ZAAR.

ers of the Ladies' Hospital
ce intend holding a Bazaar on
in aid of the City Hospital,
tions will be thankfully re-
following Ladies :—

POPE, President.
MASON, Treasurer.

Mrs. J. Longworth,
Miss Hensley,
Reddin, " M. Macleod,
Mrs. C. C. Gardiner,
e, " Bagnall,
" J. Peake,
t, " R. B. Peake,
avies, " Strickland,
vies, Miss M. Palmer,
cleod, " K. Wright,
Mrs. Hughes.

S. MALCOLM MACLEOD,
Secretary.

AN HOUSE,
wnal & Sydney Streets.
ite Old Rankin House.)

signed is prepared to receive
at and Transient Boarders at
es.
ing on the Premises.
on with the House, I shall also
al Grocery Store, &c.
S. BOLGER.
an. 17, 1883—wky ex pat pres

O! READ!

riber has been working the
neous Process for
Last 18 Months,
st wonderful success; and has
le right of the Lightning Pro-
Queen's County for 17 years.
le licensee of the Carbon or
Photographs (Patented) for 17
W. G. MUGFORD,
e of Lightning Process, Grafton
North of City Clock.
:—3m

ovepipe!
ave Pipe!!

PIPE & ELBOWS,
PER THAN EVER,
—AT THE—
TIN STORE,
per Queen Street,
OPPOSITE DR. JENKINS'.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NWARE,
LESALE & RETAIL.
ing their orders at my Store will
them promptly attended to.
L. W. HARRIS.
n Street, Jan. 31, 1883.

AT
ie's Bookstore,
EEN STREET,
will find the Cheapest
OOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Books, Hymn Books,
NS, PENCILS,
Ink, Book Marks, Cards,
Toys, &c., &c.
FORGET THE PLACE:
UEEN STREET,
HARLOTTETOWN.
882.

A. HUGHES,
NET MAKER,
R OF POWNAL AND
AFTON STREETS,
THE FISH MARKET.
Town, - P. E. I.
of Household Furniture made
f the latest styles, cheap and
atest attention given to the
department. Charges moder-
1yr

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1883. VOL. XII—NO. 23.

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:

Macdonald's Building, West Side Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates
Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until forbid.
Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.
Remittances can be made by registered letter.
Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 7th day, 9h. 23.7m., a. m.
First Quarter 14th day, 4h. 37.1m., a. m.
Full Moon 22nd day, 7h. 14.8m., a. m.
Last Quarter 30th day, 2h. 50.8m., a. m.

Mo's Days	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER
		h.m.	h.m.	morn	morn	aft'n
1	Sunday	5 44	6 26	1 51	11 31	4 57
2	Monday	42	24	2 31	aft. 57	6 21
3	Tuesday	40	27	3 7	1 46	7 34
4	Wed.	38	28	3 49	3 0	8 31
5	Thur.	36	29	4 13	4 16	9 22
6	Friday	34	30	4 41	5 34	10 7
7	Satur	32	32	5 18	6 51	10 49
8	Sunday	30	33	5 54	8 13	11 32
9	Monday	28	35	6 35	9 31	morn
10	Tuesday	27	36	7 22	10 42	0 15
11	Wed.	25	37	8 15	11 46	1 0
12	Thur.	23	38	9 13	morn	1 48
13	Friday	21	40	10 14	0 40	2 41
14	Satur.	19	41	11 17	1 25	3 44
15	Sunday	17	41	aft. 19	2 2	4 56
16	Monday	16	44	1 21	2 34	6 11
17	Tuesday	14	45	2 22	3 1	7 15
18	Wed.	12	46	3 18	3 27	8 7
19	Thur.	10	48	4 21	3 52	8 47
20	Friday	9	49	5 21	4 15	9 25
21	Satur.	7	50	6 21	4 41	10 0
22	Sunday	5	52	7 21	5 8	10 33
23	Monday	4	53	8 20	5 38	11 6
24	Tuesday	2	54	9 17	6 12	11 41
25	Wed.	0	55	10 12	6 51	aft. 16
26	Thur.	4 51	57	11 3	7 36	0 53
27	Friday	52	58	11 49	8 27	1 35
28	Satur.	55	59	morn	9 23	2 21
29	Sunday	54	7 1	0 39	10 5	3 14
30	Monday	52	2	1 6	11 31	4 25

DR. CONROY

Has Removed his Office and Residence to

MUTCH'S BUILDING,

Lower Great George Street,

OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882—6m

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.
☞ Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.
jan17

McLeod & Morson,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.

OFFICES:

Reform Club Committee Rooms, opposite Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Summerside, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at moderate interest.

NEIL McLEOD, W. A. O. MORSON.
Nov. 24, 1882. dec 27

WADDELL & SON,
Tinsmiths, Gasfitters, &c,
HAVE REMOVED TO
WATER STREET,
Opposite Merchants' Bank,

where they are prepared to furnish everything in their line of business at moderate prices to all their old customers, and as many new ones as will favor them with their patronage.

WADDELL & SON.
Ch'town, Nov. 15, 1882.

DANIEL GILLIS,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

DESIRES to inform the public that he has opened the Shop formerly occupied by the late MICHAEL GREEN,

RICHMOND STREET,

where he is prepared to attend to any work in his line at moderate prices.
REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, and all work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
jan10—3m pd

HICKEY & STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chewing and Smoking
TOBACCO,
No. 1 Queen St., Charlottetown.
P. E. ISLAND.
Nov. 8, 1882.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Bankrupt Stock, Furniture, &c., attended to on moderate terms. nov8

DOMINION
Boot & Shoe Store

Extraordinary Value Given in all Kinds of

BOOTS
—AND—
SHOES,
RUBBERS, OVERSHOES,
MOCCASINS,
SLIPPERS, &C.,
In order to clear out
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
SPRING GOODS.

Don't fail to see the Goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

J. B. Macdonald.
West Side Queen Street, Feb. 28, '83.

Notice of Postponement
—OF—
LOTTERY.

THE Committee appointed to superintend the Lottery in aid of the erection of a New Convent School in Summerside, hereby notify their friends and the Public that, in consequence of not having received returns from all those to whom tickets were transmitted for sale, the Drawing for the Prize is postponed till

Dominion Day Next, July 2nd.

