The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1887. VOL. XVI. NO. 28

The Charlottetown Herald

—IS ISSUED—

EVERY WEDNESDAY

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

FROM THEIR OFFICE:

CORNER OF QUEEN & RICHMOND STREETS,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Subscription: One Year, in Advance, $1.00

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The Herald Printing Company, Charlottetown.

Calendar for May, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full moon 7th day, 9h., 48 8m., a. m., N. W. Last Quarter 14th day, 4h., 4.9m., p.m., N. New Moon 22nd day, 7h., 52.9m., p m., W. First Quarter 30th day, 1h., 7.7m., a. m., W.

D M	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	The Moon. Rises	Sets	High Water	Ch'town
		h. m.	h. m.	morn		m'rn	morn
1	Sun	4 50	7 2	11 56	1 42	4 18	
2	Mon	49	4	aft 68	2 22	5 43	
3	Tues	48	6	2 23	2 57	7 4	
4	Wed	47	7	3 39	3 30	8 10	
5	Thur	46	8	4 55	4 2	9 1	
6	Fri	44	9	6 11	4 35	9 48	
7	Sat	43	11	7 26	5 9	10 33	
8	Sun	41	12	8 37	5 46	11 11	
9	Mon	39	13	9 41	6 29	11 54	
10	Tues	38	14	10 42	7 15	aft. 34	
11	Wed	37	15	11 32	8 8	1 18	
12	Thur	35	16	morn	9 3	2 4	
13	Fri	34	18	0 15	10 2	2 52	
14	Sat	33	19	0 51	11 2	3 32	
15	Sun	32	20	1 23	aft 1	4 59	
16	Mon	31	21	1 41	1	6 10	
17	Tues	30	22	2 16	2 0	7 11	
18	Wed	29	24	2 41	3 0	8 3	
19	Thur	28	25	3 5	4 0	8 43	
20	Fri	26	26	3 30	5 1	9 24	
21	Sat	25	26	3 49	6 12	10 0	
22	Sun	24	27	4 20	7 5	10 49	
23	Mon	23	28	5 6	8 9	11 13	
24	Tues	22	29	5 47	9 16	11 56	
25	Wed	21	31	6 37	10 6	morn	
26	Thur	21	32	7 34	10 59	0 30	
27	Fri	20	33	8 36	11 44	1 11	
28	Sat	20	34	9 46	m'rn	1 58	
29	Sun	19	35	10 57	0 24	2 50	
30	Mon	18	36	aft 8	0 59	3 55	
31	Tues	4 18	37	1 23	1 33	5 14	

Sign of the Golden Boot.

MESSRS. KELLY & DOVER having entered into Co-Partnership as

CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS,

are now prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favored, in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and would solicit a share of public patronage, at their NEW STORE ON QUEEN STREET, next door to Mr. Angus J. Murphy's Tailoring Establishment.

Messrs. Kelly & Dover will be pleased to meet their former patrons and as many new customers as may honor them with their patronage; and trust by close attention to business, and by the quality of the work done, to please all, and make it mutually advantageous.

KELLY & DOVER,
Sign of the Golden Boot.

April 27, 1877—3m, dy pat 1m

FRENCH

BARRISTER

WILL leave the Owner's stables on Monday, May 2nd, passing through Toronto, Cavendish Road, Line Road, to Thomas Doyle's, North Rustico; Tuesday, May 3rd, will leave Doyle's by the Cape Road, passing through Cavendish to home, where he will remain until Monday, May 9th, then leaving home, passing through Stanley to John McDonald's, Clifton, at noon; thence to Charles Bernard's, French River, at night. Tuesday, May 10th, passes through to James Doyle's, Park Corner, at noon; thence to Mrs. Breen's, Darnley, at night. Wednesday, May 11th, passes through Malpeque to Arthur Owens', Hamilton, at noon; thence to Joseph McMillan's, Clermont, at night. Thursday, May 12th, passes through to G. B Simms', Kensington, at noon; thence to Martin Connick's, Norborough, at night. Friday, May 13th, through by Haslem's, to George Morrison's, Granville, at noon, leaving Morrison's for home by Stanley.

The above route will be continued once a fortnight, health and weather permitting.

French Barrister was sired by the well-known horse Barrister, 1st dam by old Flying Frenchman, 2nd dam by Columbus, 3rd dam by Rainbow. This pedigree can be vouched for.

French Barrister is a bright bay, 4 year's old, weighing 1,300 lbs., and is allowed by good judges to be one of the best general purpose Stallions on the Island.

W. H. HOGAN,
Hope River, April 27, 1887. Owner.

TOBACCO.

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

Manufactured from Pure Virginia Leaf, at

Riley's Tobacco Factory, Water Street, Charlottetown.

Special Wholesale Rates. See my prices and inspect my Goods before making purchases.

T. B. RILEY.

March 23, 1887—1y

$500.00 REWARD.

WE WILL PAY *the above Reward for any case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Indigestion or Costiveness we can not Cure with WEST'S LIVER PILLS, when the directions are strictly complied with. Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents; 5 Boxes* $1.00. *Sold by all Druggists.*

Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 158 Queen St. East, Toronto, Ont. may 19

NEW PENS. NEW PENS.

GET THE BEST.

BOOK-KEEPERS, Accountants and Teachers pronounce the

Charlottetown Business College Pen

the MOST DURABLE, the SMOOTHEST RUNNING, and the MOST ELASTIC STEEL PEN ever placed in the market.

Be sure and ask your Stationer for the Charlottetown Business College Pen, and if he is sold out, write direct to the College, and a quarter gross will be mailed you upon receipt of letter containing 35 cents.

Try them and you will use no other.

Charlottetown, Dec. 8, 1886—tf

Freehold Farms FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the whole of his Property situated between Norwood and Union Roads, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, three miles from the City, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, known as BEECH HILL FARM, and formerly owned by Hon. J. C. Pope.

This Farm is well watered, having a clear stream running through it, which makes it very desirable for Pasturage. There is also a new and comfortable Dwelling House on the premises, besides stabling for fifty head of horned cattle and four horses, and also houses sufficient to contain all the grain and hay that can possibly grow on the whole property. There are over forty acres of land ploughed on the premises, and mostly cross-ploughed, manure being ploughed in it. There is also in the barn yard sufficient stable manure to cover fifteen acres. All this preparation now ready for present crop. Immediate possession given if required.

Also that other Farm known as STONE PARK FARM, formerly occupied by late Hon. George Coles, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, and is situated less than two miles from the City. A large portion of it joins the Government Model Farm. There are on it for present crop Forty-eight acres ploughed, cross-ploughed and manured, and in the barn yard sufficient manure to cover sixteen acres, available for present crop. On this farm there is sufficient stable room for fifty head horned cattle and ten horses; also a large Barn, Granary and other buildings, sufficient to hold all the grain and hay grown on the farm. Immediate possession given if required.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, April 6, 1887—tf

BEST ON *EARTH*

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

A marvel of efficiency and economy. Quality never varies. The purest and best for all household purposes; washing and cleaning without injury to hands or fabric. No boiling, scalding or hard rubbing necessary. The saving of fuel alone pays for the soap. Makes white goods whiter, softens woollen goods and makes colored goods brighter. One soap for all purposes. Toilet, Bath, Laundry, Scrubbing, &c. Read the directions plainly given on each wrapper and learn the new "Surprise" way of washing clothes, saving time, money, labor and worry of the old way. Wash day is made a pleasure by the use of SURPRISE Soap and joy and smiles take the place of tired looks. Save 25 Surprise wrappers, send to the manufacturers with your address and get a handsome picture for them. Ask your grocer to show you the picture. SURPRISE Soap is sold by all leading grocers. If not obtainable at your home send 4 cents in stamps to us for sample bar.

The St. Croix Soap M'f'g Co., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

AYER'S PILLS. Sugar-Coated Cathartic

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia. —G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Downsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary health and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. It was troublesome at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured. —Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored. —Theodore Esling, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

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

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, Wholesale Agent.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN PILLS

Guaranteed to cure Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Hypochondria, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, caused by abuse, excess or tobacco and opium, which lead to Insanity, Consumption and premature grave. Price $1 per box, 6 for $5. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

DR. E. C. WEST'S FOR THE LIVER BLOOD STOMACH AND KIDNEYS DANDELION

Infallible Blood Purifier, Tonic, Diuretic. Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, all Kidney Diseases, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Females, Salt Rheum, Eczema and all Skin Diseases, Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach and Heart Burn. Purely Vegetable.

JOHN C. WEST & CO., Toronto Ont.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD is acknowledged to be the Best Paper published in the Province.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Following is an extended report of the Budget Speech delivered by Hon. Mr Sullivan, in the House of Assembly, on Tuesday evening, 3rd inst:

HON. MR. SULLIVAN, Leader of the Government, moved that the House do now go into the Order of the Day, and in doing so would make a few observations on the state of the Province, as it was at the end of the past financial year, viz., 31st December last. Viewing this subject from the standpoint of our friends on the other side of the House, it would appear to be anything but inviting. The Public Accounts for 1885 show that at the close of that year there was a balance against the Province of $72,027.01. On the first day of January following, when the semi-annual subsidy was paid by the Dominion Government, that balance against us was changed into a balance in our favor. On the 31st December, 1886, the balance against the Province was $142,516.02; but on the first day of January of the present year that amount was very materially reduced, and at the present time it is not nearly as great as at the former date. Honorable members, however, can only regard the Public Accounts as made up on the 31st December, 1886. When, last session, I stated the financial condition of the Province, I pointed out what amounts we expected to receive from the Dominion, and also what we expected to receive from other sources. I also stated the amount that would be required to cover the expenditure of the then current year. Well, at the close of the year it was found that the estimates of expenditure had been somewhat exceeded; and the receipts turned out to be somewhat less than were anticipated.

HON. MEMBERS WILL NOTICE THAT THE

estimate of receips for last year, from ordinary sources, was $235,727.31, and that the actual receipts were $233,977.64, or about $1,000 less. This was irrespective of a very considerable amount which we expected to receive from the Dominion Government. It will, therefore be seen that those receipts were nearly realized, with the exception of that amount. Every honorable member of the House is aware that it is almost impossible to prepare estimates that will be strictly carried out in all their details; this must be so from the very nature of the case. When we have a good harvest and good prices for produce, we have large receipts from the Land Office; when the harvest is bad, or prices low, those receipts are not so great. During the past year the receipts at that office were very fair, the amount being upwards of $47,000. This was in excess of the sum received the previous year from that source. The estimate of expenditure for 1886 was $277,287.22, and th eactual expenditure $304,466.65, showing an access of about $27,000. No doubt the Government will be charged by honorable members of the Opposition with making estimates which they knew were erroneous, with the intention of deceiving the country previous to the general election of last year, because it was to their interest to make as good a showing as possible under the circumstances. It was estimated last session that the sum of $6000 would be expended for Boards of Health on account of the small pox epidemic; but we were called upon to expend $8,311.63, which is $2,311 in excess of the estimate. The estimate for Exhibitions was $2,200, but the Government expended $3,346.16. This was partly owing to the extra expenditure in connection with our exhibit at the

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION

in London during the past year. Besides this, a balance due on the previous year on Exhibition account, amounting to $698.71, had to be met. Under this head there was an expenditure over estimate of $1,146.16. On the Ferry Wharves the Government were called on to expend $8,542.70, most of which was expended upon those on the Charlottetown and Southport Ferry. On Bridges the sum of $29,578 was expended, an excess over the estimate of $9,578. On the public roads, culverts and small bridges the Government were called upon to expend no less than $21,818.11, instead of $15,500, the sum estimated, an excess of $6,318. The estimate of expenditure required on the Steamboats plying between Charlottetown and Southport was $2,200, but no less than $9,131.28 had to be expended. Extensive repairs had to be made to satisfy the requirements of the Inspector of Steamboats, causing an excess of expenditure over the estimate of $3,931. This over-expenditure on the various items alluded to more than make up the total of $27,000 already stated. In some of the items of the estimate the expenditure was smaller than was expected, which accounts for the difference. I have, therefore, fully accounted for the excess of expenditure beyond the estimate of last session. It will be noticed that the whole of this excess had been expended upon those branches of the public service for which it was absolutely necessary, and which could not be neglected without imperilling the interests of the country to a very large extent. Some very large bridges were out of repair, necessitating immediate attention. The public roads also required a very heavy outlay during the year,—much larger than had been anticipated this time last year. Having shown how the excess of expenditure over receipts was brought about, I now propose to deal with the estimates for the present year now before the House. I have no doubt that when the hon. Leader of the Opposition addresses the House he will attempt to show that the Government have been very extravagant indeed, and that they have exceeded their estimates by an amount far in excess of what they had any right to expend. The hon. gentleman has made that statement year after year, and will, no doubt, repeat it again on the present occasion.

