The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

—IS ISSUED—

EVERY WEDNESDAY

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

FROM THEIR OFFICE:

Corner of Queen and Richmond Streets,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

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The Herald Printing Company, Charlottetown.

Calendar for May, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 2nd day, 7h., 24.6m., p. m., N.
New Moon 10th day, 9h., 11.0m., p. m., N.W.
First Quarter 18th day, 7h., 52.6m., p.m., S.
Full Moon 25th day, 6h., 27.6m., a. m., N. W.

D M	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	The Moon. Rises	The Moon. Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h. m.	h. m.	morn	m'rn	aft'rn
1	Tues	4 50	7 2	0 18	3 21	3 29
2	Wed	49	4	1 3	10 34	4 42
3	Thur	48	6	1 47	11 34	4 55
4	Fri	47	7	2 14	aft 42	5 12
5	Sat	45	8	2 42	1 47	7 16
6	Sun	44	9	3 7	2 47	8 9
7	Mon	43	11	3 26	3 51	8 51
8	Tues	41	12	3 53	4 47	9 27
9	Wed	39	13	4 17	5 48	10 1
10	Thur	38	14	4 42	6 49	10 34
11	Fri	37	15	5 5	7 53	11 6
12	Sat	35	16	5 41	8 56	11 40
13	Sun	34	18	6 19	9 48	morn
14	Mon	33	19	7 2	10 38	0 15
15	Tues	32	21	7 53	11 34	0 52
16	Wed	31	21	8 50	m'rn	1 33
17	Thur	30	22	9 53	0 18	2 19
18	Fri	29	24	11 0	0 58	3 12
19	Sat	28	25	aft 10	1 33	4 20
20	Sun	26	26	1 28	2 4	5 39
21	Mon	25	27	2 37	2 34	6 57
22	Tues	24	27	3 54	3 3	8 9
23	Wed	23	28	5 15	3 33	8 58
24	Thur	22	29	6 32	4 6	9 45
25	Fri	21	31	7 49	4 43	10 28
26	Sat	21	32	9 0	5 26	11 12
27	Sun	20	33	10 4	6 17	11 59
28	Mon	20	34	10 57	7 15	aft 42
29	Tues	19	35	11 42	8 18	1 29
30	Wed	18	36	morn	9 22	2 17
31	Thur	4 18	7 37	9 16	10 40	3 8

DR. KELLY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office: Upper Queen Street,

Four doors above Apothecaries Hall,

Charlottetown, March 28, 1888—3m

ROBERT BRIDGES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

In Fresh & Salt Meats,

PORK PACKER.

Cash paid for Pork, Live Stock, &c.

OLD STAND, HILLSBOROUGH STREET.

February 29, 1888—3m

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the HERALD Printing Company are hereby required to pay the amounts so due by them forthwith, otherwise legal proceedings will be immediately instituted to recover the same.

January 19, 1887.

Credit Foncier Franco Canadien

LOANS on Mortgage for periods not exceeding 10 years without sinking fund, and from 10 to 50 years with sinking fund.

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W. W. SULLIVAN,
Agent for the Company.

Jan. 2 1885

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We want every country dealer to call on us and see if he cannot save money by getting his Confectionery from us.

Choice Fruits in their Season.

Best GROCERIES at Low Prices.

Colgate's Soaps & Perfumery.

B. BALDERSTON.

Charlottetown, July 27, 1887.

SULLIVAN & McNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES — O'Halloran's Building Great George Street, Charlottetown.

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jan. 17, 1884

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1st horse (in duplicate) $3,000 each prize, $6,000
2nd " " $2,000 " $4,000
3rd " " $1,000 " $2,000
Other starters (divided equally) $8,000
in duplicate $4,000
Non-starters (divided equally) $4,500 in duplicate $9,000
5,000 Tickets at $5 each.
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Ten per cent. deducted from all prizes.
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Jan. 18, 1888—4m

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EMULSION

SCROFULA, SKIN DISEASE, NERVOUS, PROSTRATION, CONSUMPTION, IMPOVERISHED BLOOD,

OF COD LIVER OIL

And the many diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Blood and Brain.

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Puttner's Emulsion

Is made from the purest material, is very palatable, and can be taken and retained by the most delicate.

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Come & Get Bargains.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO

Kensington, Feb. 29, 1888.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1887-8. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1887-8.

On and after Thursday, December 1st, 1887, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown.....dp.	7 15	1 00
Royalty Junction.....	7 34	2 12
North Wiltshire.....	8 17	3 05
Hunter River.....	8 30	3 20
Bradalbane.....	9 00	3 57
Emerald Junction.....	9 09	4 07
Freetown.....	9 23	4 22
Kensington.....	9 40	4 45
Summerside.....ar.	10 10	5 20
Summerside.....dp.	P. M. 12 40	
Miscouche.....	1 00	
Wellington.....	1 27	
Port Hill.....	2 08	
O'Leary.....	3 23	
Bloomfield.....	3 45	
Alberton.....	4 30	
Tignish.....ar.	5 15	

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
	A. M.	
Tignish.....dp.	6 00	
Alberton.....	6 55	
Bloomfield.....	7 30	
O'Leary.....	7 54	
Port Hill.....	9 07	
Wellington.....	9 49	
Miscouche.....	10 15	
Summerside.....ar.	10 55	
Summerside.....dp.	11 25	A. M.
	P. M.	6 20
Kensington.....	12 05	7 05
Freetown.....	12 23	7 28
Emerald Junction.....	12 33	7 43
Bradalbane.....	12 45	7 53
Hunter River.....	1 15	8 20
North Wiltshire.....	1 29	8 35
Royalty Junction.....	2 12	9 27
Charlottetown.....ar.	2 30	10 00

STATIONS.	No. 9.
	P. M.
Emerald Junction....dp.	4 10
Cape Traverse.....ar.	5 00

STATIONS.	No. 10.
	A. M.
Cape Traverse.....dp.	6 45
Emerald Junction....ar.	7 35

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 5.	No. 7.
	P. M.	
Charlottetown.....dp	2 20	
Royalty Junct'n.....	2 50	
Sedford.....	3 28	
Mt. Stewart Junc. ar	3 55	
Mt. Stewart Junc. dp	4 10	
Cardigan.....	5 25	
Georgetown.....ar	5 45	
Mt. Stewart Junc.....dp		P. M. 4 05
Morell.....		4 45
St. Peter's.....		5 12
Bear River.....		5 47
Souris.....ar		6 40

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 6.	No. 8.
	A. M.	
Georgetown.....dp	7 15	
Cardigan.....	7 39	
Mount Stewart Jun ar	8 50	
Mount Stewart Jun dp	9 00	
Bedford.....	9 33	
Royalty Junct'n.....	10 05	
Charlottetown.....ar	10 25	
Souris.....dp		A. M. 6 20
Bear River.....		7 03
St. Peter's.....		7 46
Morell.....		8 17
Mount Stewart Junc. ar		8 55

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown Nov. 29, 1887—6

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of OWEN CONNOLLY, late of Charlottetown, Merchant, deceased, hereby notify all parties indebted to the said Estate of the said Owen Connolly to make immediate payment of their respective debts to them at the premises on Queen Street, in Charlottetown, formerly occupied by the said Owen Connolly; and all persons having accounts or claims against the said Owen Connolly, or his Estate, are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned at the said premises, on Queen Street, within Twelve Months from this date.

Dated at Charlottetown this Seventh day of January, 1888.

ANDREW A. McDONALD,
WILLIAM W. SULLIVAN,
FREDERICK PETERS,
} Executors

January 9, 1888—4f

ROYAL YEAST

Is Canada's Favorite Bread-maker. 19 years in the market without a complaint of any kind. The only yeast which has stood the test of time and never made sour, unwholesome bread.

All Grocers sell it.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont. & Chicago, Ill.

JOHN S. MACDONALD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE:

Newson's Building, Opposite New Post Office.

Charlottetown, Oct. 7, 1886—1y

SENATOR HOWLAN'S SPEECH

Following is the speech delivered in the Dominion Senate by Hon. Senator Howlan, on the Fishery Treaty, on April 27:—

Hon. Mr. Howlan—I certainly must congratulate the hon. gentleman who has resumed his seat on the temperate manner in which he has discussed the question before the House, but after listening closely and attentively to his speech from beginning to end it brings to my mind the couplet from Hudebras:

"I do not like you Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell."

We have before us a question of the greatest magnitude that has arisen since the organization of this Parliament—nothing more or less than a difficulty that has existed for a century between about one hundred millions of people speaking the English language. If there was nothing more done during the present session than the adoption of this Treaty, it is something that Parliament may be proud of. In approaching a question like this it was necessary that some able men should be appointed who thoroughly understood the matters to be settled. It was not to be assumed that any settlement like this would be reached without difficulty arising on both sides and without concessions being made. It would be almost out of the question. Why an arbitration at all if certain points were not given up on both sides? Here we have the result of the labors of two of the best men who could have been selected from amongst us, one of them the Minister of Justice, an able lawyer, who was counsel for the American Government during the Halifax negotiations, and was, therefore, thoroughly conversant with their views on the subject. He, perhaps more than any other man in Canada, was fully cognizant of all the points arising out of the contentions which have been raised from time to time, and enunciated by the American Government. We had also Sir Charles Tupper, one of the cleverest men in public life in this country, who for many years led the Government of Nova Scotia, and was cognizant with all the questions relating to the fisheries, which necessarily came under his purview while he was a member of the Government there, and since then as a member of the Dominion Government. There was also the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, an able British statesman. I am perhaps as strong a Home Ruler as any gentleman in this House, and love my native country, and would go as far to serve her as any gentleman, yet I fail to see in any way how the Irish in the the United States have any bearing on this question, *quo ad* Mr. Chamberlain. It is a fact that will not be disputed by any person who is at all cognizant with the views of the Irish people, that there are no truer friends to those who are kind to them. Then why should the Irish people of the United States have unfriendly feelings towards Canada? Canada has not been unkind towards Ireland. In this very Chamber we have passed resolutions of sympathy with Ireland and have also sent them large sums of money, and I ask why should the Irish people of the United States wish to revenge themselves upon Canada, for any wrongs which they may consider Ireland has sustained at the hands of the British Government? Simply because Mr. Chamberlain was appointed a plenipotentiary by a government over which the people of Canada have no control? I dismiss the remark of the hon. gentleman from Ottawa as unworthy of notice. Not only has this question occupied the attention of the people of the United States and England and Canada, but it has also engaged the attention of the French who had occupied beforehand the fisheries that we speak of in regard to the Maritime Provinces. During the occupation of Acadia by the French it is a well known fact that above everything else they valued the fisheries of New France. It must be known to those who pay attention to the early history of Canada that the great castle of Fontainbleu was built on the proceeds of permits to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. We know that the town of Louisburg was built and fortified for the purpose of protecting the fisheries that then belonged to France; and we know that after the "unpleasantness" which took place between England and the revolted colonies forming the United States, it was not English troops who were the means of re-taking Louisburg for the second time, but American troops, or colonial troops, as they were called then, from Newburyport, under General Pepperall, and it was one of the reasons why the Americans thought they had secured a right to these fisheries. After the War of Independence it is a well known fact that the great Edmund Burk and others of that day admitted that the colonies had been harshly treated, and that perhaps after a time, after they recovered their senses, they would come back to their allegiance to the British flag, and a certain portion of the public men of Great Britain were in favor of treating the people of the United States not altogether as aliens, but with a certain degree of indulgence. We know that during these troublesome times some who were termed United Empire Loyalists came from Maine and Massachusetts, and many of them settled in Nova Scotia. Those who came from the State of Maine and those who remained at home were not for ever in a state of enmity towards each other, as was stated by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa, who thought that there was no intercourse between them. It is a well known fact that a considerable trade existed between Nova Scotia and the ports in Maine and Massachusetts, and that a packet sailed regularly from New York to Halifax. When the treaty of 1783 was made, not exactly as stated by the hon. gentleman from Amherst, American fishermen were only permitted to land in certain places, while those places were unoccupied; but as soon as they were occupied the permit ceased. And he states that if the Treaty was to be framed to-day with the present condition of affairs, with the great growth of the American nation, it would be out of the question to have such a treaty as that of 1818. Such a statement as that shows that the hon. gentleman paid very little attention to the question, and to use a nautical phrase, he is entirely at sea on this question. The British Government asked the American Government to make a statement of what they wanted, and it was upon that statement, as made by the American Government, that the Treaty of 1818 was framed. Why was it framed in such terms? Why did the Americans not ask for more than they did in 1818? Why do they ask for more now? The question is easily answered. In 1818 the Americans had as many miles of sea coast as we had, north of Hatteras, and they had virgin fisheries like ours; but they have destroyed those fisheries until they are completely run out. If at that time their own fisheries had been as they now are they would have asked for access to our fisheries. But, no; their own fisheries were as good as ours, and they did not want them. If hon. gentlemen take the plan that was before the plenipotentiaries, they will find that the fishing banks off Nova Scotia and the bay which gives rise to the fishing on those banks are, after all, the most important portion of the question the Commissioners had to consider. A good deal has been said about the sale of bait, and the inshore fisheries, and an endeavor has been made to show that if an American vessel is allowed to come in and purchase ordinary supplies for a trading vessel that therefore she is going to purchase ordinary fishing supplies. But what does the treaty say with regard to that particular point? It states that fishing vessels shall have the right to go in for such supplies as trading vessels require, and for no others. The treaty of 1818 was thoroughly understood by the late Daniel Webster. The broad views he entertained with regard to that particular time are well known, and he never complained in any of his utterances or writings of the constructions put upon the treaty by the British authorities, for the simple reason that the treaty was framed, arranged, systematized, and dictated almost by the friends of the United States. That was the reason, and the only one, that the treaty was made as it is. Well, we have gone on from that time to the present date, and if you take up the report of the Fishing Bureau of the State of Massachusetts—that gives a report of all fish imported into the United States coasts and the fish caught on the provincial coasts—you will find according to those figures for ten years, that so far as mackerel is concerned, it is a very unimportant item. It being now near 6 o'clock, and I have some further remarks to make, I would ask that the Speaker leave the chair until recess.