While returning thanks to their numerous friends throughout the Dominion, as well as in the United States, who have already contributed to this undertaking, the Committee wish to call attention to the Property in question.

It consists of a town Lot measuring 105x70 ft., in the central part of Summerside, with a new three story building, 40x30 ft., with a cellar 7 feet deep, and built of stone, a small Cottage and outbuildings. The site selected by the Dominion Government for the New Post Office and Custom House adjoins this property, thus enhancing its value to a very great extent. The purchaser of a ticket, also, is entitled to one chance for the above mentioned property, actually worth thousands of dollars.

A good and sufficient title in fee simple and free from incumbances, will be executed to the successful ticket-holder.

CHARLES MURPHY,
Sec'y of Com.

Summerside, March 15, 1883. 4w

A Man Run Over!

AS a Man was driving up Prince Street, he jumped out of his Sleigh and

RAN OVER TO
E. S. Bonnell & Co's,
TO GET SOME
Gold and Silver Plating Done.

The only first-class place in P. E. Island to get your Gold and Silver Plating done, and your Sewing Machines repaired.

Shop—Next to Baptist Church, Prince Street, Charlottetown. | fe 28 3m

M. HENNESSY,
Furniture Dealer,
No. 35 Great George Street,
P. E. ISLAND.

Good Furniture made to order at Cheapest Rates. All orders filled promptly.

☞ Undertaking attended to in all its branches, in town or country nov8 1y

NOTICE.

THE
Diamond Grocery
IS NOW OPENED,

in the stand lately occupied by Mr. Theo. L. Chappelle, as the Diamond Bookstore; and, by strict attention to business, and offering a line of

GROCERIES

That Cannot be Surpassed in the City, we ask the moving community to smile on us.

D. MACEACHERN & CO.,
DIAMOND GROCERY.
Jan. 31, 1883.

Roman Intelligence.

His Holiness held a Public Consistory recently in the Sala Region of the Vatican, adjoining the Sistine Chapel, for the purpose of presenting the Cardinalatial Hats to their Eminences Monsignori Czacki and Bianchi, who were created Cardinals at the Secret Consistory held last year. Their Eminences arrived at the Vatican about half-past nine o'clock, and having entered the Sistine Chapel, took the usual oath in the presence of the Camerlongo of the Church and the principal Cardinals. In the meantime His Holiness had entered the Hall of the Paramanti, surrounded by all the nobles of the Papal Court and attended by the Cardinals, Patriarchs, and Bishops now in Rome, the presidents of the different colleges, and numerous officials connected with the Vatican. Having been vested, His Holiness took his seat on the *Sedia gestatoria*, and was carried to the throne. Then the solemn ceremony commenced. First, the Cardinals rendered homage to the Temporal Head of the Church, the choir meanwhile chanting appropriate hymns and *Gloria in excelsis*; afterwards the new Princes of the Church, Czacki and Bianchi, were conducted into the hall and presented to the Pope, whose hand and cross-emblazoned slipper they kissed, receiving from him in return the Kiss of Peace. They then placed themselves among the Cardinals. Again returning to the throne, the Pope presented to each the Cardinal's Hat with the accustomed form and ceremony. His Holiness then rose, and gave his Pontifical blessing to all present. Preceded and followed by the Sacred College, by the new Cardinals and above-mentioned personages, again His Holiness mounted the *Sedia gestatoria* and returned to the Ducal Hall, and thence to the Hall of the Paramanti, where he divested himself of the sacred insignia, and retired to his private apartment attended by his Court. The Cardinals returned in procession to the Sistine Chapel, the Pontifical Chaplains chanting the *Te Deum*. There the newly-created Cardinals again received the Kiss of Peace from their colleagues in rotation. The English-speaking element at the Consistory was represented in the persons of Cardinal Howard, Mgrs. O'Brien, Stackpool, Campbell, Capel, and Hostlet, with the Cameriera Grissell, Winchester, Brady, and Baker-Gabb. The Private Consistory was then held in the Consistorial Hall, when His Holiness, according to custom, closed the mouths of the new Cardinals, conferred the office of Camerlengo of the Sacred College, for this year, on Cardinal Martinelli, and after a brief allocution nominated the Bishops for the Polish, Swiss, and Italian and other vacant Sees. His Holiness then opened the mouths of the new Cardinals, conferred on them their rings and titles, and granted the sacred palliums for the churches of Warsvia, Mohilow, Seville, Burgos, and Pisa. The Holy Father, after the private Consistory, received in private audience the two new Cardinals, after which he gave the rochet to the new Bishops who were present at the Consistory, addressing to them a speech full of benevolence. He commenced by saying that he always felt great joy in these solemn ceremonies, monies, but in this Consistory he experienced a greater satisfaction; it is, truly, a great day for his heart, because that after numerous difficulties he had, at least, been able to give the Bishops to the Churches of Poland and Russia, so long suffering from the want of pastors. The Holy Father recalled the joy that all the members of the Sacred College felt at this news. He then turned to Mgr. Mermillod, saying how happy he was in naming him Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva. The greatest hope of the Holy Father is that this nomination will hasten the religious pacification in Switzerland. Cardinal Czacki was born in 1834, at Poryck, in Luccoria. He belongs to an ancient, an aristocratic Polish family, related to the Odescalchi's of Rome. He passed his youth as a simple gentleman, moving in the highest society, acquiring those exquisite and courteous manners for which he has been always so distinguished at home and abroad, and which have, no doubt, contributed greatly to his success as a diplomatist in later years. Signor Czacki came to Rome with the intention of entering the Church, and was immediately selected by the Pope to fill an important post, for which his talents and knowledge of languages pre-eminently fitted him. Cardinal Angelo Bianchi was born in Rome in 1817; he passed through his early studies in a brilliant manner, and soon devoted himself to the study and mastery of the spirit and ceremonies of Pontifical Liturgy, on account of which he was nominated Master of Ceremonies at the Papal Court, and afterwards *attache* to the Congregation of Ecclesiastical Affairs. Later on he was made a *Charge d' Affaires* to the Swiss Confederation, he having acquired a reputation for unusual ability in such matters. On his return to Rome he became Secretary to the Bishop's Congregation, and in 1879 was ordained Nuncio to Madrid by Leo XIII.