DURING THE NINE LONG YEARS

in which I have been on this side of the House the hon gentleman has been in the cool shades of Opposition, and his speeches during those years have been mainly a reiteration of similar charges against the Government. If the hon. member will compare the estimates submitted by himself while a member of a former Government with the receipts and expenditure of those years, he will find there was a much greater difference between them than was the case for the past year. The estimates of expenditure for the current year amounts to $265,481.22. This includes provision for several extraordinary items; among others, a new Court House for King's County, which will cost, when completed, about $7,500; and $7,000 for the City Board of Health, in the matter of that great small pox epidemic. The Administration of Justice for the year is $19,952, while that of last year was $20,752. The reason for this reduction is that the actual expenditure was not so great as was estimated. I will ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition to compare this estimate and expenditure with that made when he was a member of the Government, which was upwards of $34,000! The difference between the latter sum and the expenditure for the past year in that department, viz., $19,000, represents a saving to the country of no less than $15,000 per annum! Hon. members will notice that several of the items of these estimates are the same as those for the past year. I will make no further allusions to them. The amount set down for bridges is $20,000; and for roads, culverts and small bridges, $15,000. None of the other items have been increased except in such cases as the exigencies of the country absolutely require it. The total of these estimates is only $265, 481 22—not a very large sum. I will be asked how I propose to meet this expenditure. I dare say the hon. leader of the Opposition will remind me that, last year, I stated that we expected from the Dominion Government one-eighth of one million of dollars. That information alarmed at first, and afterwards amused hon. members on the other side of the House. They looked at each other and did not credit the statement, and perhaps they do not yet do so. It was true the money was not actually received during the year 1886; but I did not state it would be received during that year. I said that if the Government received that amount the accounts would balance, and that probably there would be a small surplus. I know that during the election campaign in June last hon. members of the Opposition declared we had no claim

AGAINST THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT,

and that the money would, therefore, never be received by the Province. That statement was published in the Opposition press. When the elections were over and when there was no object in courting popular favor, it was stated by friends of the Government that they expected the Dominion Government to give this Province $20,000 per year, or to place to its credit the sum of $500,000, we were told that the statement had no foundation. In fact, I do not know that the Opposition believe it yet. They look on the blue side of everything, and discredit any statements which seem favorable to this Province, while the present Government are in power. They would sink the Province in irretrievable ruin in order to accomplish their own purposes and obtain the reins of power. I do not know why they should be so anxious to exchange places with the Government if the public finances are in such a deplorable condition as they allege them to be. My attention was some time ago, called to a statement in one of the newspapers respecting this half-million dollars. I was not in the Province at the time, and my hon. friend the Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands was running an election. There is a newspaper in this city called the *Patriot* which is the press to which I refer. The statement is as follows, and is headed "That $500,000"—

"During the Dominion Election Campaign, the Tories told the public that the Sullivan Government had obtained $500,000, or $20,000 a year for all time from Sir John. They said there was an order in Council giving the money. This yarn was used for all it was worth against the Liberal Candidates throughout this Island. The statement was challenged scores of times, but the Tories persisted in it. It was a false story. They had not obtained the money, and were simply trying to deceive the electors. After their defeat here the Tories began to back down. They said that as P. E. Island had not given Sir John a generous support, the money could not be obtained. It then began to be whispered about that Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson had a conversation with Sir John, and he had held out hopes to them of getting the $500,000. To put it plainly, he hinted that he was prepared to give a bribe of half a million dollars if the Liberal candidates here were defeated. The people here did not propose to take as a bribe what was theirs by right, and then the Tory cry was that as we had gone against Sir John, of course we could not expect the money. In their wrath the Tory organs blurted out all this stuff, forgetting they might have another election to run. Now, Mr. Ferguson is again seeking election in the Third District, and the old story is revived. The *Examiner* asks, should the people reject Mr. Ferguson, because the Government took off the taxes and obtained $500,000 for the Province? The stale yarn will be persisted in until after the election, then abandoned as it was before."

This article declares that there is no truth whatever in the statement alluded to. It contains no saving clause, as is usual under such circumstances, but gives as an absolute fact, that of which the Editor had no knowledge whatever. He is, therefore, guilty of stating that which he had no means of knowing to be true, and of condemning that which he did not really know to be false. This evening, however, he discovered that he was

STATING WHAT WAS ABSOLUTELY FALSE.

As soon as Mr. Davies reached Ottawa a flaming telegram appeared in the *Patriot* announcing that he (Mr. Davies) had exposed Sir John's trickery in reference to this Province. This was put in large capitals, and occupied the post of honor in that little daily. It read in this way:

"Mr. Davies rose and severely criticised the Premier's statement, and defied him to give the source of his information to Parliament. He then taunted Sir John with his attempt to capture votes through giving a sham approval to the 'subway scheme, and when Mr. Davies said the Premier's letter was only an election dodge and a sham, Sir John laughed approval, and the ministerial benches applauded it as a smart trick. Mr. Davies then challenged Sir John to deny that his leading supporters, during the campaign, stated and used for election purposes, a story that the Dominion Premier had promised that half a million dollars should be set aside for Provincial purposes."

"Sir John—I gave no such assurance.'

"Mr. Davies—Then that statement of yours in denial will place many of your leading and most prominent supporters in P. E. Island in the position of having circulated a lie, for they professed that such assurances were given. The matter was then dropped, and the House adjourned."

Sir John laughed approval. Mr. Davies seemed to know what significance is to be attached to a particular smile!! Well, there were no comments by the *Patriot* on the matter, on the day the telegram in question was received; but on the following Monday there was a leading article on 'That Half Million Again,' as follows:

"Sir John Macdonald's denial that he gave any assurance to our Island Government that he would place a half a million dollars to the credit of this Province, is a serious matter for Sullivan & Co. Our telegram of Saturday, and the summary of the debate from the Halifax *Chronicle*, published in to-day's paper, plainly state that Sir John made the denial. An Ottawa newspaper correspondent sent the *Patriot* a despatch, received this morning, which says:

"Mr. Davies remarked: 'I wonder if he (Sir John) is prepared to deny that he gave the members of the Local Government any assurance that half a million dollars would be placed at the credit of the Province.'

"Sir John Macdonald at this juncture, amidst loud ministerial cheers, said emphatically, and is so reported in *Hansard*: 'I GAVE NO SUCH ASSURANCE.'

"Mr. Davies then retorted: 'If he (Sir John) did not, his most prominent supporters in the Island will stand branded before the people as having been guilty of a wicked and most deliberate lie.'"

"This is strong language (says the *Patriot*) but Mr. Davies, in view of the use that has for several months been made here of Sir John's so-called promise respecting this half million, we cannot say that it is beyond bounds."

That was the way in which Mr. Davies characterized the members of this Government when he was

HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY, AND BEHIND THEIR BACKS.

The quotation from the Halifax *Chronicle* is as follows:

"Mr. Davies denied the Premier's statement respecting intimidation of Civil Service employes on the part of the Opposition, but the Government were at this moment prosecuting railway employes whom they suspected of voting for Liberal candidates. They had established a star chamber court, in the hope of finding evidence against these men. The Government had tried to secure the support of the Island by wholesale bribery. A letter, signed by Sir John Macdonald, purporting to promise to build a subway, was scattered broadcast over the Province."

"Sir John—It was not a promise at all."

"Mr. Davies said the people were told that it was a promise, and, moreover, leading supporters of the Government claimed to have assurances from the first minister that half a million dollars had been placed to the credit of the Island by his Government. He would like to know if the Premier had given any such assurance."

"Sir John—I never gave a promise or assurance of any such thing."

"Mr. Davies—Then, if the first minister speaks the truth, he convicts some of his leading supporters in Prince Edward Island of wicked and wilful lying."

This is not quite similar to the *Patriot's* telegram, having filtered through various channels. It is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to say, that in all these telegrams and acts of Mr. Davies, Sir John Macdonald is grossly misrepresented and belied. I now come down to this evening, and taking up the *Patriot* newspaper again I find there is no editorial comment, but another telegram placed in a more obscure column of that paper, as follows, dated Ottawa, May 2nd:

"To-day, in the House, Sir Charles Tupper said the Government proposed to ask Parliament for a yearly grant of $20,000 to Prince Edward Island."

So it would appear from this information that the Provincial Government were correct in their statements, and that the *Patriot* was wrong. All other information supplied to that paper was a pure fabrication on the part of Mr. Davies and the *Patriot*. I now come down to the question respecting the $500,000. During the late Dominion Election Campaign, at a public meeting, some person said to Sir John, "You promised in your budget speech last year that you would receive from the Dominion Government the one-eighth of one million dollars and you now have five hundred thousand dollars; the country will be disappointed because you did not get the exact amount which you promised." Hon. members of the Opposition are no doubt of the same opinion as the person alluded to. I ought to state, at this stage, that the money has been secured to this Province, notwithstanding all that has been stated by the *Patriot* to the contrary, and I have no doubt this will be received by hon. gentlemen opposite with great dissatisfaction and displeasure. I noticed that when the telegram appeared in the *Patriot*, giving information adverse to the interests of the Province, those hon. members were very much pleased. And it was reported to-day that the Government had actually resigned and had allowed these distinguished gentlemen to walk in, take their places and find the sinews of war!! Now, during the recess, a deputation from this Government proceeded to Ottawa and had a conference with the Dominion Privy Council, during which it was conceded by the latter that an increased subsidy amounting to

$20,000 PER YEAR FOR ALL TIME TO COME

is to be given to Prince Edward Island. That was agreed upon in December last. I made no statement to any person respecting this matter, nor did any of my colleagues, so far as I am aware. It will thus be seen that every statement made with regard to this matter by newspapers favorable to the Government was strictly correct. During the current year another delegation went to Ottawa to arrange some final details with the Dominion Government on this matter, and having come to a conclusion thereof, it was referred to a committee of the Privy Council. That committee was composed of Sir Hector Langevin and Messrs. McLellan and Foster. I do not know that they had time to make a report before the Dominion elections took place. Hon. Mr. McLellan was succeded as Minister of Finance by Sir Charles Tupper. Owing to the change, and in order to arrange details, a deputation proceeded to Ottawa in March last. The matter was then finally settled, and on the 22nd of that month an Order-in-Council was passed in favor of this Province. So that, although the news only reached here this evening, it was no news to the Government since last December. The Order-in-Council, made on the 22nd March last, I now hold in my hand. The official correspondence will come before the House in the ordinary official way. As I do not wish to keep anything back from the House with reference to this matter, I shall now read the Order-in-Council. The report of the Sub-Committee was approved of by the Dominion Privy Council on the 22nd March last, and is as follows, viz.:

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a memorial dated 27th September, 1886, from the Government of P. E. Island, relative to the financial arrangement existing between that Province and the Dominion of Canada.

The Sub-Committee of Council to whom the Memorial was referred, state that they have duly considered the statements therein contained, and they have also had a conference on the subject with the Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Premier of the Island Government; and after due consideration they beg to recommend to Council that for the reasons hereinafter set forth an additional annual subsidy of $20,000 be granted to that Province and that the authority necessary to carry this recommendation into effect, be obtained from Parliament at the coming session.

The reasons which have led the sub-committee to make those recommendations to Council are as follow:—

1st. From the insular position of the Province, they are of opinion that the construction of the Pacific Railway and of the Intercolonial Railway has not effected it to the same extent that it has the other Provinces and the Island has not had the benefit of the advantages which accrued to the other Provinces from these lines, and on this ground it is entitled to some consideration.

2nd. The sub-committee think also that consideration should be shown on account of the expenditure for the construction of the above named Railways having been greater than was anticipated at the time these works were taken into contemplation and the terms upon which P. E. Island entered the Union having been in a great measure based upon the estimates then formed for the completion of these roads.

3rd. The subsidies granted to the other Provinces up to the present time in carrying out the Railway Policy of the Government in the way of assistance to local railways have not as yet been made applicable in any way to P. E. Island, and that Province has not received any benefit from the carrying out of this policy; whereas, on the contrary, the other Provinces forming the Union have in this manner been largely benefited. The committee concurring in the reasons above set forth, and the recommendation based thereon advise that a grant be asked from Parliament of $20,000 for the purpose above mentioned.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Now, this Order-in-Council sets forth very plainly what amount has been alloted to P. E. Island. Mr. Davies took a certain course, asking for information in a very indirect way, in order that he might get a negative reply to his question, and I dare say Sir John gave a reply to suit that question, as by his great tact he is enabled to do. In order to show that the *Patriot* is correct for once, in reference to this question, I may state that I received yesterday a telegram from Sir Charles Tupper, the Minister of Finance, which reads as follows:

To Hon. W. W. Sullivan.

Have announced in House of Commons to-day that Parliament will be asked to grant additional subsidy of $20,000 to P. E. Island.

CHARLES TUPPER.

