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—BY—

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J. McISAAC, R. E. MORAN, J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for March, 1893

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 2nd day, 11h, 50.4m a. m. N.
Last Quarter, 10th day, 1h. 1.0m. p. m., S.E
New Moon, 17th day, 12h. 21m. midnight, N.
First Quarter, 24th day, 5h. 21.1m, p. m. S.

D. M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun Sets	The Moon. Rises	The Moon. Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	after'n	morn	morn
1	Wed	6 43	5 42	4 44	6 44	10 6
2	Thur	41	43	5 58	7 6	10 41
3	Fri	39	45	7 9	7 24	11 15
4	Sat	38	46	8 16	7 39	11 57
5	Sun	36	47	9 22	7 55	aft 17
6	Mon	34	49	10 28	8 11	0 28
7	Tues	32	50	11 36	8 30	1 31
8	Wed	30	52	morn	8 50	2 0
9	Thur	28	53	0 42	9 17	2 44
10	Fri	26	54	1 46	9 51	3 41
11	Sat	24	56	2 46	10 32	4 57
12	Sun	22	57	3 30	11 27	6 25
13	Mon	20	58	4 22	aft 30	7 33
14	Tues	18	6 0	4 55	1 42	8 25
15	Wed	17	1	5 24	2 56	9 19
16	Thur	14	3	5 46	4 14	10 0
17	Fri	13	4	6 6	5 31	10 37
18	Sat	11	5	6 25	6 49	11 12
19	Sun	9	6	6 45	8 8	11 48
20	Mon	8	7	7 3	9 29	morn
21	Tues	5	10	7 27	10 57	0 27
22	Wed	3	11	7 58	morn	1 6
23	Thur	1	12	8 41	0 22	1 57
24	Fri	5 59	13	9 37	1 41	2 58
25	Sat	57	15	10 43	2 49	4 16
26	Sun	55	16	aft 1	3 43	5 57
27	Mon	53	17	1 17	4 21	7 15
28	Tues	51	19	2 33	4 50	8 17
29	Wed	49	20	3 45	5 12	9 3
30	Thur	47	21	4 55	5 30	9 42
31	Fri	5 45	6 22	6 2	5 46	10 15

Salt. Salt. Salt.

IN STORE.

6,000 BAGS Liverpool Salt. 1,000 Bags Fishery Salt. 30 tons rock salt. 1,200 bushels Crushed Turks Island Salt.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

mar 8—2i.

Farm for Sale.

THOSE two farms of 105 and 45 acres on Lot 30 lately occupied by John Moore Coles, will be sold cheap and upon easy terms. Balance of purchase money may remain on Mortgage at 5 per cent. Good title and possession given immediately. Apply to the undersigned.

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mar 8—6i.

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A YOUNG MAN of steady habits who is well posted in single and double entry and general office work.

Apply to PEAKE BROS & CO.

mar 8—2w

Blank books, bill heads and receipt Books in the best style, printed at the Herald Office

1831 The Cultivator 1893 AND Country Gentleman

THE BEST OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.

DEVOTED TO

Farm Crops & Processes, Horticulture & Fruit Growing, Livestock and Dairying,

[illegible]

CLUB RATES FOR 1893.

Two Subscriptions, in one remittance, $4
Six Subscriptions, " " 10
Twelve Subscriptions " " 18

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March 1, 1893—3i

1881. Reddin Bros. 1893

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Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.

WE ARE NOT in the presumed dispute, Doctors versus Druggists, Twelve years of honest dealing have made both Doctor and Patient our customers, and has earned for us the name of

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

Our Stock of DRUGS is as large and well selected as any in the city, and our prices are always right. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

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DOMINION BOOT & SHOE STORE.

J. B MACDONALD, Proprietor,

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1892-3 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1892-3

On and after Wednesday, November 9th, 1892, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.		Accom
		A. M.
Charlottetown	dp	7 15
Royalty Junction		7 34
North Wiltshire		8 17
Hunter River		8 30
Bradalbane		9 00
Emerald Junction		9 09
Freetown		9 24
Kensington		9 46
Summerside	ar	10 20
		P. M.
Summerside	dp	12 40
Miscouche		1 [illegible]
Wellington		1 [illegible]
Port Hill		2 [illegible]
O'Leary		3 [illegible]
Bloomfield		3 [illegible]
Alberton		4 [illegible]
Tignish	ar	5 25

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS.		Accom
		A. M.
Tignish	dp	6 00
Alberton		6 55
Bloomfield		7 04
O'Leary		8 00
Port Hill		9 20
Wellington		10 03
Miscouche		10 29
Summerside	ar	10 50
		P. M.
Summerside	dp	11 55
Kensington		12 05
Freetown		12 23
Emerald Junction		12 36
Bradalbane		12 45
Hunter River		1 15
North Wiltshire		1 29
Royalty Junction		2 12
Charlottetown	ar	2 30

STATIONS		Accom.
		P. M
Emerald Junction	dp	1 00
Cape Traverse	ar	1 50

STATIONS		Accom
		A. M
Cape Traverse	dp	7 30
Emerald Junc	ar	8 20

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS		Accom
		P. M.
Charlottetown	dp	2 30
Royalty Junction		2 50
Bedford		3 23
Mount Stewart Junc.	ar	3 55
Mount Stewart Junc.	dp	4 10
Cardigan		5 22
Georgetown	ar	5 45
		P. M.
Mount Stewart Junc.	dp	4 05
Morell		4 43
St. Peter's		5 12
Bear River		5 57
Souris	ar	6 40

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS.		Accom
		A. M.
Georgetown	dp	7 10
Cardigan		7 35
Mount Stewart Junc.	ar	8 50
Mount Stewart Junc.	dp	9 05
Bedford		9 37
Royalty Junction		10 10
Charlottetown	ar	10 30
		A. M.
Souris	dp	6 20
Bear River		7 03
St. Peter's		7 48
Morell		8 17
Mount Stewart Junc.	ar	8 55

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1892—3i

FURNITURE.

THE CHEAPEST YET.

Call and Inspect and get Bargains at Auction Prices for Cash

THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON P. E. ISLAND.

DRAWING ROOM PARLOR SUITES, best value,
BEDROOM SUITES at low prices,
All kinds of UPHOLSTERED GOODS at Bargains,
PICTURE FRAMING, 125 varieties, very cheap and nobby
LOOKING GLASSES,
The latest in WINDOW BLINDS, and all kinds of WINDOW FURNITURE and Fixings at cost.
No trouble to show goods. Can suit all tastes at NEWSON'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN NEWSON

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1892.

No! No! No!

You need n't go to Florida, but take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

It will STRENGTHEN WEAK LUNGS, STOP THE COUGH, AND CHECK all WASTING DISEASES. A remarkable flesh producer and it is almost as Palatable as Milk. Be sure to get the genuine put up in salmon-colored wrappers.

Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

Local and Special News.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

THE POWER OF NATURE.

For every ill nature has a cure. In the healing virtues of the Norway Pine lies the cure for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup represents the virtues of Norway Pine and other pectoral remedies. Price 25c.

GIVES STRENGTH AND APPETITE.

DEAR SIRS,—Last year I was very thin and reducing very fast, owing to the bad state of my blood and appetite. A friend of mine induced me to get a bottle of B. B. B., which I did. I obtained immediate perceptible relief from it, have gained strength and appetite, and now weigh 193 pounds.

M. T. MURPHY,
Dorchester Bridge, Quebec, Que.

"Why do you always make such a noise when you shut the front door"? asked mamma. "So that you will know I haven't left it open," explained Freddy.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

DEAR SIRS,—For years I was troubled with indigestion, but being advised to try B. B. B. I did so and find myself quite restored to health.

HOWARD SULLIVAN,
Mgr. Sullivan Farm,
Dunbar Ont.

A CURE FOR CROUP.

Croup kills thousands where cholera kills tens. For this dread disease no remedy can compare in curative power with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It loosens the phlegm, gives prompt relief, and soon completely cures the most violent attack.

When a man's feet slip on the icy sidewalk the remarks he makes generally indicate that he also had a slip of the tongue.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, asthma, hoarseness, bronchitis, tightness of the chest, and all disease of the throat and lungs. Price 25c.

BEWARE OF CHOLERA.

The healthy body throws off the germs of cholera therefore wisdom counsels the use of Burdock Blood Bitters this spring to purify the blood, regulate the system, and fortify the body against cholera or other epidemics.

"I didn't know Corlegg was a soldier. How long was his term of service?"

"Nearly 30 years—ever since the war, in fact."

HAWKER'S BALSAM OF TOLU AND WILD CHERRY is the safest, surest and best known remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. The children's Favorite. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

Big sale of Boots and Slippers at Goff Bros.

While some things find it difficult to get along the measuring stick does pretty well, as a rule.

K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

We advise you to go to Goff Bros for Boots they are giving 15 to 30 per cent Discount.

Watts—"What is the matter with Thompson? He has got so he stammers all the time." Potts—"His wife made him stop swearing."

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gentlemen,—In driving over the mountains I took a severe cold which settled in my back and kidneys causing me many sleepless nights of pain. The first application of MINARD'S LINIMENT so relieved me that I fell into a deep sleep and complete recovery shortly followed.

JOHN [illegible] McLEOD.

Annapolis.

A bald-headed man's powers of reflection are greatly increased under an electric light.

NOT CRUDE MATERIAL.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system; hence it is given without disturbing the stomach.

Palpitation is one form of indigestion. K. D. C. cures indigestion. Free sample to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

The candidate who shakes hands is not necessarily in touch with the people.

Don't physic and physic to cure Indigestion. K. D. C. is not a physic. It cleanses and strengthens the stomach without weakening and destroying the tissues. Try K. D. C.

Give them, their due. If the police in politics do knock voters down they are just as willing to take them up.

A sample package of the Wonder-working K. D. C. mailed to any address K. D. C. Company New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

It's odd that when we want a watch to run we have to set it.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 6.—On the motion this afternoon that the house go into supply Tarte arose and presented his long expected Manitoba school resolution which he prefaced with a five hours' speech, the latter half of the time talking in English. The resolution was as follows:

That the house desires to express its disapproval of the action of the government in dealing with the Manitoba school question and in assuming to be possessed of judical functions conflicting with their duty as constitutional advisers of the crown, which assumption is wholly unknown to the law, and if now acquiesced in will be entirely subversive of the principles of ministerial responsibility.

Lariviere followed Tarte in opposition to his resolution. Sir John Thompson, who spoke till after midnight, reviewed in a masterly manner the history of this school trouble and of all such troubles in the past, and after quoting from the British North America Act and the act constituting Manitoba a province so far as they related to the educational question, went on to show that the government had not promised the petitioners relief, but had said we will test the petition for disallowance in the courts and till that point is decided we will lay the petition for relief to one side. He deplored the course of Tarte and his friends who were trying to inflame the prejudices and passions of the people and were imputing base and unworthy motives to the government. The course of Tarte showed the wisdom of trying out the case in the courts rather than settling it in parliament whose decision it might be charged was arrived at for party and political reasons. Hugh J. Macdonald said that the manner in which the separate schools system had been abolished in Manitoba was barbarous and brutal; but he hoped the Government would consider the judgment of the Privy Council as final and leave Manitoba legislation alone.

Speaking to a question of privilege Mr. Weldon of Albert called attention to a slanderous article concerning himself published in the Moncton Transcript of the 2nd inst, and after a full and unreserved denial of its statements, implications and inuendoes, said he would not have taken notice of the Transcript in this manner had he any remedy in the courts. He had already brought an action against Mr. Hawke, its editor, for libel and had secured a verdict, but he had not yet got the money awarded him, hence his present course. (Applause.)

OTTAWA, March 7.—Dalton McCarthy resumed the debate on the Manitoba school question, speaking about two hours to crowded galleries. He took common ground with Mr. Tarte in condemning the government for its treatment of this matter, but he reached that conclusion from a totaly opposite standpoint. He held that the cabinet, having full knowledge of the facts, as well as the law of the case, should have at once refused to entertain the petition of the Roman Catholic minority, and that having before their eyes the result of the New Brunswick school question, which had been carried to the highest court of appeal in the realm, they had no possible excuse for their dilatory tactics. He ridiculed the premier's statement of last night that the government were dealing with the appeal in a judicial and not a political capacity, and charged them with virtually re-establishing the star chamber of ante-Cromwell days. So far from occupying a judicial capacity, the first minister through his deputy, was the plaintiff jointly with the Manitoba minority in the case against that province. If the government was a court in the sense put forward by Sir, John the matter could be removed by certiorari from their jurisdiction to another tribunal. Far better, he said, it would have been for the government to have disallowed the act at the outset than to attempt, as they were now doing, in a roundabout manner, to kill it in detail. He objected to the course of the government in dealing with the question, and charged Sir John with intimating that remedial legislation would be enacted for the benefit of the minority. He asked the government to abandon all further dallying to escape the direct issue and warned them that the people of Manitoba would not submit to federal interference in their educational affairs. Mr. McCarthy was in good voice and received a most attentive hearing. Sir. Hector Langevin followed Mr. McCarthy in defence of the rights of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, seeking to prove that the present school act is unconstitutional. The veteran member made a decided hit by showing that Mr. Tarte's resolution was the product of Mr. McCarthy's fertile brain, and that the mover had nothing to do with its conception.

Hon. Mr. Curran continued the debate after recess, speaking for an hour and a half. Mr. Devlin followed, championing the cause of the Roman Catholic minority, and accusing Hon. M. Costigan of holding different ground to-day from that he occupied in 1872, when he moved in this house for disallowance of the New Brunswick non-sectarian school law. Hon. Mr. Costigan followed Mr. Devlin at 10.50, saying he did not propose to be bound hand and foot by Mr. Tarte's resolution. The conservative party gave Ontario separate schools, and in that act of justice to the Catholic minority they were opposed by the whole liberal party. And that was the party to whose tender mercies the member for Ottawa county would entrust the rights of the Catholic minority of Manitoba. Mr. Costigan made a powerful reply to Mr. Devlin's charge that he was a damagogue, and brought forth cheer after cheer from all parts of the house, as he showed from the records that whether in the government or in the opposition he never changed his course, nor avoided the direct issue with regard to the rights of minorities in school matters.