St. Patrick's Day was observed with great solemnity and rejoicings at the Irish College, and at the Irish Franciscan Monastery of SS. Isidore and Patrick, where a High Mass was sung by Mgr. Grasselli, O. S. F., and the panegyric of the saint preached by Bishop Hedley, O. S. B., who delivered a most touching sermon on the love of God, and appealed to his hearers to give liberally for the support of these good religious, who, by their life of prayer and poverty, did so much for the Church and for us. The service of the altar was performed by the student, while the Father Guardian, assisted by the monks, did all in their power to provide seats for the large number of worshippers.

Among the many conversions that have taken place this Lent in Rome is that of Mr. Carey, of the United States, who was received on March 16th by Father Armellini, S. J., in the rooms of St. Luigi Gonzaga. Mr. Baker-Gabb, Chamberlain to His Holiness, was the god-father. Mr. Carey was educated at Boston, in the Cambridge College.

Provincial Legislature.

SUMMARY DEBATES.

MONDAY, April 2.

Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair at 8 p. m.

Mr. PROWSE (from the Committee on Private Bills) presented an amended report recommending that a fee of $12 be charged for the Bill to Incorporate the "Mill View Creamery Company." Report adopted.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved the third reading of the Bill respecting seduction. Motion carried. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. SULLIVAN, as a member of the Executive Council, presented a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, conveying to the House, the thanks of Her Majesty the Queen for the address passed last session congratulating Her Majesty on the attempt then recently made upon her life.

Mr. SULLIVAN (as a member of the Executive Council) presented a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting correspondence with the Dominion Government, respecting the piers and breakwaters in this Province: and moved that the papers be made an order of the day for Wednesday next. Motion carried.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved the second reading of the Bill to Incorporate the Sisters of Charity of Charlottetown. Motion carried. The Bill was read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole House, Mr. McMillan in the Chair, and examined clause by clause.

Mr. PROWSE moved that the 4th clause, exempting the corporation from taxation with respect to houses or other property used for purposes of charity, be struck out, on the principle that Denominational Institutions should not, in any way, be assisted by the State, and that the Legislature, in this respect, should not interfere with the rights of the City Council.

Mr. SULLIVAN argued that as Churches are exempt from taxation, an institution like this, maintained by the charity of all classes of the community and doing a charitable work for members of every class and creed in the community, should also be exempt.

Mr. FARQUHARSON admitted that the Institution is doing a good work, and that the nursing of the Sisters of Charity is excellent. But he understood that it was not maintained wholly by the hand of Charity. He had heard that the Dominion Government allowed it so much per week. He thought also that the Legislature should be cautious about exempting the Hospital from City taxes. Why not allow the Council to make the exemption if they see fit? He, as one citizen, would not object if they did so.

Mr. SULLIVAN said that the Dominion Government had agreed to pay only a small sum per week for each sick mariner treated in the Hospital, and that, so far as he knew, not a single sick mariner had yet been received within its walls since the arrangement was made. In a small port like this the number of sick mariners is very small indeed. Probably there would not be a case for a year or even for three or four years.

Mr. McLEOD said that he was in favor of the clause as it stood in the Bill. The City Council have not the power to exempt the Hospital from taxation. They must levy and collect the rate upon all property not exempted by the Legislature. True, they can, as they did last year, refund the money; but, under the law, a single citizen, disposed to be cranky, might, by taking action, prevent them from doing so. The Institution is open to all Protestants as well as Catholics; and so long as exemptions from taxation are made at all, he did not think it right to tax a Charitable Institution such as it is.

Mr. PERRY said that the Hospital did a large amount of good, not for the city alone, but for every section of the Province; and he thought that instead of carping over a proposition to exempt it from taxation, the Legislature should assist in maintaining it. The Hospital is maintained by the charity of the people of the Province at large; allow the city to tax it, and the people at large have to make up the amount which the city takes from it.

Mr. PROWSE said he was sorry his sentiments had been misinterpreted. He freely admitted that the Hospital is doing a good work. But, small as the matter may appear, there is a great principle involved—the principle that the State shall not give grants in aid of Denominational Institutions. That principle, it is well known, is maintained by a majority of the people of the Island; and it should not, either directly or indirectly, be infringed upon by the people's Legislature. He thought the Legislature should leave the taxing of the Hospital optional with the City Council.

Mr. BLAKE contended that the Hospital is not a denominational Institution. When it was established a Committee of Ladies of every denomination was formed to manage it; and that Committee is in charge of it still. It's doors are freely thrown open to all. Members of every denomination are treated alike within its walls. Is it then, a Denominational Institution? While Churches and Woollen Factories, and Boot and Shoe Factories are exempted by the Legislature from taxation, he thought there should be no hesitation about exempting the Charlottetown Hospital. It is not proposed that the exemption shall apply to property other than that strictly necessary to the carrying out of the charitable objects of the Institution. He hoped there would be no division about the matter.

Mr. FERGUSON strongly upheld the clause as it stood in the Bill. He read from the evening paper an advertisement of a Bazaar in aid of the Hospital signed by the following ladies—members of every denomination in the City, viz:—Mrs. Pope, President; Mrs. Mason, Treasurer; Mrs. Connolly, Mrs. Caven, Mrs. D. Reddin, Mrs. Beaton, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. M. Blake, Mrs. Hobkirk, Mrs. L. H. Davies, Mrs. George Davies, Mrs. J. Longworth, Mrs. George Macleod, Miss Hensley, Miss M. Macleod, Mrs. C. C. Gardiner, Mrs. Bagnall, Mrs. J. Peake, Mrs. R. Peake, Mrs. Strickland, Miss K. Wright, Miss M. Palmer, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs Malcolm Macleod, Secretary; and pointed out that by taxing the City Hospital the Legislature would actually be taxing the contributions collected by these ladies. He said that while all persons requiring treatment are received at the Hospital, without reference to their creed, the religion of none is tampered with.

Dr. GILLIS reminded the House that the Legislature authorized every year the expenditure of about $18,000 to maintain the Provincial Hopital for the Insane, and the only difference between the good works done in it and the good work done in the City Hospital, is that the first is for the treatment of mental disease while the other is for the relief of physical suffering. He enlarged upon the advantage to the whole Province of an institution in which the physicians of the city meet together to consult over difficult cases, and in which the best of nursing is given.