AFTER RECESS.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—When the Speaker left the chair I was about reading to the House the exports and imports of fish in the United States, so as to give some idea of of what the matter in dispute was as regards value between both nations. I have here the report of the Boston Fish Bureau for January, 1888, and they give there the catch of all fish imported, those which are foreign caught as well as those which are home caught. I will read first the return with regard to mackerel, beginning with the year 1878:

New England catch of mackerel for ten years, comparing the North Bay with the shore catch, as reported to the Boston Fish Bureau:

	Shore.	Bay.	Total.
1878	134,545	61,923	196,468
1879	209,803	10,796	220,599
1880	342,373	7,301	349,674
1881	291,178	470	391,657
1882	378,963	.....	378,863
1883	198,019	28,666	226,685
1884	458,439	19,637	478,076
1885	302,271	27,672	329,943
1886	16,915	63,083	79,998
1887	70,814	17,568	88,382
Total brls.	2,503,229	237,116	2,740,345

An extraordinary fact in connection with the mackerel catch for the last 30 years is this, that whenever there has been a difficulty between the two countries the mackerel seemed to have been well informed on the subject, because they kept on the inside of the limit of the inshore waters. It was the case in 1853–4 at the time of the first treaty; it was the case again in 1870–1 and again in 1886–7—the mackerel left the American coast and came to ours.

Hon. Mr. Dever—I suppose they will leave our coast now that the Americans are coming down.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—I will now call attention to the other great item of our fisheries and that which is the most important to our people, the question of bait. To understand the bait question thoroughly, it will be necessary for hon. gentlemen to rememember that off the Nova Scotia coast within a measurable distance, are the St. Peter's Bank and the Green Bank which are nearer than the Banks of Newfoundland. An American vessel leaving a New England port can carry bait sufficient to go on the ground, but the bait will not last in a fresh condition sufficiently long to enable her to fill up and go home to port; but if she could buy bait in some of our ports, she could take up her lines in the evening on the fishing bank, reach port by morning and get back before evening to the fishing ground. Thus the most important question to the New England fishermen has been this one of bait. Without it they are unable to carry on deep-sea fishing, and have only the fishery of the Banks of Newfoundland which is exceedingly dangerous. Of the number of vessels that have gone there every season it has never been known that the whole of them have returned in any season; it is called the fisherman's graveyard, and none but the most hardy and intrepid spirits go to the Grand Banks, and most of those men are Canadians from Nova Scotia, particularly the Island of Cape Breton. It has never yet been known in the history of that bank fishing that the same number of men and vessels that went out returned to port. Still they pursue their calling, because it is a necessity of the fishing business that every year the men shall earn wages for the support of their families.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—Is the fishing extra good on that bank?

Hon. Mr. Howlan—Yes. It is a totally exposed place and they have to fish in 80 to 120 fathoms of water. Once their anchor is down it is not easy to get it up; they have to stay there until the vessel is loaded, and in heavy gales of wind vessels have been known to go down.

Hon. Mr. Kaulbach—Are you referring now to the Grand Bank?

Hon. Mr. Howlan—Yes. Of the fleet that visited Grand Bank last year there were 145 men lost:

Fishing Losses, Season 1887.

Hailing Port.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.	Lives lost
Gloucester	13	863.43	$62,900	84
Provincetown	3	367.15	$5,000	46
Beverly	1	94.05	8,000	15
Newburyport	1	8.78	1,000	—
Portsmouth	1	43.82	—	—
Sedgewick	1	55.05	—	—
Others	2	15.15	500	—
Total	22	1,447.27	$97,400	145

Hon. Mr. Kaulbach—Chiefly in United States vessels?

Hon. Mr. Howlan—Altogether United States vessels. I do not think that we do any Grand Bank fishing, and I do not think that we do any winter fishing there at all.

Hon. Mr. Kaulbach—We do very little.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—I am somewhat acquainted with the fisheries of Norway, Scotland and Ireland, and I do not think there is any fishery in the world where the risk is so great as on the Banks of Newfoundland. I have here the total catch that comes into the United States markets, not only the home catch, but the catch from our waters, and without going over all the different items, I will take that which stands next as a merchantable fish—the codfish. The total domestic receipt, home caught, amounted to 141,792 quintals, and with that were 35,112 quintals of foreign fish—total 176,904 quintals. In dealing with this question the other night, the hon. member from Ottawa stated that the great proportion of our fish sold in the United States. Those who are at all acquainted with the fisheries and our foreign market for fish, are aware that the fish which come from Canada, particularly from the Baie de Chaleur and from Lunenburg, are worth more in the markets of the world than those United States caught fish. The great majority of fish caught in the United States waters are for home consumption. With their 60,000,000 people, and their great and extensive arteries of commerce, their fish are sent to all portions of the country, and sell for more in a fresh than in a salted state. But so far as the West Indies, South America or Mediterranean markets are concerned, they are supplied from the fisheries of Canada. I have digressed for the purpose of placing before the House the exact value of the fisheries, which, we have been told, were given away and would entail ruin upon us. I put this frankly the facts beforte the House for the purpose of placing them in possession of a knowledge of the value of those fisheries which, it was said, we were about to be robbed of. Before I leave that subject, I may say this—that the whole fishery question appears to me almost in the position of a family quarrel. The father and the elder son went into the forest and made a home for themselves. After the son had gone out for himself upon another homestead, the father and he had quarrelled, and required to make a division of the spoil. It has always appeared to me that although these fisheries are ours, we should not forget, and history will not permit us to forget, that the people of the United States assisted us in gaining the fisheries, which have formed the subject of this recent arbitration. It is a very important factor in the case, looked at from several standpoints. It is important that the flag which covers our tonnage is found perhaps in a greater degree in the harbors of the United States in carrying to foreign markets of the world their products than perhaps any other flag in the world, and whilst we have a very large commerce with them and are willing to be neighbors as we always have been, there is no doubt in the world that the fact enunciated last night by the hon. member from Amherst, as told to him by Charles Sumner, is correct. I can endorse it. When I was in Washington in 1869, Sumner told me almost the same words. It is an open question, one that I am not so well satisfied about, whether we were not to blame in the course we took at that time. Here was a nation with which we were on friendly terms. We had traded with them, had intermarried with them, and in a moment of excitement they had quarrelled among themselves. Some of our people espoused the cause of the North, some of the South. There was this to be said, that while they did not expect the sympathy of people on the other side of the Atlantic, they did expect some sort of regret from us that family dissensions had so increased, that a storm had swept over the country and deluged almost every hearthstone with blood. They did think that they were entitled to our sympathy, and that was why the treaty was abrogated. It is true that like begets like. Little invidious distinctions were drawn about articles of commerce, and one thing after another occurred to cause vexation and annoyance and formed ground for complaint. For instance take this very fisheries question. After the repeal of the reciprocity treaty the Internal Revenue laws of the United States forbade any fishermen from buying salt or barrels, and the latter had to be stamped and registered in the Custom House, so as to prevent the fishermen from buying barrels made in Canada. Then the next thing that came up was with regard to tins containing lobsters, and so it went on from one thing to another until we put our cruisers on to protect our fisheries. It has been stated here that no such step had ever been taken before. Those who had read the history of Nova Scotia are aware that the legislature of that Province in 1837 appropriated £500 to put cruisers on for the protection of our fisheries. We put those cruisers on, and instructions were issued to the commanders, copies of which I have had the pleasure of reading. I have also seen the instructions given to the commanders of the American ships, and in all cases they were on both sides that they should be very careful in carrying out what was considered the law. In the first place, when the American gunboats were sent to the fishing grounds, they were instructed wherever they met one of their vessels to notify them that they must not get inside the three mile limit, and that if they did they must take the consequences. It has gone on that way until we have found a means of settling this difficulty amicably. We have heard a good deal of talk here about the headland question. That has been an open and vexed question: neither nation has tried to carry that out strictly. By this treaty we have settled that. Now bear with me a moment while I describe to you a master of an American fishing vessel. Probably his father had been a fisherman—and this description will apply alike to our Canadian fishermen or perhaps in a greater measure than to the United States fishermen—he has served his time before the mast in one of those vessels until he has accumulated a little money, going to the Grand Banks and mackereling in the summer. By his industry and temperate and careful habits he has so impressed a merchant that he is able to take care of a vessel and he is placed in charge of one, and all his earnings he puts into that vessel, owning perhaps one-sixteenth of it. That vessel is his home—his everything. It is not only his past and present, but it is his future. He knows that if he is successful in his voyages it advances him until he becomes owner of the vessel and is able finally to retire as he has seen others retire. I point this out to show you how careful these fishermen are not to get into trouble. After living for thirty years where a large number of fishermen frequent during the summer season I may say, and I do say it with due consideration, that taking any other body of men as they are I doubt if you will find any that are better behaved under all the circumstances connected with the matter, and when you find fault with those fishermen with whom are you finding fault? It is true that the navigation laws of the United States, which have not been repealed since they were passed in 1876, are very illiberal as compared with those of England. They require the master of a vessel and two-thirds of the crew shall be American citizens. Any man who has had anything to do with vessels in the United States will tell you that this law is almost in abeyance. It is not going too far to say that two-thirds of the men who manned American fishing vessels are Canadians, and that being the case, it is only another proof of the fact that we have a hardy school in which to train our fishermen. It is only another proof that the protective policy which this Government has pursued towards the fisheries for the last few years has had a beneficial effect. My hon. friend from Lunenburg will be able to tell you that fifteen or twenty years ago to see an American fleet was to see the handsomest vessels afloat. I was surprised two years ago, in passing through the Straits of Canso, to meet a sail of fifteen vessels from Lunenburg, which were larger and handsomer than those from the United States. We have been enabled to build up our fishery and employ our hardy fishermen under the policy of the Government. But there is a large portion of our people who have no way of making a livelihood unless they go on those vessels because they get larger wages. I mention this for the purpose of showing that in a great majority of cases the people that we call American fishermen are simply relations of our own. When the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was before the Senate the leader of the Opposition went out of his way in the absence of any papers, to make most unwarrantable assertions on the subject of this Treaty, and when I smiled he flew at me and told me that I would vote for anything proposed by the Government, no matter what it was. When I spoke of the delimitation he said that masters of fishing smacks, as he called them, of *one* or *two* tons whould have to get large charts. I could not help laughing when I remembered that a fishing smack would have to come 600 miles and carry several barrels of salt and provisions for her crew or twelve or sixteen hands and that such vessels were usually from 80 to 100 tons burthen. Now, there is one fact with regard to this delimitation. I have told hon. gentlemen how these fishermen—owning their own vessels—how necessary it is for them to know where this three mile limit is, and how necessary it is for us to know it. We are not disposed, as a Canadian people, to be unkind or ungenerous towards the people of the United States. We are not known to be wanting in humanity and hospitality, but we stand directly upon the law and our rights, and we are compelled to do so. How were those men able to tell, or how could any man tell, whether he was inside the three mile limit or not until it was defined? and to settle that question was one of the points brought up in the dispute. Is that question not in a better position than it was before? Is there any doubt or difficulty about it, and what is the proposition to settle it? The proposition is to take a friendly ship of each nation properly equipped for the purpose of surveying, taking surroundings and laying down this line of demarcation, so that there will be no more of those difficulties regarding exclusive rights, regarding the bays of Canada and those of Newfoundland. Those who are acquainted with the winter fishing of Newfoundland will understand the value of having those bays, where all this frozen herring is caught, properly defined. If an American fisherman ventures into any of those bays, he will have his chart on board, and knowing the law, and the line of demarcation, if he finds himself arrested for being out of his limits, he knows that he is himself to blame for it. But there are times when it is difficult for any fisherman to tell whether he is within three miles of the shore or not. Night comes on, and he hauls his jibs to the windward and drifts. Perhaps next morning he is fifty miles from his fishing ground, but he can tell by the soundings on his chart exactly where he is and whether he is inside or outside of the three mile limit. The hon. gentleman from Ottawa when speaking on the Address took the opportunity to make a loud and boisterous attack upon the Treaty, without any papers being before him. I told him then that when this Treaty was laid upon the table of the House, that I would be ready to reply to him; that it was no time then to discuss the question. But what was the result? The hon. gentleman's speech was telegraphed all over the United States, and I have before me a letter from a friend in Washington stating that Mr. Scott's speech was the view of the Senate of Canada on the fishery question. I say it was a disgrace to that hon. Senator, before the Treaty was laid on the table and before he knew anything about it to discuss it in the way he did. Will those different sets of opinions which were uttered by him last night be telegraphed all over the United States as being the views of the Senate of Canada? No one considers for a moment that they will; it will be very clearly given forth that the opinions first uttered by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa on this subject were the opinions of the Canadian Senate. Here is the hon. gentleman's speech in big letters in the New York *Herald*, published the morning after its delivery, as also the remarks that were made by the hon. gentleman from Halifax. I contend that such a course as that certainly does not accord with the patriotism for which the hon. gentleman is usually distinguished. But while he tells us that it is robbery on the part of Canada to assert her rights, he tells us in the same breath that we have given away all our rights and disgraced ourselves; and the most amusing part of his argument is that Mr. Chamberlain came over from England for the purpose of doing what? Watching over the rights and interests of the manufacturers of England. What the manufacturers of England had to do with the fisheries on this side of the water is a thing I cannot understand. But the people of the United States had his speech the next morning. Here it is as telegraphed to the New York *Herald*:

"AN INCONGRUOUS DOCUMENT."

Canadian Members of Parliament Oppose It as Conceding Too Much.

OTTAWA, Ont., February 24, 1888.—In the Senate to-day, referring to the fishery treaty clause in the Governor-General's speech, Senators Ross (Quebec) and Sanford (Hamilton) both said that they looked upon it as a means by which the vexing fisheries question can be set at rest forever.