It will be seen from this that the Order of Council has been acted upon, and that Parliament has been asked to vote to this Province the sum of $20,000 as a perpetual annuity. This year we may be entitled to receive from that source about $30,000. Honorable members of this House and the public will now understand the position we occupy with regard to this money. And I think people outside will be slow to accept any statement made in future by the *Patriot* newspaper with reference to any particular question. I think I can show that the Government of this Province have more than kept their promises to the country. When I stated last year that we expected to receive one-eighth of one million of dollars from the Dominion Government, I was particularly guarded in reference to the matter. When I now state that we shall receive four times that amount, I do so without reserve, and produce the proof. The Government have been told that they bartered away our claims in reference to a subsidy—my memorandum, that they gave away our piers, and that every claim we ever had upon the General Government had been given up. Hon members on the other side of the House would endeavor to make people believe that the Government have given away all our rights in order to obtain this money and to tide over the alleged difficulties. But when these hon. gentlemen peruse the minute of the Privy Council on this subject, and notice the grounds upon which this money has been obtained from the Dominion Government, they will see no reference of that kind to the Terms of Confederation, nothing about the non-fulfilment of the Terms of Confederation, nothing about the construction of the Island railway, nothing about the balance due us for the piers. They will find that this money has been given us solely on account of the isolated position of this Province preventing it receiving that advantage to which it is entitled from the great public works of the Dominion, as stated in the reasons given in the Minute of Council. I think this statement should satisfy the House, and all reasonable people in this country, and that instead of heaping abuse upon the Government our people ought to be exceedingly thankful that for five years they have not been required to pay any direct taxes to the Provincial Treasury. They will now see that the Government have been

FIGHTING THE BATTLES OF THE COUNTRY,

and endeavoring to obtain from the General Government sums of money to which we are entitled from the Dominion Exchequer. Our opponents imposed taxation upon the people when they held the reins of power; we have adopted this other mode of meeting the requirements of the country, and the result shows that the people are better satisfied with the conduct of the Government than with that of the Opposition, when the latter were in power. The voice of the people was clearly shown at the last general election for the House of Assembly. The Government have been sustained every time they appealed to the country. Such a result is unknown in any of the other Provinces, and has few parallels. The people were satisfied that the Provincial Government would receive from the General Government the amounts to which we are entitled from that source, and acted accordingly. If hongentlemen opposite wish for further information respecting this matter they can have it. We make our statements clear and above board, openly and honestly. I have now come to the question as to how we propose to meet the estimates of expenditure now on the table of the House, amounting to $265,481.22. That is a very important question. I will go over a few of the leading items, showing how we expect to receive our revenue for the present year. We expect from the Dominion as subsidy the sum of $193,537.20. That is the ordinary subsidy with the $20,000 added. Beside that we expect to receive from that source some other sums for various claims, which I hope to see in the estimates of the Dominion Government some of those days, and respecting which I expect some other questions asked by Mr. Davies, with the object of preventing this Province from receiving the money. The unpatriotic representatives of this Province, in the House of Commons, wish to prevent, if possible, the Dominion Government from giving us a vote for the sums actually due us. Mr. Davies was at one time so anxious to thwart the Government in voting money for our piers that he asked what was going to be done with regard to the piers and wharves of New Brunswick; and his question the other day was intended to excite the fears of the members from the Lower Provinces in reference to their interests. We expect to receive another addition to our refunds from the Dominion Government to the extent of $11,320.40. I will tell the Opposition what these claims are for. Immediately before and after Confederation we had a good deal of money to spare, but it was spent very unwisely, and the interests of the Province were not attended to as they should have been. Had it been otherwise, this Island would not be in the position it is to-day. There is a provision in the British North America Act under which the Dominion Government are to assume the cost of all pensions. We had not many of these; we had but two when we entered Confederation. One of these was a pension payable to the late Sir R. Hodgson of $950 per yeat, which the Government paid till that gentleman's decease. Another was a small amount paid for a time to the late Honorable G. Coles. When we entered Confederation it became the duty of the Dominion Government to pay these pensions, but as we paid them we shall obtain a refund of the whole amount paid. Besides those we have been paying the widow of the late Hon. E. Whelan some $300 per year, which will also be refunded. The whole will amount to some three or four thousand dollars. It is not large, but we have a right to it; and the Dominion Government are quite willing to meet their obligations under Confederation. The whole amount is claimed by us with interest thereon at five per cent. Besides that we shall be relieved from pensions now paid for all time to come. That money, it is expected, will be received during the present year, and will, of course,

INCREASE OUR REVENUE

to a certain extent. From public lands we expect to receive the sum of $48,500, in fact we may receive $50,000. Last year we received only $47,378.19; but the people were not so prompt in paying the amounts due, owing to the low prices for produce, and the receipts were not as large as they ought to have been. From the Prothonotary's Office we expect $1,900; Provincial Secretary's office, $850; Registrar of Deeds, $5,300; County Courts, $2,000; Hospital for the Insane, $1,200; and from other sources about $14,000, making in all $266,019.60. As the estimate of expenditure is $265,481.22, we shall probably have a small surplus of nearly $1,000 at the close of the year. I do not say that all these amounts will come out exactly as estimated at the end of the year. Having shown our estimated expenditure and revenue, I shall now direct attention to the financial position of the Province at the present time, and show how much better off we now are, than we were nine years ago, when the present Government came into power. From the public accounts hon members will see that the amount in the Dominion Treasury at the close of 1878 was $906,872.14. That was how the account stood when the present Government came into power in March, 1879. Since then they have purchased some small estates, reducing the amount to a considerable extent. Mr. Davies' account for legal services in connection with the Land Commission, amounting to thousands of dollars, was also paid by the present Government. On the 31st December, 1886, we had standing to our credit at Ottawa the large sum of $1,127,896.19. If we add to that the sum of $500,000, which represents $20,000 per year to this Province, we have a total of $1,627,-896.19, which, with the capitalized increase of subsidy for population, will make the amount now to our credit at Ottawa over one million dollars more than when the present Government came into power. That has been the result of the financial arrangement of the present Government, and of the fair dealing of the Dominion Government in regard to this Province. Our subsidy has been largely increased, and our people are not called upon to contribute any direct tax to the Public Treasury. I may be told that no provision has been made to pay off the indebtedness of the Province up to the 31st December, 1886. That sum appeared large, owing to the way in which the accounts are made up. On the 1st January, 1887, we received nearly $87,-000 as a subsidy from the Dominion, so that the balance against us was then very much reduced. The Opposition would meet our indebtedness by direct taxation of the people, because they think it would make the Government unpopular in the country. We have been told that the Government cannot resort to direct taxation without violating a pledge made by them that they would never do so. I now distinctly state that the

GOVERNMENT NEVER GAVE ANY SUCH PLEDGE

to the people of this Province. We stated that we would administer the affairs of the country as economically as possible, and that if we found it necessary to resort to taxation, that form of taxation would be ad

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1887.

Prorogation of the Legislature.

THE first session of the thirtieth General Assembly of this Province was prorogued by His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, on Saturday last, the 7th inst. A few minutes before twelve o'clock, the guard of honor, consisting of one hundred men under the command of Capt. Daniel Stewart, and headed by the band of the Artillery Brigade, marched into position in front of the Colonial Building. The usual salute was fired from Fort Edward by a detachment of Artillery, under command of Capt. Paisnore. A few minutes later His Honor, accompanied by Major Irving, A. D. C., and Mr. Æneas McDonald, Private Secretary, arrived, and was received by the guard of honor with a military salute, while the band struck up the national anthem. After being escorted to the Legislative Council Room by the Usher of the Black Rod, His Honor took his seat on the throne; and, having summoned the House of Assembly to the bar of the Council Chamber, assented to the following bills:

An Act to amend an Act further securing the independence of the General Assembly.

An Act respecting Justices of the Peace.

An Act to amend an Act for the appointment of Commissioners beyond the limits of this Province, for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court and acknowledgment of deeds.

An Act to amend the law concerning the Examination of Witnesses upon interrogatories and under commissions.

An Act to amend an Act respecting the Public Health.

An Act respecting Michaelmas Term of the Supreme Court.

Charlottetown Waterworks Act, 1887.

An Act respecting an avenue to Victoria Park.

An Act to further amend an Act to incorporate the Law Society.

An Act to amend an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts incorporating the Town of Summerside.

An Act prohibiting interments in the Catholic Burying Ground in the Fifth Ward of Charlottetown.

An Act to enable the Diocesan Church Society to avail itself of the interest of the Clergy Endowment Fund.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Orwell Presbyterian Church.

An Act to further amend the Act to incorporate the Charlottetown Gas Light Company and the Acts in amendment thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Cornwall Creamery Company.

An Act to incorporate the Abegweit Athletic Association.

An Act to incorporate the York Hall Company.

An Act to incorporate the Lorne Hotel Company (Limited.)

An Act to incorporate the Island Guardian Publishing Company.

An Act to incorporate the Pioneer Publishing Company.

An Act to incorporate the Victoria Skating Rink Company.

An Act to authorize John Robert Bull and his family to assume the surname "Bailey."

An Act for appropriating certain moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

His Honor was then pleased to prorogue the General Assembly with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance in General Assembly, I beg to convey to you my best thanks for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties.

It will afford me much pleasure to forward to Her Majesty the Queen, through the proper channel, the Joint Address which you have passed, congratulating Her Majesty upon her attaining the fiftieth year of accession to the throne.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the public service, and beg to assure you that in the disbursement of all moneys required the strictest economy shall be observed.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In taking leave of you for the present, I have to express my earnest hope that your labors will, under the blessing of Almighty God, tend to promote the prosperity of the Province.

The session just closed was not characterized by any extraordinary event. The Government introduced several very useful and necessary bills, and the Opposition, in the House of Assembly, of course, distinguished themselves by the usual amount of obstruction, particularly regarding the measures of most importance to the country at large. This is not to be wondered at, when we consider that their long continuance in the cool atmosphere of disappointment would now seem to confirm them in its possession by a prescriptive title.

In the work of opposition and obstruction they were, however, far outstripped by their friends in the Legislative Council. Unfortunately for this Province their position in that Chamber enabled them to defeat several useful, necessary and important measures passed by the House of Assembly. Of some of these we have already spoken in our columns; such, for instance, as the Subway bill and the School Act amendment bill. Besides these, there were passed in the Lower House a bill empowering the Government to sell the old Asylum property, a bill regulating chattel mortgages, a bill relative to procedure in our Courts of Justice; all of very great importance. They, however, without any consideration for the public interests, threw these bills overboard. It is difficult to understand what the Opposition expect to gain by conduct such as this. Of course, taxation is the ideal of government according to Opposition notions, and finding that the present administration had no intention of inflicting such a burden upon the people, they, no doubt, considered it their duty to impair, as much as in their power, the business of the session. The electorate of this Province will, doubtless, bear this in mind, and when the proper time comes, will mete out to them the treatment they deserve.

The Budget Speech.

ON the first page of this paper will be found a full report of the Budget Speech, delivered in the House of Assembly, by Hon. Mr. Sullivan, on Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst. It is an able and exhaustive exposition of the financial condition of the Province, and deserves the careful perusal of every elector in this country. A comparison of the average expenditure during Mr. Davies' term of office and that of the last seven years will show that the opponents of the present Government while in power spent annually an average of $332,882; while the average annual expenditure for the last seven years has been $269,411, or an average annual decrease of $63,471. All this time the expenditure for Education, as well as several other branches of the public service, went on increasing. During Mr. Davies' administration the average annual expenditure for Education was $73.181; for the past seven years the amount spent for the same purpose averaged $101,808, or an average increase per year of $29,000. Nothing could more fully exhibit the extravagance and recklessness of the Davies Government than these figures. The money which was thus lavishly spent was annually wrung from the people of this country by the tax-gatherer. When the present Government came into power they inaugurated a system of retrenchment and economy which has from that time to the present day saved to our people the sum of upwards of $886,000.

After enumerating and explaining the different items of estimated expenditure for the current year, Hon. Mr. Sullivan went on to show the ways and means the Government proposed for raising the revenue necessary to meet this expenditure. This afforded him an opportunity of dealing in the most happy manner with the many unfounded and ridiculous statements made by the Opposition, both on the platform and through their organ, relative to the $20,000 a year which we are to receive from the Dominion Government. He quoted the different articles which had from time to time appeared in the *Patriot* concerning this money. This organ of the Opposition had made all kinds of statements regarding this matter. It reported over and over again that *we* would not get the money. Finally, on the very day on which the Budget Speech was delivered, it contained in its columns a telegram to the effect that the money had been asked from Parliament, thus giving a flat contradiction to everything which had previously appeared in its own columns regarding it. Having proved the falsity of the *Patriot's* speculations regarding this question, he read a copy of the Order-in-Council asking Parliament to grant the money, and also Sir Charles Tupper's telegram stating that he (Sir Charles) had given notice of his intention to ask Parliament for the same. These facts were not at all palatable to the Opposition, who had hoped the Government would be obliged to resort to the obnoxious system of taxation which they (the Opposition) had inaugurated and which had proved so disastrous to the country and to themselves.