Mr. McDONALD remarked that this is the only institution of the kind in the Province; it is a benefit to the whole province; and the representatives of the Province will not be doing their duty if they allow the City Council to tax it. It should no more be taxed by the city, than the Provincial Buildings in Charlottetown. It is to all intents and purposes a public institution. Last year a member of the Legislature was treated in it, and no one knew how soon he might, being away from home, be glad to be nursed within its walls.

Mr. GORDON was willing to concede that the institution is doing a great deal of good, that it was not a denominational institution, that it was open to Protestants as well as Catholics; and he was willing to apply to the ladies who conduct the Hospital and nurse the patients the words of Sir Walter Scott,—

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

But, conceding all this, he thought the Legislature would make a great mistake, if they take away the right of the City Council to impose taxation upon the property of those who seek to be incorporated under the Bill before the House. He would back up the hon. member for Murray Harbor. Indeed, he would go so far as to advocate the taxing of all the Church property on the Island. He thought there should be no exemptions of the kind. In some parts of the United States these exemptions involve a great wrong to the public; and, though in this case the matter appears to be trifling, the principle at stake is a very serious one.

Mr. McLEAN (J. R.) contended that the Hospital was not a denominational institution. If it were, he did not think it should be taxed. There can never be more than two or three charitable institutions of the kind in the Province, and, Catholic or Protestant, he thought they should be exempted from taxation.

Mr. SINCLAIR thought it would, at least, be well to limit the exemption to the property the Sisters of Charity now hold; and that the Committee should report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. McDONALD said the property the Sisters of Charity now hold is not sufficient for the present wants of the Institution, and in twenty years their requirements will, in all probability, be much greater.

Mr. PROWSE said there seemed to be a good deal of misconception as to the meaning of the word Charity. It is not charity to give away that which is not ours to give. The taxes paid by the Hospital belong to the City; and the Legislature, which is only the custodian of the rights of the City, should not give them away.

After some further discussion, the motion in amendment was put and lost.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair, and the Bill was reported agreed to without any amendment.

Mr. McMILLAN moved that the report of the Committee be agreed to.

Mr. PROWSE moved in amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee for the purpose of striking out the fourth clause in the Bill.

House divided on the amendment as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Prowse, Gordon, Beer, McMillan, Yeo, Farquharson, Sinclair, Martin, McFadyen, McLaren.—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Sullivan, Ferguson, McLeod, Arsenault, Campbell, McKay, Blake, McDonald, McLean (John), Gillis, McDougall, McLean (J. R.), Perry—13.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved that a supply be granted to Her Majesty. Carried.

Mr. PROWSE presented a Bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Montague Hall Company." The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. PERRY desired to know from the hon. member for Bedeque whether the Committee appointed last session to report concerning the establishment of a Registry of Deeds and Court of Probate at Summerside, had taken any action; and, if not, what steps he intended to take.

Mr. SULLIVAN said that judging by the result of the election, the people had apparently decided against County Courts of Probate and Offices for the Registry of Deeds. Only two members of the Committee are returned to the present Legislature.

Mr. HOLLAND said the Committee were virtually dead. He was not now prepared to say what action he might take before the session is over. Before the session is over, he might take the same action he took last session.

House adjourned. C.

TUESDAY, April 3.

A report was received from the Private Bill Committee upon the Bill to incorporate the Montague Hall Company, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. MARTIN presented a petition to incorporate the Orwell Head Church; it was referred to a special committee, who reported a bill, which was read a first time, and referred to the Private Bill Committee.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the seventh order of the day be read, viz., the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Sisters of Charity, of Charlottetown. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion for the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to protect the manufacture of Butter and Cheese.—

Mr. FERGUSON explained the object of the bill to prevent fraud in parties selling milk, and also in persons withholding cream. He said we are on the threshold of a large business, and we should protect the parties dealing in the article.

The House went into Committee and reported progress.

The Bill to incorporate the Millview Creamery Company was read a second time, and committed to a Committe of the whole House, Mr. Blake in the chair.

The House was resumed, and the chairman reported that the bill had been agreed to with amendment. It was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. SULLIVAN presented a message from the Lieut. Governor, relating to the Acts passed by the Local Assembly for 1881 and 1882.

After adjournment, the Private Bill Committee reported on the Act to incorporate the Orwell Head Church, that it is of a private nature and liable to fees, and recommending that the sum of $30 be charged therefor.

Mr. PROWSE moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. SINCLAIR moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Martin, that the words "thirty dollars" be struck out, and "twenty dollars" inserted therefor.

Mr. PROWSE moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that Mr. Sinclair have leave to withdraw his motion, which was carried on division, and the main motion was adopted. The Bill was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The order of the day for a second reading of a bill to authorize the registration of a certain deed was read, and the bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House—Mr. Holland in the chair—who reported the Bill had been passed without any amendment, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

A Bill to enable George Tweedy to be admitted an Attorney and Barrister of the Supreme Court of this Province was read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole House, reported without an amendment, ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

An Act to incorporate the HERALD Printing Company was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, Mr. Martin in the chair. It was reported back without an amendment, ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to morrow.

A petition was received from the Mayor and City Council, setting forth that as doubts have been cast on the borrowing power conferred on the City, it is desirable they should be set at rest. They therefore pray for the enactment of a law to that effect. The petition was referred to a Special Committee.

House adjourned until Wednesday, at 3 p.m. D.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair at 4.45.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to enable George Tweedy to be admitted as an Attorney and Barrister of the Supreme Court of this Island." Motion carried. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. McLEAN (J. R.) asked the Commissioner of Public Works if it were his intention to pay the expenses in a certain trespass case instituted by Charles Lavie vs. Michael B. McDonald, Michael Pacquet and others.

Mr. CAMPBELL said it was not his intention.

Mr. FERGUSON moved that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Bill entitled "An Act to protect the manufacture of Butter and Cheese." Motion carried. House in Committee, Mr. Bentley in the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair, and the Bill was reported agreed to.

Mr. PROWSE moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Montague Hall Company," resolution carried. The Bill was read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole House, Mr. McLean in the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair, and the Bill was reported agreed to without amendment.