Mr. Scott, Opposition leader, said he could not accept the resolution of the fisheries question provided by the Chamberlain treaty in spirit suggested in the Governor's speech. The friction between the two countries had been intensified by an incongruous document concocted in Washington. Instead of sending to England for a diplomat who came out with the sole object of insuring peace between Great Britain and the United States, the honorable and and chivalrous course for Canada would have been to have granted freely and voluntarily these concessions to the United States, and to have told the people of that great country: "We want to deal with you, we want to trade with you, without the intervention of British plenipotentiaries." Who could say authoritatively where the privilege granted under clause 11 ended? The language of the clause was so dubious that he believed before twelve months it would be found that the interpretation of the clause would give rise to most angry contention.

It was doubtful how the United States Senate would deal with the Treaty, particularly in view of its recent action on the extradition question. In throwing out the extradition treaty the United States Senate had lowered itself morally in the eyes of the world.

"Mr. Power, of Halifax, said that, looking at the treaty as a whole, it was not one which would be viewed with much satisfaction by Canadians. Canada had given up a good many privileges which American fishermen had been anxious to get. He looked upon article 13 as only proper. The Americans should certainly carry with them some indication of their character. Article 14 was not unreasonable, and article 15, if it ever went into effect, would not be a bad thing. He regretted, however, that by the concessions the Canadian Government had made they had thrown away the only lever by which reciprocal trade with the United States could be secured."

(*Continued on 2nd page.*)

The weigh of the coal transgressor is hard—on the consumer.

Rough on rats—kid glove manufacturers.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1888.

IMPORTANT.—Mr. Richard Walsh has now no connection with this paper, and has no authority to transact any business or receive money on account of the HERALD. All communications intended for this office should be addressed to the Herald Printing Co., or to the HERALD.

RESULTS OF FALSE TESTIMONY.

WE have more than once referred to the course pursued by the Opposition in Canada, whenever the question of our relations with the United States has been under consideration. It is noticeable that no opportunity is let pass in the Federal Parliament, by Sir Richard Cartwright and other leading Grit orators, to place our country in an improper light before the world. So successfully have the members of the Opposition played into the hands of Canada's enemies, the Republican party, in the United States, that the blue ruin speeches delivered by them in the Dominion Parliament are published in the leading Republican journals, and scattered broadcast all over that country.

Thus, while these men pretend to be Canadian statesmen, they persist in doing the work of our enemies across the border in the most successful manner. If our Grit friends in Parliament think it their bounden duty to advocate the cause of the United States against Canada, why do they not cross the border and try to obtain seats in the Congress of that country, instead of continuing to misrepresent the people of the Dominion?

In the face of all this it is satisfactory to find men in the United States who can rise above all party bias, and present to the public the facts as to our country's position. Such declarations should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of Sir Richard Cartwright and his friends, who have made use of their position to decry the credit and depreciate the capabilities of this Dominion.

Mr. S. J. Ritchie, of Akron, Ohio, writes as follows to the *National Republican*, of Washington, D. C.:

"Canada is one of our best customers. About one dollar out of every thirteen of the products which we export is sold to her, and in the aggregate she purchases from us about 20 per cent less than all the countries south of the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico, which contain about 50,000,000 people, while Canada contains less than 5,000,000.

"For nearly forty years the balance of trade has been almost constantly in our favor. Even under the operations of the much abused Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 she purchased from us during the eleven years of its operation about $55,000,000 more than she sold us, and from the year 1850 to 1884 she purchased more than $200,000,000 more from us than she sold to us. She has constantly been anxious to renew the trade relations with the United States which we saw fit to terminate, but every overture on her part has been met with a rebuff on ours.

* * * * *

"Whose fault is it if the broadest and most liberal trade relations do not exist between us and the Dominion? Not Canada's, surely. Did she terminate the Treaty of 1854? Certainly not. We did it, but after years of vain endeavor to have it revived, she, in 1878, made a tariff of her own. It was and is just as operative against the Mother Country as against the United States. Although rebuffed by the United States in every effort to have this treaty renewed, or some other one negotiated in its place, she still was unwilling to give up hope, and when she sat down to write out her tariff, she did it with a pen in one hand, and an olive branch extended toward the United States in the other. Then and there her Government took power by which her Governor-General could, by proclamation, admit nearly all the articles which were enumerated in the schedule of the Treaty of 1854 (which we had seen fit to terminate), being the product of the United States, into Canada duty free, whenever we admitted like articles into the United States duty free. That provision remains a part of her tariff law to-day; true, it is wholly discretionary and not mandatory.

"Let us see whether or not Canada has or has not regarded this provision of her statute in good faith, discretionary though it be with her Government, as I have said. When the first Morrison Bill was under consideration in Congress, I received a letter from the Canadian Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, accompanied by a list of all the articles covered by the above mentioned provision in her tariff law, and a large number of articles not there enumerated. In that letter he promised that if the Morrison Bill passed and included any or all of these articles in its free list, or admitted them at a lower rate of duty, Canada would at once treat all such articles which were the product of the United States in a like manner. I gave that letter to Mr. Hewit, the present mayor of New York, who was then an active member of Col. Morrison's committee, and he gave it to Mr. Morrison, who expressed to me great satisfaction with the proposition contained in it. That letter, I believe, is to-day among the papers of the present Ways and Means Committee, and I do not doubt that the offer contained in it is as good as the day it was made.

"It should not be overlooked that *neither this bill nor any other tariff bill which we ever passed or proposed to pass was made with the slightest reference to the interests of Canada*, and she would only share in common its operation with all other countries. Yet she, mindful not only of the letter but of even more than the spirit of her law, comes forward and says: 'Although you make a law solely for your own benefit, and common in its operation to every country, we will not share in this general benefit without enforcing a law specially and solely for your benefit.' Does this look like bad faith on the part of these people? I think not.

"A postal arrangement was recently entered into by the authorities of the two countries. As soon as it came into operation it was found that Canadians could ship certain articles into the United States at a less rate of postage than the people of the United States could send similar articles through her own postoffice. To avail themselves of the benefit of this difference in postal facilities, our seedsmen undertook to ship their seeds to Canada in bulk and to mail them from there to their customers in the United States. In doing this they found their seeds dutiable under Canadian law, and the enterprise could not be carried out. Here was a great cause for retaliation on a large scale, and with a great flourish of trumpets bills are introduced into Congress to tax anything and everything which we now admit free, and which might by any possibility be purchased, either in whole or in part, from Canada. What for? Simply because these seedsmen could not use the Canadian Post Office Department to distribute all over the United States the seeds grown in the United States, and thus beat our own Post-Office out of every cent which it would earn for carrying them if mailed at home. Under our postal arrangements with Canada, each country gets the revenue which she herself collects, and neither country gets anything for carrying the mail received from the other.

"In the light of the above what a laudable and patriotic move there is for retaliation!

"Mr. Editor, one of Canada's distinguished sons lives upon Staten Island. He is connected and identified with many of our leading enterprises. He has preached broad and liberal trade relations between Canada and the United States from one end of the land to the other; yet, under the laws of New York, Erastus Wiman cannot give a good title to one foot of land in that State, nor to the house in which he lives. Why? Because he is a Canadian and a British subject, while any citizen of the State of New York can own in Canada one acre or one hundred thousand acres on just as favorable terms as can Premier Macdonald or the Prince of Wales. Could not some Congressman, overburdened with wisdom, get up some retaliatory measure for this state of things?

"The Bank of Montreal is a financial institution twice as large as any national bank in the United States, having a capital of nearly twenty millions. Yet Mr. Wiman cannot buy a shirt in New York with one of its notes without first paying tribute to some shylock who deals in uncurrent funds. This is equally true of the Dominion notes. Yet there is no spot in Canada so obscure that our bank notes would not go readily at par. Can't somebody get up a retaliatory measure against Canada for this state of affairs?

"England has invested nearly seven hundred millions of dollars in Canada. She has furnished the money, either directly or indirectly, to her Government or to her corporations to build her system of 12,000 miles of railway and all her internal improvements. Yet she has not the advantage in her markets of one cent over the United States. She does not derive, either directly or indirectly, one dollar from her revenues, save the salary paid to her Governor-General, who is sent over from England. Yet, the British Minister, located in this city, found time and saw fit to make the case of these much oppressed seedsmen and nurserymen the subject of a special communication to his Home Government and also to the Canadian Government. What was the result? The Dominion Government at once, by an Order-in-Council, under the provisions of her tariff, placed every article which we admitted free upon her free list, and our enterprising seedsmen can now ship their seeds to Canada and mail them through her postoffice to all parts of the United States, and thus compel our department to carry them for nothing.

"What a mountain of labor for the birth of a mouse! Mr. Editor, you want Canada annexed to the United States, and there are many other people of your opinion, but how do you propose to do it? Will you show our good will toward them by doing all we can to fence them out of our country, or to use the words of one of our Congressmen, whose long experience should give him more wisdom: 'We will starve them out until they are prepared to come in as a part of the Union.' Canada will never be a part of this Union by the operation of any such policy. No people in the world are more ready to respond more quickly to kindly overtures, but the Anglo-Saxon blood courses in the veins of her people, and coercion would be resisted with all the spirit that our forefathers exhibited a hundred years ago."

CENSURED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL.

ON Sunday the 13th inst., a circular letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, relative to a newspaper, which can be none other than the Montreal *True Witness*, was read in all the churches in that city. The Montreal *Gazette* of the 14th inst., referring to the announcement made in St. Patrick's Church by Rev. Father Dowd, P. P., says:—

"After dealing with other minor matters the rev. gentleman proceeded to state he had now come to the most important subject he was called upon to deal with, namely: In common with all the parish priests of the various parishes in the archdiocese of Montreal, he had received a circular from His Grace the Archbishop, with instructions that it should be read to-day throughout the archdiocese. They would easily understand when he stated that this letter had reference to a newspaper claiming to be Catholic, what journal was referred to. Its conduct had been scandalous in the extreme, and through its daily and weekly edition was calculated to do a great deal of harm. The following is the letter in question:

ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE,
MONTREAL, May 12, 1888.

DEAR REVEREND SIR,—The duty of watching over the flock Divine Providence has placed under our care obliges us to call your attention to a pressing danger, that you may take due precautions against it. Its danger comes from the ill-considered agitation that has arisen from the publication of the Papal rescript in reference to Ireland. We desired to await the united action of the bishops of Ireland, but a special and local cause obliges us to raise our voice, and alone point out to our dear Irish children the path of duty. Several articles and communications have appeared lately in a supposed Catholic journal published in this city and in a weekly edition of the same journal, bearing a name formerly worthy of confidence, which have done much harm to the simple-minded and uneducated. These articles and communications are directed against our Holy Father, and are calculated to upset the foundations of faith and morality, by poisoning the minds and hearts of the faithful, suggesting to them motives of distrust and hatred against the vicar and representative of Jesus Christ on earth. Malice could go no further than to suggest to Irish Catholics that their Holy Father, so beloved and so trusted, had sold them to England. It is useless to reason with one capable of such wickedness. We must, however, say to this impious calumniator that England, rich as she is, is yet too poor to purchase from the great and holy Leo XIII. one word or one line not worthy of himself and his tender love for his Irish children. We, therefore, warn and charge you, as chief pastor, to avoid the reading of all such articles and communications injurious to faith and to due respect to our supreme head; and to see that your children and all under your care be not exposed to so insidious a danger.

Please read for your people the subjoined article taken from the *Catholic American*, of New York, conducted by the well-known Mr. Hickey, which says all we would wish to say relative to the Papal rescript at the present moment. This *Catholic American* breathes a frank Catholic spirit in all things; in fact, you will be rendering your people a service by recommending to them a paper so well informed, so safe, and, at the same time so cheap. It has already the approbation of the Archbishop of New York and a number of other prelates. It is, in fact, a treasure in any family.

'THE PAPAL RESCRIPT

(From the Catholic American, May 5, 1888.)

'A rescript has been sent from Rome to the Bishops of Ireland in reference to the plan of campaign and boycotting. The translation cabled over to the Associated Press is published to-day on the first page of this paper. A few remarks concerning that document may be serviceable. First, it is addressed to the bishops, not to the people and priests of Ireland; therefore, until the bishops take action on it, it is not properly before the public. Secondly, like all judgments, it has its limitations. The bishops, if they are to communicate its contents to their respective flocks, will probably at the same time define its conditions and interpret its precise meaning. If they themselves need explanations concerning the exact value of any of its terms, they will apply to the Holy See for further instructions and guidance and submit their doubts for its submission. Third, until and after we of the laity are told by those to whom the decree is addressed, what is its meaning, we will form no rash judgments, and we will show no disrespect to the authorities of the church. The Holy See would not knowingly do wrong to Ireland or to America if it were to gall the whole world by an act of injustice. Fourthly, if finally, the Holy See, which is the supreme arbiter of morals as well as of faith, decides with full knowledge of all the circumstances of Irish life that the plan of campaign and boycotting are against justice and charity, every Catholic will accept this decision as infallibly correct. The Catholics of Ireland are Catholics first of all, and they will be true to their bishops as their bishops will be true to the bishop of bishops. They will set a good example to their Kin in foreign lands, and that example will be followed.'

I have the honor to be, reverend dear sir, your devoted servant in Jesus Christ,

EDOUARD CHAS,
Archbishop of Montreal.

Rev. Father Dowd said that he would not add anything to what had so clearly been set forth in the Archbishop's letter. His Grace had not said anything about the unmoral and lecherous reading that had frequently disgraced the columns of that so-called Irish Catholic paper. The reason, no doubt, was that the attention of His Grace had not been directed to the articles in question. As the name of the paper has not been mentioned, there is no doubt a desire on the part of His Grace to adopt such measures as would secure a radical reform in its utterances. If he were asked were they prohibited from purchasing the paper, he would say, no! as the name had been charitably suppressed for the reason already mentioned; but he warned them to scan it over carefully and study its contents before allowing it to go into the hands of their children."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE meeting of the Royal Society of Canada takes place at Ottawa this week. A large number of papers on a great variety of subjects will be read.