OTTAWA, March 8.—The debate on the Manitoba School question was resumed this afternoon by Col. Amyot, who went for Tarte and McCarthy without gloves. The Colonel has evidently no confidence in the Tarte-McCarthy combination and intends to give the people of Quebec his views thereon at an early date. He is willing to trust the government with the task of relieving the Catholic minority of Manitoba from the effects of provincial school legislation.

Weldon, of Albert, made the speech of the debate, and his exposure of McCarthy's false legal position on this question created a profound sensation. He showed among other things that McCarthy had monkeyed with the authorities, he read to the house and had credited Bagehot with views directly contrary to what he had written. It will be a long time before McCarthy will again set himself up in Weldon's presence as an authority on constitutional law. Dr. Weldon argued against McCarthy's contentions with respect to the right of the Government to consider the question in a judicial capacity.

Mr. Casey said that the Government were shirking their duty in referring a political question to the courts. Mr. Laurier said that the ground of the Government's attack upon Mr. Tarte's resolution seemed to be that it was supported by Mr. McCarthy. Both gentlemen had the courage of their convictions, and therefore they united in denouncing the Government.

OTTAWA, *March* 9.—The debate was continued until 5 45 this morning, when the House divided on Tarte's resolution as follows: Yeas 71, nays 120; government majority 49. Messrs. Pelletier, McCarthy, Dugas, O'Brien and Jeannotte, voted for Tarte's resolution.

OTTAWA, March 9.

In supply, on the supplementary estimates, the Opposition speakers once or twice fell foul of each other. When the item, $12,500, to provide a further sum to assist in the erection of buildings for Indian industrial schools under the auspices of the Methodist church at Chilliwack, British Columbia, came up for consideration, Mr. Charlton demanded a detailed statement of the sums spent by the Government for the past ten years for schools under denominational control, giving amounts by denominations, without which information the House could intelligently deal with the question of such grants.

Mr. Davies supported Mr. Charlton's attack on the principle of denominational aid by the Government. He thought that the different denominations engaged in evangelizing the Indians were supported in doing so by liberal financial contributions of their own adherents; but it now appears that they were drawing money from the public treasury. He inquired if the Government grants were made on a per capita basis of the number of Indians redeemed, or if not, on what other basis?

Mr. Mills put a stop to all this talk of his associates by informing Mr. Charlton that a full statement of the information for which he had just asked had been brought down two years ago. He likewise enlightened Mr. Davies by telling how these grants originated, and pointing out the great good originated therefrom.

The opposition, likewise, had little "scraps" among themselves over the item of $1,022 to pay for a portrait of Lord Landsdowne by a London artist.

Mr. Davies did not object to the sum, but thought the work should have been given to a Canadian painter.

The item of $15,000 for the expenses of a prohibition commission afforded some of the opposition speakers an opportunity to reiterate their oft expressed opinion that the work would never amount to anything.

Dr. Sproule replied that the commission was collecting valuable data bearing on the liquor question —information that could be obtained in no other way, and Mr. Craig said Mr. Sproule Secretary of the Dominion Temperance Alliance had informed him that he had attended meetings of the commission and could not, from what he had then seen, sympathize with those M. P's, who asserted that the work was of little value.

One hundred and ninety-one members voted in this morning's division, twenty were absent and three seats are vacant. The speaker was in the chair. After the division the House adjourned immediately, whereupon the members of the press gallery, headed by Papa Kribs, proceeded to the premier's seat and bade Sir John good bye, wishing him a pleasant voyage and a successful mission.

OTTAWA, March 10.—At 3.30 the House went into supply on the main estimates, and from that time until almost six o'clock, Prince Edward Island pretty much monopolized the floor. The item on which the Opposition Islanders hang their perennial complaints about that part of the Dominion not receiving justice in the matter of public works, was the grant of $6,500 for Cape Tormentine harbor. It was amusing to hear Mr. Davies, who, only a few days ago, loudly asserted that the Island shipping had almost melted away by reason of the N. P., now asking the Government to spend a lot of money on the wharfs and piers. Mr. Davies denounced the vote of $6,500 for Cape Tormentine harbor as a grant for the sole benefit of the railway owned by Josiah Wood, M. P. for Westmorland.

Mr. Wood denied that he was making any profit out of the railway in question, and said that the wharf was of no value to the railway. Messrs. Perry and Welsh condemned the useless expenditure at Cape Tormentine while more important harbors were being neglected. Mr. Wood said that Cape Tormentine wharf was the result of an agitation in Prince Edward Island for improved communication between that Province and the mainland. The debate was continued by McMullen Yeo and others.

Mr. Ouimet promised that the government would take steps to ascertain whether the ferry between Cape Traverse and Tormentine could be made a success. He would have the surveys made at Cape Traverse, and if the scheme was found feasible would recommend an addition to the pier there.

The Voice of the People.

The Present Government's Attempted Mortgage Vote and Gerrymander Legislation Condemned.

MEETING AT DE GROS MARSH.

A political meeting was held in the De Gros Schoolhouse, Lot 55, on Saturday evening, March 4th. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Michael McCormack chairman. Stirring speeches were made by Cyrus Shaw, Esq., M. P.P., J. C. Underhay, M. P. P., P. Koughan, Geo. Goff and Jos. R. McLean, Esqs.

All the speakers were unanimous in their condemnation of the policy of the Peters Government. The mortgage vote, the disfranchising of Dominion officials, the gerrymander, and the mongrel legislature attempted to be created by the Reserved Bill—these and other misdeeds of the Government were ably and fully discussed by the several speakers, who exposed the crookedness, treachery, dishonesty, imbecility and utter disregard of the wishes of the people evinced by Premier Peters and his subservient followers.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Whereas, During the last session of the House of Assembly of this Province, a bill respecting the Legislature was passed by the said House, by a majority of one, and subsequently by the Legislative Council, and from which the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been withheld;

And whereas, Said bill revived the mortgage vote which was annulled by previous legislation, thus granting to money-lenders undue influence at elections, which will have the effect of nullifying the free and independent expression of the people at the polls;

And whereas, The provisions of said bill will practically disfranchise the young men of this province by granting two votes to property-holders and only one to non-property-holders for the election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly constituted by said bill;

And whereas, the management of the Provincial Election by the provisions of said Bill are taken out of the hands of the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, who are nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and vested in persons nominated directly by the Government, is sufficient indication of an attempt to conduct our elections by the most unworthy means.

And whereas, the depriving of Dominion officials of their franchise, and thus preventing them from having a voice in any laws relating to to taxation, education or legislation in which they are directly interested, is tyrannical and unjust.

Whereas, The re-arrangement of the boundaries of four districts in King's County, which has been made with a view of changing grit minorities into grit majorities is so glaringly outrageous as to cause the Government to be ashamed of having the provisions of said Bill discussed or voted on with open doors;

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Government, in passing said Bill unsolicited, unasked or without any mandate from the people, has acted in a most arbitrary, unjust and tyrannical manner, and unworthy of the confidence or respect of the electors of this Province.

MEETING AT HIGH BANK.

A meeting of the electors of High Bank Polling District was held in the hall there on the evening of the 3rd. inst. Speeches denunciatory of the attempted Mortgage Vote and Gerrymander legislation were made by James Clow, M. P.P.; Alex. Martin, Esq., Valleyfield; A. P. Prowse, Esq., Murray Harbour South; S.S. Peterson, Murray Harbour North; Thomas Hayter, High Bank, hitherto a life-long supporter of the Liberal party; and several others. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, at the last meeting of the Legislature a bill was passed which contained among other things the right of a mortgagee to vote in any and every Electoral District in P. E. I. in which he has loaned money to a certain amount, thus practically disfranchising the borrower and giving extraordinary political power to the money lender; and also the disfranchisement of all men employed by the Federal Government, thus depriving hundreds of worthy citizens of having any voice in making laws for the education of their children and the taxation of their property; and also that four of the five Electoral Districts of King's County have been so altered and distorted in their boundaries, as to completely nutralize the political influence of very large numbers of the honest, industrious and intelligent yeomanry of the country; and

Whereas, The Bill failed to become law only through the reservation of the Lieutenant-Governor; and

Whereas, There seems to be an disposition on the part of the Government to re-enact those obnoxious measures at the approaching session of the Legislature;

Therefore, Be it Resolved, that this meeting enters its most decided protest against those iniquitous measures as subversive of the rights of British freemen, curtailing the liberties of the people, preventing a fair and free expression of public opinion at the polls, bringing obloquy and scorn on our fair Island Province, and worthy only of the darkest days of the Star Chamber.

MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE CROSS.

The electors of the Fourth Electoral District of King's County met at Cambridge Cross on the 4th inst. Speeches protesting against the proposed obnoxious legislation were made by representative men of the District, and strong resolutions carried.

General News.

The last will and testament of Queen Isabella, in which she makes a number of references to the new world, will be a very interesting object in the Spanish exhibit at the World's Fair.

An engine built by James Watt, Lancashire, England, in 1815, will be exhibited at the World's Fair in the Transportation department. It is owned by John Rourke & Son Savannah, Ga., and has been continuously in use since built

Arrangements have been made in London to transport to Chicago, for use at the World's Fair, seven English coaches and sixty horses, together with professional drivers and guards. These coaches will carry passengers from the hotels to the Exposition grounds and return, at prices commensurate with such a fad, which it is believed will be exceedingly fashionable with the wealthy people.

Arrangements are being made at New Haven, Conn., to organize a company with $1,000,000 capital to manufacture a new substance which is to replace celluloid, ivory and paper goods. Most of the capitalists are from New York. The new substance is called colophite and is the invention of Samuel J. Hoggson, who first made and patented celluloid. One of the principal uses to which the substance can be put is the painting of vessel bottoms, its noncrustaceous quality making the growth of barnacles impossible.

The newly appointed Secretary of the Interior in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet is somewhat unfortunate in his Christian name. He is called Hoke Smith, and hails from Georgia. Ever since the personnel of the new cabinet was made public the newspapers have been poking fun at the Hon. Hoke Smith and cracking jokes at his expense. The press of his own party seems to join in the sport with equal zest. Here is a sample of what the New York Sun prints, or rather reprints, under the suggestive heading "Hokiana":

"Hokey, pokey, pickery pine,
Smith, old boy, you're right in line."

The preferential treaty between France and Canada provides that French non-sparkling wines of 26 per cent, of alcohol or less and all sparkling wines shall be exempt from the ad valorem duty of thirty per cent.; that the present duty charged on common and Castile soaps shall be reduced one-half; that the present duty on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums shall be reduced one-third, and that any commercial advantages granted by Canada to a third power shall be fully enjoyed by France and her colonies. In return France agrees to admit into all her territory, French dependencies included at the minimum tariff, canned meats, condensed milk, fresh water fish, eels, preserved fish, including lobsters, etc., in their natural form, fruit of all kinds in all conditions, building lumber, wood pavement, staves, wood pulp, tanning extract, common paper, machine-made skins, boots, shoes, native wood furniture of common make other than chairs, pine or other soft wood flooring and wooden seagoing ships. Twelve months notice is required of either party to abrogate the treaty, except in case Canada puts up the duty on French non-sparkling wines, when France can terminate it at once.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1893

Judge McLeod.

Monday's Ottawa advices inform us that Hon. Neil McLeod, Leader of the Opposition in the Legislature was, on Saturday appointed county Court Judge for Prince County. We congratulate Mr. McLeod on the well deserved honor conferred upon him in being elevated to the bench, and the people of Prince County on having for their Judge a man of such sterling qualities. We feel sure Mr. McLeod will fill the judicial office with marked ability and discharge the duties thereof consciously, justly and impartially. At the same time we deeply regret that the Liberal Conservative Party in the Legislature are to be deprived of his counsels and leadership. Mr. McLeod has occupied a seat in the Legislature and represented this city for the past fourteen years, and during all these years, whether in the Government or Opposition, his record has been such that no one dare question his sterling integrity. We trust he may be spared for many years to grace the judicial seat.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

In another column will be found the Speech with which the Administrator of the Government opened the present session of the Legislature. It is certainly an extraordinary document. Remarkable, not so much for what it contains as for what it omits. It is true that it is not now the custom to foreshadow in the Speech from the Throne, all the important legislation intended to be introduced by the Government; but, in all conscience, the public expect it to contain something of a definite nature. This Speech, however, is about as vague and indefinite as could well be imagined.

The Speech congratulates the people of the Province "on the fair return which has followed the efforts of the agriculturists in the year that is past." It is satisfactory to find that the Government are willing to concede that our agriculturists have reaped even a fair return from their labors, while their friend, Mr. L. H. Davies is almost working himself into hysterics in the House of Commons, in his effort to impress upon his hearers that the farmers of this Province are reduced to beggary. Both cannot be telling the truth, and we leave the question of veracity to be settled between them.

Satisfaction is expressed at the progress our farmers are making in the manufacture of cheese and other dairy products. It is indeed most pleasing to know that our farmers are thus progressing, and that the future is full of hope. But it is not apparent that the Local Government are entitled to much credit for what has been done in these matters. The Dominion Government deserve the praise and thanks of the farmers, for the manner in which they have encouraged, initiated and fostered these industries. They assumed the responsibility, and sent their dairy Commissioner to instruct the people, and a practical dairyman to superintend the operations.

A paragraph of the Speech is devoted to expressing pleasure at the success of the Provincial Exhibition of last year. The improvement in the live stock there exhibited seems to afford particular gratification. If all accounts be true, what the Government have done for the improvement of their live stock does not particularly redound to their credit. Their cattle importations seem to be limited to a bull and a cow of uncertain age. It is said, indeed, that were they not otherwise disqualified they would be old enough to vote at the next election. Another paragraph is devoted to praise of the road making machine, of which we have heard so much, and the hope is expressed that a number of these machines may be employed in the future.

On two questions only does the Speech intimate that measures will be submitted to the Legislature for consideration. One of these is "to reduce the cost of Legislation in this Province." This, no doubt, will be of a nature somewhat similar to the amalgamation-gerrymander bill of last session. When it is presented we shall have occasion to refer to it. The other bill promised in the Speech is to have for its object the obtaining of "a correct expression of the opinion of the people of this Province" on "the great question of the prohibition of the importation and sale of intoxicating liquor." This is a very important question and is, at present attracting a great amount of attention. No doubt the people will be glad to learn that the Premier and his colleagues in the Government have become so impressed with the evil effects of intemperance that they are determined to do what they can to inaugurate a reform in this respect.