After recess,—

Mr. McLEOD as a member of the Government, submitted the Report of the Commissioners of the Poor House, 1882.

Mr. McLEOD moved the third reading of the Bill entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Mill View Creamery Company." The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. BLAKE moved the third reading of the Bill entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the *Herald* Printing Company." The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Education Act 1877." He said: the Bill provides that the Board of Education may, when any matter in dispute relating to schools requires to be investigated, commission the Superintendent of Education to enquire into it and report to the Board. In order that he may do this the more thoroughly, it empowers him to summon witnesses and to examine them upon oath, and to require the production of papers and evidence pertinent to the case. The Bill further provides that, after all the evidence has been so elicited, the decision the of Board shall be final. There shall be no appeal. The Superintendent of Education is cognizant of facts and circumstances in connection with these cases with which the courts are necessarily not conversant; and the Board, composed of members of the Government some of whom will probably reside in the vicinity of the dispute, and a professor who has made a life study of education, is well qualified to settle finally such cases. Another amendment provides that there shall be at least one thorough examination of each school in each year. A thorough examination is the more necessary, in view of the fact that next year a large number of teachers who have taught continuously for five years will be entitled to bonuses ranging from $10 to $40, according to the ability they, in the judgment of the Inspectors, display. The duties of the Inspectors, being thus rendered more important, it is also provided that they shall, themselves, in order that they may be better qualified to pass upon the qualifications of the teachers, be required to pass an examination to be prescribed by the Board of Education. Having passed this examination, they should not be liable to removal at the mere whim of any Government that may be in office for the time being, and the Bill provides that they shall not be removed from office without good cause, set forth in writing.

Mr. PERRY said this is a very small Bill indeed. The Government are tinkering with the Education Act with little advantage to the country. The provision that the decision of the Board of Education shall be final is wrong and should be opposed, for the Board are composed of partizans. The examiners should certainly be able, and required, to visit all the schools twice a year; and the provision that they shall remain in office is a provision in the interest of friends of the Government. The Government have not attempted to meet the demands of the people for the repeal of the supplementary clause, which operates in favor of the rich and against the interests of the poor. Very radical changes are required in the Education Act. The outlay under it now reaches about $100,000 a year. This expenditure must be curtailed. The schools should be reduced to one grade. It is not the duty of the State to educate for the Professions.

Mr. FERGUSON said he had not the slightest doubt that if the Government had brought down a Bill abolishing the supplementary clause, the hon. member for Tignish would have opposed it strongly. In 1881 Mr. Perry demanded the introduction of a Bill to abolish the Legislative Council, and denounced the Government for not introducing it. When such a Bill was introduced in 1882 he made an hour and a half long speech condemning it, and apologised for the weakness of his effort, pleading that it was hard to make a long speech against a Bill of which he approved. He would, no doubt, act in the same way if the Government proposed to repeal the supplementary clauses of the School Act. He (Mr. Ferguson) did not think there was a strong feeling in the country in favor of abolishing the supplementary clause. With respect to the Board of Education having the right of the final decision, it was in accord with the highest opinion, and the classes of cases which will come before the Board are not of a political character. The Bill authorizes the Superintendent of Education to examine witnesses on oath and take measures to get at the facts. In each of the Inspectorial Districts, there are over 200 schools, while there are only 236 teaching days in the year; so that the Inspector has now to examine about two schools every day, which only admits of flying visits being made. To make a thorough examination of the schools, the Inspector should but visit one school per day. A thorough inspection is the more required in view of the bonuses which the law provides shall be paid according to the ability displayed by the teacher.

Mr. SINCLAIR fully agreed with the provision to examine the Inspectors. But that was the only provision of the Bill he could support. The Government have no right to prevent an honest farmer from appealing from the decision of the Board of Education to the Courts of the land. They are partisans and are not likely to deal equal justice to their supporters and to their opponents. In his opinion any school Inspector can visit two schools thoroughly in a day. But if the provision be adopted, some of the schools will not be examined at all. The bonus to be paid makes it the more necessary that there should be two thorough examinations in a year. Nor should the Inspector be screened from an angry public opinion. Every officer should know that if he does not give satisfaction he is liable to removal. On the whole, he thought that the proposed Act would prove damaging and injurious to the Public Schools of the Province.

Mr. McLEOD contended that nothing was to be feared for the Education Act from the amendments proposed. As to the settlement of cases connected with the operation of the Education Act, it is well known that the Supreme Court is, to a large extent, governed by legal points; but the Board of Education will look at all the facts, without regard to technicalities, and give an unbiased judgment. It is notorious that the Inspectors cannot possibly make two visits a year, and it is not such a simple thing to inspect a school thoroughly. The amendments are, perhaps, not important, but they are required.

Mr. MARTIN thought one visit per year not sufficient. If the Inspectors cannot make two examinations in each year, the number of districts should be increased. The intervention of the Legislature to prevent an appeal from the decision of the Board of Education is a step in the wrong direction. It will certainly work injustice in many cases.

Mr. FARQUHARSON said the late Government gave the country a very good education Act, though in some points it might have been amended. The late Government provided for three Inspectors. The present Government reduced the number to two. The clause respecting appeals should be well considered. Who would not like to have an appeal? He thought the Government were making a mistake. To be deprived of an appeal is a very great hardship, and is quite inconsistent with the Institutions of our free country. He thought the supplementary clause should be repealed, as operating unfairly to the poorer districts.

Mr. McLEAN (J. R.) contended for the right to appeal from the decision of the Board of Education. He would like to see the supplementary clause repealed. If the full amount were, in the first instance, paid by the Government, a great deal of expense and trouble would be saved the country. In his opinion, the hours of teaching should be lessened, especially in the summer, for children become languid and listless by long sitting in the schoolhouse. In the country, as well as in the town, there should be no school on Saturday.