THE authorities at Sydney, New South Wales, have refused to allow Chinese immigrants to land. In consequence of this the Chinese Ambassador at London has, in the name of his Government, protested against the action of the Australian authorities, and declared that such action is incompatible with the growth of friendly relations between Great Britain and China. On the other hand the Government of New South Wales has sent a despatch to the home Government asking their interference in preventing Chinese immigration, otherwise the colonies, the despatch says, must bow to public opinion and take their own measures to exclude them.

A GRAND farewell banquet was tendered His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on the evening of the 15th inst. The gathering was an extraordinarily large and brilliant one. Mayor Stewart presided, and the company included the members of the Cabinet, and most of the members of the House of Commons and the Senate. Speeches were made by His Excellency, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Laurier and others. In his speech the Governor-General alluded in fitting terms to the friendly intercourse which had existed between him and the people of Canada during his five years' residence in Ottawa.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

QUEEN'S Birthday to-morrow.

SLAVERY has been abolished in the Brazilian Empire.

THE Dominion Parliament was prorogued about nine o'clock last evening.

FOR fine boots and shoes go to R. K. Jost's, north side Queen Square. Read the ad.

FOR bargains in underclothing, hats, trunks and valises, go to James Paton & Co's. See ad.

J. B. MACDONALD advertises great bargains in boots and shoes, at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store.

J. B. MACDONALD is offering immense bargains in dress goods, millinery, and readymade clothing. Read his ad. and be convinced.

SEVERAL games of football will be played at Victoria Park to-morrow between our local teams and teams from New Glasgow and Pictou, N. S.

A RARE chance for purchasing a house or building lots will be offered at the auction sale advertised by A. McNeill, Esq., to take place on Monday next. See the advertisement in another column.

A LARGE number of ladies and gentlemen met in the Legislative Library yesterday forenoon, when a complimentary address was read by Mayor Haviland to George McLeod, Esq., Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, on the eve of his departure for Halifax. The address was signed by the leading men of Charlottetown. Mr. McLeod made a suitable reply.

A LEGAL FIRM in Washington has sent a lawyer in New Glasgow, N. S., a document relating to the claims of Col. Archibald Montgomery's heirs. They claim 20,000 acres of land in Guysboro County, N. S. It is said that Governor Wilmot deeded the land to Col. Montgomery in 1764, but that the heirs lost sight of it until the present time. If the claim is pressed there will be trouble, as the town of Guysboro is situated within the disputed land.

WE have received a copy of the last annual "Report of the Public Schools of Newfoundland, under Roman Catholic Boards," of which Mr. James J. Wickham, formerly of Summerside, in this Province, is Superintendent. The report, which embraces over one hundred and eighty pages, shows that the number of schools under Mr. Wickham's superintendence, exclusive of convents and academies, is one hundred and eighty-four. The teachers number one hundred and eighty-three, and the pupils eight thousand six hundred and twenty.

SILK RIBBONS!

Those of our lady readers who would like to have an elegant, large package of extra fine, Assorted Ribbons (by mail), in different widths and all the latest fashionable shades; adapted for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Scarfs, Trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Fancy Work, &c., can get an astonishing big bargain, owing to the recent failure of a large wholesale Ribbon Manufacturing Co., by sending only 25 cents (stamps), to the address we give below.

As a special offer, this house will give double the amount of any other firm in America if you will send the names and P. O. address of ten newly married ladies when ordering and mention the name of this paper. No pieces less than one yard in length. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or money cheerfully refunded. Three packages for 60 cents. Address,

LONDON RIBBON AGENCY, JERSEY CITY, N. J. may 18 1 y

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SENATOR HOWLAN'S SPEECH

(Continued from first page.)

Now, almost on the same morning we have the opinions of another New York paper stating almost exactly the opposite. I do not understand how it is; if this treaty is not acceptable to the people of Canada and not acceptable to the people of the United States, to whom can it be acceptable? On the same date the New York *Tribune* says:

"It is a feeble and incoherent compromise, and Secretary Bayard has failed to vindicate the honor of the nation. Nearly all of Canada's outrages can be repeated under the treaty with impunity; Canada with her customs regulation deliberately harrassed our fishermen, to force us to remove the duty from fish. This was their objective point and will be a gain. The provision for tonnage dues gives Canada new facilities for operating against our fishermen. The treaty will be as unpopular in Canada as in new England. It does not offer a basis for a permanent settlement. It should be rejected by the patriotic Senate."

These are the opinions of a very popular and influential paper in the United States and we also have the opinion of the Leader of the Opposition in this House. But a change has come over the spirit of his dream and when I laughed at one or two of his remarks, I thought I would be annihilated, because I dared to offer an opinion. But as the hon. Gentleman went along, he showed clearly he did not understand the question he was speaking about, or if he had studied it out, he had not such a knowledge of it as to form a correct opinion. He then went on to find fault with another portion of the treaty. Last year we refused to allow American fishing vessels to remain in our harbors more than 24 hours without reporting to the customs authorities. This year we have allowed it, and I am very glad of it, and I think it is a very proper thing under all the circumstances; but what are we told? We are told that if we allow them to come in through stress of weather that they will fish inside of the three mile limit and do all sorts of illegal acts. To me it is begging the question to say that a fishing vessel will come into harbor under pretense of stress of weather. The hon. gentleman does not know what "stress of weather" means; he has lived too long on the placid waters of the Ottawa to know the real meaning of stress of weather. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence heavy gales of wind come up without a moment's notice, and it has always seemed to me to be very hard to see a fishing vessel off the harbor with the certainty of being blown out to sea, and not allowing her to take refuge. A few years ago we had what was known as the Yankee gale, which strewed 250 fishing vessels along the coasts and caused the loss of a great number of lives; still the hon. gentleman would allow these fishermen to go to a watery grave rather than permit American fishing vessels to enter port in distress of weather. I was surprised at the fact, and the only way I could account for such a view was the hon. gentleman's total ignorance and want of knowledge of the subject he was speaking of. The result of the gale of 1853, to which I referred a moment ago was that 75 out of some 250 fishing vessels, for want of shelter in stress of weather were strewn along the coasts, and I will read you what was said by one of the poets of Prince Edward Island;

"In that wild gale,
When some seventy sail,
Of Cape Ann—schooners so pretty and white—
Were caught in the hurricane out in the bight,
Between North Cape and East Point light;
They tried their best to round the Cape,
But the seas ran high, and the gale so strong,
Most foundered, and strewed the coast along."

I remember myself seeing several men picked up one after another after being washed ashore. That was but one case of what is called stress of weather, from which there is no escape. Then take the case of a man taken sick at sea. Under the treaty of 1818 you could not land him; you must take him away apart to some other country for a doctor, and the man dies in the meantime. I do not think, if those cases were put properly before the people of Canada that they would have assented to any such treatment of foreign fishing vessels, and I say, as far as this treaty is concerned it is in that respect nothing more than an act of humanity on our part. But we are told again with regard to this question of fishing vessels being allowed to go in and out of our harbors that we allow them to do what? To trade? If a vessel flying the American flag comes in with cargoes of cotton or sugar she can buy whatever she wants. Now, they are allowed to come in and purchase not what a fishing vessel can buy, but necessary supplies to take her on her home voyage. Every vessel is allowed to come into the harbors of Canada without reporting to the customs officials if she does not stay longer than 24 hours. At one time, such was not the case when we had light dues, harbor dues and other tolls to collect; but it is not so now. If an American fishing vessel comes in to buy supplies, she merely buys the necessaries she requires and goes away, and there is nothing more about it. Is it to be imagined that the masters of those vessels, who own them, and who have the earnings of a lifetime perhaps in one-fourth of the venture, will run the risk of losing his vessel for the purpose of doing what? Of trying to evade the law, knowing full well that behind them their own Government will not protect them in breaking the law—knowing full well that if they break the law their ship will be seized and confiscated. Still we are told that if we let those vessels come in for supplies that they should not be allowed to tranship their cargoes. When I was a younger man I used to hear lawyers giving legal opinions freely, and one day I asked a legal friend of mine why he, a lawyer, gave his opinion in that way for nothing. "My dear fellow," he said, "a lawyer's opinion is not worth anything unless he is paid for it." We are asked by what manner of means people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were all turned out and drilled and equipped with guns at every port, in every harbor, and along the shores for the purpose of shooting American fishermen. I have no doubt that the tales told by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa will go broadcast through Ontario and people who read it will say what a terrible people there are down in Nova Scotia. There were, Senator Scott said in the Senate the other day, hundreds and thousands of people ill-treated on the coast of Nova Scotia, and it was not gainsayed in the Senate. Then they take the hon. gentlemans statement in contradistinction of the treatment of Canadian fishermen in the United States, that there were no solstices of Canadian vessels in American harbors, and no harshness. It is just about two years ago that a fishing smack belonging somewhere about Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, having made a good catch of mackerel on the outside fishery ground, sailed for Portland, and opened up her hatches, and was doing a thriving business. By twelve o'clock the same day the vessel was seized and the mackerel confiscated for not reporting to the Customs. The idea that you can go into any port in the United States and evade the customs laws is absurd. All I can say is that I have gone in there in a vessel and the anchor was hardly down before the Customs officer was on board. I remember the first time I went to Boston we anchored in a wrong place, and $400 of a fine was demanded of us. We are told that that is nothing at all, but these cruel barbarians down in the Maritime Provinces who rob, shoot and destroy are the ones who are guilty of all the cruelty. Then the hon. gentleman referred to the memorial of 1870 from Prince Edward Island, which I signed, and very properly at the time. They were my opinions at the time, and are my opinions now, namely: the freest intercourse should be afforded to American fishing vessels. In 1870 Prince Edward Island was a separate province, an independent colony—at all events during certain months of the year we were a very independent colony, when there were no means of getting to or from it, and we had to deal with this matter on its merits. It is because I did that then I should refuse to do it now. All I can say is this, the experience since then up to now convinces me I was right and if I wanted to be convinced what greater influence could be used than the fact that Sir Charles Tupper and the gentlemen who were with him came to that conclusion. Now behind this matter altogether, I take it there is no person in Canada but believes that it is necessary in the interest of good Government and the reputation of our people for hospitality, that we should be on the very best terms possible with our neighbors, and if we have found a way to do that surely we should follow it. We are told that if the treaty does not pass in the United States the *modus vivendi* is there. Everyone knows that in a short period there will be a political convulsion in the United States. At the same time there will be no such convulsion here and it is impossible to carry treaties unless you are willing to meet the views of those with whom you have to arbitrate; and therefore I say that if we settle these differences in that way, even supposing that the United States do not ratify the treaty there is one thing to be said at all events, and it must not be forgotten, that west of the State of Massachusetts there is very little interest taken in the fisheries question. Last year and the year before I was in Washington and spoke on the subject to a good many public men, all of whom agreed that there were only some 600,000 people interested in this fisheries question, but they added, "nevertheless, we do not want to have our people trampled on." What do we say now? There is a door open for you; if you do not pass the treaty there is a *modus vivendi* to give you time to instruct the people and to develope a more healthy public sentiment. When such a sentiment prevails in the United States I think that they will see that there is no foundation for the charge that the people of Canada have acted in an unkindly manner towards the people of the United States. It will be seen that we have no wish to be otherwise than friendly, because we say to them, "we give you two years more to ratify the treaty;" does that look like injustice? It is the answer of the healthy public sentiment of Canada to those, who, for political purposes, have worked up this excitement in the United States. Therefore, so far as that point is concerned, this Treaty is a gain. My hon. friend says if we lose nothing by giving the Americans this treaty why have we excluded them from these concessions since 1818? Well we have not excluded them. There was a treaty for ten years, and that was extended for two years. Then we allowed them to come in under license and at last for nothing. We are told that we have given away a good deal. What have we given away? We have established an imaginary line as a fixed line of delimitation. That is one thing; there is no give away there. On the contrary we have increased our mileage and acreage of water. But suppose we have given something away?

Hon. Mr. Dever—Then you have given away something?

Hon. Mr. Howlan—Take that ground if you will: we allow those people to come inside the limit for $1 50 per ton.

Hon. Mr. Power—No, we do not.

Hon Mr. Miller—They are not allowed to come inside the three-mile limit under any condition.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—They are allowed to come in under a license to buy bait, ice, seines, etc., that is for two years.

Hon. Mr. Power—But they are not allowed to fish there

Hon. Mr. Howlan—I did not say that they are, but my hon. friend from Halifax says that they are.

Hon. Mr. Power—I never said that.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—Here is the hon. gentleman's speech which he admits he revised himself.

Hon. Mr. Power—The speech does say it.

Hon. Mr. Howland—What are they going to pay the $120 for.

Hon. Mr. Power—I do not feel that I am called upon to give the hon. gentleman information as to the methods in which the American's fish; but I presume that an American schooner would go into North Bay, for instance, and with her purse seines catch 600 barrels of fish, and then send them to the United States market from which our fishermen are excluded unless they pay duty.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—What did the hon. gentleman mean by the remarks which I find in his published speech and which I quoted a few minutes ago? Now is the right of fishing inside the three-mile line what they pay $120 for? Then we have fault found with the clause with regard to the mode of treating forfeiture in case of breaking the law, and we have listened to a good many statements about marine law in connection with that. It only shows that there is no basis for argument. If a vessel breaks the law she is to be tried. The course of procedure is pointed out here, and all this thing is done in a spirit of friendship and fair play, showing the wish and desire of the people of Canada to have the very best understanding that they can come to under the circumstances. I do not wish to weary the House any longer. The very views which have been placed before us here for the last two or three days with reference to the treaty have been taken up in this paper. The *Herald* takes them up item by item and says there is no ground for them. It says in the face of the facts made by England if the fishermen now take the law in their own hands and break the laws they must submit to the consequences; neither the public sentiment nor the Government of the people of the United States shall be exerted on their behalf because Canada has shown a friendly spirit. When the question has come to be decided before a tribunal it has been found that the statements that appeared in the press had no foundation in fact. In that respect at all events we have put the question beyond a doubt. The fisheries question has always been a source of annoyance, and to think that after this arrangement has been made that American vessels will come in and break the laws is an assumption which is not warranted. It is derogatory to the ability of those who framed the treaty. In fact no intelligent man can come to the conclusion that the treaty is so loosely worded that it is susceptible of any such interpretation. So far as I am concerned I am glad to see this settlement and that we have got rid of these annoying questions between both countries.