Owing to the energetic manner in which the present administration have pushed our claims to moneys due us by the Dominion, the amount of subsidy we will this year receive from Ottawa will be $193.537, an increase of $20,000 over that of last year, on account of the $500,000 added to the capital placed to our credit there. Besides this we will receive over $11.320 on account of pensions paid by this Government since and before Confederation. The total estimates for the year are a little over $265,000, and we will receive from Ottawa, as the above figures show, nearly $205,000, leaving only about $60,000 to be raised by other means. Of this amount the Land Office will yield something in the vicinity of $50,000, and from the other offices and sources an amount sufficient to meet the balance of the estimates, and leave a small surplus, will probably be received. From all this it is quite plain that the Provincial finances are, at the present time, in a healthy condition, and that the people of this country are not to be called upon to contribute one cent of direct taxation, notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings of our Opposition friends. No doubt this satisfactory state of affairs is a source of extreme disappointment to the Grits, who had earnestly hoped the Government would be obliged to have recourse to taxation, the pet child of Mr. Davies and his friends, who are now, and are likely to be for a long time to come, perched on the Opposition benches.

Let us now compare our account at Ottawa with what it was when the present Government assumed the reins of power. At the close of the year 1878 the amount to our credit in the Dominion Treasury was $906,872. Since that time some small estates were purchased by the Government. Notwithstanding this, on the 31st December last the amount to our credit was $1,127,896, or an increase of over $211,000. Adding to this the $500,000, the sum to our credit will be $1,627,896, or an increase, since the present Government came into power, of over $700,000. This is certainly a very satisfactory result of the financial arrangements between the Local and Dominion Governments.

To sum up, since the present Government came into power they have relieved the people from direct taxation; they have saved to the country by economical management, a sum which, at the present time, would, according to the way matters were conducted by their opponents, amount to nearly $900,000. Besides, the amount to our credit at Ottawa has been increased over $700,000, and our annual subsidy therefrom increased to nearly $200,000. Notwithstanding all this, not the least of our claims against the Dominion Government has been forfeited. It ought, then, to be a source of extreme gratification to the people of this country to know that our finances are in a better condition than ever they were during the history of this Province; and the electors of this Island have reason to congratulate themselves that they have put in power and kept in power the men who have brought about this satisfactory state of things.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SOME idea of what kind of a country the North-west is, may be learned from the fact that their crops are now all in, and a great part of their wheat above ground. It is no wonder the farmers and merchants of that country are described as being in high spirits at the bright prospects before them for this year.

THE prevalence of the habit of carrying deadly weapons is attracting public attention in some of the cities of the neighboring Provinces. The Grand Jury of Quebec, recently called attention to this fact. To say the least, the practice is a very foolish one; it is besides very dangerous, and should not be indulged in by young people. Innumerable accidents occur from careless handling of weapons of this kind.

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science will take place in New York city, commencing on the second Wednesday of August next. Concerning this meeting the *Popular Science Monthly* takes occasion to remark, that although New York is the largest city on the continent, it enjoys the unenviable distinction of being one of the very few places that have never entertained this great organization, now nearly half a century old. It also regrets that the announcement of the choice of place of meeting was so long delayed, and strongly commends the British system of fixing on the place of meeting two years in advance.

J. G. BOURINOT, L. L. D., Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, has, in a recent number of the *Scottish Review*, an article on "French Canada." The writer, in the course of a very able essay, goes on to show that there is no truth in the statement that the French Canadians are a people without a history or a literature. Among the distinguished French Canadian literary men he mentions, M. Louis Frechette, Garneau, Ferland, Sulte, Tasse, Casgrain, Tanguay, Kerreau, and Le May. Among those who have distinguished themselves in Science, he mentions Abbe Hamel, Abbe Laflamme and M. Baillarge. Speaking of the different nationalities which make up the Canadian people, he says that compromise and conciliation are essential to the successful Government of the country.

THE correspondence relative to the Fishery Question, submitted to Parliament on the 3rd inst., constitutes a volume of over two hundred and fifty pages, which is carefully indexed. It contains all the official correspondence, that passed between the Governments of Great Britain, Canada and the United States, on this very important question during the past two years. The last document in the volume is a letter of instruction from the minister of Marine and Fisheries, to the masters of vessels engaged in the protection of the Fisheries, and is dated the 16th day of April, 1887. The minister intimates in this letter, that the masters of such vessels are to be guided in their course of action by the letter of instruction issued to them in March 1886. He cautions them to be careful, while carrying out their instructions to the fullest extent, to put no strained interpretation upon the law.

THERE have been lively times in the British House of Commons during the debate on the Coercion Bill. On the 6th inst. Mr. Gladstone's motion to appoint a committee to enquire into the *Times* charges against Mr. Dillon was under consideration. Mr. Healy said every possible question seemed worthy of enquiry by the house except that affecting the character of its members. The Parnellites he said did not care whether they got this enquiry or not, but if the Government majority refused this enquiry, the name of British gentlemen would be placed on a level with that of Indian thugs. The Parnellites challenged the Tories to combat at once on this question. They would stand on no technical references, but would meet any charges brought against them. From the decision of the majority of the House the Parnellites would appeal to the people outside and to other nations. The Irish people never sent them there to beg favors, but to demand their rights.—Major Saunderson said he did not wonder that Mr. Gladstone tried to whitewash his Irish friends, who were now supplying his policy. He challenged Dillon to disprove the *Times* evidence.—Mr. Dillon—"I have offered to enter into the charges fully before a committee. I shall no longer exchange the lie with members of the House on them."

Legislative Proceedings.

MONDAY, May 2.

House met in the afternoon.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the House go into committee of the whole to take into consideration the expediency of introducing a bill respecting distraint for rent.

The motion was carried, and the House went into committee, Mr. Underhay in the chair. The chairman reported that the resolution which they had under consideration, relative to bringing in a bill respecting distraint for rents, agreed to. The bill was then introduced and read a first time.

The bill to amend an Act respecting Public Health was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN explained that the sections of the Act respecting quarantine, over which the Dominion only had jurisdiction, should be repealed, in accordance with a notification from Ottawa.

The Bill was then reported agreed to. House adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 3.

House met late in the afternoon.

The Bill to amend the Act respecting Public Health was read a third time and passed.

When the Speaker took the chair in the evening,

Mr. BLAKE rose and said he had given notice that he would, on this evening, move a resolution respecting coercion in Ireland; but if it was the pleasure of the House he would wish to postpone the same until the following evening.

Hon. THE LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT said the House would have no objection to consider Mr. Blake's resolution on the following evening.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN then arose and delivered the Budget Speech, a full report of which will be found on the first page of this day's HERALD.

Mr. YEO followed, and made a very weak attempt at criticizing the budget.

The debate was continued by several members. Finally the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. John McLean in the chair.

After a short time the Speaker took the chair, the chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 4.

House in Committee of Supply all day.

When the Speaker took the chair in the evening,

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN introduced a bill respecting the roadway to the park, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. BLAKE then presented the following resolution:—

"*Resolved* That the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, having learned that the Imperial Parliament are about enacting a most stringent coercion law for our brethren in Ireland, desire to express supreme regret at the introduction of such a measure, and to represent that after many years endurance of the evils consequent upon a system of land tenure much more liberal than that which prevails in Ireland, the people of this Province as a self-governing community have made the tenants the owners of the soil, thereby rendering them prosperous and contented subjects of Her Majesty our gracious Queen:

"That we record the expression of our sympathy with the laudable efforts that are being made to give Ireland such a measure of self-government as the people of this Island in common with their fellow subjects in all the provinces of Canada enjoy; believing as we do that such a system of local administration is the best calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of Ireland, as well as the peace and unity of the great empire, of which Prince Edward Island is proud to form a part."

He supported the resolution in a very able speech. He expressed regret that this Act should be introduced without the existence of crime, or other cause to justify it. Remedial and not coercive legislation was needed for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, he said, had referred to this Act in a recent speech in Parliament in language much stronger than he would use on this occasion. After reading and explaining the different clauses of the bill, he pronounced it the most tyrannical measure ever submitted to any Legislature. So cruel and revolting was it that it had roused the indignation of the whole civilized world. Public meetings had been held in denunciation of it throughout England, Scotland, the United States and Canada. The Dominion Parliament and the Legislatures of Quebec and Ontario had passed resolutions disapproving of this coercion bill, and he thought we could not be wrong in following their example. He hoped the resolution before the House would receive a unanimous vote.

[We hope to be able to give our readers Mr. Blake's speech in full next week.—ED.]

Hon. NEIL MCLEOD seconded the resolution. In his opinion remedial and not coercive measures were what the people of Ireland most needed. The tenant farmers, he thought, had very good reasons for agitating for legislation which would improve their system of land tenure. It was, however, difficult for them to obtain this boon from the British Parliament, as a great number of the members of that body are Landlords themselves. Until the Irish people would obtain a Parliament of their own, he thought they would not be relieved from Landlordism. He reviewed the land agitation in this Province, and said the basis upon which we settled our difficulties would be the best adapted for the settlement of the Irish Land Question. He concluded by expressing the hope that Ireland would soon obtain Home Rule. (Applause.)

Mr. KELLY supported the resolution. He thought it reflected great credit on the Island that we were among those moving in the matter of protecting against the enacting of coercive measures in Ireland, and in extending the hand of sympathy to the people of that unhappy country. There was no doubt but that the Land Question was the great grievance in Ireland, and that it could be much better settled if Ireland had a Parliament of her own. He thought the time was not far distant when she would obtain this boon, and the people of Ireland would be contented and prosperous. (Applause.)

Mr. WISE said he was not well posted on this question, but thought Ireland's trouble was chronic, and required to be remedied. He did not feel, he said, like giving his vote for this resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. BLAKE then moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolution be forwarded by the Honorable the Speaker of the House to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, to Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell. Carried.

House then went into Committee of Supply, Mr. John McLean in the chair.

THURSDAY, May 5.

House in Committee of Supply all day.

When the Speaker took the chair in the evening,

Mr. YEO asked when the official correspondence in connection with the $20,000 subsidy would be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN explained that it would be submitted as soon as officially received. It would, he said, contain no information which was not already in possession of the House.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, Mr. John McLean in the chair.

After a considerable amount of work had been gone through, the Speaker took the chair, and progress was reported.

The bill relating to the Victoria Park roadway was read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 6.

The business of the session, so far as the House of Assembly is concerned, was finished to-day.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN moved, and Mr. Yeo seconded, the following Address to the Queen, which was unanimously adopted by both branches of the Legislature:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island in session convened, most sincerely and heartily congratulate your Majesty upon attaining the Jubilee Year of your Majesty's accession to the Throne.

In common with all your Majesty's loyal subjects, we venture to assure your Majesty that the people of this Province, which bears the name of your late illustrious father, fully participate in the general joy of the Empire, and in the heartfelt desire that a reign so remarkable for national development and for the general happiness of the people may be extended, so that your Majesty may long be spared to rule over loyal, contented and united subjects.

Latest Telegrams.

FUTAMAS, MEX May 8.—Terrific volcanic eruptions accompanied the earthquake shocks which visited Bahispo on the 3rd inst. The woods in the vicinity were all set on fire. Montezuma was destroyed, and 150 persons killed.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The ship *Albania* has just arrived from Manilla, after a passage of 119 days. A disease resembling a combination of scurvy and dropsy had broken out on board during the passage, and played such sad havoc among the ship's company that out of a crew of 19 men only six were able to do duty when she entered port. The captain was among the first who were attacked, but, although almost reduced to a skeleton, he stuck to his post and brought the vessel into port. The cook, boatswain and steward having succumbed to the fatal malady were buried at sea. The ship and crew belong to St. John, N. B.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—By the breaking of a wharf-railing this morning a number of colored Baptists, who had assembled for the purpose of being baptized, were precipitated into the river. Nine persons are known to have been drowned.

HALIFAX, May 8.—Sir Wm. Young, ex-Chief Justice, died to-night, aged 88 years. His last public act was to lay the foundation of the new Dalhousie College building ten days ago.

VIENNA, May 8.—A fire at Magay Kiroly caused a terrible storm of wind, which carried sparks to distant wood yards and set fire to them, destroying 400 houses and depriving 5,000 people of their homes. Several girl scholars of the Convent were killed by jumping from the windows.

NANAIMO, B.C., May 8.—An exploring party broke through into the mine today and discovered the dead lying in all directions. All hope is now given up of saving any of them alive. Thirty-five bodies were recovered from the mine yesterday. The total number of persons known to have perished is 189, of whom 82 were Chinese and 107 whites. More than half of the white men leave families.

LINCOLN, NEB., May 8.—John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League of America, recently submitted to a committee the London *Times fac-simile* of the alleged Parnell letter; also documents written by Richard Piggot, formerly proprietor of the Dublin *Irishman*, in which he tried to blackmail the league. The committee, after a thorough examination to-day, reported they had no hesitation in declaring that the *fac-simile* and blackmailing document were written by the same hand.

ST JOHN, N. B., May 9.—The heavy freshets of the St John River, which have prevailed for the past few days, show no signs of abatement. A very considerable amount of damage has been done in the vicinity of Indiantown, Fredericton and Woodstock. Many people have been obliged to abandon their stores and residences. Roads have been destroyed and bridges carried away to an alarming extent. From the Islands above Fredericton sixteen barns have been swept away and demolished.