Dr. GILLIS agreed with the last speaker that the hours are too long; and he thought, also, that too many branches are taught. The study imposed in the schools, weighs too heavily upon the delicate brains of children. He argued that to overwork the brains of a child tends to lessen the mental powers when maturity is reached. Saturday should in his opinion, be a holiday in all the schools. As to the supplementary clause, it had not been petitioned against, and he thought it had better be left alone. But he approved of the provision of the Bill that, in cases of dispute, there should be no appeal from the decision of the Board of Education. Many people rush heedlessly into litigation to their own injury and loss, and they should be protected against themselves in cases such as arise in school districts. The decision of the Board of Education in the case tried in Prince County last year was against a political friend of the Board; and there could be no doubt that the Board would do right, regardless of politics. The Superintendent is necessarily conversant with matters appertaining to his office, and is better able to examine into and settle difficulties relating to schools than persons who are not so conversant.

Mr. McFADYEN had no doubt that the Government thought the amendments wise; but he could not support them. He was, however, prepared to vote for the repeal of the supplementary clause, and thought that greater satisfaction would be given if the teachers received the whole of the salary from the Public Treasury. He thought preventing an appeal from the Board of Education to the Courts of the land, a long stride in the direction of despotism. The Inspectors should be efficient and the schools should be visited twice a year. In his opinion, the school hours in the country might be shortened.

Mr. BEER complimented the junior member for Summerside (Dr. Gillis) on the excellent suggestions he had thrown out. But in his opinion the provisions of the Bill before the House could not properly be termed amendments of the Education law. On the contrary, they will injure it. The right to appeal should certainly be permitted, and if the two Inspectors could not examine the schools twice a year, then Inspectors should be appointed, as provided by the Education Act, passed by the Davies administration. As to the examination of the Inspectors, he thought that should have been done long ago; and he would like to know why the hon. member for Murray Harbor, who a few years since, strongly opposed the examination of the Inspectors, had now changed his views.

Mr. PROWSE said his remarks on the occasion referred to, were, if he remembered, aright, to the effect that thir duties being very different the same qualifications are not required in teachers and inspectors. By their suspicions of the Board of Education, the members of the Opposition make little of their own standing in society. "Evil be to him who evil thinks." The Opposition would not, without the slightest evidence to support the statement, say that the Board could not be trusted, if they were trustworthy themselves. Alarm has, not without cause, been expressed on account of the large and increasing sum the Province is every year expending on Education. It is to be hoped that the people are receiving value for their money. But the proposal of his colleague and others to add some $20,000 a year more to the expense of education, seems rather impracticable. If the Opposition were in power to-day, how would they settle this difficult question? Experience had taught him that it is not wise to legislate ahead of public opinion; and there has been no general expression of opinion with respect to the question, though the people are taking greater interest in education then ever before. Till the people take the matter into their own hands, the Legislature will not be justified in making very important changes in the law. In concluding Mr. Prowse paid a well deserved complaint to the Superintendent of Education. Under his management a case of difficulty very rarely occurs, and when it does, it is usually settled amicably and satisfactorily.

Mr. YEO said the Bill was not long, and not very important, and not calculated to improve the working of the Education Act.

To give the Executive Governmen power to decide finally in disputed cases is most arbitrary. It is not right to invest the Board of Education with any such power. Public opinion has not demanded this change, nor, indeed, any of the changes contemplated by the measure. Instead of lessening the duties of the Inspectors, another Inspector should be appointed. One inspection in a year will not amount to anything. And what guarantee have we that the inspectors will perform their duties more thoroughly? Or why should they be made permanent officers.

Mr. CAMPBELL argued that the Board of Education would not probably be biased with respect to cases such as they would be called upon to decide, and strongly supported the amendments proposed.

Mr. GORDON also supported the amendments; and contended that the money expended in giving our young men and women a good education, enabling them to take creditably high positions at home and abroad, is money well expended.

Mr. BLAKE said he could not see the force of the objection raised against the Bill by the Opposition. He discussed the amendment at some length.

Mr. McMILLAN opposed the measure, and advocated abolition of the supplementary clause.

Motion carried. The Bill was read a second time.

House in Committe, Mr. Martin in the Chair.

House adjourned. C.

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1883.

The Budget.

THE Budget Speech of Sir Leonard Tilley will have a different effect upon the minds of the Conservatives and the Liberals, or at least, as regards the latter, upon their leader, for we cannot bring ourselves to believe the vast majority of the people of this country, no matter what their politics, can be otherwise than rejoiced at finding Canada still in the full swing of prosperity. There is a large surplus, in the first place, which is, in itself, satisfactory. There are circumstances under which we can suppose a surplus to be a mixed blessing, when, for instance, the people groan under a load of taxation, for in that case it would be like having a balance at your bankers while you are besieged by legitimate creditors. The parallel does not apply, however, in connection with Sir Leonard Tilley's surplus of over six millions of dollars, we are paying off our debts, the country is unprecedentedly prosperous, our credit is good, labor is in demand, the horn of plenty is being emptied out by the beneficent goddess. The Grits grind their teeth and admit all this—we mean the leading Grits, who wish to be Cabinet Ministers, and who, gloomy and disappointed themselves, prove the present, and prophesy an approaching cycle of woe and depression. With those gentlemen the wish is father to the prophecy. "Why," asks Mr. Patterson, of Brant, Finance Minister in esse, "do you have a surplus? How dare you have a surplus? Your duty is to make revenue and expenditure equal." Of course, a deficit would delight the soul of Mr. Patterson, but deficits have bid Mr. Patterson good bye, until an inscrutable Providence, for an all-wise purpose, shall have made him Chancellor of the Canadian Exchequer. The construction of canals, the opening of the Northwest, the expenditure of ten millions of dollars in meeting liabilities partly incurred by the Liberals—is not a surplus very convenient for all those useful purposes? What more can a sensible man require than an overflowing treasury, and a prosperous people? If the period of depression comes, will not the people of Canada be all the more able and willing to pay increased taxation from having had a long period of commercial activity; or rather will the Government be not in a better position to raise as little as possible in taxes, to meet the new and less favorable conditions?