We have received a copy of Clarke's Monthly, an illustrated journal of live stock and agriculture, published monthly at Middleton, N. S., by M. G. Clarke. This paper is a four-column eight page one, and is brimful of interesting matter for the horseman, breeder and husbandman. Typographically it presents and excellent appearance. The subscription is 75 cts. per annum.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

We are pleased to see Mr. Oxenham once more on the reportorial staff of the House of Assembly. He is a good reporter and may be relied upon to do his work well.

The first debate of the session took place on Friday last, and if we are to take it as a criterion there is to be some hot work before prorogation. The Premier and his allies made an agressive start; but if they did they received a Roland for an Oliver every time. The Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Shaw poured such hot shot into the Government ranks that we feel sure the latter were pleased when a truce was called by adjourning the debate.

The first brush was on the motion to accept the tender for printing the debates. Mr. Underhay, a member of the tender committee, said that although he had signed the report, he did not think the expenditure of so much money annually for the publishing of the debates was necessary or of any great utility. Dr Jenkins took the same view. The Leader of the Opposition thought there were many reasons, especially under the present manner of carrying on the Government, why the report might be dispensed with. For instance the most important questions of the session were discussed with closed doors. On the other hand the members of the Government were so much given to denying their former assertions, that the printed report of their speeches served to convict them.

The address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Mr. H. C. McDonald. He took occasion to refer not so much to what the speech contained as to what it did not contain. Free trade, road-making machines and prohibition were warmly eulogized by him. He spoke of reducing the cost of legislation and intimated that the Government would not tax the people till the claims of the Province against the Dominion were settled. He was proceeding to dilate upon the reserved bill when the Premier whispered something in his ear that put the quietus on him. Mr. Montgomery seconded the address in a moderate speech.

The Leader of the Opposition made a brief and pointed speech. After congratulting the mover and seconder he said it must be satisfactory to hear the Government supporters declare that the farmers were prospering. After all the blue ruin stories from that party, such an announcement was a revelation. He made a home thrust when eulogizing Professor Robertson for what he had done and was doing for our cheese factories. Some one from the Government benches said Robertson was a Grit. "No matter," said Mr. McLeod, "he is paid and sent here by a good Conservative Government." His references to the Government's stock importations were extremely amusing. They had imported a thirteen year old bull, and a ten year old cow, and stopped at that. The deplorable condition of those parts of the public highway that had been operated upon by the road-making machine was graphically described to the House.

One would naturally expect that the bearing as well as the utterances of Ministers of the Crown, when addressing the Legislature, would be characterized by a decorum befitting their office, and that no undue advantage would be taken of the privileges they enjoy, for the purpose of vilifying those not in a position to defend themselves. It is to be regretted that Premier Peters, on this occasion, seemed to have lost sight of these facts. His speech lacked dignity, and was largely made up of abuse of Mr. Donald Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson is not in the House to defend himself, and when he did occupy a seat there Mr. Peters could not attack him with impunity. The ostensible cause of his wrath was the fact that Mr. Ferguson had written some letters in the newspapers relative to the policical situation. Now, if the Premier wanted to meet Mr. Ferguson on equal ground he, too, might have had recourse to the public press. But before the debate was over, we have no doubt, the Premier would have preferred that some of his remarks had remained unsaid.

It was after 9 o'clock when Mr. Shaw took the floor; but he was not long speaking when it became quite evident that his cannonading was proving disastrous to the Government ranks. His volleys pierced the Premier's armor in the most vulnerable points, and he winced and reeled under the onslaught. He took Mr. Peters severely to task for his unwarranted attack on Mr. Ferguson, who was not in the House to defend himself, and reminded the Premier that Mr. Ferguson had been twice elected by his native district, while he (Mr Peters) was twice rejected by Charlottetown, *his* native district. He pointed out that notwithstanding all the promises of the Government, no travelling dairy had been established. He exhibited a map of the proposed gerrymander of last year, and, to the intense amusement of the House, described the outlines of the new Georgetown district. The Government's prohibition zeal, he compared to satan reproving sin. He thought the Government's notion of doing away with whisky was not the same as that of the Opposition. The road-making machine, so far as his district was concerned, had been worse than a failure. Referring to the Stock Farm he said the principal animal raised there during the last year, was a blind calf with the tail on the middle of his back. Taking up the statement of the Premier that he thought of putting the heads of the Leader of the Opposition and of Hon. Donald Ferguson on the debentures, only it might have the effect of injuring the credit of the Province, Mr. Shaw thought it might be more disastrous to the Provincial credit to have the ancestral coat of arms of the Premier himself put on them, as the latter device might cause the money lenders to have a rather low estimate of our civilization. It was quite evident, from the suppressed murmur of applause from the throng in attendance that popular feelings was with Mr. Shaw.

The debate on the address was concluded on yesterday afternoon, when the house went into committee on the same and reported it back agreed to. While in committee Mr. Shaw moved an amendment to the third clause which refers to the manufacture of cheese and other dairy products. The amendment was to the effect that it was "through the assistance and fostering care of the present Federal Government" these industries were making such satisfactory progress in this Province. Mr. Shaw supported his motion with an excellent speech. It was seconded by Hon. Mr. Gordon in a brief, eloquent and witty speech. This was a most reasonable amendment giving credit where credit was due; but the Government showed their unwillingness to accord any credit to the Dominion Government for their efforts in behalf of our farmers, and voted against it. The amendment was again put when the speaker took the chair, and the House divided. The vote stood 14 for the amendment and 15 against it, Dr. Jenkins voting with the Opposition. It will thus be seen the Government carry on their legislation by a majority of one.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Provincial Legislature was opened by Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Administrator of the Government, with all the pomp and splendor attendant upon such occasions. The Speech from the throne was as follows:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

His Excellency the Governor General, having been pleased to appoint me Administrator of the Government of this Province during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, it devolves upon me to declare the causes of holding this session of the General Assembly.

It affords me great pleasure to meet you on this occasion and to have recourse to your aid in the consideration of affairs affecting the general welfare.

I am glad to be able to congratulate you and the people of this Province on the fair return which has followed the efforts of the agriculturists in the year that is past.

It is also a matter of satisfaction to be able to state that our farmers are now making strenuous, and I have reason to hope, successful efforts to better their financial position by entering upon the manufacture of cheese and other dairy products in such a manner and to such an extent, as will make it possible for them to compete in the English Market on terms of equality with other parts of Canada.

A measure to reduce the cost of Legislation in this Province will be submitted for your consideration.

The great question of the prohibition of the importation and sale of intoxicating liquor is now engaging the attention of the people of this Dominion, and it is deemed proper to take such steps as will be calculated to obtain a correct expression of the opinion of the people of this province on this question. A bill having this object in view will be submitted for your consideration.

I note with pleasure the Provincial Exhibition held during the past year have been most successful. The exhibits of live stock and farm produce showed a marked improvement over those of former years; and I am particularly glad to be able to call attention to the magnificent display of fruit, the culture of which is fast becoming one of the most pleasing and remunerative employments amongst our people.

My Government have, as an experiment, introduced into this Province a road-making machine, with results which so far are regarded as satisfactory, and it is hoped that by employing a number of these machines, the large grant heretofore annually voted for expenditure on roads may be materially reduced, whilst the work on the roads will be performed in a more efficient manner.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Accounts of the revenue and expenditure for the past year will be submitted to you.

The Estimates of the current year will be presented to you. They will be framed with due regard to economy and the efficiency of the Public Service.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Honourable Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In committing to you the consideration of the different measures which will be brought before you, I pray most earnestly that you may be guided by Divine Providence so that the result of your deliberations may redound to the advancement of our best interests.

The House met Thursday afternoon. Up to the hour of adjournment, 6 o'clock, the time was spent in perfecting matters for the work of the session.

Messrs. W. H. Croskill and Isaac Oxenham were appointed official reporters.

Mr. H. C. McDonald submitted the Address in the reply to the Speech from the Throne, and it was ordered to be read a second time the following day.

Replying to the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Peters said the Public Accounts would be tabled as soon as the Governer-in-Council passed the necessary minute.

FRIDAY, March 10.

The House met at 4 o'clock.

Mr. H. C Macdonald then moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. He reviewed each paragraph therein. Around the paragraph referring to the farmers he thought nearly all the remaining ones might hang, as they referred to the farmers in one way or another. He thought that during the past year the farmers of this Province had prospered fairly well, and that very fair prices had been received for their produce. They would be more prosperous though were other avenues of trade open to them. The Government had encouraged the cheese industry in the Province, and he was glad to see the way the industry was spreading. We would soon be able to compete with the other provinces of Canada in this industry. The success attending the Provincial Exhibition last year was pleasing. The exhibit of fruit there was equal to any. It showed what might be done in this line if more freely entered into by our farm re. If proper care were exercised in the culture of fruit it could be made a very profitable industry in the country. The silo built by the Government at the Stock Farm could not but prove a great benefit. The experiment in seed made by them would prove of great advantage to the farmers. The improvements in our road system instituted by the Government was also a matter for rejoicing. It was always difficult to keep the roads in a satisfactory state. The road-making machine promised by the Government was a great benefit if worked at the proper season of the year. Every supervisor had praised it declaring it to be the best machine and the best method to improve roads. He trusted more would be procured, as they would prove a great saving of money to the country. On the Prohibition question he expected there would be as many views as there are speakers. He was glad the Government had adopted the idea of a plebiscite, as it was the only way to arrive at a correct expression of opinion on this important matter. He hoped the occasion would be given the people to express their opinion. The cost of legislation was far too great. Some steps must be taken very soon to curtail it. It was necessary that the number of representatives be lessened. As at present it would be impossible to carry on affairs without resorting to taxation. The mover here revived considerable ancient history. The Assessment Act as operated by the Davies and Sullivan administrations and the withdrawal from capital, were dilated upon at length. The deficits of the Sullivan and McLeod administrations were also rehashed but that which the people would most like to know—the deficit of the Peters Government for the past year—was carefully avoided. He hoped the Opposition would aid the Government in passing a measure, similar to that of last year, to curtail the cost of legislation. The people believed in the amalgamation scheme. Did they not feel towards it such would not be done. The way things are at present direct taxation must come to supplement revenue. Before resorting to this means however the present government would do everything possible to reduce expenditure, and use every legitimate means to collect the amounts due us from Ottawa.

Mr. Montgomery seconded the address in a brief speech. He was pleased that since last they met their ranks had not been depleted by death. He was pleased to see the encouragement the dairying and cheese industries had received during the year. He gave the Dominion Government credit for sending Prof. Robertson down here to take the initiative in the matter by establishing a factory at New Perth. Prof Robertson's action in bringing our cheese to the notice of the people of the Old Country, was worthy of praise. He was glad of the spread of the industry, and knew it would succeed when taken in hands by our farmers. He thought the industry would prove as successful as in Ontario. He was pleased to know that a measure to reduce the cost of legislation would be introduced this session. We were too much governed. Too attempts made by previous administrations to reduce the cost of legislation could not be entertained by the Legislative Council. Last session's measure in this direction was a fair one. If a similar one were introduced this session it would have his hearty support. The prohibition question was an important one, and had been agitated for a long number of years. He was glad to know that the present government would grapple with the matter by means of a plebiscite, when the first opportunity offered. We would be thus able to get the opinion of the people on the question. The Exhibition of last year were a splendid success. The show of fruit at the Provincial Exhibition was especially good. It was equal to the imported article. When the Public Accounts came down he might have something to say about them.

The Leader of the Opposition congratulated the mover and seconder of the Address, neither of whom were novices in the House, for the manner in which they had acquitted themselves. He then briefly reviewed each paragraph contained in the Speech. He was amazed at the wording of the one relating to the prosperity of the farmers. Where were these members all the time that they could now only congratulate themselves on learning for the first time that our farmers had been so successful last year? Were they in Australia or where? He was surprised that in the Speech no reference was made to the help given the cheese industry by the Dominion Government. The mover of the Address could not see his way clear to give them any credit but the seconder was more honest and accorded them some. Besides sending Prof. Robertson to establish a factory, they also sent a man to operate it. The Dominion Government was entitled to some credit in the matter and it should be given where due. They talked glibly about the success attending the Provincial Exhibition, although its success was due to no effort of the present Government. This system of holding the Exhibition was arranged by the late Government and to them belongs the credit. He expected to see the Government commended for their importations of stock for the Stock Farm. One of the importations was a bull thirteen years old, whose good qualities ended in his looks, and who would soon be able to vote, if not disfranchised. Another of the importations was an Ayrshire cow, ten years old, whose usefulness was gone. The cost of these animals was very high and he thought the commissioner who purchased them had been imposed upon. Therefore he was not surprised to see nothing in the Speech regarding last year's importations. The Government was congratulated for building a silo at the Stock Farm. Silos were now a common thing and there was no need of congratulations. Nearly every farmer now has one and does not make a great noise about it. He understood this silo cost a large sum. The Public Accounts would show it when brought down. But he did not know what caused their delay. When Gov't was in opposition the lateness in tabeling the Public Accounts was one of their constant wails. They said when they came into power they would remedy matters, so as to have them brought down early. They even passed a bill to have them tabled before the reply to the Speech, but this year they were not yet tabled. He supposed they did not look well and were being kept back. He thought a monthly statement like that of the Dominion Government should be issued, so that the people would know how the accounts of the Province stood. He could not say what last year's deficit might be, but supposed we would have another Debenture Bill. He did not think the road-making machine should be commended. In some places where the machine had worked the roads were unsafe to travel upon. He told of a legacy in the shape of a quagmire that the machine had left on the Vernon River Road. He thought this was the same wherever worked. If it was not the fault of the machine then it was the fault of the government. He thought the method of working it last year was all wrong. Credit was also taken for the prohibition plebiscite, when in fact they were compelled to move by all the temperance divisions in the Province urging the matter. All admit that the cost of legislation is too great. The late governments tried several times to reduce the cost, but because they were not in unison with the Legislative Council the measures could not be passed. Now both branches of the Legislature were in unison and if they did not make a good measure it was their own fault. After passing the means of last session he was surprised it did not become law. They must have regretted having passed it, and then advised the Lieut. Governor to withhold his assent. The mover of the Address denounced the late Government for drawing from Capital. One would think the present Government was immaculate in this respect. The Land Office discounts of the present Government were squandering capital. The mover gave as one of the planks of the Government's platform that taxation would not be resorted to until the expenditure was reduced and the claims due from Ottawa collected. Had they ever urged our claims at Ottawa? Nothing showed that they had done so. If they did not press them they could not expect to get them. As long as the banks were accommodating enough the present way of making revenue meet expenditure might continue. They seemed very desirous of curtailing expenditure when they made $3 per day the standard pay for certain workmen, whether skilful or not, when men just as competent in Charlottetown were willing to work for $1 a day! It seemed as if they were determined to go on in this way while a cent remained in the coffers. Great credit had been given them also for their encouragement to the cheese industry. The fact was they actually passed a bill, which provided that the munificent sum of $10 should be given to a bonus for every two factories formed in each electoral district. This was the encouragement given. Just now we were groping in the dark and the Public Accounts were necessary to intelligently discuss matters. When these were tabled, and the returns for which they intended pushing, supplied more might be said.