OTTAWA, May 9.—Sir Charles Tupper laid on the table of the House the estimates of the expenditure for the current year, and for the year ending June, 1888.

The expenditures on current account for the current year are $352,136.50.

The expenditure on current account for next year are estimated at $35,041,855. The expenditure on capital account for the current year are $6,380,000.

The expenditures on capital account next year are $7,279,000.

Next year's estimate shows an increase over this year in some departments.

Under the head of public buildings, P. E. Island gets $13,000 for Charlottetown.

Boston Markets.

EGGS.—There has been a fair demand during the week, with sales mostly at 14½c for Western, and Eastern at 14¼ to 15c.

BUTTER.—The butter market has improved a little the past week. Last week's receipts were pretty well cleaned up, and this week's receipts have been no more than enough for the demand. Fancy Northern creamery command 24 to 25c, but very little western goes over 24c. Buyers operate cautiously, as larger supplies are expected next week. Second grades of creamery rule principally at 21 to 22c. Very little doing in imitation creamery or ladle packed and prices are nominal. Desirable grades of old Butter are about all used up.

There has been a good demand for Northern dairy, and the best grades move of well. For most of the lots as they arrive 20 to 21c. is a full rate, but strictly fine lots of Vermont commands 22c, with selections at a little higher range. Common to good range from 15 to 18c.

FISH TRADE.—The market for Mackerel has gained a little more strength, but the demand is still quite moderate and buyers do not respond readily to any advance. Sales of Nova Scotia No. 1 have been made at $13 50 to $14, but $14 50 is now generally asked, and some are held higher. No 2 scarce and command $13 to $14. Large No 3 have been selling at $9 to $9 50 per bri, but the small stock here is held firmer, owing to the small size of the Southern catch. The receipts of Mackerel for week closing Friday were 190 brls, of which 112 brls were from the Provinces. Imports from Provinces since January 1 foot up 14,447 brls against 9,670 brls same time last year. Here fresh Mackerel have been landed in New York by the Southern fleet, but the fish continue to be very small in size and poor in quality. Pickled Herring receive very little attention. Newfoundland split have been sold as low as $3 50 per brl, but the demand is very light and prices are nominal for all kinds. Smoked Herring are selling moderately at 10c lb for medium sealed, and 8c to 9c per box for No 1. Codfish continue in light supply and firmer. Old dry and pickled-cured Bank are nearly all out of the market. Small lots of new are selling at $4 87½ to $4 50 per qtl. Hake, Haddock and Pollock inactive.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

MR. C. F. FRASER, accompanied by a number of pupils of the Halifax School for the Blind, intends giving a concert here in the course of a few weeks, when our citizens will have a chance of hearing some of the newest and most popular music. The quintette band of the school will take part in the programme.

MR. WILLIAM KING, for several years in the employ of J. B. McDonald, Esq., dry goods merchant of this city, left for Dodgeville, Wisconsin, yesterday morning. Mr. King was a diligent and faithful employee, and we have no doubt his future record will place him among those Islanders abroad who, by their talents and industry, reflect credit on the place of their birth.

THE students of St. Dunstan's College gave a dramatic performance, in *French*, on Thursday night last, the 5th inst. The performance took place in the College Hall, which was suitably decorated for the occasion. Besides the students and Faculty of the College, there were present quite a number of clergymen and gentlemen from the city. The manner in which the different actors acquitted themselves in the parts assigned them was extremely creditable and reflects the highest honor on the Institution. The familiarity with the peculiar idioms belonging to the *French* exhibited by the actors shows, beyond all doubt, that the knowledge of that tongue imparted in St. Dunstan's is not confined to that general and necessarily superficial acquaintance one acquires from text books, but extends itself to the genius of the language. After the performance was over, Hon. Mr. Arsenault, who spoke in French, complimented the actors on the success of their performance, and referred in laudatory terms to the Institution which afforded such facilities for the acquisition of languages. His Honor Judge Reddin made a happy speech in English, in which he complimented the actors and the Professors. The highest praise is certainly due to the Rev. Rector and Professors of this Institution for their laudable efforts in the noble work of Christian education.

The Century for May.

The May CENTURY opens with two profusely illustrated papers of Egyptology, the special subject being the mummy of Pharaoh the Oppressor (the Pharaoh of the Bible), otherwise Rameses II., which (together with those of other Egyptian kings) was discovered in 1881 by Professor Maspero, but not identified until June, 1886. Soon after this date Mr. Edward L. Wilson visited the spot in company with Professor Maspero and Brugsch Bey, from the latter of whom he had a personal account of the discovery, which Mr. Wilson here records, supplementing it by interesting photographs made by himself. The second paper, by Professor John A. Paine, consists of a comparison of portraits of Rameses, inviting some new and interesting observations confirmatory of the identification, and setting forth clearly the historical and archæological bearings of the discovery. Mr. Paine arrives at the conclusion that Pharaoh was really not an Egyptian in race or blood, but was descended from the Shepherd Kings of Asiatic origin, thus confirming the Biblical statement that Israel in Egypt was oppressed by an Assyrian. Professor Paine gives also an interesting and curious account of Pharaoh's daughter. Together the two papers form an important chapter of interest to all students of history, and especially to students of the Bible.

This number contains the first of several papers by Professor W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, on "The Chemistry of Foods and Nutrition," being specifically devoted to "the composition of our bodies and our food." Mr. Atwater has perhaps made a more thorough investigation of this subject than any other American student, having conducted many analysis in this department for the Fish Commission. His conclusions, which have a direct bearing upon the Labor Question as well as upon all questions of hygiene, are accompanied by graphic charts exhibiting the chemical composition of common articles of diet. The subject is thus invested with a domestic as well as a scientific interest.

Other articles of personal recollections are "A Glimpse of Washington Irving at Home," by Clarence Cook, accompanied by a portrait of Irving from a daguerreotype, which serves as a frontispiece for the number; the second, "Personal Recollections of Louis Blanc," by his friend, Karl Blind—also with portrait. Blanc's personality, his views of the Schleswig-Holstein and Alsace-Lorraine questions, and his relations to French politics and the American War are among the topics treated by Mr. Blind.

The Lincoln History, by Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, advances to the consideration of the Border Conflict, treating events closely related to Lincoln's contemporary and future political action. The special topics are "Kansas in the Civil War," "Jefferson Davis on Rebellion," and "The Presidential Convention of 1856." Among the illustrations are portraits of Wilson, Shannon, James H. Lane, Governor Chas. Robinson, J. W. Geary, Philip St. George Cooke, President Fillmore, and Fremont and Dayton; and other pictorial material of historical character is added.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, Mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, Softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" and take no other kind.—Feb. 16 1887. 1 yr

DIED.

At Newton, Lot 26, on the 15th ult., after a short illness, Catherine McKenna, in the 85th year of her age. May she rest in peace.

In Charlottetown, on Monday, the 9th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, John Smallwood, in the 65th year of his age. Newfoundland and New York papers please copy.

At No. 48 Bassett-road, Kensington, London, England, 5th inst., Aubrey L., aged twenty-four years, second son of James L. Fellows.

MARKET PRICES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 10, 1887.

Beef (quarter) ℔ lb	$00.6 @ 0.6½
Beef (small) ℔ lb	0.07 @ 0.12
Mutton ℔ lb	0.05 @ 0.08
Pork (small)	0.06 @ 0.08
Pork (carcass) ℔ lb	0.05 @ 0.5½
Lamb ℔ lb	0.06 @ 0.08
Ham ℔ lb	0.13 @ 0.14
Fowls, per pair	0.35 @ 0.40
Butter, (fresh,)	0.20 @ 0.25
Butter (tub)	0.20 @ 0.21
Eggs ℔ doz	0.09 @ 0.11
Apples ℔ doz	0.05 @ 0.06
Oats ℔ bush, (black)	0.28 @ 0.30
Hay ℔ 100 lb	0.65 @ 0.70
Potatoes	0.35 @ 0.40
Turkeys	0.75 @ 1.00
Geese	0.45 @ 0.60
Ducks ℔ pair	0.70 @ 0.75
Flour ℔ cwt	2.25 @ 2.75
Oatmeal, ℔ cwt	2.30 @ 2.50
Straw, ℔ load	0.00 @ 2.00
Wood, ℔ load	0.65 @ 1.00
Hydes	06 @ 0.06½
Sheep pelts	0.65 @ 1.00
Cabbage, ℔ doz	0.35 @ 0.40
Turnips, ℔ bush	0.12 to 0.14
Timothy Seed, ℔ bush	3.00

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better vision in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

Don't hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

Local and Special News.

A Spaniard has turned the whole Bible into poetry, 280,000 stanzas.

In the spring, hundreds of persons suffer from boils, carbuncles, and other eruptive diseases. These are evidences that the system is trying to purge itself of impurities, and that it needs the powerful aid which is afforded by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A grand niece of Mozart is dependent upon charity in Vienna.

Wind the Clock.

The best clock needs regulating and winding when the main-spring runs down. So, too, when the machinery gives out, it needs regulating and the main-spring (pure blood) needs toning. Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate and tone all broken-down conditions of the system. In purchasing Burdock Blood Bitters beware of counterfeits.

The Czar of Russia receives the largest salary of any ruler, $10,000,000 annually.

Many ladies admire gray hair on some other person, but few care to try its effects on their own charms. They need not, since Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray hair to its original color. Sold by druggists and perfumers.

A house is no house unless it contains food and fire for the mind as well as the body.

Is It Not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

A man is, in general, better pleased when he has a good dinner upon his table than when his wife speaks Greek.

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

"You are picturing rather a gloomy future for me, madame," he said to the fortune-teller. "Yes sir," she replied, "but it's the best I can do for half a dollar."

A lady was asked, "At what age were you married?" She was equal to the emergency, and quietly responded, "At the parsonage."

West's Cough Syrup is now the leading remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, whooping-cough and consumption. All druggists.

A precocious youth prompted by an unpleasant recollection, says that school teachers are like dogs, "They lick your hands."

In a Bad Condition.

"I was so bad with dyspepsia that I could not take food of any kind without distress, and could not take a drink of water for a month at a time. I have been a great sufferer from liver complaint and dyspepsia for many years," says Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead, of Nixon, Ont., whom two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured.

To cure a wart, scrape a carrot fine, mix with salt and apply as a poultice five or six nights.

Even Japan and China dealers keep in stock and sell West's Liver Pills—"the world's best." Liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and sick headache readily yield to them. 30 pills 25c. All druggists the world over.

Writing a letter is, to many people, an irksome task, but it isn't half so irksome as it is to hear a lawyer reading your letter aloud five years afterwards in open court.—*Boston Journal of Education.*

Froze his Feet.

While out skating last winter, G. Varcoe, of Brandon, Man., got his feet badly frozen. He rubbed them with snow, and then applied Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which speedily cured them, and saved him from being a cripple.

Phrenology is a fraud. Look at a man's trowsers. If they bag at the pockets, he has money; if they bag at the knees, he has brains.—*Burlington Free Press.*

West's Pain King, a speedy cure for colic, cramps, diarrhœa, dysentery and all bowel difficulties. 25c. All druggists.

There is one man in Chicago who is precious sorry to see Carter H. Harrison an the mayor. He is the man who wears Carter H. Harrison's hat.—*Chicago News.*

A Hamilton Item.

"My wife has been a sufferer from liver complaint for many years. I am glad to be able to testify to the benefit received from Burdock Blood Bitters, as well as in the case of my little boy, who had glandular swellings." J. S. Miller, 77 Victoria Avenue.

Scene—Kitchen. Lady of the house—Cook, the soup was excellent to-day. Where did you by this receipt? Cook (180 pounds) proudly—"Ah, missus, glad to hear yer say so. You know I inwented it—it's a fact—that is, it come out o' my—hem—poeticle imaginashun."

Whooping-cough readily yields to West's Cough Syrup, the never-failing cure for bronchitis, consumption, asthma, etc. All druggists.

"Next Sunday," said Father Maguire to his congregation, "the funeral of A. A. will be held in this church. I shall preach a funeral sermon on the occasion, and the man himself will be here—the first time in twenty years."—*Chicago Living Church.*

A Matter of Fact.

One of the few preparations that seldom disappoints on trial, is that old standard throat and lung medicine, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, sore throat and other diseases of the air passages.

Old gentleman—Here, sir! you are a regular fraud. My hair's coming out as bad as ever. This stuff isn't worth a continental. Barber—I didn't promise that it would keep your hair from coming out. I said it would preserve your scalp. Your scalp's all there, ain't it?—*Sharpe's Bazar.*

The standard. West's Liver Pills. Always reliable, never fail. Cure all liver and stomach diseases. 30 pills 25c. All druggists.