The Liberals cry loudly against the increase in the estimates, but they choose to forget that the population has increased in the same ratio, and that public works (which are capital) have been constructed on a scale never known before. Manitoba will soon compete with Ontario and Quebec as a revenue producer (it is now third on the list), but what would Manitoba be without the money expended? It is at present paying what is equivalent to interest on the subsidies granted to build its railroads and develop its resources. Is it fair to complain of an expenditure incurred for the general good? If large sums of money were invested in steel rails, sold in a market that had reached its climax, which were afterwards allowed to corrode from rust, then there would be grounds for complaint; but when the Opposition could find no graver case of extravagance than that the Minister of Militia drove around in carriages, the Dominion may be considered about as safe as economy can make it. The most unerring indications of a country's prosperity are to be discovered in the list of articles imported, and their consumption, not a spasmodic but a continuous consumption, year after year. When people purchase pianos, organs, satins and velvets, it may be concluded there is money in their pockets, or in their banks, but when the consumption of coal, cotton, woolens, sugar, tea and machinery increases so enormously, as is shown in the Budget, we are safe in thinking poverty does not stalk abroad to any appreciable extent. It was in 1875-76-77, that men marched around the great cities of Canada carrying a red flag, and crying for "bread or work." Those were the days of Free Trade, when there were no sugar refineries, no work necessitating the importation or manufacture of machinery, when the people did not drink tea, when they could not buy woolen or cotton goods, and for a very obvious reason. As a last ditch, the Liberals have fallen back upon the disloyalty cry. When they have recourse to that they are truly in a bad way. Just fancy the Grits, annexationists and independence men as they are, chattering about loyalty and the connection! "Take down that flag," says Mr. Jones, "I don't like it; it is British" and behold he was made Minister of Militia. "You discriminate against England," cried Mr. Patterson, which is rich, considering that gentleman does not conceal his Annexationist sentiments. The fact is we are all satisfied with affairs as they are, except a few Grit leaders, and if there should be another general election to-morrow, it is doubtful if six Liberals would obtain seats in the Canadian Parliament. All the party have now to do is to pray for the depression cycle; it is their only chance, but we should pray the youngest of them will have been old and gray ere that period comes. In the meantime let us be content with $28,000,000 of an expenditure, $34,000,000 of a revenue, $6,000,000 of a surplus, and exports that leave the balance of trade in our hands.

The Public Accounts, 1882.

THE Report of the Provincial Auditor, upon the Public Accounts, now on the table of the Legislature, displays a balance sheet which has been a great source of gratification to the Opposition, but which is really nothing extraordinary in the financial history of this Province. It shews that, instead of having received revenue sufficient to meet the requirements during the year, it fell short by some $12,300. Why has this been so? It certainly has not arisen from any extravagance on the part of the Government, for have they not been charged with parsimony and cheeseparing of the most extreme kind? Let us compare the Estimates of last year with these Accounts. Mr. Sullivan, in his Budget Speech, said that the Government expected to receive, as subsidy from the Dominion, $165,225.60, from Land Office $65,000, from unpaid assessments $5,000, and from other sources (fees, fines, &c.,) $22,000, making a total revenue of $257,225.60. Now what was actually received? From Dominion subsidy, $164,769.22, being less than estimated by $456.38; from Public Lands, $46,130.62, being less by the very large sum of $18,869.38; from Arrears of Taxes, $3,663.59, being less by $1,336.41, and from other sources $13,851.28, being less by $8,148.72. True, the Government received a refund of $5,050.20 from Ottawa, which so far reduced this latter deficit. Thus it will be seen that in no branch of revenue did the receipts come up to the expectations of the Government. The falling off in the Land Office was the most serious, and was certainly not to be anticipated at the time of the Budget Speech—for the receipts up to that time had exceeded those of a similar period during the previous year, when within a few dollars of $65,000 had been received. The receipts from the County Courts, Prothonotary's Office, Prince of Wales College, Licenses, Fines and Penalties, Wharves and Bridges, were all considerably less than in 1881. The Expenditure appears to have exceeded the Estimates by about $7,000. This ought surely to satisfy the Opposition that the Government were so liberal as to overstep their limits by this amount. Let us glance at a few of the items of expenditure. The cost of administration of justice was $18,469, being nearly $2,000 of a saving in that department. Of Education, $97,411, being about $1,000 in excess of the estimate. The Hospital for the Insane cost $18,508, being $2,500 in excess of estimate. Legislation cost $12,680, being only $180 over appropriation. Public Works expended $73,141, being $4,600 in excess. Elections cost $4,571, being $1500 in excess. Looking closer into items, we find that the expenses of the Supreme Court, and Crown Prosecutions in Magistrates' Courts, which are more particularly under the supervision of the Attorney General, cost only $2,501, or $1,300 less than estimated. The maintenance of Jails was also largely below the usual expenditure. The mileage of members of the Executive Council, which has actually been the subject of legislation in Nova Scotia, cost the insignificant sum of $363. The printing of the Folio and Sessional Laws cost the munificent sum of $136.75! Time was, a few years ago, when $750 was paid for a like service. An expenditure of $3,200 was made upon the Provincial Building. A large part of this sum was for repairs, still more of which are greatly needed, as this structure has been much neglected heretofore. $6,000 were expended upon Ferries, and $2,600 upon Packet Service; $9,476 were expended upon Wharves, $18,545 upon Bridges, and $26,000 upon Maintenance of Roads, Opening New Roads, and Supervisors' Salaries.

We have thus gone through the more important items of revenue and expenditure for 1882. If the Balance Sheet is not so satisfactory as it might be, the fault is not attributable to those at the head of affairs. We are sure our readers will agree with us that they have acted for the benefit of the country. They have relieved the people of burdens, and they have not oppressed them for the payment of their lawful dues to the revenue. They have maintained the Public Service with economy consistent with that efficiency which it demands. It is very generally supposed—and in fact certain parties are desirous that the people should believe—that the Island, financially, is in a bad condition; and they point out that last year we expended more than we received, and that our receipts from Public Lands will soon become exhausted. But these same gentlemen take very good care to keep the other side of the picture in the background. They do not tell the people that we have to our credit at Ottawa, on our Debt Account, $792,899.12, and upon our Land Account $56,836.33, or nearly $850,000 upon which we draw interest at 5 per cent. The purchase of estates is now nearly complete. The Railway is paid for, and it is not likely that this sum will be disturbed to any great extent. But we have more—we have due upon Public Lands sold over $500,000, of which there is no reason we should not receive every cent, subject only to the charge of working the Land Office, and we have over 140,000 acres of land remaining unsold, which, at 50 cents an acre, will surely bring in $70,000. Still we hear the cry that we should levy assessment, at a cost of 18 per cent. for collection, and fund the receipts from the Land Office at 4 per cent., if we could obtain even that. Such a proposition is monstrous. After the Budget Speech is delivered, we shall return to the subject of the Finances of the Province.

