is old hands who understand the management of cattle and can rope and cut out cattle—get from $40 to $70. That Bill Jones—one of the boys arrested for holding up the express—gets $70. He is foreman for Mr. Boice. They pay their good hands the whole year round, though there is nothing to do in winter. They do nothing but sleep and eat all winter. They are mostly from the South, but a great many are from Texas. Although they are wild and foolish when they come to town, yet they are all fine boys—boys who have been well brought up—but living on the prairie and leading such a wild kind of a life has made them wild and reckless. They never know when Sunday comes; every day is alike with them. Perhaps it would be interesting to you if I would tell you about Mr. Boice. Mr. Henry S. Boice, of Berry, Boice & Co., is a young man about twenty-six or twenty-eight years of age. At the age of seven he hired with Mr. Berry in Colorado as cowboy. He worked in the summer, saved all he could, and when out of work in the fall he went to school. He told me he went to school for seven winters, and sometimes used to come out with not a cent in the spring. After that he put his wages into cattle, and when he got a little bunch he sold out to Mr. Berry. Mr. Berry saw he was not like most cow-punchers. He did not drink, use tobacco or swear. He was one of the best riders and the very best roper he had, so he made him foreman; then he took him in as a partner. Now he has between fifty and sixty thousand head of cattle of his own in this country, and a finer little man than Henry Boice you can't get in Montana. Though he has enough to keep him like a gentleman all the days of his life, yet you will see him rustling around in his shirt sleeves and a pair of blue overalls, or a pair of leather chaps on. Nobody ever saw him drink or heard him swear, or ever saw him out of sorts; he is always pleasant. It is strange to find a man like him, who has been all his life in a cow camp, and among boys who are the worst of any class to swear and drink. He spent his winter in New York and New Orleans. When he got back here, a few weeks since, he at once put off his 'city' clothes and got his cowboy rig on. He stays at the section house when he is in town, and talks to everybody alike.

"There is a Doctor in Glendive from P. E. Island—McIntosh. He is from Pownal, Lot 48. He and I had social chats about the dear little Island. He says I should go to California before I go back. He was attending lately on a woman, one Mrs. Barthowl, who lived from here thirty-five miles out on the prairie; so he had to come thirty-two miles on train, then thirty-five miles on a pony to see her. She died, poor woman, and was buried on the lonely prairie. She was the last woman I would have thought who would be the first to die in this part of the country. She was the wife of a hunter, and she would take her rifle and kill as many deer and antelope as her husband could. She was the best horseback rider I ever saw, that is for a woman.

"I see by the papers that Riel is again making trouble in the North-West. He is going to put the Canadian Government to some expense. The Indians and half-breeds are on the war path. It will be another Egyptian war. Riel is the El Mahdi of the North-West."

Your affectionate son,
FREMONT PARKER.
Mingusville, Montana, April 12, 1885.

### "Pure Cussedness."

Home Rule has been awarded to the British colonies of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Manitoba—north of us; to British Guiana, to St. Kitts, to Dominica, to St. Vincent, to Tobago, to Nevis, to Alderney, to the Isle of Man, to Guernsey, to Malta, to Honduras, to Natal, to the Cape of Good Hope, to Sierra Leone, to Australia, to Australia West, to New South Wales, to New Zealand, to Queensland, to Tasmania, and to Victoria; and wherever England *has* granted Home Rule, the people are contented with the Imperial connection, even when, as is the case with the British North American possession, it is for the manifest self-interest of the colonies to have a separate autonomy, or to be united with a more powerful neighbor. Why, then, should the Irish demand for Home Rule be regarded as a scheme to disrupt the British Empire? Why should it be denounced as dangerous to the integrity of the Empire? Jamaica has been deprived of Home Rule, and the people of Jamaica, like the people of Ireland, are disaffected. Charles Sumner said of the word "swindle": "It has not yet been sanctioned by classical usage, but it is, nevertheless descriptive"—and so, also, is another American phrase similarly unsanctioned, but which, alone, adequately describes the refusal of England to grant Home Rule to Ireland, and that pictorial phrase is—Pure Cussedness!—JAMES REDPATH.

The grain yield in all parts of California will be only from one-quarter to three-quarters of that of last year owing to decreased acreage. What is lost in grain will be made up in fruit and wine.

### How to Get Early Garden Crops.

There are many ways of getting early crops, or of trying to get them, such as starting the plants in the house or hot-bed, and covering them with glass, etc., after they are set out. But when these methods are not adopted, there is still a chance to have early vegetables and a good garden. It is simply to select the warmest and driest soil, and sow or plant early. It is not desirable or wise to sow or plant the main crops before the soil is in good working condition. But for a few early crops on a small scale, we can well afford to run a little risk of losing our seed by too early sowing. One thing however should not be overlooked. Do not depend on this early sowing, but sow or plant again a little later, when the soil and weather are more favorable. If the first sowing succeeds, you are so much ahead; if it fails, you have lost only the seed and your labor. You can well afford to run this risk. There are some crops which can be sown the moment the frost is out of the soil, with little or no risk. Among these we may mention peas, cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, onion, lettuce, celery, beet, carrot, parsnip, etc. It is seldom that these crops are hurt by early frost. Last year a frost in May destroyed many cabbage plants, but this is a very unusual occurrence. Among the crops which we should re-sow without waiting to see if the first sowing will escape, are beets, radishes, cabbage, cauliflower, beans and sweet corn.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Beautiful Spring.

The following lines, from the Brooklyn *Eagle*, may be applied to some of the streets in Charlottetown, where the accumulations in the way of refuse composed of ashes, old boots, oyster cans, etc., are to be found in nearly all of the narrower streets and lanes:—

Hail, April!
In several
Stanzas, hail! oh month imperial!
Ah, well,
I smell
The brush pile in my neighbor's dell;
I greet
The sweet
Scent of the burning boots to bonfires in the street.
I glans
Askans
At the empty cans
Flung into my yard by the neighboring clans.
Old bones,
Old stones,
Which nobody owns;
And scraps of tin,
And shattered barrels with heads caved in,
And cast-off garments, vile as sin;
These line my path with a nameless fear—
Things you can see with your nose, loud smells that you can hear;
Tell me, in numbers more or less clear,
That spring is here,
Right on this mundane sphere.

### What High License Will Do.

It is evident that practical temperance measures must be carried forward against the opposition of impracticable extremists. The high-license law is opposed by such; but in Illinois, where it has been in force for over a year, we have a report of its practical results. In that state the license is $500 for selling spirituous liquors and $150 for malt liquors. In Chicago, where the greatest effort was made against it, the number of saloons has been diminished from 500 to 100, and the revenue has increased about a million of dollars. In nineteen other towns and cities the number of saloons decreased about one-half, and the revenue increased three times—from $89,950 to $253,000. And there is no uncertainty as to where this law works. The low groggeries are the ones wiped out, and crime and drunkenness have decreased 30 per cent., and in some towns, as Cairo, 50 per cent.

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