It bothers the man who has earned success by faithful, honest, brainy work, to hear his friends say among themselves, "What an infernally lucky fellow Jack is!"—*Journal of Education.*

Torpid liver, the cause of untold suffering and misery, restored to its normal condition by the use of West's Liver Pills. Also cure costiveness, constipation and dyspepsia. All druggists.

It is said that hotel porters are not long lived, because the strain of lifting and carrying heavy trunks produces disease of the heart. If this is true the railway baggage smasher is fortunate in having no heart.—*Providence Telegram.*

A Fair Offer.

For many years the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil have offered to refund the money to all purchasers of that medicine where it failed to give relief in case of pain or painful affections, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, deafness, burns, bruises, sprains, stiff joints and cords, and internal or external inflammation.

If you want to meet all your friends, just undertake to run along the street to catch a train. Every man you ever saw will be on hand to pass the time of day.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, disordered stomach, &c. Try them.

"How is Smith getting along? Is he as regular in his habits as he used to be?" "No; he was sober twice last week."

The lame, the halt, the rheumatic, all sing the praises of West's World's Wonder. Try one bottle and you will never use any other liniment. 25c. and 50c. All druggists.

A small bag of sulphur kept in a drawer or closet that is infested with red ants will quickly disperse them.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25c.

Counter charms, new

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE price of potatoes has gone up.

THE market was well attended yesterday.

THE steamer *M. A. Starr* arrived here from Halifax on Friday last, and left again on Saturday.

THE steamer *St. Laurence* made her first trip from Summerside to Point du Chene on Monday last.

WE extend our congratulations to Mr. Oliver Rattenbury and Mr. Reuben Robinson on their admission to the bar.

SIR WILLIAM YOUNG ex-Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, died in Halifax on Sunday night last, in the 88th year of his age.

ON our first page this week will be found an extended report of the Budget Speech, which is worthy of careful perusal.

THE very large importations of Spring Goods daily arriving indicate that our merchants are anticipating a brisk trade this summer.

WE would state that there are yet a number of subscribers in town and country who have not settled up their little indebtedness to this office.

MR. JOHN MCPEES, who has been attending the Commercial College during the winter, recently passed a very creditable examination, and received a diploma.

THE messengers and doorkeepers who attended the House of Assembly during the last session, deserve the thanks of all visitors for their politeness and attention.

PERKINS & STERNS have received, and are now offering for sale at very moderate prices, a large quantity of Spring and Summer Dry Goods. See their advertisement.

OUR readers will notice by referring to our advertising columns, that the Mount Stewart Cloth and Carding Mills are now the property of Mr. Walter Grant & Co., Mill View.

THE auction sale of Capt. Maxwell's Furniture at his residence takes place on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock. Bargains may be expected,—A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer.

AT the regular meeting of the City Council, on Monday night, Mr. John Ross' application for permission to have the doors numbered was granted. This is a matter which will be of the greatest convenience.

MR. D. B. HIGGS, who has been for some time connected with the *Patriot*, leaves to-day for Summerside, to take charge of the *Pioneer*. We wish him every success in his new field of journalistic labor.

GREAT bargains in mens' and boy's furnishing goods can be had at the new store opened by the Tryon Woolen Mills Co., under the management of John D. Reid. Their advertisement appears in this days HERALD.

OWING to the great pressure upon our space, we are obliged to leave out an account of proceedings in Dominion Parliament and several other matters of importance. We hope to be able to lay these matters before our readers in our next issue.

REGARDING the Bible advertised for sale by James D. Taylor, we might state that it is the property of a poor blind man, and anyone who may be in need of such an article, besides getting a good bargain will be doing a charitable work by purchasing the same.

THE "Emerald" Branch, Benevolent Irish Society of County Line, intend having a mammoth Tea Party at the above named place, on Wednesday, the 6th of July next. No pains will be spared to make this *the* Tea of the season. The advertisement will appear in a short time.

J. B. MACDONALD is having his store fitted up in grand style. The front windows contain about three hundred and forty square feet of glass. The two front glass plates are the largest in the city, being about nine by eight feet each. This glass has come direct from Birmingham, and is about 3-16 of an inch in thickness.

THE S.S. *Worcester*, which arrived here this morning, was the first steamer from Boston this season. She had a full load of general merchandize for this port, among which were one thousand barrels of flour. The following is the passenger list: Mr. R. H. Slayton, Mr. McDonald, wife and son; Mrs. Graham and daughter; Miss Flora McKenna, Mrs. Wood, Miss Mary Lannan, and Mr. John McKay.

IT was expected that Thomas Kickham, Esq., M. L. C., would introduce in the Legislative Council anti-coercion resolutions, similar to those presented in the House of Assembly by Mr. Blake. 'Tis even said that gentleman put a notice on the order book to that effect. But he seems not to have had the courage of his convictions, for the resolutions were never moved in the Council Chamber. Some go so far as to say he took them with him to Souris.

THE Catholics of St. Peter's intend having a Tea Party on the beautiful grounds surrounding the new Church at Head St. Peter's Bay, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July. The object of the Tea is to raise funds for the completion of the interior of the Church. St. Peters is the most beautiful place on this Island, and is proverbial for the success of its Tea Partys. We may therefore expect that an immense throng of people will assemble there on the 20th of July.

THE talented actress, Miss Claire Scott, and her company, arrived here on Monday and played in the Lyceum on that evening. Miss Scott acted the part of "Lucretia Borgia" with rare excellence. Last night she appeared as "Leah, the Forsaken," and sustained the character of the unfortunate Jewess with marvellous perfection. She has proved herself to be, beyond doubt, by far the most superior actress that ever visited this city. This evening she appears as "Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots." All who desire to witness the tragic events in the life of this ill-fated Queen portrayed with all the perfection which histrionic art can furnish, should attend the Lyceum this evening. Let the house be crowded, for an opportunity to witness acting of such a high order will not likely be afforded in this city for a long time.

STANDARD MEDICAL WORK.

For Young and Middle-Aged Men.

ONLY $1 BY MAIL POSTPAID.

Illustrative Sample Free to All.

KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood

Exhausted vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense than any other work sold in this country for $2.25, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample free to any body. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the President of which, the Hon. F. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the Board the reader is respectfully referred.

The Science of Life is worth more to the young and middle-aged men of this generation than all the gold mines of California and the silver mines of Nevada combined.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

The Science of Life points out the rocks and quicksands on which the constitution and hopes of many a young man have been fatally wrecked.—*Manchester Mirror.*

The Science of Life is of greater value than all the medical works published in this country for the past 50 years.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Science of Life is a superb and masterly treatise on nervous and physical debility.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention HERALD, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. April 25, 1887.

A CARD.

DR. TAYLOR

Will devote a *part* of his time to the treatment of the following as

Specialties:

Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
Diseases of Women (Gynecology).
Surgical Affections and Operations.

April 20, 1887—6m

New Stock.

2,000 DOZ. DIAMOND DYES.
50 Rolls SOLE LEATHER,
56 Bales MARLINE.

CARVELL BROS.

May 4, 1887—2i

Victoria Infirmary,

(ESTABLISHED 1887,)

HALIFAX, N. S.

A PRIVATE INSTITUTION under the charge of the Sisters of Charity for the treatment especially of Surgical cases and those Diseases of Women requiring Surgical Operation.

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Staff: D. MCN. PARKER, M. D., *Consulting Surgeon.* E. FARRELL, M. D., J. F. BLACK, M. D., G. E. DEWITT, M. D., W. B. SLAYTER, M. D., *Attending Surgeons.*

For any further information address the Sister Superior at the Infirmary, No. 14, Barrington Street, or Dr. J. F. Black, No. 91 Hollis Street.

Any of the attending Surgeons may be corresponded with individually.

May 4, 1887—8i

Come She Must.

2½ oz., 5 oz., 10 oz.

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

Retails at 2 cts per oz., 32 cts. per lb. NONE BETTER.

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TO be sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the thirteenth (13th) day of May next, A. D. 1887, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1885, and made between Francis Quinn, and Bridget Quinn, his wife, of the one part, and Thomas Campbell, of the other part,—All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township Number Thirty-six, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the east side of the Monaghan Road at the southwest angle of a farm of land the property of Francis Quinn, Senr.; thence east one hundred chains; thence south five chains; thence west to the said road, and from thence north on said road to the place of commencing, containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less.

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SEEDS from scrubs will grow scrubs in vegetables, roots or grain. What the careful farmer wants is the best of the best of them all.

Our Prize Winner Swede Turnip took both first and second prizes at the Provincial Exhibition last fall. The year before Turnips, Mangels, Potatoes and Fodder Corn specimens were selected from our Special Exhibit of these articles and sent to the London Exhibition, for which the growers have received Diplomas and Medals. Vegetables from our Seeds took nearly half the prizes at the last Exhibition here. Our grains and grasses have grown equally well, though the record is less conspicuous.

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GEO. CARTER & CO.,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

March 16, 1887.

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ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

New Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

New Dress Goods, New Cloths, New Prints.

GRAND DISPLAY OF

English and American Millinery,

Parasols and Umbrellas.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION—IN LARGE VARIETY.

25,000 Rolls Room Paper, a large stock of Tapestry, Brussels and other Carpets.

☞ Customers will find our Goods New and our Prices Low. ☜

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1887—1yr

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J. D. REID'S NEW STORE.

Men's & Boys Felt Hats, 55c. up	Merino and Cotton Linders, 30c. up	Grass Cloths
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100 PIECES TRYON TWEEDS

From P. E. Island and Australian Wool, that cannot be beaten in the Lower Provinces.

For prompt payment our prices will be found to be AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

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10,000 POUNDS

EXTRA QUALITY

TEA!

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Twenty-five Cents Per Pound,

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January 19, 1887.

McLean, Martin, & McDonald,

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Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.,

BROWN'S BLOCK,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

A. A. McLEAN, L.L.B., D. C. MARTIN, H. C. McDONALD, B. A.

Money to loan on Real Estate at low rates of interest.

September 22, 1886—1y

Canada and West Indies.

TENDERS FOR STEAMSHIP LINES.

THE Advertisement of the 7th February, 1887, calling for tenders for the performance of the above service is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

Tenders will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 15th day of May next, from persons or companies, for the performance of the following steamship services, viz.:—

1st. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos on alternate homeward trips, and thence to Halifax. Trips to be made every three weeks. Steamers to be not over 1,000 tons, nor less than 700 tons registered tonnage. The contract to be for a period of five years.

2nd. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to St. Thomas, thence to Ponce, thence to Mayaguez, thence to San Juan in Porto Rico, and thence to Halifax, calling at Bermuda going and returning. Trips to be made every three weeks. Steamers to be not over 700 tons, nor less than 500 tons registered tonnage. The contract to be for a period of five years.

Tenders will be received for the above services either separately or together. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to West Indies." The Government of Canada do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

By command,

J. M. COURTNEY.
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 16th April 1887—may 4, 6i

A FACT — **Country Dealers** ARE SUPPLIED WITH **SCHOOL BOOKS** AND **Stationery,** — **A FACT**

Best and Cheapest on P. E. Island,

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Diamond Bookstore, Charlottetown

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Of the best Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Sole Agent for B. Laurence's celebrated Pebble Goods.

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April 20, 1887—6i

THE STAR

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW FIRM. Great Boom. The Choicest Goods.

NEW STOCK. Newest Patterns. Nobbiest Styles (REGULAR DAISIES.)

Our Stocck is Grand—Bought for Spot Cash,

and all we ask is that you call and inspect it, feeling assured you cannot resist leaving your order.

Our reputation as Cutters stands the highest. This, combined with our long practical experience, and a staff of skilled workmen, should be a sufficient guarantee to the public that they will get unequalled satisfaction in every respect.

We have procured the services of MR. G. A. DIXON, one of our most popular salesmen; and, as usual, our customers will get every attention.

Our Motto—The Golden Rule,—"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

☞ **Soutans, Cassocks and Cassock Vests, Clerical Coats and Vests a specialty.**

McLEOD & McKENZIE.

JAMES MCLEOD, late of C. Robertson & Co.
J. T. MCKENZIE, formerly of Bruce & McKenzie, late of New York.

Charlottetown, May 4, 1887—3mos

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Use Simson's Liniment.
If you have NEURALGIA,
Use Simson's Liniment.
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Use Simson's Liniment.
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Use Simson's Liniment.
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SIMSONS LINIMENT is good for almost all external and many internal diseases in man or beast. No home is complete without it.

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LADIES, WE MEAN YOU!

It requires careful management in household affairs for many to make "both ends meet" satisfactorily. This is largely owing to buying supplies at the wrong prices. To meet this difficulty we ask you not to be satisfied short of

"The Correct Thing,"

but to come direct to our large stock of Goods and examine carefully until you find what will exactly suit your purse. This will not be difficult as all goods were bought with a view to an immediate sale, and our aim is to make our goods and prices so popular that we can make of you

A Permanent Customer.