Hon. Mr. Peters complimented the mover and seconder of the Address. He did not think that the Dominion Government should be given any credit for anything it had done for this Province. It deserved no credit for what was done in the cheese industry. In fact he thought what it had ever done for P. E Island would need a powerful lens to magnify it. The Public Accounts were in the hands of the printer and would be tabled as soon as ready. He was proud to tell the Leader of the Opposition that a new debenture bill would not have to be brought down this year. They had not issued a single debenture bill since the House last met, and they did not owe the bankers one red cent. There was nothing underhand about the debenture bill. He told his constituents he intended issuing debentures to pay off the debts of the Province. At one time he thought of placing the heads of the late Hon. Donald Ferguson and the Leader of the Opposition on the debentures, but afterwards decided not to do so as their pictures appearing there might have a damaging effect on the credit of the Province. He then began a cowardly attack upon Mr. Ferguson, and for upwards of half an hour continued to pour forth the vials of his wrath. During his attack he several times informed the House that Mr. Ferguson was now politically dead and would remain so for all time to come. He likewise gave the startling information that he now represented the district for which Mr. F. formerly sat, and that he was the person who defeated him. While delivering himself thus he accidently let the cat out of the bag by saying that his efforts to oust Mr F. cost a pretty big sum. By the majority of his hearers this was considered very ancient history.

The hon. gentleman resumed his vituperative attack upon Mr. Ferguson at the evening session. The reason advanced for his splenetic attack was about as clear as mud. The prime reason was quite apparent and not far to seek. Mr. Ferguson was not a member of the House and could not therefore defend himself. But as the sequel will show Mr Peters was paid back in his own coin. Another trait in his character that the hon gentleman exhibited during the evening was his extreme readiness to give, but utter inability to take. When Mr. Shaw was castigating him for his remarks concerning Mr. Ferguson he could not stand the lash, but kept per mbulating from one room to another. Several times during the evening he exhibited a fund of facetiousness that one would hardly expect to find entrenched behind such a dark, morose exterior. But he reached the climax of his wit when he blossomed forth as a full fledged prohibitionist. Raising to his full height and gesticulating with all the ease and grace of a school-boy orator he dilated at length upon the immense advantages to accrue from prohibition. Then in thunder tones he amplified the temperance question, which was so dear to him, and striking one hand with the other, something after ones idea of the way the ebonized President of the Limekiln Club, would perform the feat after squelching an erring or restless member, he declared that he voiced the sentiments of the temperance people of this Province, and that he had in his pocket numerous petitions from them, which might be read if necessary. He then produced and read from a note-book an array of figures, which he said were the grit and conservatie majorities at the last general election, and asserted that his party was in reality the one then chosen by the people, were it not that Georgetown elected two conservatives and thus left their party numerically less! After finally, to his own satisfaction, burying Mr. Ferguson so deep in his political grave that the weight of eology and ashes heaped upon him would prevent even his appearance on the resurrection morn, he condescended to devote a few moments to the words contained in the Speech.

Mr. Shaw said the Leader of the Government was evidently a reader and disciple of Voltaire. Like the French infidel he evidently believed that by continually asserting that what was false was true one would finally begin to believe it were true. He exulted in his own vain glorious perfection, and had been arguing along the line that the whole world past present and future was centered in himself. He had wandered for some time over the Province looking for a constituency till finally Fort Augustus opened its gates and elected him. The premier reminded him very much of a paragraph in Sir Walter Scott's Red Gauntlet. The greater portion of his speech was a tirade of abuse against Mr. Ferguson. It was a mean, cowardly attack. In no other house in a British country would any man do such a thing. Mr. Ferguson had been three times elected for Fort Augustus, while Charlottetown had twice denied Peters the suffrages he sought. Charlottetown was to be commended for rejecting him. He abused Donald Ferguson for writing in the Guardian newspaper. He evidently knew nothing concerning the liberty of the press. If Mr. Ferguson had attacked him in the Guardian he should have replied to him through that paper and not abuse his privileges in the House in order to satiate his desire for revenge on a man who was not present to defend himself. He was glad to find that the farmers of the Province were in a prosperous condition. Although Gov't were great apostles of the policy of Louis Henry Davies, he was glad to see that they had thrown back the star which that gentleman had uttered on the floor of the House of Commons, when he said that our people were almost all paupers. He expected that the Government would take credit for the establishment of the cheese industry. The Leader took the credit all to himself. When he (Mr. Shaw) introduced a bill relating to the industry he was asked by the Premier to withdraw it as he wished to introduce one himself. When his request was not complied with he said the bill would have to be paid for. The Private Bills Committee however reported the measure as a public enterprise so that the Government was then unable to tax it. The New Perth Cheese Factory commenced, thanks to the Leader of the Government. The Dominion Government carrying out its policy laid down in 1878 to foster infant industries, sent Prof. Robertson to carry out and help the project. The result was that last summer the people of New Perth reaped a fair harvest for their endeavors. As a result of the help of the Dominion Government 36 tons of cheese had been sent from the Factory. Fifteen tons were shipped to England and the larger portion had realized 50s per cwt. A letter from Prof. Robertson said that 270 boxes of the cheese had realized the same price as Ontario cheese. The mover of the Address prayed for the time when we would have free trade with the States. This industry would be benefitted none by it. The Americans sold their own cheese in England, but now we were ousting them. When they found this out they sent their cheese to Montreal and had it shipped to England as a Canadian article so as to realize a top figure. But to this the Dominion Government put a stop. Last year the Government made a great flourish of trumpets over the dairy industry. They were going to revolutionize the whole business. We were to have a travelling dairy. They wished the people to believe that silo building originated with them. He had no doubt but that when the Public Accounts came down they would show that the Stock Farm silo had cost three times as much as several others already built on the Island. They were also going to revolutionize things by experimenting with seeds and establishing an experimental farm. He believed they did import some seed but such a heterogeneous mass was never before seen. Some were with beards and some without, some spotted, some were black, some white and some red. He believed they had experimented with some of them, but finally one day the cows on the farm become indigestion and broke in and eat them all. With the travelling dairy the farmers of the country were to be shown how to make the very best butter. The Leader of the Government and the members from West River, Strathalbyn and Bedeque promised this dairy. He quoted from their speeches, as reported in the debates, regarding the matter, and remarked that it was a good thing that the debates were printed so that these hon. gentlemen could not deny their utterances. They even put a clause in the Speech concerning the matter, but yet no one ever saw the travelling dairy, and the fair promises were unfulfilled. Their efforts in this line ended with the importation of a sterile cow and bull whose usefulness were gone. They talked about the support they gave the people. It was their custom to try and win the favor of the young men by instituting bun associations, as at Brackley Point and Afton Road. The support they gave the people afforded about as much sustenance as the dinner a man eats in a dream. He trusted that if they intended carrying out the measure to reduce cost of legislation, as foreshadowed in the speech, they would not resort to such obnoxious means as adopted last session. They resurrected the mortgage vote annulled by the McLeod administration. Its abolition was brought about only after a determined fight against the Legislative Council. Three times we sent it up and as many times did they reject it. It was sent up the fourth time and they finally gave in and agreed to it. The disfranchisement of the Dominion officials was prompted by a spirit of malignant revenge on the part of the Premier. He had been twice rejected by the city, and these men had helped to defeat him. Therefore he had a clause inserted to cut them off. Yet these men were liable to be taxed though they had no voice in the affairs of the country. Was this Liberalism? If Coles and Whelan, who are now mouldering in their graves, were to revisit the earth, they would vent their indignation on the men who posed as their successors. The gerrymander of King's County had for its object the defeat of himself and colleague and other members of the Opposition. He could tell them though that when the day of battle came and the smoke had cleared away he and his colleague would be found the chosen of the district. Mr. Shaw here exhibited a map showing the iniquitous carving done in King's County, and remarked that it was passing strange that in all the districts which they wished to change the Catholics were in the majority. It seemed as if their object was to hive them. They wished also to disfranchise the young men by giving property holders two votes and the young man one. Yet they spout about our young men leaving the country and going to the United States. They also wished to disfranchise our clergymen and teachers, the most intelligent portion of the community. When he heard some of those who spoke in favor of Prohibition and listened to their talk on the question it seemed to him like "Satan rebuking sin." Any measure in this direction would have his support. He believed though the speakers were hypocritical in the matter. He compared the Leader of the Government and the member from Belfast (Mr. H C. Macdonald) to Olympian racers, stripped to the waist, one trying to outdo the other on this question. The Government took a great amount of credit for the roadmaking machine. It might be a good machine but was certainly badly handled by the Government. He cited some of the work performed by it in his district, where it had been sent to gain a little cheap popularity. It was sent at harvest time. The result of its work was that thousands of bushels of potatoes had to be kept at home at a time when they realized 25 cents per bushel. Miles of good road had been spoiled by it. He believed it would be their political grave-digger in Cardigan district. The supervisors were loud in their praise of it. At Montague Bridge he saw farmers have to put in three horses to haul their produce. It is reported that the supervisor had to flee, and for the best portion of the summer live in his cellar. The indignant farmers were his pursuers. He expected a clause in the speech regarding the stock at the Stock Farm. The Government boasted that they were not going to follow the old style of their predecessors. They were going to improve the standard. As yet, they had not done so well as the previous administrations. He twitted the Leader of the Government on his exalted idea of his legal lore, citing the two-third vote clause in last sessions bill, and quoted L. H. Davies remark that the measure was not worth the paper upon which it was written. The mover of the Address referred to the $200,000 withdrawn from capital. But if $200 000 was withdrawn they had added $400 000 to Capital and supplemented revenue by $20,000. Their Debenture bill saddled a debt upon future generations. Then the debentures were sold at a loss by the Premier and his lieutenant from Souris (Hon T. Kickham). Had they any idea of business and were desirous to have them realize a top figure, they should have issued a prospectus showing the advantages of the Province to redeem them. He wanted to know why the Leader of the Government did not put his own head on the debentures instead of those of the Leader of the Government and Donald Ferguson, as he said he at one time contemplated doing. Was it because the money lenders of the world would imagine that we were yet in a savage state; that our island was yet a forest; or that our streams and rivers were yet plied by only the bark canoe of the Indian?

MONDAY, March 13

House met at 4.20 p.m.

The leader of the Government brought to the notice of the House the death of the widow of the late Hon. George Coles, and moved seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, the following resolution:

Resolved that this House regrets to chronicle the death of the widow of the late Hon. George Coles, a man recognized throughout this Province as one of the ablest statesmen of his day, whose labors resulted in the greatest advantage to the people of this Province." Feeling tributes of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman were made by the Premier, the Leader of the Opposition, Hon Messrs. McLean, Sinclair, Gordon and Farquharson. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The debate on the address was resumed by Hon. Mr McLean, and continued by Messrs. Bentley, Bell, Roger, Warburton, A. J. Macdonald, Hon Mr. Richards, Hon Mr. Arsenault, Mr. Sinclair and Mr McKay.

THOSE in charge of the concert to be given in Mount Stewart Hall on the evening of St. Patrick's Day have arranged an excellent programme for the occasion, and have secured some of the best talent of the city to assist the local artists. Altogether it promises to surpass any similar entertainment given at Mount Stewart, and a crowded house is expected.

W. A. WEEKS & CO

MARCH, 1893.

New Spring Goods Just Received

New Sheetings & Pillow Cottons
New Bleached Cottons,
New Counterpanes & Quilts,
New Tickings,
New Towelings,

Thousands of yards of the above just opened will be sold cheap to make room for further Spring Stock.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1893

AMONG other valuable features of our Seed Catalogue for 1893 is one which renders it especially valuable to Stock Raisers and Cheese Factory patrons. This is a treatise written expressly for the Catalogue by Prof. George Harcourt, B. S. A., entitled "Fodder Corn and the Silo." Prof. Harcourt's valuable article deals fully with the subject, giving just the information for which the farmers of the Island are asking, viz., "Suitable Varieties," "Preparation of the Land," "Planting," "Cultivation," "Cutting," "Building the Silo," "Size and Cost of Silos," and "Filling the Silo." With this treatise the farmer who wants to grow Fodder Corn, either for Green Fodder or the Silo, finds his way made plain and easy.

Mr. Bengough's sketches are always clever and to the point. The Catalogue contains two of his best, drawn and engraved expressly for its pages. They are entitled, "Survial of the Fittest," and "A Crop of Wheat from Regina."

Our Catalogue for 1893 contains 42 large pages, printed on fine paper with bronze blue ink, finely illustrated, with a handsome cover lithographed in colors. It is an ornament as well as a valuable compendium of information on all that has to do with the Farm and Garden. A copy will be sent free to all our customers and to any farmer or gardner writing to us for it, as long as the supply lasts. Address:

GEO. CARTER & CO.,
Grocers & Seedsmen, 136 Queen Street.
Charlottetown March 3, 1893

Trap Nails.
Rope,
Boat Nails,
Rosin,
Galv'd Iron,
Paints,
Paint Oils,
Very Cheap.
FENNELL & CHANDLER.