Hon. Mr. Dever—No.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—My hon. friend does not want to have a settlement. He seems to be dissatisfied unless there is to be a row over it. I say it will be satisfactory to all who are interested in this matter, and I have no doubt that out of this friendly settlement will spring a better feeling between the people of the United States and ourselves, and that for many years to come no blue books will be published containing this angry correspondence which has been passing for some years between the two Governments. It is a consolation to our Government to know that this treaty meets with the approval, at all events, of the ablest writers in the United States and also of the people of Canada.

P. E. Island Railway.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

RETURN TICKETS, at one first-class fare, will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway, on Wednesday and Thursday, 23rd and 24th May, inst., good to return on the 24th and 25th inst.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, } may23
May 16, 1888. } 1i

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Telegraphic News.

HALIFAX, May 17.—Prosper, the young man condemned for the murder of Doyle, is to have his case heard by the Judges on July 10th. This will be an argument on the sufficiency of the testimony of Dr. McKay, and the effect on the minds of the jurors of Rev. W. C. Brown's sermon, which they heard.

HALIFAX, May 17.—The Halifax Branch of the Imperial Federation League have forwarded a memorial to Lord Lansdowne to take steps to invite delegates of the Governments of Newfoundland, Australia, the British West India Islands and British South Africa to meet delegates of the Government of Canada to join in constituting a conference to devise measures for the developement of reciprocal trade between the several colonies under their rule, and to discuss such other proposals as may be made which will tend to consolidate the common interests of the Empire. The memorial is signed by Sir Adams Archibald, Archbishop O'Brien, Chief Justice McDonald, ex-Mayor Mackintosh, W. C. Silver, President of the Chamber of Commerce, M. B. Daly, ex-M. P., B. W. Chipman, J. F. Stairs, ex-M. P., John Doull, Adam Burns and others.

HALIFAX, May 17.—Advices from St George's Bay, N. F., say French warships prohibit Newfoundlanders from catching any herring at that place, until all the French fishing fleet are supplied with bait.

DUBLIN, May 17.—The Exchequer Court has dismissed the appeal of Father McFadden, of Gweedore, against doubling his sentence on appeal. The court held that the County Court has power to increase a sentence.

PARIS, May 18.—The senate, by 193 to 87, rejected a motion supported by the premier against exemption from military service of students in religious colleges and members of liberal professions. The principle of exemption was finally adopted without division.

COPENHAGEN, May 18.—The International Exhibition was opened here to-day by the King. All the members of the royal family were present. The buildings of the city were decorated with flags. American and German men-of-war were in the harbor and fired salutes.

BERLIN, May 18.—The Emperor remained in the park from 5 till 7.30 today, resting in a tent, and driving in a pony carriage. This evening a consultation of doctors was held in the tent. The emperor walked up the steps of the schloss, supporting himself by the balustrade. He was able to visit the chapel. If the improvement continues he will go to Potsdam after Prince Henry's wedding, and to Hamburg early in July.

DUBLIN, May 18.—A bailiff named Sweeney, while escorting the drunken son of Landlord Lloyd home at Templemore, county Tipperary, fired upon a laborer named Thompson, and wounded him in the hip. Another workman named Kennedy interfered, Sweeney shot him also, the bullet entering his heart. Both shots were fired at Lloyd's order. The police pursued and arrested Sweeney. With difficulty they prevented the people from lynching him.

NORTH SYDNEY, May 19.—A very serious accident occurred this afternoon at the works of the old Sydney coal mines. As two men were coming out of the pit, one of the cages with empty tubs was descending the shaft, and by some means unknown at present, these men were caught in the cage. Neil McKinnon was killed, and Judson McLellan was badly cut and bruised, but it is thought he will recover.

LONDON, May 20.—The *Post's* correspondent at Rome says the Irish bishops in their collective letter to the pope thank his holiness for his rescript and for his distinction between national and religious questions.

ST. JOHN, N B., May 20.—On Thursday last, five lumbermen were crossing the Aroostook River, in a boat, when the boat capsized, and three of them, named Phinney, McQuade and Cole, were drowned. The men belonged near Fredericton.

DUBLIN, May 20.—Six thousand persons assembled at Phœnix Park to-day, to take action on resolutions adopted by the Irish Catholic members of parliament in reference to the recent papal rescript. No priests were present. Lord Mayor Sexton presided. John Dillon, William O'Brien, and other Parnellites made speeches. The manifesto of the Irish members was endorsed by acclamation. The crowd dispersed in an orderly way.

DETROIT, May 20.—A syndicate has been formed to tunnel the Detroit River here, known as the Michigan and Canada Tunnel Company, and represents more than $100,000,000 of capital. It was legally formed in Canada and will be properly qualified for transacting business under the Michigan laws at once. The syndicate is composed of D Mills and George Bliss of New York, Mr. Ludlow of the Bank of California, and several officials of the Michigan Central Railway.

BIRTHS.

At Mink River Road, on the 13th inst., the wife of Philip Farrell of a son.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday, the 20th inst., James Baron McKenna, of H. M. Customs, in the 68th year of his age.

At Roseneath Mills, on the 16th instant, Lemuel Gordon, second son of Dugald and Hannah Matilda Munn.

On the 13th inst., at Souris Line Road, Ronald McLean, in the 63rd year of his age, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss. Deceased was an honest, industrious man, and was much liked by all who knew him for the guilelessness of his character and the integrity of his life. May his soul rest in peace.

At Bells Bay, on the the 17th inst., after a brief illness of pneumonia, Lemuel Chalmon, Harbor Master, aged forty-three years, leaving a sorrowing widow and five children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and parent. Deceased was of a kind and genial disposition, and possessed many good qualities of both head and heart. Upright in his dealings, an obliging neighbor, attentive to the sick and infirm, his loss in the community will be severely felt. May his soul rest in peace.

At Sea Cow Pond, on Friday, the 11th inst., Susan Harper, beloved wife of Augustine Hackett, in the 27th year of her age, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss. Deceased was of a kind and amiable disposition, and was much beloved by all who knew her. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the neighborhood, showing the esteem in which deceased was held. May she rest in peace.

At Newport, Lot 34, May 12th, Peter M., youngest and well-beloved son of Michael and Margaret Jane Sigsworth, aged 3 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Ashton, on the 21st., Charlotte Ann, dearly beloved daughter of James H. and Mary Ada Russel, aged four years and six days.

In Somerville, Mass, on the 12th of April, Lisle Genevieve Rochefort, aged one year three months and twelve days, beloved daughter of Alfred E. and Lisle A. Glover.

At Kinross, on the 8th of April, John James, son of Patrick J. and Amanda Murphy, aged 9 months and 8 days.

At Bay View, on the 13th of November 1887, Preston Ramsay, son of D. M. and Nellie Simpson, aged 3 months and 22 days.

At Cornwall, on Sunday, the 13th inst., Mary Elizabeth, dearly beloved child of Joseph and Mary Jane Lonergan, aged seven months.

At her uncle's residence, Pownal Street, Charlottetown, on the 17th inst., Ellie Lee, aged 16 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At Malden, Mass., on the 13th inst., after three days' illness, of congestion of the brain, James, son of John Walsh of Morell, aged 21 years and 6 months. May his soul rest in peace.

At Key West, Florida, on the 2nd of April, James, son of Edward and Ellen Blackburn, of this city, aged 31 years.

At Bacher's Road, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., after three days' illness, James McLaughlin, aged 69 years. Deceased was born in Cookstown, county Fermanagh, Ireland, and emigrated to this Island in the year 1826. May his soul rest in peace.

At Pleasant West, on Saturday, the 19th inst., Ronald Macdonald, in the 42nd year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Markets.

BOSTON PRICES.

Potatoes—Rose, 65c; Hebrons, 75c to 80c; white stock, 55c to 65c; Burbank, per brl., $2; Prolific, per brl., $1.90; P. E. Island Chenangoes, per bushel, 70c. to 75c; Scotch Champion, 50c.; German, per bushel, 50c.

There has been little change in the general condition of the market during the past week. Eastern stock has been working out slowly and as a rule at low prices. Receipts by the northern roads continue very light. P. E. Island Chenangoes are beginning to arrive more freely, and as they are generally good, they meet with quite a ready sale at 70c. to 75c. The delisland for Scotch and German potatoes is falling off, and most lots have to be urged off at easy prices.

Oats—No. 1 white, per bushel, 47c to 48c; No. 2 white, per bushel, 46c to 47c; No. 1 mixed, per bushel, 44c; No. 2 mixed, per bushel, 43c.

Eggs—Eastern extras, 14c to 15c; P. E. Island firsts, 14c; duck eggs, per dozen, 20c.

The first direct steamer from P. E. Island has arrived with 4,600 cases which are offering at 14c., but the quality is rather ordinary and they are meeting with a slow sale.

Fish—Herring, pickled, Labrador, per brl, $4; bay shore, split, $3; round shore, $3; cod, dry, shores, large, $4; cod, dry, shores, medium, $3.25.

ST. JOHN PRICES.

Fish—Codfish, per quintal, large, dry, $4 to $4.25; Codfish, per quintal, medium, dry, $3.75 to $4; herring, bay, split, per brl., $2.75 to $3.

Oats—Feeding, 42c to 45c.
Potatoes, per brl., $1.75 to $2.50.
Eggs per doz., fresh, 15c to 16c.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Potatoes—McIntyres, per bushel, 55c to 60c; Hebrons, 60c to 65c.

Oats—P. E. I., per bushel, 46c to 50c.

Fish—Herring, round shore, No. 1, $3.25 to $3.40; dry cod, per quintal, large, shore, from store, $5 to $5.20; small, shore, prime, $4.75 to $5.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.06 to $0.07
Beef (small) per lb	0.07 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to 0.08
Pork (small)	0.06 to 0.08
Pork (carcass)	0.5½ to 0.06
Ham, per lb	0.13 to 0.14
Fowls, per pair	0.35 to 0.40
Butter (fresh)	0.20 to 0.21
Butter (tub)	0.18 to 0.20
Oats (black) per bushel	0.32 to 0.34
Eggs

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE Quebec Legislature opened for the despatch of business on the 15th inst.

A NEW post-office is soon to be opened at Rollo Bay East. Mr. Lawrence Peters is to be the postmaster.

Don't forget the Tea Party at Peake's Station on July 10th, in aid of St. Theresa's Church, Baldwin's Station.

"ANGLICAN'S" letter received. We have no desire of having the question on which he writes discussed in our columns.

REMEMBER the sale of the Farm, Stock and Implements, which takes place at Grand Tracadie on Monday, the 28th inst. Read the ad. in another column.

WE would call the special attention of all desirous of having any commission business transacted in Boston, to the advertisement of George Bond & Co., which will be found in another column.

THE steamer *Miramichi*, Capt. Baquet, arrived here from Quebec *via* Summerside on Sunday, the 20th inst., with a general cargo. She sailed, on her return, about noon on Monday, the 21st, with a cargo of about 1,500 barrels pork.

ONE of the grandest events of the season will be the Tea Party at Head St. Peter's Bay, which takes place about the 20th of July. St. Peter's is famed for the success of its Tea Parties, and this year's promises to eclipse all former ones.

THE body of James Walsh, whose death, as announced in our obituary column, took place at Malden, Mass., arrived on the steamer on Wednesday last, and was forwarded to Morell for interment. An aunt and sister of the deceased accompanied the remains.

A MAN named O'Brien was, last week, arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the premises of Mr. J. H. Cummiskey, Fort Augustus. He was examined before William Heard, Esq., J. P., of this city, and remanded to jail for eight days to await further evidence.

A FEW days ago a three-year-old boy came to his death, in Cincinnati, under most extraordinary circumstances. He stood on tiptoe and put his mouth to a hydrant, in order to suck water therefrom. He was held in this position by suction, and about an hour later was found dead.

ON Wednesday last, Mr. Justice Peters made the final order in the affairs of the old Bank of P. E. Island. The banking company was dissolved, and the amount in the hands of the liquidators—$180—is to be paid into the Bank of Nova Scotia, there to remain for three years, bearing interest. At the expiration of that period it is to be handed over to the Receiver General of Canada.

J. D. REID has a line of men's suits manufactured by Messrs. Doull & Miller, of Halifax, from an elegant pattern of all-wool West of England tweed, equal in all respects to custom-made, and at less: $5 cheaper. He has also a large stock of the cheap (*make-believe-bankrupt*) grades for men and boys, and does not intend to take any back seat in the race for *low prices*. Tryon Woolen Mills Depot, Cameron Block.

THE funeral of Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, took place on Wednesday last, and was very largely attended. About one hundred and fifty Priests and Bishops were in attendance, among them being His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec; the Archbishops of Montreal and Ottawa, and the Bishops of Buffalo, N. Y., and Trenton, N. J. The Requiem Mass was sung by Cardinal Taschereau, and the Sermon was preached by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo.

QUITE a ripple of excitement was caused in London, a few days ago, by the declaration made at a banquet by General Wolseley, that the British Empire was in a very poor state of defence. Lord Salisbury, in his place in the House of Lords, severely criticised the conduct of Wolseley in making statements of this kind outside of Parliament, and without the consent of the ministry. The result has been, however, that a vote of nearly three million pounds has been obtained for the purpose of improving the military condition of the Empire.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for June, is in keeping with the bright and blooming month in which it is published. An Irish Commonwealth is the leading article, showing the great progress of the Celtic Race in Connecticut. The third part of the Retrospect of Frederick Lucas. The Glories of Ireland is set forth by Rev. W. P. Treacy. The great lecture of Rt. Rev. Bishop Ireland on "The Saloon," is given entire, and should be read by all. A great variety of other matter on various subjects, both in prose and poetry. Price $2; single copies 20 cents. Address, Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass.