In Dress Goods and Trimmings our stock is large and full of novelties. Special attention was given to securing serviceable and, at the same time, fashionable goods These we now have, and are selling them at low prices. What more could be desired? Actions speak louder than words, and in this, as in all other departments, we ask you to call early and

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Our stock of Millinery Goods is simply enormous, comprising, as it does, all the leading London, Paris and New York novelties. We can suit every shape of face and size of pocket. In Trimmings, the assortment we show is almost bewildering. Rememember, our stock is large, even for us to show—this fact alone, we think, cannot fail to secure a call from you, as our usual stock has always had the reputation of being the largest and most attractive in the city.

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The Correct Thing

in every department by making an early call at

BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, May 4, 1887.

B

THE PLACE TO BUY ALL KINDS OF

Carpets & Oilcloths

—IS—

James Paton & Co's,

MARKET SQUARE.

We cut our Carpets on the premises for all purchasers, thereby saving considerable trouble and expense in having it done outside.

Remember we have now on hand the largest stock ever shown on Prince Edward Island. 37 bales just opening for the spring trade.

Also, 10,000 Rolls ROOM PAPER at the very lowest prices.

JAMES PATON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Charlottetown, April 13, 1887.

D. A. Bruce

IS SHOWING AN

IMMENSE STOCK OF

FASHIONABLE HATS

BOUGHT FOR CASH AND SELLING AT

Prices that are Astonishing for Cheapness.

Boys' Felt Hats for 25c. each.

Charlottetown, April 27, 1887—3m

NEW GOODS!

CASH! CASH!

L. E. PROWSE

Is Determined to Sell for Cash.

Therefore Can Sell Cheap.

He Has the Largest Stock of Hats and Clothing

ON P. E. ISLAND,

and his prices are the lowest. Kindly give him a call and you will save money.

L. E. PROWSE,

April 27, 1887—1y Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen St

BACK TO THE

Old Stand!

J. B. MACDONALD

Has Removed Back to His Old Stand on Queen Street,

AND IS NOW OPENING HIS

NEW STOCK,

PESONALLY SELECTED IN ENGLAND,

Buying His Goods for Cash, and Will Sell for Cash Only.

☞ He will consequently be in a position to give his customers the very best value for ready money.

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Charlottetown April 27, 1887. QUEEN STREET.

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OLD Books, Magazines, Law Books, Music and all kinds of Periodicals Bound in the *Latest and Best* Styles, and at **The Lowest Possible Prices.** Don't fail to give us a call, as we feel sure that you will never desire to have your work done anywhere else.

JAMES D. TAYLOR.

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No need to worry about where to buy Good Tea.

OUR NEW TEA

IS BOUND TO PLEASE.

We Sell at Prices to Suit the Times.

GOOD, 24 CENTS,
CHOICE, 30 CENTS,
EXTRA FINE, 36 CENTS.

Reduction in 5 pound parcels, half-chests and other packages.

Our Five Pound, Screw Top, Airtight Tins the best yet.

☞ Bring your empty Cans to be re-filled.

BEER & GOFF.

October 27, 1886.

A MOTHER'S PORTRAIT.

O that those lips had language? Life has passed
With me but roughly since I heard thee last.
Those lips are thine—thine own sweet smile I see,
The same that oft in childhood solaced me;
Voice only fails, else how distinct they say,
"Grieve not my child; chase all thy fears away!"
The meek intelligence of those dear eyes
(Blest be the art that can immortalize,
The art that baffles Time's tyrannic claim
To quench it) here shines on me still the same.

Faithful remembrance of one so dear,
O welcome guest, though unexpected here!
Who bidd'st me honor with an artless song,
Affectionate, a mother lost so long.
I will obey, not willingly alone,
But gladly, as the precept were her own;
And, while that face renews my filial grief,
Fancy shall weave a charm for my relief,
Shall steep me in Elysian revery,
A momentary dream, that thou art she.

My mother! when I learned that thou wast dead,
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?
Hovered thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun?
Perhaps thou gav'st me, though unfelt, a kiss;
Perhaps a tear, if souls can weep in bliss—
Ah, that maternal smile! it answers—yes.

I heard the bell toll on thy burial day,
I saw the hearse that bore thee slow away,
And, turning from my nursery window, drew
A long, long sigh, and wept a last adieu!
But was it such? It was. Where thou art gone
Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown.
May I but meet thee on that peaceful shore,
The parting word shall pass my lips no more!

Thy maidens, grieved themselves at my concern,
Oft gave me promise of thy quick return;
What ardently I wished, I long believed,
And disappointed still, was still deceived;
By expectation every day beguiled,
Dupe of to-morrow, even from a child!
Thus many a sad to-morrow came and went,
Till all my stock of infant sorrow spent,
I learned at last, submission to my lot;
But, though I less deplored thee, ne'er forgot.
—COWPER.

THE HAUNTED CHAMBER

BY THE "DUCHESS."

CHAPTER. VII—[CONTINUED.]

For once she speaks the truth; she is not indeed worth one moment of the time Florence has been compelled to expend upon her; yet, when she has tripped out of the room, seemingly as free from guile as a light-hearted child, Miss Delmaine's thoughts still follow her inclination.

She has gone to meet him; no doubt to interchange tender words and vows with him; to forgive, to be forgiven, about some sweet bit of lover's folly, the dearer for its very foolishness. She listens for her footsteps as she returns along the corridor, dressed no doubt in her prettiest gown, decked out to make herself fair in his eyes.

An overwhelming desire to see how she has robed herself on this particular occasion induces Florence to go to the door and look after her as she descends the stairs. She just catches a glimpse of Dora as she turns the corner, and sees, to her surprise, that she is by no means daintily attired, but has thrown a plain dark waterproof over her dress as though to hide it. Slightly surprised at this, Florence ponders over it, and finally comes to the bitter conclusion that Dora is so sure of his devotion that she knows it is not necessary for her to bedeck herself in finery to please him. In his eyes of course she is lovely in any toilet.

Soon, soon she will be with him. How will they greet each other? Will he look into Dora's eyes as he used to look into hers not so very long ago? Arthur Dynecourt read her aright when he foresaw that she would be unable to repress the desire to follow Dora, and see for herself the meeting between her and Sir Adrian.

Hastily putting on a large Rubens hat, and twisting a soft piece of black lace round her neck, she runs down stairs, and, taking a different direction from that she knows Dora most likely pursued, she arrives by a side path at the lime-walk almost as soon as her cousin.

Afraid to venture too near, she obtains a view of the walk from a high position framed in by rhododendrons. Yes, now she can see Dora, and now she can see too the man who comes eagerly to meet her. His face is slightly turned away from her, but the tall figure clad in the loose light overcoat is not to be mistaken. He advances quickly and meets Dora with both hands outstretched. She appears to draw back a little, and then he seizes her hands, and, stooping, covers them with kisses.

A film seems to creep over Florence's eyes. With a stifled groan she turns and flies homeward. Again in the privacy of her own room, and having turned the key securely in the lock to keep out all intruders, she flings herself upon her bed and cries as if her heart would break.

* * * * *

Not until her return to her room does Dora remember that she did not get back the false letter from her cousin. In the heat of the conversation she had forgotten it, but now, a fear possessing her lest Florence should show it to any one, she runs upstairs and knocks at Miss Delmaine's door.

'Come in,' calls Florence slowly.

It is three hours since she went for her unhappy walk to the lime-grove, and now she is composed again, and is waiting for the gong to sound before descending to the drawing-room, where she almost dreads the thought that she will be face to face with Sir Adrian. She is dressed for dinner, has indeed taken most particular pains with her toilet, if only to hide the ravages that these past three hours of bitter weeping have traced upon her beautiful face. She looks sad still, but calm and dignified.

Dora is dressed too, but is looking flurried and flushed.

'I beg your pardon,' she says;' but my letter—the letter I showed you to-day—have you it?'

'No,' replies Florence simply; 'I thought I gave it back to you; but, if not, it must be here on the table'—lifting a book or two from the gypsy table near which she had been sitting when Dora came to her room early in the day.

Dora looks for it everywhere, in a somewhat nervous, frightened manner, Florence helping her the while; but nothing comes of their search, and they are fain to go down-stairs without it, as the gong sounding loudly tells them they are already late.

'Never mind,' says Dora, afraid of having betrayed too much concern. 'It is really of no consequence. I only wanted it, because—well, because'—with the simper that drives Florence nearly mad—'he wrote it.'

'I shall tell my maid to look for it, and, if she finds it, you shall have it this evening,' responds Florence, with a slight contraction of her brows that passes unnoticed.

To Florence's mortification, Arthur Dynecourt takes her in to dinner. On their way across the hall from the drawing-room to the dining-room, he presses the hand that rests so reluctantly upon his arm, and says, with an affectation of the sincerest concern—

'You are not well; you are looking pale and troubled, and—pardon me if I am wrong, but I think you have been crying.'

'I must beg sir,' she retorts, with excessive *hauteur*, removing her hand from his arm, as though his pressure had burned her—'I must beg, you will not trouble yourself to study my countenance. Your doing so is most offensive to me.'

'To see you in trouble, and not long to help or comfort you is impossible to me,' goes on Dynecourt, unmoved by her scorn. 'Are you still dwelling on the past—on what is irrevocable? Have you had fresh cause to remember it to-day.

There is a gleam of malice in his eyes, but Florence, whose gaze is turned disdainfully away from him, fails to see it. She changes color indeed beneath his words, but makes him no reply, and, when they reach the dining-room, in a very marked manner she takes a seat far removed from his.

There is a sinister expression in his eyes and round his mouth as he notes this studied avoidance.

CHAPTER VIII.

It is now 'golden september,' and a few days later. For the last fortnight Florence has been making strenous efforts to leave the castle, but Dora would not hear of their departure, and Florence, feeling it will be selfish of her to cut short Dora's happy hours with her supposed lover, sighs, and gives in, and sacrifices her own wishes on the altar of friendship.

It is five o'clock, and all the men, gun in hand, have been out since early dawn. Now they are coming straggling home, in ones or twos. Amongst the first to return are Sir Adrian and his cousin Arthur Dynecourt, who, having met accidentally about a mile from home, have trudged the remainder of the way together.

On the previous night at dinner, Miss Delmaine had spoken of a small gold bangle, a favorite of hers, she was greatly in the habit of wearing. She said she had lost it—when or where she could not tell; and she expressed herself as being very much grieved for its loss, and had laughingly declared she would give any reward claimed by any one who should restore it to her. Two or three men had, on the instant, pledged themselves to devote their lives to the search; but Adrian had said nothing. Nevertheless, the bangle and reward had remained in his mind all that night and all to-day. Now he can not refrain from speaking about it to the man he considers his rival.

'Odd thing about Miss Delmaine's bangle,' he remarks carelessly.

'Very odd. I dare say her maid has put it somewhere and forgotten it.'

'Hardly. One would not put a bracelet anywhere but in a jewel-case or in a special drawer. She must have dropped it somewhere.'

'I dare say; those Indian bangles are very liable to be rubbed off the wrist.'

'But where? I have had the place searched high and low, and still no tidings of it can be found.'

'There may have been since we left home this morning.'

Just at this moment they come within full view of the old tower, and its strange rounded ivy-grown walls, and the little narrow holes in the sides they show at its highest point that indicate the position of the haunted chamber.

What is there at this moment in a mere glimpse of this old tower to make Arthur Dynecourt grow pale and to start so strangely? His eyes grow brighter, his lips tighten and grow hard.

'Do you remember,' he says, turning to his cousin with all the air of one to whom a sudden inspiration has come, 'that day when we visited the haunted chamber? Miss Delmaine accompanied us, did she not?'

'Yes'—looking at him expectantly.

'Could she have dropped it there?' asks Arthur lightly. 'By Jove, it would be odd if she had—eh? Uncanny sort of place to drop one's trinkets.'

'It is strange I didn't think of it before,' responds Adrian, evidently struck by the suggestion. 'Why it must have been just about that time when she lost it. The more I think of it the more convinced I feel that it must be there.'

'Nonsense, my dear fellow; don't jump at conclusions so hastily! It is highly improbable. I should say that she dropped it anywhere else in the world.'

'Well, I'll go and see, at all events,' declares Adrian, unconvinced.

It is some lingering remnant of grace, some vague human shrinking from the crime that has begun to form itself within his busy brain, that now induces Dynecourt to try to dissuade Sir Adrian from his declared intention to search the haunted chamber for the lost bangle. With all his eloquence he seeks to convince him that there the bangle could not have been left, but to no effect. His suggestion has taken firm root in Sir Adrian's mind, and at least, as he frankly says, though it may be useless to hunt for it in that uncanny chamber, it is worth a try. It may be there. This dim possibility drives him to his fate.

'Well, if you go alone and unprotected your blood be on your own head,' says Dynecourt lightly, at last surrendering his position. 'Remember, whatever happens I advised you not to go.'

As Arthur finishes his speech a sinister smile overspreads his pale features, and a quick light, as evil as it is piercing, comes to his eyes. But Sir Adrian sees nothing of this. He is looking at his home, as it stands grand and majestic in the red light of the dying sun. He is looking, too, at the old tower, and at the upper portion of it, where the haunted chamber stands, and where he can see the narrow holes that serve for windows. How little could a man imprisoned there see of the busy world without!