The Rush is to Goff Bros.

FOR BOOTS, Shoes Slippers, Rubbers Our celebrated make of solid leather Boots take the lead. We give low prices, latest styles, good fits, and have the best assortment. Also Trunks and Valises always on hand.

Shoemakers wanting upper stock, leather, awls, bristles, pegs, shoe thread, knives, rasps, etc., would do well to buy from us.

GOFF BROS.

Extraordinary Announcement

Facts Worthy of Consideration.

I AM disposing of the balance of my fall supply of overcoatings, trouserings tweeds and worsteds at remarkably low figures. I do not advertise prices; but an examination of the goods must convince anyone that no better bargains can be obtained in this city. The public are cordially invited to call and inspect the stock so as to satisfy themselves of the correctness of these statements.

A. J. MURPHY,
Merchant Tailor.
Dec 7, 1892—tf.

Blank books, bill heads and receipt forms in the best style, printed at the Herald Office

A SIMPLE WAY TO HELP POOR CATHOLIC MISSIONS

Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. P. M. Burrel, Hammonton, New Jersey, U. S. Give at once your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanation a nice Souvenir of Hammonton Missions.
May 18, 1892—1yr.

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Funds Assets, 1891, $20,000,000

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt settlement of losses in this Island during the last thirty years.

FRED. W. RITCHIE,
Agent
Stamper's Block, Upstairs, Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Jan. 31, 1893—

All kinds of Job work executed with neatness and despatch, at the Herald Office.

EKS & CO

1893.

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Pillow Cottons
ottons,
es & Quilts,

yards of the
will be sold
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KS & CO.,
& RETAIL.

GUE FOR 1893

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ins 42 large pages, printed
, finely illustrated, with a
colors. It is an ornament
of information on all that
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y farmer or gardner writ-
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ANDLER.

Rush is to Goff Bros.

BOOTS, Shoes Slippers, Rub-
rs Our celebrated make of
ther Boots take the lead. We
prices, latest styles, good fits,
ve the best assortment. Also
and Valises always on hand.
akers wanting upper sole
awls, bristles, pegs, shoe thread,
asps, etc., would do well to buy

BROS.

British and Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
RANCE COMPANY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jas. Paton & Co . . . . New Carpets
Fennell & Chandler . . Trap Nails
Goff Bros. . . . . The Rush
" . . . . . . To help Poor Missions
Peake Bros & Co. Liv'pool to Ch'town
" . . . . Grand Concert

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, incorporating the McKay Woolen Co.

Fodder is reported to be very scarce in the eastern portion of the Province. At Souris hay sells at $16 per ton.

The New Brunswick Legislature opened Thursday. John P. Burchill, M. P. P. for Northumberland, was chosen as Speaker.

To His Customers.—Mr. James McLeod, late of McLeod & McKenzie, will be prepared to receive his many customers about the beginning of next month.

Warren D. Walker, of Moncton, accused of forgery, by the Bank of Nova Scotia, and tried at the present sitting of the county court at Dorchester, has been equitted.

A true bill for manslaughter has been found against Mrs. Stevens, in connection with the sudden death of her adopted daughter Mabel. Her trial will take place in June.

Halifax has a breach of promise case. The fair one who intends seeking balm for her wounded heart, in the shape of $500 damages, is Miss Ellen McCarthy, a maiden of nineteen summers. The defendant is Charles Henry Webber.

The Lenten sermon in St. Dunstan's Cathedral Sunday evening was preached by Rev. Allan J. Macdonald, of Fort Augustus. The subject was the Sacrament of the Eucharist. There was a large congregation present. The sermon was an eloquent and able one.

The Stanley, which left Pictou for Georgetown on Monday of last week, returned there on the following Wednesday with four of the blades of her propeller broken off short. The accident occurred Monday, when heavy ice was encountered. Repairs will be made as soon as possible.

A gentleman in this city has 608 photographs of members of the British House of Commons, which he has utilized as a border around the ceiling of his parlor; they want but about six inches of completing the circuit of the room. It is doubtful if there is another collection like it in Canada.—*St. John Gazette.*

Boston had a $4,500,000 fire Friday. It started in the establishment of Horace Partidge & Co., wholesale fireworks and toy dealers, Essex Lincoln and Tufts streets. It raged from 4.20 o'clock in the afternoon till 8 o'clock in the evening, and was the most disastrous that has visited Boston since the great fire of 1872. Four persons were killed and thirty injured. The insurance amounts to $3,500,000.

The musical and literary entertainment to be given in the Market Hall, Summerside on the evening of St. Patrick's day, promises to eclipse all former similar efforts. The leading artists from Charlottetown have been secured to assist the local talent. Rev. John A. McDonald of Miscouche will be the orator of the occasion, and who desire to hear the Rev. gentleman at his best should not fail to attend. Summerside's favorite musician, Miss Arsenault, will be the accompanist. As the proceeds are for the benefit of the poor, the hall should be crowded.

We have received a copy Messrs. Geo. Carter & Co's. illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1893. The work is an excellent one and should be in the hands of every farmer. The work besides informing the purchaser what kind of seeds he should buy and where to buy them, has also a valuable article on "Fodder Corn and the Silo" by Prof. Harcourt, B. S. A. Two clever sketches, "Survival of the fittest" and "Bringing wheat from Regina," from the pencil of Bengough, also appear in the work. The work is printed in bronze blue ink, and its appearance reflects much credit upon the establishment of John Coombs, from which it was issued.

The Y. M. C. A. concert given in the Lyceum on Thursday evening last was, in every sense, a success. The hall was packed. The vocal and instrumental music was well rendered; the recitations were good, and the tableaux much enjoyed. The soloists all sang remarkably well, and were loudly applauded. They were Mrs. Byrne, Mr. J. M. McLeod, Miss Minnie Moore, Mr. F. H. Beer, Mr. Charles Hermans and Mr. F. De. C. Davies. The quartette by Messrs. Bruce, Cook, Lewis and McLean, was well rendered and well received. Miss May McDonald's violin playing was, as it always is, of a high order. Miss Gertrude Davies and Miss Beatrice Hall each rendered a recitation with much dramatic effect. Mr. Vinnicombe's orchestra surpassed itself. The accompanists were Miss Hill, Miss Moore, Mr. Earle, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Hawley and Rev. Mr. Lloyd. Needless to say they gave the greatest satisfaction.

THOUSANDS
OF LADIES

who bought their Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery and Furs from us the last year were stylishly, becomingly and in every way satisfactorily attired. Would it be going too far to say they were the best dressed ladies on P. E. Island?

We are now clearing out the balance of our Winter Goods very, very cheap. Mantles, Dress Goods, Millinery and Furs—all must go.

PERHAPS you don't really need anything in these lines to-day, but you may to-morrow. Why not buy now and save money.

WE INVITE YOU to deal with us as we mark all goods in plain figures, and will treat you to good value for your money *every time.*

BEER BROS.

P. S.—Special value in Tablings, Linens, Sheetings, Towels, etc., just now. Call and share in the bargains.

USE ONLY
Everybody's Pills
THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE,
For sale by all druggists at 25 cents per box. Prepared only by
A. S. JOHNSON.

St. Patrick's Day will this year be celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the Province with great eclat. In this city the Benevolent Irish Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians both in regalia, will attend High Mass at St. Dunstan's Cathedral at 10 o'clock in the morning, when a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be delivered by Rev. J. P. McGrath, of St. Dunstan's College. After mass the societies will re-form and parade some of the principal streets. In the evening a grand musical entertainment will be given in the Lyceum under the direction of Prof. Earle, assisted by the best talent in the city. Stipendiary Magistrate Fitzgerald will deliver the address. A feature of the entertainment will be Prof. Vinnicombe's orchestra, which has been secured for the occasion. Celebrations will also be held at Alberton, Summerside, Emerald, Mount Stewart and Souris. At all five places concerts take place in the evening, for which excellent programmes have been prepared.

Farmers Column.

In order to achieve success in any of the various pursuits of life, a fair knowledge of the manner in which whatever business we may be engaged in should be conducted is nowadays absolutely necessary. And in no avocation can intelligent and correct business methods be utilized to better advantage than in carrying on agricultural operations. The time was when a living might be made in this Province by slip shod farming, but that time has gone by, here as well as elsewhere To be a successful tiller of the soil to-day, means that a man must work, read, study and experiment. And as a large number of our people are turning their attention to dairying, the careful reading of a good agricultural paper devoting special attention to the dairy interest would be of great service to many of them at the present time. Such a paper they would find in the "Country Gentleman," published by Messrs Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, New York. I would strongly recommend it to Herald readers, as a perusal of its columns from week to week would show them what is being accomplished elsewhere in the direction of successful dairying, and in this way give them many valuable lessons

At the annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, held at New York last month, Professor Cooke, Director of the Vermont Experiment Station, read a very interesting paper on the subject of "Breed characteristics of Milk," a portion of which I reproduce below from the *Country Gentleman*. And now that many of our farmers are embarking in the business of co-operative dairying, they will be devising ways and means for the improvement of their herds, and the time seems opportune for giving some consideration to the question discussed by Prof. Cooke. It is claimed that there is no "general purpose" cow—that the beef and dairy qualities cannot be successfully combined in one and the same animal, and this contention seems reasonable. Successful dairy farmers scout the idea of keeping a beefy cow in the dairy for ten or twelve years with the object of having a few hundred pounds of old cow beef of inferior quality to market at the end of this time. Such a cow could only be kept for dairy purposes at an annual loss to the owner, hence it follows that a bull of any of the beef breeds cannot be placed at the head of a herd, if the production of butter and cheese be the object of the herdsman. If, then, those who are taking up dairying are for reasons good and sufficient, debarred from using a Shorthorn, Hereford, Galloway or Polled Angus bull for the improvement of their common stock, they are limited in choice to the Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey or Guernsey breeds, the two last named being practically the same. Where the production of cheese is the object, I have no doubt but an infusion of Ayrshire or Holstein blood would be the most desirable, but it is generally acknowledged that the Jersey or Guernsey is essentially the butter cow of America. Hear what Prof. Cooke, who, of course, writes from the Ayrshire standpoint, has to say on the matter.

"There is a general opinion among dairymen that there are distinctions among the different breeds in regard to the characteristics of the milk. People speak of Ayrshire milk, Holstein milk and Jersey milk, intending to convey the idea that the milk of each of these breeds has certain characteristics that distinguish it from those of other breeds. It is doubtful whether many who have these impressions could tell wherein the exact differences consisted, and in studying them it must always be remembered that the milk of individual cows of any breed shows wider differences than would be found among the averages of the different breeds. The most noticeable differences between different milks are based on varying per cents. of fat. The averages of different breeds show considerable variation in this particular. Guernseys and Jerseys are generally accepted as giving milk that averages more butter fat to the 100 lb. of milk than is found in the Short-Horn, Holstein and Ayrshire. This characteristic has both its advantages and disadvantages. It is a general rule that milk containing the most fat will yield up that fat most easily in the form of cream, when the milk is handled under the methods of cold deep setting or warm shallow setting. It follows then that if the milk is to be handled by either of these methods the breeder of the Guernsey and Jersey has on the average an advantage over the other breeders."

"The property mentioned above of easily creaming rich milk has its advantage for the butter-maker, but has its disadvantage to the man who ships his milk or sells it for consumption as milk. This is one of the strong points of Ayrshire milk. It bears transportation either by train or wagon. It is especially good for city trade where the milk has to be handled many times before reaching the customer; although Ayrshire milk throws up its cream readily enough when set directly from the cow, after that cream has been mixed back into the milk it does not readily separate the second time, and the milk remains fairly homogeneous, giving the last customer as good quality as the first. During warm weather particularly this characteristic has an advantage, since there is less danger of the milk churning on the road, as easily happens with richer milk.

"These characteristics of Ayrshire milk have been long known to Ayrshire breeders, and form one of the principal reasons why the Ayrshire cow is found in dairies supplying the city milk trade. There must be some differences in the internal characteristics of the milk to account for these outward manifestations. Examining the two milks under the microscope, it will be found that these differences are caused principally by variation in the size of the fat globules. A drop of Ayrshire milk contains a larger number of globules than a drop of Jersey milk, but these globules are smaller in size, consequently they rise less rapidly and easily to the surface as cream. It has been known that the milk of Ayrshire cows cream with a good deal of difficulty towards the latter stages of lactation.

"Cows are kept for three purposes—the sale of the whole milk, for butter-making and for cheese-making. We have seen that the Ayrshire is especially adapted to the first use, is somewhat handicapped in the second, and there remains to consider the Ayrshire as a cheese cow.

"To get the correct conception of the position of the Ayrshire in this respect it would be necessary to consider something of the composition of milk and what happens to it in cheese-making. The solid constituents of milk are fat, casein, albumen, milk sugar, ash. In butter-making we use only the single ingredient, the fat. In cheese-making, rennet is added which coagulates the casein entangling the fat therein, and carrying both casein and fat into the cheese, the albumen, the milk sugar and the ash going off in the whey. A certain amount of casein can when coagulated hold quite a large amount of fat, so that it is possible to make cheese from both rich and poor milk, and not have the fat go off in the whey, but the rich milk does not contain so large an amount of casein for each pound of fat as is contained in the thinner milk, so that the rich milk does not make so many pounds of cheese for each pound of fat present as is made from the poorer milk. The cheese made from the rich milk will be a richer cheese than that from the poorer milk, and as the market will pay a higher price per pound for this rich cheese than it will for ordinary cheese, it would follow that cheese could be made profitably from the richest of milk, but at the present time the market will pay a certain price for good average cheese, and it will be but a very little amount more for the richest of cheese. It follows then that very rich milk is worth more to make into butter than to be used for cheese-making purposes. Ayrshire milk is peculiarly adapted to cheese-making purposes, because the proportion of fat and casein is just about right for making a good cheese which will command a full market price, and yet have no fat wasted in making the cheese over rich.