THE steamer *Worcester* arrived from Boston on Friday afternoon, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mrs. Jean Young, Miss Annie Young, Albert Young, Mr. Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, Miss Sarah Macdonald, Martha F. Campbell, Wm. Bateman, N. S. McRae, Captain Trainor, M. Sullivan, D. McKenzie, Mrs. E. J. Shemelia. She sailed again on her return on Saturday morning, with a cargo of potatoes, oats, etc., and the following passengers: V. Daniel, Misses O'Hanley (two), B. Longford, Ethel Doyle, Katie Elworth, N. Macdonald, Mary McKinnon, John McDougall, E. McQuarrie, Miss Campbell, Miss K. Campbell, Miss Dorsey, Miss Murphy, Mrs. McLean, James Callaghan and Wm. Powers.

IN our obituary columns, to-day, we chronicle the death of Mr. Ronald Macdonald (Garabelia), the youngest brother of the late lamented Father Dan, who was widely known and universally loved and respected. Those who visited him always received a true Highland welcome. During the greater period of his life he was connected with St. Andrew's choir, of which he was leader, for over thirty years. The funeral, which was unusually large, took place on Monday. Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Macdonald, and after Mass Rev. J. C. Macdonald, rector of St. Dunstan's college, pronounced the absolution. Among the clergymen present were Revs. Allan Macdonald, J. A. Macdonald and J. C. McLean, who assisted the choir. To his family and friends we tender our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Local and Special News.

Save your money. You will do so by buying your Boots and Shoes at J. B. Macdonald's.

The Presbyterian clergymen of Toronto speak highly of the late Archbishop Lynch.

The rush last week was for our bargains in Dress Goods, Flannels, and Fur Goods of all kinds; we have added Cloths, Jackets, Dolmans and Carpets to our big Bargin List. If you do not know what that means ask your neighbor and you will find it means prices that please you every time. Call and see for yourself, at Beer Bros.

Edgar Mortara, a young priest of the Catholic Church in Madrid, Spain, speaks and writes twenty-two languages correctly. He is of Jewish origin.

An immense stock of New Goods now opening at Beer Bros. Prices are the lowest yet offered. Call and secure New Goods, Good Goods, and the best value offering in Charlottetown.—2i

Russia has invited the other nations to send twelve delegates each to attend the military manœuvres in August.

Universally acknowledged, that the best and cheapest Boots are to be had at J. B. Macdonald's Boot Store.

The population of the city of Quebec is about 58,000 Catholics and 6,000 of other religious denominations, and shows an increase over last year of about 1,500.

Beer Bros. defy competition in Carpets and Oil Cloths. Just call and see the goods and prices. nov 23,1f

Sir Leonard Tilley, the present Governor of New Brunswick, has completed a handsome residence in St. John, N. B.

Heavy Shawls 70 cents to $1.00; Heavy All-wool double-width Cloth for 50 cents; All-wool Tweed for 38 cents; Dress Goods at any price, and 2000 more bargains at Beer Bros. nov 20, tf

The British squadron in the Mediterranean is reinforced by two more iron clads.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, cheap, at Stanley Bros., Brown's Block.

A great statue of Robert Burns was recently unveiled in Albany, N. Y.

You can get the best value in Dry Goods, at Stanley Bros.

The Prince of Wales will open the Glasgow International Exposition.

Dry Goods selling very cheap, at Stanley Bros.

Prince Henry, of Hesse, and Princess Irene, are to be married at an early day.

The finest stock of Boots and Shoes ever shown in Charlottetown, at prices the lowest ever asked for first-class goods, at the Dominion Boot & Shoe Store, J. B. Macdonald, proprietor.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

J. B. Macdonald is offering great bargains in Readymade Clothing. A lot of Bankrupt Stock selling off very cheap.

The United States and Brazil have exchanged congratulations on the abolition of slavery.

A GOOD COUNTENANCE.—Boils, Pimples, Blotches and Skin Humors disfigure the countenance. Purify the Blood by using Burdock Blood Bitters to remove the impure matter which loads it, and the result will be a clear skin, good complexion and perfect health.

"What are pauses?" asked the teacher of a primary class. "Things that grow on cats," piped the small boy at the foot.

FOUR YEARS OF SUFFERING.—Mrs. Torrance McNish, of Smith's Falls, Ont., after four years of intense suffering with Scrofula, from which her head became bald, was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, after the best medical aid had failed.

"Yes," said the school-girl who had risen from the lowest to the highest position in her class, "I shall have a horse-shoe for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot."

THE COLD DIP.—During the recent cold weather here I had three fingers frozen. We had some of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in the house and I tried it with good results. Wm. Mackiain, Montreal, P. Q.

There is something peculiar about gravity—in the earth it attracts, while in man it repels.

SORE SPEAKS FROM EXPERIENCE.—Miss Edith Fox, of Amherstburg, Ont., had a severe case of quinsy. She writes: "I tried the doctor's medicine, but got no relief. I was told to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. After taking two doses I got relief, and when I had taken three parts of the bottle, I was completely cured."

J. B. Macdonald is showing a fine range of Dress Material in all the Newest Fabrics, Prints, Sateens, Serpuckers, Cashmeres, Merinos. Special Line Mourning Goods. Give him a call.

The single eye-glass is worn by the dude. The theory is that he can see more with one eye than he can comprehend.

A CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—There have been many remarkable cures of deafness made by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great household remedy for all Pain, Inflammation and Soreness. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Sore Throat and Croup, and is useful internally and externally for all pains and injuries.

"Can some little boy tell me what animals lie in wait for their food?" said the teacher, and little Johnny Binks piped out: "Please teacher, the coal dealers."

A LUCKY ESCAPE.—Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, of Beamsville, Ont., had what was thought to be a cancer on her nose, and was about to submit to a cancer doctor's operation when she tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which effected a radical cure. This medicine cures all blood diseases.

After the sweets of married life depart the family jars remain.

We give good satisfaction in Millinery. Give us a trial. James Paton & Co., Market Square.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.
GENTS,—Having used MINARD'S LINIMENT for several years in my stable, I attest to its being the best thing I know of for horse flesh. In the family, we have used it for every purpose that a liniment is adapted for, it being recommended to us by the late Dr. J. L. R. Webster. Personally I find it the best player of neuralgic pain I have ever used.
B. TITUS,
Proprietor Yarmouth Livery Stable.

Don't buy your Millinery before looking at James Paton & Co., Market Square.

The King of Spain has learned to walk. It may be useful later in life when his patriots compel him to walk for their pleasure rather than his own amusement.

ELOPED WITH HIS NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.—Philip Swan has eloped with his neighbor's cook. He was so delighted with the bread, biscuits and cake she made with Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder that he fell desperately in love with her. He has promised however to return to his wife if she will use the same which she will now do as it is the only reliable.

One of the most precious possessions of life—health—has least care for its preservation, because it is not prized sufficiently until lost.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

The Sultan of Turkey has ratified the Suez canal convention.

If sick head ache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Le Temps of Paris says the French have no thought of war with England.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart and Belladonna Rheumatic Plasters.

Skylights—Cometa.

Millinery, Millinery, Millinery. No one can beat James Paton & Co. for Millinery

If the sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. E. V. Mott, Brentwood, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthisis, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases. It is very palatable. Put up in 50c. and $1 size.

The Herald is kept on file in the office of the New York Printing & Advertizing Co. Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York.

ASTHMA REMEDY

ASTHMA is positively robbed of its terrors by C. McKinnon's Asthma Remedy, discovered and manufactured by a sufferer. Sold in 25c. 50c. and $1.00 packages. Ask your Druggist for it, or send price by mail to W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown, Wholesale Agent.
May 16, 1888—1y

Boots & Shoes

10,000 PAIRS
Men's, Women's and Childrens'
Boots & Shoes,
The Largest, Cheapest and Best Quality ever shown in Charlottetown.
You will save from
10 TO 15 PER CENT.
By buying your Boots at the
Dominion Boot & Shoe Store
J. B. MACDONALD,
Proprietor.
Ch'town, May 23, 1888.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Notice.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 22nd inst. and continuing until Summer Time Table takes effect, the Special Passenger and Mail Train now running between Charlottetown and Summerside, in connection with Steamer to and from Point du Chene, will run through to Tignish and return on Tuesdays and Fridays.
J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 21st, 1888. } may 23 1i

AUCTION SALE.

A NEW DWELLING HOUSE
—AND—
Twelve Building Lots.

I AM instructed to sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, inst., on the premises, that newly-built COTTAGE fronting on Douglass St., close by Upper Queen St.
Also, twelve BUILDING LOTS fronting on Upper Queen and Douglass Streets. Those centrally situated Lots will be sold without reserve.
See plan and terms at my office.
A. McNEILL,
May 23, 1888—1i Auctioneer.

Geo. Bond & Co.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
3 Long Street, Boston,
Receivers of Potatoes, Eggs, Fish, Canned Goods, &c.
PROMPT RETURNS, ☞ Write us.
May 23, 1888—6m

BOOTS AND SHOES

MY STOCK
Is now complete and open for inspection.
LADIES' & GENTS'
Fine Goods!
A SPECIALTY.
Boreham's Old Stand
North Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.
R. K. JOST.
May 23, 1888.

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. The true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a Cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.
Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's
Montreal, P. Q.

Grand Lottery.

A Farm for Twenty-five Cents.

A FREEHOLD FARM of Seventy Acres, situated on the road leading from St. Peter's to Cardigan Bridge, about four miles from the first-mentioned place, will be disposed of

BY LOTTERY

for the benefit of the NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH at Head St. Peter's Bay. Drawing to take place on the day of the Tea Party, about the 20th of July next.

This Farm has a frontage of Thirty Chains on the Cardigan Road; and about one half of it is clear and under cultivation.

Tickets Twenty-five cents each.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned,
A. LEWIS, Sec'y.
Head St. Peter's Bay, May 9, 1888—1i

Valuable Household Furniture
BY AUCTION.

I HAVE received instructions from Mrs. Grey, to sell by Auction at her Residence, Inkerman House, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 6th and 7th June, commencing at 11 o'clock, all her Household Furniture, comprising: Drawing Room and Bedroom Suits, Carpets, Rugs, Bedding, Pictures, Mirrors, Dinner and Tea Sets, Glassware &c. &c.
Catalogues will appear in due time.
G. M. HARRIS,
May 16—3i Auctioneer.

FOR SALE!

THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS CHOICE POTATOES, to be delivered at Hickey's Wharf at shortest notice. Apply to the undersigned.
JAMES. P. DUFFY.
May 16, 1888—2i

1888.

Boston Direct

—BY THE—
Boston, Halifax & P. E. Island Steamship Line.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE WITHOUT CHANGE.

Charlottetown to Boston.

THE staunch and Commodious Steamships CARROLL and WORCESTER, having been thoroughly refurnished and put into first class condition in every particular, will, during the season of 1888, run as follows, commencing with

THE CARROLL, ON SATURDAY, 5th MAY.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon; and Charlottetown for Boston every THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

Excellent Passenger Accomodation! Low Rates!

FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished cabin, $6.50; Stateroom Berth, $8.50.

Lowest rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.
CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.
HARRISON LORING,
Managing Director and Treasurer,
Lewis Wharf, Boston.
Ch'town, May 9, 1888

The Thoroughbred Clydesdale Stallion

HEPBURN CLYDE

CANADIAN STUD BOOK No. 758, American Clydesdale Stud Book, No. 1281, will stand for the season in the following places:—

Monday, May 7th—He will leave the owner's stables for Montague Bridge, remaining over night.
Tuesday, 8th—Will proceed to Cardigan Bridge, remaining over night.
Wednesday, 9th—By St. Peter's Road, at near Chas. Hayden's, for noon; thence to St. Peter's Bay, where he will remain till Friday morning (11th).
Friday, 11th—By Fortune Road to Webster's Mills, remaining over night.
Saturday, 12th—By Fortune Road to Dingwells.
Monday, 14th—To Dundas.
Tuesday, 15th—To Cardigan Bridge.
Wednesday, 16th—To Montague Bridge.

The above route will be continued every two weeks, health and weather permitting.

PEDIGREE—Sire, Glenliffer, Canadian Stud Book, No. 205; American, 1017; G. B. & I., 1447. Grand Sire, Clansman, G. B. & I., 1510. Dam of Sire by Johnny Cope, G. B. & I., 416. Dam, Dolly Hepburn, Canadian, 578; American, 1283. Sire of Dam, Glancer, Canadian, 197; American, 51; G. B. & I., 1477. Grand Sire, Annandale, Canadian, 5-3; American, 8. G. G. Sire, Lonsdon Tam, 127; American, 18; C. B. & I., 1462. G. G. G. Sire, Grey Clyde, Canadian, 170; American, 78.

"Hepburn Clyde" is 5 years of age, is a beautiful bright bay color, is possessed of superior bone and action, plenty of style, good temper, and is an excellent specimen of a Clydesdale Stallion. Being free from all hereditary blemishes, and sound, of excellent symmetry, and of pure-bred stock of great fame, he must certainly be well qualified to be a good stock-getter.

"Hepburn Clyde" was shown at Whitby, Ont., in the Fall of 1884, and gained the first prize, competing against twelve colts in his class, one of which carried off the first prize at the Exhibition held at Montreal the same fall. He gained the first prize at the Peterboro, Ont., Show in the spring of 1886, also the first prize at the Peterboro Spring Show, 1887, and first prize at Central Exhibition, Peterboro, in the fall of 1887. His Sire, Glenliffer, was a great show horse, and won everything in the fall of 1885, including first for aged stallion, diploma for the best draught stallion, and gold medal for the best stallion of any breed at Toronto Industrial. He was taken to the United States in 1881, where he took a great many prizes, including first and sweepstakes, at the Minnesota State Fair where he was sold for $3,500.

TERMS: $10 for season, payable 1st December, 1888.

All mares served at their owner's risk.
{ J. A. ANNEAR, Lower Montague.
{ JAS. L. McMILLAN, V. S., Owners.
April 25—tf.