'Yes, I'll remember,' he says jestingly. 'When the ghosts of my ancestors claim me as their victim, and incarcerate me in some fiendish dungeon, I shall remember your words and your advice.'

'You don't mean to go there, of course?' asks Arthur carelessly, whilst watching the other with eager scrutiny. 'It is quite a journey to that dismal hole, and it will be useless.'

'Well, if it distresses you, consider I haven't gone,' says Sir Adrian lightly.

'That is right,' rejoins Arthur, still with his keen eyes fixed upon his cousin. 'I knew you would abandon that foolish intention. I certainly shall consider you haven't gone.'

They are at the hall door as these words pass Arthur's lips, and there they separate, Sir Adrian leaving him with a smile, and going away up the large hall whistling galy.

When he has turned one corner Arthur goes quickly after him, not with the intention of overtaking him, but of keeping him in view. Stealthily he follows, as though fearful of being seen.

There is no servant within sight. No friend comes across Sir Adrian's path. All is silent. The old house seems wrapped in slumber. Above, the pretty guests in their dainty tea-gowns are sipping Bohea and prattling scandal; below, the domestics are occupied in their household affairs.

Arthur, watching carefully, sees Sir Adrian go quickly up the broad front staircase, after which he turns aside, and, as though filled with guilty fear, rushes through one passage or another until he arrives in the corridor that belongs to the servant's quarters.

Coming to a certain door he opens it, not without some difficulty, and, moving into the dark landing that lies beyond it, looks around. To any casual observer it might seem strange that some of the cobwebs in this apparently long-forgotten place have lately been brushed away, as by a figure ascending or descending the gloomy staircase. To Arthur these signs bring no surprise, which proves that he, perhaps, has the best right to know whose figure brushed them aside.

Hurrying up the stairs, after closing the door carefully and noiselessly behind him, he reaches, after considerable mountings of what seem to be interminable steps, the upper door he had opened on the day they had visited the haunted chamber, when Ringwood and he had had a passage-at-arms about his curiosity.

Now he stands breathing heavily outside this door, wrapped in the dismal darkness of the staircase, listening intently, as it were, for the coming of a footstep.

In the meantime Sir Adrian, not dissuaded from his determination to search the tower for the missing bangle, runs gayly up the grand staircase, traverses the corridors and galleries, and finally comes to the first of the iron-bound doors. Opening it, he stands upon the landing that leads to the other door by means of the small stone staircase. Here he pauses.

Is it some vague shadowy sense of danger that makes him stand now as though hesitating? A quick shiver runs through his veins.

'How cold it is,' he says to himself, 'even on this hot day, up in this melancholy place!' Yet he is quite unconscious of the ears that are listening for his lightest movement, of the wicked eyes that are watching him through a chink in the opposite door!

Now he steps forward again, and, mounting the last flight of stairs opens the fatal door and looks into the room. Even now it occurs to him how unpleasant might be the consequences should the door close and the secret lock fasten him in against his will. He pushes the door well open, and holds it so, and then tries whether it can fall to again of its own accord, and so make a prisoner of him.

No; it stands quite open, immovable apparently, and so, convinced that he was safe enough, he commences his search. Then, swift as lightning, a form darts from its concealed position, rushes up to the stone staircase, stealthily creeping still nearer, glances into the room.

Sir Adrian's back is turned; he is stooping, looking in every corner for the missing prize. He sees nothing hears nothing, though a treacherous form crouching on the threshold is making ready to seal his doom.

Arthur Dynecourt, putting forth his hand, which neither trembles nor falters on its deadly mission, silently lays hold of the door, and drawing it toward him the secret lock clicks sharply, and separates the victim from the world!

Stealthily even now—his evil deed accomplished—Arthur Dynecourt retreats down the stairs, and never indeed relaxes his speed until at length he stands panting but relentless, in the servant's corridor again.

Remorse he knows not. But a certain sense of fear holds him irresolute, making his limbs tremble and bringing out cold dews upon his brow. His rival is safely secured, out of all harm's way as far as he is concerned. No human being saw him go to the ill-fated tower; no human voice heard him declare his intention of searching it for the missing trinket. He—Arthur—had been careful before parting from him to express his settled belief that Sir Adrian would not go to the haunted chamber, and therefore he feels prepared to defend his case successfully, even should the baronet be lucky enough to find a deliverer.

Yet he is not quite easy in his mind. Fear of discovery, fear of Sir Adrian's displeasure, fear of the world, fear of the rope that already seems to dangle in red lines before his eyes render him the veriest coward that walks the earth. Shall he return and release his prisoner, and treat the whole thing as a joke, and so leave Adrian free to dispense his bounty at the castle, to entertain in his lavish fashion, to secure the woman upon whom he—Arthur—has set his heart for his bride?

No; a thousand times no! A few short days, and all will belong to Arthur Dynecourt. He will be 'Sir Arthur' then, and the bride he covets will be unable to resist the temptation of a title, and the chance of being mistress of the stately old pile that will call him master. Let Sir Adrian die then in his distant garret alone, despairing undiscoverable! For who would think of going to the haunted room in search of him? Who will even guess that any mission, however important, would lead him to it, without having mentioned it to some one? It is a grewsome spot, seldom visited and gladly forgotten; and, indeed, what possibly could there be in its bare walls and its bloodstained floors to attract any one? No; surely it is the last place to suspect any one would go to without a definite purpose; and what purpose could Sir Adrian have of going there?

So far Arthur feels himself safe. He turns away and joins the women and the returned sportsmen in the upper drawing-room.

'Where is Dynecourt?' asks somebody later. Arthur, though he hears the question, does not even change color, but calmly, with a steady hand, gives Florence her tea.

'Yes, where is Sir Adrian?' asks Mrs. Talbot, glancing up at the speaker.

'He left us about an hour ago,' Capt. Ringwood answers. 'He said he'd prefer walking home, and he shoveled his birds into our cart, and left us without another word. He'll turn up presently, no doubt.'

'Dear me, I hope nothing has happened to him!' says Ethel Villiers, who is sitting in a window through which the rays of the evening sun are stealing, turning her auburn locks to threads of rich red gold.

'I hope not, I'm sure,' interposes Arthur, quite feelingly. 'It does seem odd he hasn't come in before this.' Then, true to his determination to so arrange matters that, if discovery ensues upon his scheme, he may still find for himself a path out of his difficulties, he says quietly, 'I met him about a mile from home, and walked here with him. We parted at the hall-door; I dare say he is in the library or the stables.'

'Good gracious, why didn't you say so before?' exclaims old Lady FitzAlmont in a querulous tone. 'I quite began to believe the poor boy had blown out his brains through disappointed love, or something equally objectionable.'

Both Dora and Florence color warmly at this. The old lady herself is free to speak as she thinks of Sir Adrian, having no designs upon him for Lady Gertrude, that young lady being engaged to a very distinguished and titled botanist, now hunting for ferns in the West Indies.

'Markham,' says Mrs. Talbot to a footman who enters at this moment, 'go to the library and tell Sir Adrian his tea is waiting for him.'

'Yes, ma'am.'

But presently Markham returns and says Sir Adrian is not in the library.

'Then try the stables, try everywhere,' says Dora somewhat impatiently.

Markham having tried everywhere, brings back the same answer; Sir Adrian is apparently not to be found!

'Most extraordinary,' remarks Lady FitzAlmont, fanning herself. 'As a rule I have noticed that Adrian is most punctual. I do hope my first impression was not the right one, and that we shan't find him presently with his throat cut and wallowing in his blood on account of some silly young woman!'

'Dear mamma,' interposes Lady Gertrude, laughing, 'what a terrible old-fashioned surmise! No man now-a-days kills himself for a false love; he only goes and gets another.'

But when the dinner-hour arrives, and no host presents himself to lead Lady FitzAlmont into dinner, a great fear falls upon the guests save one, and confusion and dismay, and anxious conjecture reign supreme.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

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I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

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for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who know me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

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Jan. 2 1885.

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At No. 65, Queen Street, with a well-selected stock of FLOUR and TEA, and guarantees satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

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Our Low Prices tell every time. These will be continued and made still lower in some lines DURING THIS MONTH, to clear our shelves, so as to make room for Spring Importations, which will begin to arrive on opening of Navigation.

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London House, Kensington, April 13, 1887.

1887. 1887.

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10 gross Diamond Dyes,
Howard's Cream Tartar,
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Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1887.

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1886-7. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1886-7.

On and after Wednesday, December 1st, 1886, Trains will run as follows (Sundays excepted):—

Trains Depart—For the West.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	7.15	1.50
Royalty Junct'n	7.34	2.12
North Wiltshire	8.17	3.05
Hunter River	8.32	3.20
Bradalbane	9.00	3.57
C'ty Line	9.09	4.07
Freetown	9.22	4.22
Kensington	9.40	4.40
Summerside ar	10.10	5.20
Summerside dp	P. M. 12.40	P. M.
Miscouche	1.00	
Wellington	1.27	
Port Hill	2.08	
O'Leary	3.22	
Bloomfield	3.45	
Alberton	4.20	
Tignish ar	5.15	
	P. M.	

Trains Arrive—From the West.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
		A. M.
Charlottetown	2.30	10.00
Royalty Junct.	2.12	9.37
North Wiltshire	1.29	8.45
Hunter River	1.15	8.30
Bradalbane	12.48	7.58
C'ty Line	12.36	7.48
Freetown	12.22	7.36
Kensington	12.05	7.05
Summerside dp	A. M. 11.35	6.30
Summerside ar	10.35	A. M.
Miscouche	10.15	
Wellington	9.49	
Port Hill	9.07	
O'Leary	7.54	
Bloomfield	7.30	
Alberton	6.55	
Tignish dp	6.00	
	A. M.	

Trains Depart—For the East.

STATIONS.	No. 5.	No. 7.
	P. M.	
Charlottetown	2 30	
Royalty Junct'n	2.50	
Bedford	3.23	
Mt. Stewart Junc. ar	3.55	
Mt. Stewart Junc. dp	4.10	
Cardigan	5.22	
Georgetown ar	5.45	
	P. M.	P. M.
Mt. Stewart		4.05
Morell		4.43
St. Peter's		5.12
Bear River		5.37
Souris ar		6.40
		P. M.

Trains Arrive—From the East.

STATIONS.	No. 6.	No. 8.
	A. M.	
Charlottetown	10.25	
Royalty Junct'n	10.05	
Bedford	9.32	
Mount Stewart dp	9.00	
Mount Stewart ar	8.50	
Cardigan	7.38	
Georgetown dp	7.15	A. M.
	A. M.	
Mount Stewart dp		9.00
Morell		8.17
St. Peter's		7.48
Bear River		7.05
Souris dp		6.20
		A. M.

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

☞ Trains on Cape Traverse Branch leave County Line Junction at 4.10 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving at Cape Traverse at 5 p. m., and leave Cape Traverse at 6.40 a. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving at County Line Junction at 7.35 a. m. All other Trains run daily (Sundays excepted.)

JAMES COLEMAN,

Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, November 27, 1886—tf

MARK WRIGHT & CO

DESIRE to return their hearty thanks to the City Fire Department, Hook & Ladder Co., Salvage Corps, and the general public for the efforts put forth on the night of the 4th inst., to save their property from fire, and wish to intimate that they hope, in a very short time to be in a better position than ever to serve the public in the

Manufacture and Repairing of Furniture &c.

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Charlottetown, March 16, 1887.

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Calendar for May,

MOON'S CHANGES

Full moon 7th day, 8h., 48 8m.
Last Quarter 14th day, 4h., 4 9m
New Moon 22nd day, 7h., 52 9m
First Quarter 30th day, 1h., 7

D M	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	The Mo Rises	
		h. m.	h. m.	morn	p
1	Sun	4 50	7 2	11 51	
2	Mon	49	4	aft. 68	
3	Tues	46	6	2 23	
4	Wed	47	7	3 39	
5	Thur	46	8	4 55	
6	Fri	44	9	6 11	
7	Sat	43	11	7 26	
8	Sun	41	12	8 37	
9	Mon	39	13	9 41	
10	Tues	38	14	10 42	
11	Wed	37	15	11 32	
12	Thur	35	16	morn	
13	Fri	34	18	0 15	
14	Sat	33	19	0 51	
15	Sun	32	20	1 23	s
16	Mon	31	21	1 51	
17	Tues	30	22	2 16	
18	Wed	29	24	2 41	
19	Thur	28	25	3 5	
20	Fri	26	26	3 30	
21	Sat	25	26	3 49	
22	Sun	24	27	4 29	
23	Mon	23	28	5 6	
24	Tues	22	29	5 47	
25	Wed	22	31	6 37	
26	Thur	21	32	7 34	
27	Fri	20	33	8 38	
28	Sat	20	34	9 46	
29	Sun	19	35	10 57	
30	Mon	18	36	aft. 8	
31	Tues	18	37	1 22	

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