"There is such a thing then as a "cheese cow" in contradistinction to the "butter cow," and it is quite common among Ayrshire, Holstein and Short-Horn cows to find individuals which give milk containing more casein and albumen than fat. Such milk will make quite a large amount of cheese for the amount of fat present, whereas the quantity of butter produced from the same milk would not be large. Some fault has been found with the Ayrshire cows because the butter has not high color. In times past this might have been a valid objection to the breed; under the present conditions with butter color on the market of so good quality and at such a cheap price, a high natural color of the butter ceases to have commercial value. In fact, butter color becomes practically a necessity in all dairies because no cow gives butter of the same color throughout all months of the year, and the present market demands that the color of the finished article shall be practically uniform. It is the best production of milk for sale as whole milk that we find the largest variation among the different breeds, and this is probably the strongest hold of the Ayrshire cow.

"The milk is usually of fair average quality, fully rich enough for most trade, and the quantity produced per year, and specially the quantity as compared with the quantity of feed, is second to no other breed."

AMATEUR.

Sporting Notes.

The first race for the America cup will be sailed on Thursday, Oct. 5th.

J. Stansbury, of New South Wales, who for the last three years has held the sculling championship of the world, has sailed from Sydney for San Francisco.

McCormick and Breen skated a two-mile exhibition race in the Singer rink, St. John on the evening of the 7th. The rink is a fourteen lap one. Breen won by half a lap in 6.24. The first mile was made in 3.04.

A St. Paul, Minn., despatch of the 6th inst says: "A. D. Smith of this city yesterday lowered the world's skating record for twenty-five miles made by Donoghue, 1h. 31m. 29s., nearly two minutes. His time was 1h. 29m. 57s."

Still another America cup defender is under way, R. S. Palmer of New York has come to the aid of the Boston Syndicate and another boat is certain. Ed. Sherlock will be the skipper. The yacht will be designed by Stewart & Binney.

Hugh J. McCormick and Fred C. Breen, ex-champion professional skaters of the world, arrived here Saturday from St. John on the Mail special, Monday night the men skated two exhibition races in the Hillsborough rink. The rink measures 15 laps to the mile. An audience of about 500 was present, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The ice was not the best, but considering this and the disadvantage of a small rink, the time made was exceptionally good. The 1 mile race was won by McCormick by about six feet, in 3.14. The five mile race was won by Breen by about a quarter of a lap. The time was 17.00½. Fred Rattray, a local skater, and Breen contested a one-mile race, Breen allowing him a handicap of half a lap. On the seventh lap Breen caught Rattray and afterwards passed him winning the race by about a quarter of a lap. Time, 3.2½. Rattray made a splendid showing, considering the fleetness of the man against whom he contested. The skates he wore also placed him at a great disadvantage. All the races were started from opposite sides of the rink. The skating of McCormick and Breen was very much admired. Of the two the former is more graceful, but lacks the staying powers of Breen. That Hugh can skim over the ice so speedily for a man that has passed the 40th mile in the great contest with Time, is a marvel to everyone. Breen is yet on the sunny side of 30. Last night they skated a one and three mile race, McCormick won the former by about five yards, in 3.17½. Breen won the three mile by about half a lap, in 9.43 3-4. The first mile was made in 3.12. They skate in Summerside to night, and may also visit Georgetown and Souris.

Personal.

Mr. Gladstone is ill. He is confined to his room.

Col. Dennison, M. P., has been appointed commander of the Bisley team, and Capt. Hartt, of the St. John Rifles, adjutant.

Sir John Caldwell Abbott will sail from Genoa for New York, en route for home, on Wednesday next. His health has been much improved.

Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald P. P. of Summerside, is in the city. We are pleased to see the rev. gentleman looking so well after his recent severe illness.

Messrs. Chesley, Adams and McInerny, M. P's, along with Mr. McLean, M. P. for Kings, P. E. I., spent Saturday and the two following days at Toronto, the guests of Hon. Frank Smith.

Rev. A. J. McDougall, eccl., of this diocese, delivered the oration for the senior Theologians in the Grand Seminary, Quebec, on St. Thomas' Day, the 7th inst. The subject was "Auricular Confession." We hope to be able to lay it before our readers as soon as space will permit.

Sir John Thompson, Lady Thompson, their two daughters, Lady Caron and J. Douglas Stewart, Sir John's private secretary, sailed Saturday from New York for Havre in the La Bretange of the Havre line. During Sir John's absence, Hon. Mr. Bowell, senior member of the cabinet will be the acting premier; Hon. Mr. Foster, leader in the house, and Hon. Mr. Ouimet, minister of justice.

Try W. A. Weeks & Co. for black dress goods, lowest prices.

New Hats for Men and Boys. An immense stock just opened all qualities. Come and see them. W. A. Weeks & Co.

New Spring Goods at W. A. Weeks & Co.

Over the Wires.

Montreal, March 8.—A romantic case is now being ventilated in the court of Queen's bench here. One Mignac, a good looking Italian, married a daughter of sunny Italy near Naples, in 1885, and not long since he deserted his wife and two children, came to Canada and married Miss Proulx of Terrebonne. A brother-in-law of the accused having come to Montreal, the bigamist was exposed and arrested.

Montreal, March 8.—The locomotive just turned out here and to be used to take the Canadian Pacific exhibit train to Chicago, will be able to draw ten sleepers at the rate of sixty miles per hour.

Montreal, March 8.—Count Mercier made a speech at the Letellier club this evening in which he violently attacked the clergy in the matter of the Manitoba school question. He said that a man who had not courage to support a wife and bring up a family was not competent to guide people in such matters. In the anti-Riel days Mercier was noted for his anti-clerical utterances, and he has evidently returned to the first love.

Vienna, March 8.—Fehtenwarth, a village of 1100 inhabitants on the lower Austria, was swept by a terrific thunder storm last night and this morning. The storm lasted 15 hours, during which the lightning was almost incessant. Twelve horses were struck dead in the streets and seven perished in burning buildings; all trees near the town were levelled to the ground and many cattle were killed.

Washington, March 9.—President Cleveland's first executive communication to the senate, came this afternoon withdrawing the treaty with Howall, sent to the senate a few weeks ago by ex-President Harrison.

Benevolent Irish Society.

The annual meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society was held Friday night in the Lyceum for the purpose of electing officers and receiving the reports of the different committees. The meeting was a large one. The various reports showed the Society to have had one of the most prosperous years since its inception. The Secretary's statement showed a large increase in membership, while the Treasurer's financial statement was the most cheering, submitted for quite a number of years. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year:

Patron—James Reddin (re-elected); President—Peter McCourt (re-elected); 1st. Vice-President—Michael Egan (re-elected); 2nd Vice-President—Patrick Callaghan (re-elected); Treasurer—Jas. Egan (re-elected); Secretary—R. F. Madigan (re-elected); Managing Committee—Patrick McCarey, Philip Curley John Madigan (re-elected) John Connolly, Patrick Lappin; Marshals—John Connolly (Chief), Thomas Ronahan, J. T. Murphy, Thomas Flynn, Patrick Berrigan; Sergeant-at-arms—John Bolger (re-elected); Janitor—Edward Blackburne (re-elected.)

The constitution, which for some years past provided that the President and Vice-Presidents could not be elected for two successive years, was amended so as to admit of these three officers being re-elected.

THE EMERALD BRANCH.

The Emerald Branch of the Benevolent Irish Society held their annual meeting on Friday, the 10th inst. The retiring officers submitted their annual reports, which showed that the past year's business had been efficiently conducted and that the Society is in a flourishing condition. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Patron—Rev. Dr Doyle (re-elected); President—William Deighan; 1st Vice-President—Patrick Kelly; 2nd Vice-President—J. R. Murphy; Treasurer—C. Goodwin; Secretary—James A Johnston; Assistant Secretary—W. H. Deighan; Hall and Managing Committee—G. R. McMahon, Michael Croken and James Power; Sick and Relief Committee—P. S. Hughes, Patrick Whelan and Bernard Smith; Sergeant-at-Arms—P. Goodwin (re-elected); Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—James Duffy; Banner Bearers—John Hughes, Peter Duffy and Patrick Duffy.

DIED.

At his mother's residence, Kent St., on Monday morning, William S. Mooney, aged 23 years. Requiescat in pace.

At her residence, Kent Street, on Sunday, 12th inst, Mercy Coles, widow of the late Honorable George Coles aged 75 years.

At Glenroy, Kot 37, on Sunday, 5th inst., Johanna McDonald, relict of Alexander McDonald, sister of the late Bishop McDonald, and mother of the Rev. D. F. McDonald, P. P. of Souris, in the 80th year other age. Requiescat in pace.

CH'TOWN PRICES, MARCH 14.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.05	to	$0.07
Beef (small) per lb	0.07	to	0.12
Mutton, per lb	0.05	to	0.06
Ham, per lb	0.15	to	0.16
Fowls, per pair	0.40	to	0.50
Butter, (fresh)	0.18	to	0.20
Butter (tub)	0.17	to	0.19
Celery, per bunch	0.05	to	0.00
Chickens	0.40	to	0.50
Eggs, per doz	0.13	to	0.15
Ducks, per pair	0.55	to	0 00
Mutton, carcass	0.05	to	0.06
Lard	0.14	to	0.00
Oats	0.34	to	0.00
Pork, carcass	0.08	to	0 8½
Flour, per cwt	2.00	to	0 00
Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt	2 30	to	2.00
Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt	2.50	to	2.75
Hides	0.2½	to	0 3½
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.08	to	0.00
Sheep pelts	0.06	to	0.08
Straw (per load)	1.50	to	2.00
Potatoes	0.18	to	0.20
Turnips	0.11	to	0.00
Lamb skins	0.25	to	6.05
Cabbage, per head	0.03	to	0 30
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.55	to	0.58

Mens Fishing Boots—120 pairs oil pebbled water tight, suitable for fishermen, for sale at lowest prices at the Dominion Boot & Shoe Store.

The very lowest prices in P. E. Island in all kinds, Mens, Womens and Childrens Boots and rubbers, will be found at the Dominion Boot & Shoe store.
J. R. Macdonald.

A sample package of the Wonder-working K. D. C. mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

It's odd that when we want a watch to run we have to set it.

FINE all wool tweeds, imported 2000 yards, price $1.10 to $1.25, will be sold at 50c per yard. Come before the best patterns are taken—McKay Woolen Mills. 101.

FROM
Liverpool to Charlottetown,
P. E. ISLAND.

THE fine A 1 Iron Screw Steamer "ALBERT" 850 Tons gross tonnage, Batt Bros. owners, will sail from Liverpool for Charlottetown on or about the 10th day of April next and will carry goods at through rates of freight to Summerside, Souris and Georgetown.

For particulars apply to Messrs John Pitcairn & Sons, Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, Eng.; Messrs Pitcairn Bros. 21 South John Street, Liverpool, or here to PEAKE BROS. & CO.

mar 15—3w.

REMNANTS!
REMNANTS!
REMNANTS!

WE have made a collection of all the remnants and odds and ends in the store and have placed them on the REMNANT COUNTER. BARGAINS in all classes of goods.

Prints,
Ginghams,
Dress Goods,
Flanellettes,
White Goods,
Tickings,
etc., etc.

Stanley Bros.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the 4th day of April, A. D., 1893, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front of the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queens County: All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number Thirty-Six in Queen's County aforesaid bounded as follows that is to say. Commencing on the North side of the Hillsborough River at the South East angle of land in the occupation of James Jennings thence North one hundred chains, thence North fifty-six degrees East five chains and eighty-nine links or a sufficient distance to give five chains at a right angle to the first mentioned line, thence South to the River, thence along the river to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less. Also all that other tract, piece, or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number thirty-six in Queens County aforesaid bounded as follows that is to say: commencing on the North side of the Hillsborough River at a certain stake fixed in the Eastern boundary line of the above described tract of land and running thence due North according to the Magnetic Variation of the year 1764, one hundred chains or until it meets the rear boundary of land formerly in the occupation of Archibald Johnston, thence Eastwardly along said last mentioned boundary such distance as will give a perpendicular width of five chains and three links, thence due South and parallel with the first mentioned boundary one hundred chains until it meets the said Hillsborough River, and thence westwardly along the course of said river to the place of commencement containing by estimation fifty acres of land a little more or less, both the above described tracts of land comprising in the whole one hundred acres of land more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixteenth day of July, A. D., 1886, and made between Robert Carmichael and Ellen his wife of the one part and the undersigned of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the office of Æneas A. Macdonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown. Dated this 28th day of February, A. D., 1893.

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO CANADIEN,
Mortgagees.

Mar. 1—4i.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

1825 — 1893.

THE Benevolent Irish Society of Charlottetown will celebrate the Anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint on

FRIDAY, MARCH 17th.

by a procession from their Hall, Prince Street, to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, at 9.45 a. m., where High Mass will be celebrated.

After Mass the procession will reform and parade the principal streets.

The celebration will close with a Grand Concert in the Lyceum, under the direction of Prof. Earle assisted by Prof. Vinnicombe's Orchestra.

The Concert will consist chiefly of a grand selection of the BEST IRISH COMPOSITIONS and an oration by R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., S. M.

Doors open at 7.30. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

Reserved Seats, 35 cents; unreserved, 25 cents.

R. F. MADIGAN,
Secretary.

Mar 8—21.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

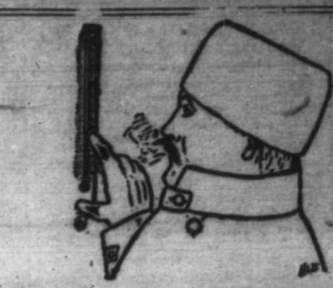
Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.



A LOW FIGURE

on some of the handsomest OVERCOATS and REEEFRS etc., ever shown. Our stock of WINTER CLOTHING and TWEEDS must go if low prices will sell them.

Come Before the Best is taken. A Marked down sale for 30 days only.

Carefully examine the prices.

OVERCOATS.