Encourage Home Institutions, and keep the money in the Country.

GEORGE CARTER & CO.,
THE SEEDSMEN
Of Charlottetown, invite Farmers and Gardeners from every part of the Island, who may be visiting the city, to call and inspect their Stock of Flower, Field and Garden

SEEDS.

Not only the Largest Stock, but also the Best Strains and Finest Qualities are here kept. The Stock includes "Everything for the Farm and Garden"—Seed Wheat, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Vetches, Fodder Corn, Hastard's Improved Turnip (guaranteed true), Carter's Prize Winner Turnip, Carter's Mammoth Prize Mangel, Danver's Carrots, and nearly Three Hundred varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Seeds sent by mail, postage paid, or delivered free of charge on board cars or steamers. *Carter's Illustrated Catalogue* for 1888, the finest published in the Maritime Provinces, mailed free. It explains everything. Send for it. Name and address on Postal Card will do.

GEORGE CARTER & CO.,
SEEDSMEN.
Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.
(April 18, 1888—1y.)

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned Executors of the last Will and Testament of Michael Sharkey, of Lot 53, Farmer, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate of the said Michael Sharkey, to make immediate payment of their respective debts to them at the office of David Lewis, at Cardigan Bridge, and all persons having accounts or claims against the said Michael Sharkey or his Estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned at the said office within Twelve Months from date.
Dated at Cardigan Bridge this First day of May, 1888.
JOHN SHARKEY, } Executors.
DAVID LEWIS,
May 9, 1888—3m

Brilliant Success

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
—AT—
James Paton & Co's,
MARKET SQUARE.

New Suits,
Men's Underclothing,
Men's Hats,
Trunks, very cheap.
Valises, all prices.

Try Us Before Buying Elsewhere.

JAMES PATON & CO.
Market Square.
Charlottetown, May 23, 1888.

J. B. MACDONALD

NEW STOCK
NOW OPEN.

New Dress Goods,
New Millinery,
New Hats,
New Flowers,
New Ribbons,
New Feathers,
New Gloves,

EVERYTHING
New & Cheap.

J. B. MacDONALD.

Bankrupt Stock.
READY-MADE CLOTHING

Just Opened:

$3,000 Worth for Men, Boys & Children, bought at Bankrupt Sale in Montreal at a Great Sacrifice, and will be Sold Off

VERY CHEAP.

Don't buy until you see this Stock.

J. B. MacDONALD.

Charlottetown, May 23, 1888.

An Interesting Column
FOR LADIES.

WE have decided to give this space to a short review of the leading new Fashions, and have no doubt that the Ladies will find it both interesting and useful. For this summer small Bonnets and large Hats are undoubtedly leading styles in Headwear, and Ladies will find the "Hollynow," "Fairmont" and "La Tosca" both becoming and new. The variety of Ribbons is unprecedented, the newest things being Watered and Tape Edges. Flowers are used in great abundance, and may be considered *the* leading Trimming of the season. Poppies, Roses, Green Leaves, &c., are favorite designs. Aigrettes set in the midst of bows is noticeable in trimmings, and Quill Feathers thrust through the bows are *de riquer*. All sorts of Laces are used, many of the patterns being very pretty and effective. Indeed, never before was seen a greater or more pleasing variety in Millinery Goods, and BEER BROS., the largest Importers on the Island of these Goods, are showing an immense stock of pretty Novelties for Ladies and Children. Lace Hoods, and Lace and Satin Bonnets are the prettiest things for Infants. As a rule, new Mantles are heavily trimmed with Jet, Lace and Beadwork of all kinds. In Dress Material the variety is both large and pleasing, the prettiest thing in Trimming being the new Watered Silks. Waist-coats are in high favor for both simple and dressy costumes. Many new styles are shown in Children's Dresses—Smocking being the favorite trimming.

In addition to all the above, many new styles are shown in Parasols, Gloves—some of which have double finger tips—Hosiery, Print Cottons, Zephyrs—which are very serviceable—Jerseys—the Blouse being a favorite—and in fact in every department at BEER BROS. you will find Novelties of a most pleasing character, and everything marked at fair prices.

BEER BROS.
Charlottetown, May 23, 1888.

Frederick C. Howe & Brother,
BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Canned Goods and Dried Fruits,
34 BROAD STREET,
BOSTON, - - - MASS.
Cash Advances on Consignments.
May 2, 1888—3m

Pure, Reliable
NO { AMMONIA, ALUM, LIME,
But purest and best materials used in manufacture of
Woodill's German Baking Powder,
April 25, 1888—3m

The First-class Carriage Stallion
PARNELL
WILL serve a limited number of Mares at the Owner's stables at Millcove, Lot 35.
"Parnell" is three years old on the 1st of June, of a beautiful brown color, stands 16 hands high, of good style and action, and took second prize at the Provincial Exhibition last Fall.
"Parnell" is sired by Old Absalom, Dam by Sambo, Grand Dam by Old Saladin.
WILLIAM McGRATH,
Owner.

P. J. FORAN, Custom Tailor,
—HAS A—
Complete Stock of Cloth,
And is determined to do the TRADE OF THIS CITY.

The means he is going to take to do it is to let nothing out of the Tailoring Department only what will please everybody, and have the prices SO LOW that the public will be astonished.

Ladies' Tailoring
Done in the Latest New York Style.

P. J. FORAN,
Queen Street, Owen Connolly's Old Stand.
Charlottetown, May 16, 1888—tf

LEFT AGAIN.

THE man who pretends to sell Clothing at L. E. Prowse's prices gets left every time.

BANKRUPT CLOTHING.

Twelve Thousand Dollars Worth of Clothing to be sold at prices never heard tell of before.

Gentlemen, this may be the best chance you will ever have of buying good clothing cheap.

Men's Suits from 3.50 up.
BOYS' and YOUTHS',
ALL PRICES.
Be sure you see them.
L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the Great Big Hat, 144, Queen Street.
Charlottetown, May 16, 1888.

J. D. REID,
SUCCESSOR TO REID BROS.

ENGLISH Waterproof Tweed Coats, $6.00; Ladies' Jersey Lisle Gloves (Silk Embroidered backs), 16 cts.; French 4 button Kid Gloves, 75 cts.; Silk Sunshades, Cotton Sunshades, 35 cts.; Boys' and Girls' Straw Hats, 15 cts. up; 30 dozen Men's Felt Hats, 45 cts. up, in gray, brown and black; Men's Linen Hats, 25 cts.; Men's and Youths' Straw Hats, 9 cts. to 65 cts.; Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, 10 cts. up; Silk Handkerchiefs, 20 cts.; Corsets, 30 cts.; Children's Tweed Suits, $1.55; a large stock Men's and Youths' Suits, just from the manufacturer, made expressly for me. (I don't deal in Second hand Clothing.) Genuine English Blue Serge Suits made to order by one of the best cutters in the city for $11; Regatta Shirts, White Shirts, Cotton Linders, 30 cts.; Satchels, Valises and Trunks in great variety, 30 doz. Towels.

J. D. REID.
Tryon Woolen Mills Depot, Cameron Block.
May 16, 1888—3m

NEW GOODS!
New Goods.
PERKINS & STERNS.

Novelties in Dress Goods, Tasteful Millinery. Every department filled with the

CHOICEST GOODS.

In Dress Goods, Silks, Prints and general Dry Goods, we make every effort to lead in prices as well as variety.

Our Millinery, Hats, Bonnets, and Millinery Materials will be found second to none in the city. Prices down low.

In Carpets and all House Furnishings we are showing a splendid variety of the

Newest & Cheapest Goods
ON P. E. ISLAND.
For Standard Goods at Lowest Prices, come to us.
PERKINS & STERNS.
May 9, 1888.

STANLEY BROS.

WHITE COTTONS,	DRESS GOODS.
PRINT COTTONS,	CASHMERES,
GREY COTTONS,	MERINOES,
PILLOW COTTONS,	PLUSHES, SILKS,
SHEETING COTTONS,	BROCADES,
SHIRTING COTTONS,	GLOVES, CORSETS,
TABLE LINENS,	HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES
TOWELS, TOWELLING,	COLLARS AND CUFFS,

And a well assorted Stock of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
VERY CHEAP.
At STANLEY BROTHERS,
BROWN'S BLOCK.
March 7, 1888.

Methuselah to Mrs. Methuselah.

Oh, dost thou remember our youthful hours,
When I was your humble beau;
When we laughed and sighed in the daisy bowers,
Eight hundred years ago?

When the brightest of futures before us lay
Our hopeful, delicious track;
When I was a dude, not a bit blase,
Some trifling centuries back?

Canst thou now recall the fond days of yore,
Our travels o'er land and sea,
When I was one hundred and fifty four,
and you were just ninety-three?

Canst thou summon up in thy mind
The charms of our love divine,
When you were two hundred and seventy-two,
And I was three hundred and nine?

Ah! then how our love did supremely thrive
How we dwelt in mutual heaven,
When you were three hundred and five
And I was four hundred and seven?

And can you recall in your present state,
For old age makes memory sad,
When I was eight hundred and eighty-eight
The first spat we ever had?

And how on my back you broke the sticks,
A job that was neatly done,
In the year of your life eight hundred and six,
And of mine nine hundred and one?

But we are nearing one thousand, my dear,
We no longer are fresh and strong,
Old age is beginning to tell, I fear,
And we cannot linger long.

All those happy days are forever past,
The happiest bards have sung,
And I see death coming with mind aghast,
For 'tis sad to die so young!

—*Fort Valley Enterprise.*

RIVALS BY FATE.

London Lamp.

CHAPTER X.—[CONTINUED.]

Something, she knew not what, made the tears rise to the mother's eyes. She turned abrubtly away, half angry with herself for this unusual emotion.

Diane went to Reuben, and they stood together watching the last drops of the thunder-shower. They watched in silence the rays of the sun as they bravely tried to pierce the gloom, and succeeded in sending some pale, faint gleams to brighten the newly-washed world.

'The performance is just at an end,' observed the woman with a sigh. 'Some of the company will be here directly to find shelter from the rain.'

'The life you lead must be very delightful!' remarked Diane. 'You can go where you like; you need never stay long at one place; and you must see many things and people.'

'That is true. But when you have arrived at my time of life, you will find that there are pleasanter things than wandering about.'

'But you could stay, if you wished, at any place?'

'Like enough,' was the reply, with a dry, short laugh. 'We are not our own masters, lady.'

'They generally make the place too hot to keep them,' explained Reuben in a whisper.

The woman darted an angry glance at Reuben, but the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of some of the men who had been actors in the play.

On seeing the visitors, they slouched off into a remote part, all except a young man dressed as a Spanish brigand. He approached the woman and began to talk to her in a low tone.

His dress attracted Diane's attention, and she observed him with no little curiosity.

He was a fine speciman of the Bohemian class—tall and well formed, with a quantity of black curly hair, a swarthy complexion, and restless black eyes.

He appeared to be urging something with great earnestness, to which she yielded most reluctantly.

'He need not come now at least,' she said, as they walked towards the opening.

'And why not?' he asked impertinently.

A glance at Diane was her only response.

He shrugged his shoulders.

'Ladies who are detained through the weather can not expect busines to be delayed till they choose to depart. Mostyn is too big a card to be allowed to slip through one's fingers. She need not speak to him.'

'I distrust this man Diego. It would be well if you had never met him. And you know discretion should be used at all times.'

'Caramba.'

At the sound of the one word uttered in her native tongue, Diane exclaimed with a deep thrill of gladness in her voice:

'Have you been in my dear Spain? Speak, speak again in the only language that has music to my ear.'

'I was born in Spain, donzella,' he said in Spanish, coming forward and addressing her with respectful ease. 'I passed my early childhood there. Since then I have been in so many countries that I have forgotten much of my native tongue. But deep down in my heart lies a love stronger than death for my sunny mother country.'

'Will you never return to it?' she asked sorrowfully, her whole nature warming at his disconsolate manner.

'I know not, lady,' he said in his deep musical voice. '*Life* is a battle, and all can not win. But this I know,' he added fiercely in excited vehement tones, 'woe to those who cross my dearest desire; woe to those who dare to thwart my fondly cherished hope.'

He grasped the hilt of his sword, and his eyes literally flashed vengeance and defiance.

Reuben observed the action but was unable to tell whether the young man was yet acting, or whether much travel had affected his brain.

But Diane saw nothing extraordinary in the wildness of his gestures, and said with pitiful kindness:

'Ah, I know what it is to yearn for one sight only of our oleanders and glorious pomegranates. I know what it is to crave for one word only in our melodious language; I know what it is to long to transport one's self for one moment only in the moonlit groves, where nightingales sing their sweetest lay.'

Diego gazed with unrestrained admiration on the suburb girl-woman, who spoke with such passionate pathos of their mutual native land.

His was a strange character; one of remarkable force, yet which had done little to form itself, but had been influenced and molded mainly by exterior circumstances. He had been accustomed from his infancy to hardships and trials; he was moderately educated, and being gifted in no ordinary degree, was considered keen and cautious in aught that regarded business. He had the principal management of the troupe, and it had never prospered so well as under his vigilant leadership.

But from the land in which he had been born, he had received another nature, not the less strong because it had less scope for display.

A loathing for the life he led, dreams of a land peopled with those who were neither coarse nor mercenary, a deep hatred of aught which savored of tyranny, passionately loving and passionately vindictive, filled with a daring ambition which overcame all obstacles by mere strength and tenacity—such was the creature who came suddenly across Diane's path.

He was captivated by her ardor and her grace. Secure of a willing listener she poured forth her sympathy and her sorrow for the exile. It was he who scowled with anger when Arthur Mostyn's shadow darkened the narrow entrance.

"At least, I did not bring him,' he muttered to the woman. 'I have had no hand in this'

Diane also was vexed at the interruption, and drew back when she heard the footsteps on the soft damp moss.

'We will go now,' she said to Reuben.