	Price.	Now selling at.
10 Heavy All-wool Check Tweed,	$8 00	$5 25
13 Heavy Diagonal,	9 00	6 00
1 " "	6 50	4 50
3 " Worsted,	6 25	4 40
1 " Tweed,	5 00	3 40
2 Fine Worsted,	8 00	5 50
1 " "	9 50	6 50
1 " "	6 50	4 75
1 " "	9 50	6 75
2 " "	14 00	8 50
1 " "	7 75	5 50
4 " Diagonal,	9 00	6 75
1 " Melton,	9 75	7 50
2 " "	8 75	5 75
3 " "	10 00	7 50
6 Heavy (asstd col)	9 00	5 90
2 " (brown)	12 50	7 35
2 " [blue]	10 00	6 50
1 " "	6 50	4 00
1 Fine Diagonal lined,	5 75	3 75
1 " "	6 75	4 50
2 " Check,	7 75	5 90
11 Heavy Chevoit,	9 01	5 80
11 " "	9 50	6 55
3 Fine Nap, All-wool,	12 50	7 00
1 " " satin-lined,	16 00	12 00

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

	Price.	Now selling at.
1 Fine Nap, all wool,	12 50	8 75
1 " "	8 50	5 00
2 " "	9 00	5 75
1 " "	10 50	7 00
1 " "	9 50	6 00
1 " "	8 75	5 25

	Price.	Now selling at.
6 " "	6 25	4 00
1 Heavy Irish Frize Ulster	12 50	8 50
12 " Etoph	8 00	5 25
4 " Tweed	8 01	5 25
11 " "	9 25	5 90
2 " "	11 00	7 25
5 Scotch Tweed Cape Overcoats,	12 50	7 75
7 " "	12 50	7 35
2 " "	10 00	6 40
3 " "	9 50	6 35
7 " Hood Ulsters.	[illegible]	6 35

MEN'S REEFERS.

	Price.	Now selling at.
6 Good Heavy Nap,	5 00	[illegible] 40
8 " " " bound edge and pockets,	6 50	4 00
6 Very Fine Nap	9 50	6 75
1 "	11 00	8 50
2 "	8 50	5 25
1 "	7 00	4 75
6 Heavy Nap,	[illegible]	3 50
2 " Frieze,	[illegible]	4 10
9 " Pilot Cloth,	6 50	4 40
6 "	5 50	3 90
1 "	8 00	5 75
3 "	7 50	5 00

BOYS' REEFERS.

	Price.	Now selling at.
3 Fine Nap (extra good),	$6 50	$4 50
1 "	8 50	5 00
1 "	5 50	3 50
2 "	6 25	4 15
3 Heavy Nap,	5 00	3 35
3 "	4 50	2 85

(This lot will fit Boys from 13 to 19)

	Price.	Now selling at.
8 Boys' Nap Reefers, to fit Boys from 8 to 10,	4 00	2 [illegible]
12 Boys' All-wool Cheviot Tweed Reefers,	4 00	2 50
Boys' Reefers		90

YOUTHS' OVERCOATS.

	Price.	Now selling at.
3 Cape O'coats, Scotch Tweed,	$10 50	$7 30
4 " "	9 25	6 50
3 " "	8 25	5 50
1 " "	9 00	6 40
1 Black Worsted O'coat,	5 50	3 80
3 Nap "	8 50	6 00
2 " "	5 00	5 50
8 " "	5 60	3 85
7 " "	5 00	3 35
10 " "	4 25	3 10
5 Tweed Cape "	6 75	4 85
7 " Hood "	6 50	4 50
6 " " "	5 25	3 52
3 " Cape "	6 25	4 25
4 " " "	5 00	3 35
5 " " "	4 75	3 15
4 " " "	3 75	2 00
2 " " "	5 75	4 30
7 " " "	4 25	2 0[illegible]
7 Heavy Frieze Cape,	5 25	3 0[illegible]

Boy's Reefers 90c.

McKay Woolen Mills.

ALWAYS
WOODILL'S
GERMAN
BAKING
POWDER
Satisfactory.

Day Books,
Ledgers,
Cash Books,
Journals, etc.

BOOKBINDING

☞ Call or write for prices.

J. D. TAYLOR,
J. D. McLeod's Corner.

Nov. 9, 1892.—1y

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien,
Office, Great George St.
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown,
N 9, 1892—1y

HAWKER'S
TOLU AND
WILD
CHERRY
BALSAM
WILL CURE THAT COUGH
TRY IT!

IT HAS CURED HUNDREDS

of cases considered hopeless after all other remedies had failed. Do not despair, take courage, be persuaded, and try this truly wonderful medicine.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. Price 25 and 50 cts. a bottle.

Manufactured by
HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd.,
St. John, N. B.

New Carpets,
New Clothing,
New Hats.

We are to the front with a large stock of Carpets, ready-made Clothing, and we will sell them cheap; we received 5 bales New Carpets by last trip of S. S. Stanley, also six cases ready-made clothing. Suits from the cheapest makes to the highest grades.

JAMES PATON & CO.,
168 VICTORIA ROW.

A GRAND
CONCERT

Under the Auspices of the
Benevolent Irish Society,
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
SOCIETY'S NEW HALL,
ON THE EVENING OF
THE 17th INSTANT,
By St. Mary's Church Choir,
Assisted by some of the best literary and musical talent of the town

This entertainment will be fully equal in merit to any hitherto given under the auspices of the Society.

Admission 25 cents and 35 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert will commence at 8, sharp.

Souris East, March 15, 1893—1i.

LONDON HOUSE.

Bargains in Winter Clothing

We Want to clear out the Following Lines:

All our Fur Caps, Collars, Muffs and Fur-lined Cloaks.
The balance of our Winter Jackets, Cloaks and Ulsters.
Sealettes, Mantle Cloths, Ulster Cloths. Astracan Cloths.
All our Readymade Clothing, Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers.
Men's Fur Coats and Sleigh Robes.
We shall offer them at very large reductions to clear before stock-taking.

HARRIS & STEWART

Ode for the Golden Jubilee.

1842.—FEBRUARY 19—1892.

Lo! the glorious!
In strains victorious,
Chant we our lay
Of loyal hearts the King,
While harp and viol ring,
To thee with joy we sing
On this great day.

Long live thy golden reign!
Light from a heav'n of hope!
Loud ring the glad refrain:
God bless our Pope!

Great soul'd and noble brain'd,
Shepard by Christ ordain'd,
Guide of His flock!
Father of fathers best!
Bishop of bishops blest!
Pontiff, whose throne doth rest
On Peter's rock!

Ruler of realms broad,
Star of the Church of God,
Which ne'er shall fall!
Thou art our joy and pride,
Pastor, anointed Guide!
Rock in the stormy tide!
Hail! Leo hail!

Vainly the storms of time
Rage 'round thy throne sublime;
Deathless thy See!
Watcher on Zion's height!
Guardian by day and nigh't,
Of Peter's keys of might!
Hail! hail to thee!

Clergy of Christian Rome!
Over the ocean's foam,
Father and friend!
All Christ's domain is thine,
Innixus de cœlo! Shine
On us, with light divine,
Unto the end!

—ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

MOY O'BRIEN.

A TALE OF IRISH LIFE.

BY MISS SKEFFINGTON ("MELUSINE.")

CHAPTER XLIII.—(CONTINUED.)

'Carinna's mild question, 'Uncle, What is fossil?' added to the amusement.

'That agent of yours is a nice sort of a fellow, isn't he?' Mr. Cormac said presently, addressing himself to Mr. Gilmartin, who answered, looking rather mischievous, 'Yes, very; and a good business man, though he is a poet.'

This description, so entirely at variance with Mr. Cormac's idea of an agent, seemed to silence him for a time, for after the two words 'I say' had escaped his lips he spoke no more, but he listened with an expression of piercing inquisitiveness to the conversation that went on round the table.

Mr. McDonnell was asking Moy about people in the neighborhood, and she was telling him how many were absent. Even Mr. Finch was alone, his 'angel' having gone, for change of air, to stay with her father and mother in Scotland. Moy had been returning some of the many kind visits which had been paid to her, when the whole county was roused by what they considered Mr. Hackney's persecution of the orphan girl. With the exception of the Geraids, every one was now away from home. Lady Arthur and her daughter were abroad. The earl, for a wonder, had left Ireland for a few weeks. Poor Lady Catherine had her troubles (though Moy did not mention them to night). She was certainly engaged to *Mr.* Davoren; but the news had so affected Lady Arthur that it was a real grief to her daughter, particularly as there seemed no reason for the opposition. 'I like him, my dear,' she would say. 'I consider him charming, but, Catherine, think of his politics.' So it had gone on till the countess had worried herself into a low fever, and then Dr. Flinn ordered her away from home. When passing through London *Mr.* Davoren came to see them, and, as he left, Lady Arthur sighed, 'Oh, Catherine, that man is a charming acquaintance, but, my dear, he should not be anything more to us.'

Lady Catherine on such occasions simply left the room. The thought never for one moment crossed her brain of giving Mr. Davoren up, but she was too dutiful and affectionate a daughter to argue with her mother when she was ill. So she told Maurice they must wait till Lady Arthur was in better health.

The session was a trying one to Mr. Davoren. The Home Rule members were not in a satisfactory state, but Maurice never despaired of the cause. That was a different thing altogether—he knew it would triumph at last. In the meantime he did his duty. He never was absent from an important division, and in many a debate one of his brilliant little speeches did immense good for Ireland. He was becoming one of the pets of London society. His table was always covered with invitations, and knowing that with many Englishmen it was merely ignorance of Ireland's condition and real wants which made them pooh pooh one measure after another brought forward by Home Rule members, he went out, not to have his own convictions weakened by arguments of well-meaning and well-to-do Britons, but with the one purpose of his life burning like a diamond in his breast, with a firm and steadfast glow, he modestly and fearlessly, whenever opportunity offered, put the true state of the case forward; and often a humorous story, learned long ago at his father's table, pointed an argument, or drove conviction home to the minds of his English hearers. And when he had left them, and all were agreeing in the wit and high spirits of the young Irishman, Maurice, in a hansom, speeding through the busy London streets, would be saying to himself, 'Yes, my country! It will come—it will come! But one heart is too weak, one life too short, to hold all the tragedy of the past, all the hope of the future!'

* * * * * *

Mr. McDonnell had traveled a great deal, and his taste for the fine arts had thrown him into the society of many cultivated men both in America and Europe. Moy enjoyed greatly hearing him and Mr. Gilmartin discussing the merits of such writers as Emerson, Longfellow, Tennyson, and Dean Stanley, and also the different surroundings in England and America which occasioned for many parallelisms in the literature of both countries.

'I can't understand about Ballyvorna,' said Mr. McDonnell after supper. 'Why has it come down so? It's bright place, and looks as if it had once been a thriving town.'

'So it was,' said Mr. O'Brien, 'but it was disfranchised at the Union, so called; and after that infamous transaction, like many other towns in Ireland, its trade rapidly dwindled away.'

'Ah! then, there must be many places like it,' said Mr. McDonnell, adding—'As I have passed through the country, though I have longed, like Thackeray, to bring an army of artists to make pictures for me, I have been shocked by the enormous empty warehouses.'

'The Union, as Grattan prophesied, did all that,' said Moy. 'The trade of Ireland toward the end of the last century surpassed that of England.'

'And no doubt if the improvement had gone on at the same rate,' said Mr. Gilmartin, 'the smaller island would have overtopped the larger in commerce, in art, in civilization Look at little Belgium, not surrounded as we are by the protecting sea. She has not only held her own—she has far outstripped other nations.'

'I see you are all Home Rulers,' said Mr. McDonnell. 'Well, I am glad of that,' he continued, as there was not a dissenting voice around the table. 'I have always told my Irish friends in America that they want to go too far. Look at Canada—see how she flourishes as a part of an imperial confederation. That's a far grander idea in these days. Ireland should be perfectly free to make her own laws, and no longer be a sort of patchwork quilt for English statesmen to work upon. They sometimes mean well, but they make horrid blunders through not understanding the country or the people.'

'Then you are not in favor of Republicanism?' said Mr. Gilmartin.

'For America I am,' replied Mr. McDonnell, 'but not for an old patrician nation like Ireland. As I've often told some of my Fenian countrymen in America, the ancient order of Irish militia whose name they have adopted was for the support of the monarchy and the maintenance of law and order. I think the personal influence of the sovereign would be a good thing for us over here. Look what the Empress of Austria has done for that country and Hungary—bound them together in true friendship. And the royal family of England trace their descent from Irish monarchs. So I say, 'Queen, Lords and Commons of Ireland!' and as he ceased speaking he raised the glass to his lips.

All around the table followed his example, but in silence, out of reverence for the future.

Moy was a good deal affected, and during the pause that followed the toast she rose to leave the room, for the dessert had long been on the table. But as she held out her hand to Carinna, she was almost arrested by Mr. Cormac saying, as he stood up with the other gentlemen: 'Why can't we go to the drawing-room with the ladies? I'm sure I've had plenty to eat. I'm getting crowded.'

CHAPTER XLIV.

"Then turned they unto the Eastern wave,
Where now their day-god's eye
A look of such sunny omen gave
As lighted up sea and sky.
Nor frown was seen thro' sky or sea,
Nor tear o'er leaf or sod,
When first on their isle of destiny
Our great forefathers trod."
—*Irish Melodies.*

The next was one of those almost trophical days which in July and August sometimes visit even Ireland.

From out the cloudless sky the blazing sun poured down such heat as made it easy to understand how those early emigrants from the Mediterranean to the Emerald Isle, arriving, perhaps, on such a day as this, found no difficulty in planting in their new home that worship of the sun, traces of which to this hour can be found in various parts of Ireland.

'I guess you'd call this a lively day for the grasshoppers,' said Mr. Cormac, as, looking pale as death, and his hair by contrast more jet black than ever, he came into the O'Briens' house soon after breakfast. 'My stars!' he went on, 'wouldn't pumpkins and Indian corn ripen round Ballyvorna to-day!'

Still, notwithstanding all she heard, Moy would not draw back from the promise she had given Mr. McDonnell to go with him, rather a long drive, to two or three of his principal farms, then home by 'Glenrowe' itself.

Mr. Gilmartin came in while the weather was still the subject of conversation. He looked a little anxiously at Moy. 'I don't think I ever felt anything worse in India,' he said, quietly.

'Then I tell you what, governor,' said Mr. Cormac, 'you come along with us, and hold an umbrella over the young lady's head.'