'You must come to our house, Diego. My aunt will be glad to see one who speaks the Spanish tongue.'

'I did not expect the pleasure of meeting you again so soon.'

Diane looked at the new comer, and recognized the gentleman who had come to her assistance a few hours before.

'The rain is over now,' she said, walking outside, 'we took shelter during the storm.'

He followed her.

'The grass is still very wet. You had better wait till the sun has dried it a little.'

'It is not far to walk to the boat. I want to be in the open air.'

She bade a gracious farewell to her new friends, and walked out into the sunlight, followed by Reuben and Arthur Mostyn.

'You must let me escort you,' the latter said, with an insinuating glance, 'chance has been so propitious, that I should be churlish indeed if I did not accept the favor she has thrown in my way.'

He waited for the pleased smile with which one of his London acquaintances would have received this pretty speech, but he waited in vain.

Diane was much too delighted to tread once more the green juicy grass, and to inhale the perfumy air, to pay heed to empty compliments.

'The country looks lovely after the rain,' he observed, wishing to draw some remark from the lovely coral lips.

'Yes; it is worth the discomfiture of a shower to see how refreshing everything appears. I love to watch the raindrops still sparkling on the leaves; they are brighter than any jewels, with their ever-changing sheen.'

'Yet there are few young ladies who would not exchange all the raindrops in the world for a necklace of brilliants. In my humble opinion, there are eyes lovelier far than any raindrops—as bright, as changeful, and as glistening.'

'they are few and far between,' she answered, musingly.

'Yes,' he assented readily;' and to be more easily met with in the shades of the forest than in the crowded assemblies of a fashionable town.'

Again he waited for that swift, subtle glance of appreciation; and again he waited in vain.

'I have never been in a crowded assembly, so I cannot tell.'

'That is a pleasure, then, still in store for you.'

'Is it a pleasure?'

'Is it not, then, your wish to enter society, to form one of that happy, light-hearted set who pass their youth away in pleasure?'

Diane shook her head.

'Not in England,' she said. 'There is something in the climate which oppresses me. I know that I should not feel gay in a throng. I should ever crave to wing my flight from the cold, drear north.'

'Just wait and see. We will woo you with tenderness, and win you by love. You will learn to gaze upon Albion's fair-haired children with pleasure, and to weary of your dark-browned, olive-cheeked brothers.'

'Never!' she exclaimed, with pretty vehemence. 'That time will never come! Our hearts are not of stone; when we love, we love forever.'

'Such constancy is a rare quality, and one seldom seen.'

'A rare quality, perhaps among your people. I like not your English tones, and your hard, cold manners."

She stamped her foot petulantly.

'Nevertheless there is more sterling good amongst us than you give us credit for, fair lady,' he said, in the same bantering way, wishing to provoke her still further.

'Chacun a son gout,' she replied, her lip curling with an expression of contempt. By this time they had reached the water's edge, and Reuben hurried down the bank to unmoor the boat. Arthur Mostyn sedulously assisted Diane into the tiny craft.

'This is but *au revoir*,' he said. 'I do not yet despair of seeing you a convert to our country. Perhaps your acquaintance with my fellow-natives has not been very extensive.'

He looked wonderingly at Reuben. He hardly wondered at her prejudices if she had only that boy to dispel all false impressions.

'It would make no difference,' she persisted.

'It would to me,' he answered gravely, 'I think that even at my age I shall turn teacher and endeavor to make you unlearn so many wrong ideas.'

'A hopeless task,' and she smiled one of her brightest smiles at such a novel plan.

'I am ready now,' Reuben announced, speaking for the first time.

'I must say good-bye then, but I shall not forget my threat. I shall feel that I have achieved no small victory if I succeed in overcoming your prejudices.'

'That day will never dawn,' Diane said. 'The moment that you make the conquest, the Spanish donzella will kneel in meek submission at your feet, and own herself subdued.'

'You have made the reward too tempting to be easily relinquished. One only thing I grant: that no English rose in all her freshness can compare with the southern syringa that has graced Thyrnham woods to-day.'

He looked, but no gratified smile of vanity stole over her face; no exultant glance of triumph at words uttered in his most silky fascinating tone. He was puzzled. There were many girls in London who would have given worlds to have such words said to them, and this forest nymph neither noticed nor appreciated his sugared speech.

He stood on the bank, and watched them as they went swiftly down the river. It did not require the asthetic, highly cultured taste of fastidous Arthur Mostyn to recognize and appreciate the full beauty of this true child of nature. Diane was reclining idly at one end of the boat, enjoying in silence the flower-laden breeze, which ruffled her hair and rippled over her cheeks. When in repose there was a pensive languor about her, which gave no intimation of the fiery spirit that burnt beneath so sweet a demeanor. Her luminous eyes, so like dark gold velvet, were touchingly soft and mournful when not blazing with wrath nor sparkling with pride. There was something alluring in the pathetic droop of the rich ripe lips when they were not quivering in passion, nor curved in contemptuous scorn.

Few were insensible to the bewitching fascination she exercised so unconsciously. Arthur Mostyn, the man of the world, felt a novel and keen sensation of pleasure, as he slowly retraced his steps into the dark recess of the wood.

'She looks like a heroine of Tennyson's,' he thought, 'being rowed away to the land of stars and clouds. Bah! here am I, Arthur Mostyn, become poetic in reality. I managed my cards cleverly then. I never let the spirited young beauty know that I had not the slightest notion to what country she belonged; and, in the end, she let it out herself. That gauche fellow is I know, son to the clergyman of Mostyn Chace; she, I suppose, must be a guest of theirs. By jove, I have a good mind to pay my uncle a visit. The young lady must be very dull in that out of the world place. I dare say that she would not object to follow up our acquaintance. I must find out from Diego a little more about her. He knows the whole neighborhood.'

He complacently twirled his long fair moustache and proceeded in the direction of the gypsy encampment.

Meanwhile the little boat pursued its way steadily, with no sound breaking the plash of the oars but the blithesome carols of the lark.

Silence deep and unbroken, had fallen between that young boy and that young girl, but was it the silence of content?

Is there not always a tinge of sadness in every coming back? Though yet we can see no cloud lowering on the horizon, though life may still stretch out one deep unchanging blue—coming back has always a mournful sound, which imperceptibly affects even the light-minded. Perhaps our minds (which spite of all our endeavors, will occasionally gain the mastery over our animal spirits) have the conviction vividly forced on them, that though we can retrace our steps in a material sense, such a proceeding is impossible with regard to the spiritual part of our being. It is onward to hell or onward to heaven; no going back there. Past and gone, past and gone; joys are fleeting, they vanish in the clouds.

They are over, perhaps, never to return; and the stern inevitable stares us in the face—what must it be, whether we will or no. The doleful echo 'past and gone' reverberates through our hearts, causing feelings of regret and relief. We too easily forget the intense happiness which the past contained; or if not forgotten, it is carefully treasured in the heart's recess, to be produced but seldom, and then pondered over with smiles at the fond delusions, with tears from the bright golden hopes which blossomed only to fade and die.

But the stings, the pangs of pain, the thrilling throbbing heart-beats that come hand in hand with every joy, there remain, and by their lasting presence and bitter fruit, recall what is anguish to the mind and grief to the heart.

Diane's thoughts were busy; her mind was far away. The scene of their late adventure obtained but a passing attention. She did not think of men as some high-imaginative girls think of them. They were of little or no consequence to her, as long as they did not interfere with her plans nor thwart her wishes.

As Arthur Mostyn had stood on the bank, and whispered in sweetly modulated accents, honeyed words of flattery, Diane had measured him critically, and knew him for what he was.

She saw his faultless attire, she was quick to discern the polished refinement of his whole bearing, yet instinct warned her that there was nothing genuine about the man. She unhesitatingly styled him fair and false, then turned with aversion from one whose very name brought back the remembrance of her undying hatred to their mutual relation, No, her mind was absorbed in contemplation of that mother whose sorrows had worked upon her child till all the powers were concentrated in one wild idea of revenge.

Poor Reuben too, now that the fun was over, began to have slight misgivings of conscience. He did not relish the prospect of the vigilant cross-examination which he would have to undergo from Mrs. Howard. He had also an uncomfortable idea that he had failed to take proper care of Diane. He ought to have prevented that fellow Mostyn from speaking to her somehow or other. He had done his best; he had tried to show his disapproval by looking as forbidding and stern as possible; but he had a vague suspicion that he had only appeared ridiculous, and his attempt produced no good. Well he hoped that no harm would come of it. He should never forgive himself if aught happened to Diane. He had heard some ugly tales about that fellow, and guessed the meaning of Diego's words.

He did not blame Diane. How could she know? She was so young and inexperienced; he, with his nineteen years, looked down with a lofty compassion on her innocence and ignorance of the world. Poor Reuben! he was beginning to find that love has its pains as well as its pleasures, and that Spenser's words are but too true:

Of honey and gall in love there is store;
The honey is much, but the gall is more.

The swallows skimmed lightly over the surface of the water, the insects disported themselves in gay heedlessness in the strong hot sunlight.

Once more they neared the bank, and that day's pleasure was at an end.

'I have been very happy,' said Diane gratefully, when Reuben had helped her out. 'It was very good of you, dear Reuben, to waste so much time on me.'

'Let us come again another day,' He said. 'It is a pleasure always in our own hands.'

'Diane shook her head.

'Not so, my friend; pleasure goes if it is repeated too often. You must take me somewhere else next time. What said you once about that English game of which you men are so fond; which you play in bathing costume, and choose the hottest days in which to take the most exercise?'

'Cricket! Do you want to see a match? There is one on Saturday; I am going to play in it.'

'Well, I will be there; and you shall come and tell me the game.'

'I had better meet you and take you to the ground,' Reuben said, with an air of protection. 'You must not go alone. Jasmine and Rye never go, for mamma can not spare the time to take them, and she will not allow them to go without her.'

'Mrs. Howard is a true Sultana,' remarked Diane quietly. 'The harem is carefully guarded.'

'You know a clergyman's daughters are obliged to be very particular,' Reuben explained apologetically 'By Jove! there is mother coming towards us'

He looked much embarrassed and not extra pleased.

Diane greeted the new comer with her usual stately courtesy.

'Mrs. Howard raised her eyebrows, but there was something in the girl's lofty manner which prevented her from saying more than:

'You are still ignorant of a great many English customs, Miss Zingari. Intercourse with an intelligent sensible family will be vastly to your benefit. I have just been to call on your aunt. I found her worse than I expected. I have promised to come often, and shall send the girls occasionally to sit with her. You do not seem to give her much of your society?

Diane drew herself up.

'My aunt and I manage our own affairs, thank you,' she said in a tone of supreme hauteur. We require no intervention from strangers.'

'Don't take offense at nothing, child. The words were kindly meant and kindly said. Come to tea with us on Monday; we'll have our first practice on that evening. Mind that you are punctual—six o'clock. Now, come along, Reuben—we have dawdled quite long enough.'

She bade Diane good bye in her prompt, martial manner, and hurried away with her discomfited son, who had time only to whisper to Diane:

'Remember Saturday at 2 o'clock.'

CHAPTER XI.

REPROVED.

That same evening Diane being partly recovered from her fatigue, had gone out into the open air? she was too tired to walk about, and had seated herself on a sloping flowery bank, amusing herself in tying into bunches the field flowers which grew in abundance round her, when Fitz Nigel paid his usual evening visit.

It had come to be his custom to drop in two or three times a week after his daily rounds were over. He would sit at his ease in the drawing-room or stroll about the garden, and talk pleasantly till the time seemed to pass only too swifty. The thought of that long low room, the air heavy-laden with sweet perfumes, the thought of the handsome donna, and the glorious beauty of the graceful though wild donzella, came as a ray of light in his moments of depression, a something to look forward to when wearied by sights and sounds of suffering.

He believed that he had no other feeling towards Diane but one of intense artist like admiration for her unconscious perfection of form and face.

He was cool, clear-headed, and essentially a man of common sense. He had one aim in this life, and to gain that aim he toiled steadily and patiently. His duties were his delight, his science was his pride. To get on, to make a name was his ambition; everything was looked at with a view to that object. If marriage would be a step in that direction, assuredly it was a step that would be taken; but the fair one must be rich and of good position, or she would not be worth the sacrifice. He was a staunch friend, a very faithful ally; his firmness of manner and strong self-reliance generally evoked respect and esteem.

His enemies (and what man has not enemies?) declared that he was egotistical and over-bearing. Perhaps there was some truth in their assertions. It was certain that he viewed his present position with no small complacency. He had risen, unaided and alone, entirely by his own merits. He had come as a stranger, young and friendless, to the place a few short years ago; and by dint of calm, steady, hard work had overcome prejudice, party spirit, and private animosity. His staid, courteous manners made him welcome alike in hall and cottage; the way to success was clear now, he had all in his own hands.

Such being the case it will not be surprising that he was most careful of his reputation. He had abstained religiously from earning any sobriquet as lady-killer, flirt, or any other name which might hinder, ever so litte, the attainment of that object which was dearer to him than life.

And yet, by nature he was highly ardent and imaginative; but those qualities had been crushed by his iron will; shrewd prudence alone distinguished him now, and if such hard and constant pressure had rendered him a trifle dogmatic, let us remember that he was not thirty and had many things to learn.

With commendable foresight he had weighed and critically examined the state of his mind with regard to Diane; and had been completely satisfied with the result of his self-examination.

There were many things rbout her o f which he could not approve. He was not sure that she possessed any d eep feelings, except an exaggerated dislike to the country of her adoption, and an over-weening love for the land of her birth. Such extravagant opinions were irritating to a man who was sublimely and calmly aware of the indisputable fact that England was first in everything, and the rest of the world nowhere. He appreciated her rare and varied talents but was disappointed at her careless indifference about her invalid aunt. He thought Diane capricious, self-willed, impetuous, and made a resolve that if others bowed before her, at least he would not.

After this vigorous self-analysis he came to the conclusion that he might safely continue his visits, not having discovered that where beauty is, there can be but one safe course to pursue, and that is—flight.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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