Mr. Gilmartin smiled. He had already made up his mind to accompany the party if he found Moy was going.

He had placed his carriage and servants at Mr. McDonnell's service, and now it was decided that Carinna should stay in-doors with Mr. O'Brien, as the great heat was far too trying for the very young and the very old. So, soon after Mr. Gilmartin's arrival, he and Moy, Mr. McDonnell and Mr. Cormac drove off towards 'Darreen,' a farm they had to pass on their way to 'Moneydonart,' which was the largest tenancy on the property.

Mr. McDonnell asked if they would pass the house where the little lacemaker lived. Moy told him yes, but not till they had left 'Glenrowe,' and were on their way back to Ballyvorna. She further explained that the people who rented the small farms near the town had also reclaimed a good deal of waste land farther off.

'It's curious,' said Mr. McDonnell, as they passed rapidly along the lovely country road between hedges rich with blackberries in every stage from bud to fruit—'it's curious where I ever heard the name of Moneydonart before. It seemed quite familiar to me from the first.'

'Perhaps it was a name about the diggings you left in Ireland when you went a little chap,' said Mr. Cormac. 'I guess they repeat names as much over here as they do in America. We have Washington Cities by the dozen out there, and about twenty million W. oddities Cottages.'

Mr. McDonnell laughed. 'No; I think that the people in olden times were more original; and the names c'ing to the very fields. Of course you see such a word as 'Bally' scores of times, but that only means 'town,' or 'townland.'

'Why, Charley, you know everything!' exclaimed Mr. Cormac, with a mixture of awe and admiration in his countenance.

'I'm afraid not,' said Mr. McDonnell 'For instance, I don't know the meaning of 'Moneydonart;'' and he appealed to Moy.

'I think our great authority, Mr. Joyce, says that 'money' means shrubbery,' or 'thick shrubbery,'' said Moy.

'A shrubbery,' Mr. McDonnell went on musingly.

They had now arrived at the first farm they meant to visit—Derreen.

'I guess this ain't the finest part of the property,' said Mr. Cormac, as they drove past a few fields with sod fences full of gaps, through which some 'slips of pigs' were looking. Then they came to a gate propped open, and off its hinges.

'Did you ever see such a sight?' cried Mr. Cormac, pointing to the dilapidated condition of the gate. 'Why, there might be a set of cripples in that shanty; and I'll be bound Irish-American cripples would have fixed up that gate. Do these sinners expect the angels to come down and work for them?'

'You must not be so severe,' said Moy, smiling. 'Of course' the gate ought to have been fixed, but the man who rents this farm has been really very ill from nothing but worry and anxiety about Mr. Hackney's future intentions regarding his property. He told me himself there was nothing but the poorhouse for his wife and seven children if he was turned out of his farm, for they had a great deal of illness last winter, and he got into debt.'

'Poor fellow!' said Mr. McDonnell; 'I must cheer him up a bit.'

He was as good as his word; and the next time he passed that way the gate was on its hinges and the hedges had been neatly sodded.

"A merry heart goes all the day;
Your sad one tires in a mile-a."

* * * * * *

When the party were about half a mile from 'Moneydonart' the whole aspect of the place became changed, beautiful trees reared their tall forms here and there along the roadside, and the well-tilled fields and luxuriant hedges were pleasant to look upon. The latter were so particularly lovely that even Mr. Gilmartin, accustomed to such scenes, remarked on their freshness and beauty, while Mr. Cormac, with more than his usual energy, exclaimed:

'Well, I'm blest if ever I saw such fixins as these! What do you call them? Oh, hedges! Tare-and-ages! Why, snake fences would be a long sight better. You don't know what those are? Well, I'll tell you. Give me your umbrella, and here's my stick. Suppose another umbrella and stick crossed so—like the two ends of a saw-horse. You don't know what this is either, I guess? Well, like two X's,' then. Some way apart, and cord-wood laid across so—one piece after another. I could fix you up one in no time, but I can't explain it well.'

'I think I understand what you mean,' said *Moy*, to whom his whole conversation was addressed; 'but such fences must take up a great deal of room.'

'And, bless your life, who thinks about room in America? It's only in this potato garden here, or in England, that factory-yard, beer-store and drawing-room opposite, you begin to think of the space your fences will take up! I reckon if I was Charley here, I would not content myself long in this fenced-in country; it would not be a year before I'd sell this whole concern to the highest bidder and go back to America, have a fortnight's hunting on the prairies, and then settle down again to the lumber business. Darn me if I can't hear the old saw mill going now, and fancy I see the black-walnut and curly maple! Oh, miss, it would make your hair stand on end to see the slabs we turn out sometimes.'

His enthusiasm was quite catching. Moy did not laugh. She just exchanged one brilliant, mirthful glance with Mr Gilmartin (who sat beside Mr Cormac), and then said, 'I have often wished to see the beautiful American woods before they are cut down. I have seen some tables and chairs from America.'

'Oh, yes,' said Mr. Cormac, rather contemptuously, 'like bits snipped off anywhere; but I'd just like to take you up into my mill—it's mine still, you know—and see if you wouldn't stare to see first the trees whole, and then what's made of them.'

'Is it like what we hear of curing pork in America? said Mr. Gilmartin, smiling. 'Does a tree, put in at one place, come out in sideboards and tables at another?'

'Something mighty like it, I reckon,' returned Mr. Cormac, merrily. 'Perhaps not quite up to a live pig put in at one door, and bacon and eggs—well, sausages—coming out at the other, as I've seen in Cincinnati and Chicago. I wish we were all over at the other side of the big pond now.'

'Here we are at Moneydonart instead,' said Moy, brightly, as they turned up a lane, with hedges, lovelier than ever, on each side.

Mr. McDonnell was very silent, but looking eagerly about, first on one side, then on the other. At last he exclaimed, in a low, earnest voice but as if speaking to himself, 'I know this place: I have been here before.'

His three companions gazed at him. There was something in his rapt look that would have attracted their attention, even if he had not spoken.

'What's up, brother?' asked *Mr.* Cormac.

Mr. McDonnell seemed with difficulty to remove his eyes from the landscape. At last he said, turning round to his companions:

'I feel as if, long ago in a dream, I had visited this place.' Then he looked away again, and was silent. Moy and Mr. Gilmartin exchanged three volume looks. They both guessed the truth of what seemed slowly dawning on Mr. McDonnell's mind, but they did not speak. Mr. Cormac was not so reserved. 'Well, it's singular?' he began. 'Now, might he carted all round Ireland and never see any place I'd dreamed about. I remember Cork city—I know that's where we started from—but blest if I remember any diggings farther up country.'

'Do you mean,' said Moy, 'that you too have no trace of what part of Ireland you came from?'

'Not a trace, Miss; but we were not so badly off, after all; for some didn't even know their own names. They were too small when they were left alone in the world; and now there's many a man in the States and Canada that's called by an English or Scotch name that is Irish out-and-out. You see, all the grown-up folks of our party (except a cousin) kicked the bucket, and Cis and I were adopted by strangers; and sometimes it's pretty hard scratching in the backwoods, I can tell you; so for many years we'd no time to think or inquire. I did at last, when I had made some money of my own. I went out to the Cape of Good Hope to look for a relation. (I'll tell you that story some other time, if you like to hear it; but I guess we drop anchor here.'

The carriage had drawn up beside a gate, inside which trees and a garden were visible; an old stone house to the left, with a comfortable, substantial appearance, and a little farther off large farm-buildings.

'Guess this man takes his regular meals, and don't owe much rent,' said *Mr.* Cormac, as he got out of the carriage and opened the gate. As they all passed through, the quick rattle of a chain was heard as it came link by link over the door-step of a kennel, and a fine Irish setter received the visitors with a perfect storm of barking. Immediately a door opened (they were all at the side of the house), and a nice, bright-looking woman, well and neatly dressed, came out, drying her hands on a coarse linen apron.

Moy shook hands with her, and introduced her to *Mr. McDonnell.* 'This is your new landlord, *Mrs.* Hart,' she said. 'I have been telling him about you all, and particularly about my little friend Barney.'

'You are very good, *Miss Moy,*' said the mother, looking much pleased. Then she turned to *Mr. McDonnell,* and with a manner that would have done no discredit to a princess, said: 'I'm proud, sir, to we come as our landlord a friend of Mr. and Miss O'Brien.'

'I'm sure we shall get on very well together,' said Mr. McDonnell, kindly; 'but I'm going to ask you to do me a great favor, and that is, if you have any old well near the house, to let me look at it at once.'

She seemed surprised for a moment, and then said: 'Indeed we have, sir, and a right curious old well it is. Many a gentleman has come to see it. *Wul* you be after walking this way?'

They all followed her past the setters' kennel, round the end of the house, down a close-chopped hedge, and so round till they had a full view of the front of the house.

Mr. McDonnell caught Moy's hand. 'It's the very place!' he exclaimed, much agitated. 'It's our old home!'

'You're right,' said *Mr.* Cormac, almost dancing. 'This place and that picture you've got are as like as two peas.'

There were some large and really beautiful trees at one side of the old stone house, and under these trees a very curious and ancient covered well. The top, though now much broken and worn, had evidently been richly carved, and under this curious sort of canopy was an empty niche, which no doubt had once contained the figure of the saint to whom the well had been dedicated.

'We can't help the people coming here on certain days,' said Mrs. Hart, apologetically. 'It's an old custom with them.'

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Literary Notes.

"AN ODD SITUATION."

We have received a copy of the above named work, by Stanley Waterloo, one of the foremost of western writers. This book, through the manner in which it handles a subject of international interest—one critic says that it is likely to have the same effect upon annexation as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had on slavery—will attract a great deal of attention from prominent newspapers and public men of both countries, and is more than likely to be the literary sensation of the year. The work is published by Morrill, Higgins & Co., 109 and 111 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE for March is a literary and artistic triumph, and one that must carry to the great reading public increased evidence of its great worth among current periodicals. Its articles are timely and valuable, while those of a descriptive character are beautifully illustrated. Prof. A. E. Dolbear, than whom no living man is better able to treat of electrical matters, contributes a valuable paper on "The Future of Electricity," and there are a host of other entertaining articles covering a wide range of vitally interesting subjects, and treated in a full and authoritative manner, including an illustrated paper on 'The Propaganda,' by Rev. Francis A. Cunningham, one on "Presidential Inaugurations," by James Realf, Jr., and a symposium, "Should Young Men Enter Politics?" to which the contributors are the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, [illegible] Donoghue, Esq., Frederick R. Coudert, Esq., and Rev. John P. Bodfish. The number is exceedingly rich in poetry and of an exceedingly high order.—*Donahoe's Magazine Company, Publishers, Boston.*

Dr. T. E. Robins,
SURGEON DENTIST.
OFFICE:—Prince Street, Opposite St. Paul's Church Charlottetown, P. E. Island. mar 1st 93.

FIRM all wool tweeds, imported some years, price $1.10 to $1.25, will be sold at 80c. per yard. Come before the assortment is broken. Salter, Merchant Tailor, Queen St.

A. D. C. the greatest cure of the Age. Guaranteed to cure any case of DYSPEPSIA or MONEY REFUNDED

Fort Augustus Notes.

The farmers of this vicinity are busily engaged in hauling fire-wood and rails, and quite a number are getting out scantling for dwelling-houses and barns.

Mr. Peter McDonald, merchant, of this place, is filling his store with a new supply of general merchandise, and intends starting up again as soon as possible.

Our school is progressing rapidly under the able management of Miss Edmunds, assisted by Miss McNally.

Quite a number of the young folks of this place attended a debate at Monaghan Road school house, on Monday evening the 27th ult., and were all well pleased with the very able manner in which the speakers handled the subject.

The people of this place are to be congratulated on their good fortune in having such a well-bred bird, as the one which Mr. James O'Hare, purchased at the exhibition held last fall at Charlottetown.

During the recent heavy gale the roof was blown off the forge of Mr. T. Beard, blacksmith, of this place, and Mr. R. McDonald who happened to be passing narrowly escaped being injured.

While Mr. Alex. McEachern and D. McAree were returning from Donagh early Monday morning, their horse shyed at something on the road, ran away and threw both of them out, spraining Mr. McAree's ankle.

SCRIBBLER.

March 8, 1893.

The E. B. Eddy Co., of Hull Que., have ordered their annual supply of coal from England. Their order this year is seven thousand tons. A member of the firm in reply to a question said that although the coal by the time it reached Hull cost more than Canadian coal, the English article was much better adopted for their use.

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BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the closed avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and poisonous matter of the secretions, the cause of Constipation, Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Coldness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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Aug. 12, 1890.—1y.

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Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.
PRICE 25C. AND 50C. PER BOTTLE.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TEAPOT FREE!

With every 5 Pounds of our Tea bought at either 20, 24 or 28 Cents per pound, we will give, free of charge, ONE EARTHENWARE TEAPOT.

Our Tea has given excellent satisfaction lately, and it is too well known all over the country to require any puffing on our part.

CALL EARLY & GET A TEAPOT FREE

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Rustico Village,	Stanley,	Grand River Bridge	Valleyfield,
North Rustico,	Malpeque,	Annandale,	Orwell,
Emerald,	Summerside,	Souris,	Vernon River Bridge,
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The Fire can be continued in these Stoves the entire season without relighting.
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WHOLESALE & RETAIL HARDWARE.
December 21, 1892.

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BURNT OUT.
THE RETAIL HARDWARE STORE is now open in the Store formerly occupied by C. E. Robertson, one block below the Burnt Store.
All goods sold at from 20 to 30 per cent discount. We also require immediate settlement of all debts.
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They have been considering the advisability of rewarding their many friends and customers for their extended patronage in the past years, and have decided to give them an
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for the next few weeks as a reward for their past trade and as they have a larger stock of Men's Laced and Pegged Boots, Ladies Boots of the newest styles, Children's Boots—special lines—than they wish to have on stock, on these they will give an exceptional discount for Cash.
Also the Ladies Dress Goods of every material and pattern and trimmings to match, will come within the range of the EXTRA DISCOUNT SALE PRICE.
All other winter and spring goods will suffer the same fate for the next few weeks. NOT CASH. But CASH and get your CASH'S WORTH of the benefit reward.
REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.