Sir Charles Tupper.

THE withdrawal of Sir Charles Tupper from Canadian politics is at the same time a cause for surprise and for regret. Not that it has been altogether unexpected, for we have from time to time received warning that such a misfortune was possible on account of the delicate state of his health. Still, Sir Charles looked young, and, after his recovery from an attack of sickness, so apparently vigorous, that the rumors of his retirement, which emanated now and then, none knew whence, were set down as weak inventions of the enemy. Even now that the matter is placed beyond all doubt, it is not easy to realize it. It is not easy to believe that a gifted orator, a great statesman with his intellectual powers unimpaired, a man, too, enjoying the full confidence of his countrymen, should voluntarily retire from the scene of his triumphs ere he had reached the sere and yellow leaf of life. The probabilities of his future would be commensurate with the services of his past career; the highest place in the gift of the people would be legitimately his. Every one, friend and foe, looked upon him as the future premier of Canada, and now we are told he is about to retire from active life—that the place that knew him shall know him no more. As a matter of course, we do not credit the reports—some of them base, and others of them ridiculous—published by a vanquished party and a venal press, about the retirement of one of Canada's most gifted sons. Power and the consciousness of being able to serve one's country have a fascination for noble natures like Sir Charles; but when there is a limit to their exercise, sensible men withdraw, at least for a season, to recuperate. Sir Charles can look back upon his past career with pride and pleasure. The principles he advocated during his political life, the grand principles of conservatism, have become national from partizan. The Confederation, of which he is one of the founders, is a glorious success. Canada stands forth as a nation more the ally than the dependency of Britain, prosperity shines brightly upon the confederacy of provinces, and with the knowledge of all this, Sir Charles retires from active politics. The fate is hard and bitter of the patriot who is dying after an unsuccessful struggle to free his country, but his end is blest indeed who sinks to rest with the consciousness of victory achieved. Sir Charles does not retire with the enemies of Confederation in possession of power—on the contrary, the colleagues with whom he has acted guard the destinies of Canada, and the Government is so secure, so strong, that perhaps the greatest compliment that can be paid the Minister, is to say his and their efforts have been so successful, their achievements have been of so remarkable a character, that they can spare even Sir Charles Tupper. He goes to England to fill the exalted position of Canadian Ambassador, the duties of which will not overwork his constitution. But if the storm-cloud lowers, if his party or his country once more demands his services, if his enemies wax strong and insolent, sure are we that the patriot and the statesman will return to Canada, and again raise his eloquent voice in the chambers of the legislature, in favor of those grand principles of government of which he stands, perhaps, the foremost and most illustrious champion in the Dominion of Canada to-day.

MR. MOWAT, Premier of the Province of Ontario, by virtue of the seven votes of himself and his colleagues in the Government, is in danger of losing even this small majority. The Conservatives have filed petitions in the law courts against eight Liberals, and it is supposed they will be successful in five instances. After all, perhaps, Mowat must go.

The Education Report.

THE Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education for the past year shows that the cause of Education is making steady progress throughout the Province. The Report contains a large amount of useful information in a well-arranged form, and which will be found interesting and encouraging to those who have the Educational interests of the Province at heart.

The number of School Districts in 1882 was 419, an increase of four over the previous year; and the number of Schools and School Departments in operation was 468, against 463 in 1881. There is a decrease of 19 in the number of third-class teachers employed; but it is gratifying to be able to state that this decrease is met by an increase in the number of first and second-class teachers, there being of the former 5, and of the latter 19. This fact goes to show that the professional standing of our teachers is higher than ever before, and it is an evidence of a laudable desire on the part of teachers to excel in their calling. The average daily attendance of pupils during the year was 11,285, being a decrease of 639 as compared with 1881. The winter of 1882, on account of the frequency and severity of its storms, was not favorable to a high average attendance; and to this fact may be attributed the decrease in average attendance, as well as decrease of 332 in the number of pupils enrolled, the total number of the latter being 21,269 in 1882. In 1877, the first year in which the present School Law was in operation, the number of pupils enrolled was 16,109, and the average daily attendance 9,303. A comparison of these figures with those of last year shows an increase, in six years, of 5000 pupils enrolled and 2000 average attendance.

The Government expenditure for purposes of Education is annually increasing, the amount expended last year being $97,411.77—an increase of $922.31 over 1881. The amount of supplements paid teachers by trustees, last year, was $11,297.92, against $11,028.52 in 1881; and the total amount voted by School Districts for all purposes, in 1882, was $33,972.52, being a decrease from the previous year of $2,675.34. The total expenditure for Education in 1882 was $130,446.96, quite a large sum for this small Province. In 1877 the amount paid to teachers, including Government allowances and supplements paid by Trustees, was $61,182.85, against $98,476.48 last year, being an increase of $35,293.63, or nearly fifty-eight per cent. in six years. The average salary paid to teachers in 1882 was $235.36, an increase of $6.17 over the preceding year.

Mr. Curran, Inspector of Schools for the Eastern District, concludes his report as follows:—

"While there is much room for improvement in the method of imparting instruction pursued by a number of the teachers, I am happy to be able to state that the progress made by the schools under my supervision has been, as a whole, much greater for the last year than during any of the former years on which I have reported. There have been fewer vacancies, a larger number of efficient teachers has been engaged, and though the attendance of pupils is not as regular as it should be, there is a considerable change for the better in this respect."

Respecting the progress made in the Western Inspectoral District, Mr. Murray says that "in almost all the Schools there has been a steady and gradual improvement," which he attributes to the teachers being better supplied with books, the schoolrooms being more comfortable, the teachers following the same course of study, and more time being spent at blackboard exercises than formerly.

Prince County Election.

UPON the electors of the First District of Prince County a very important duty devolves on Tuesday next; and upon the manner in which they discharge this duty depends, in a large measure, their welfare for the next three years, speaking in a political sense. We have in power a Local Government, which has managed the public affairs of the Province for the past four years in such a way as should merit the unqualified approval of the people. That this Government will hold the reins of power so long as it will exhibit the same degree of prudence and economy that characterized its administration of affairs in the past, there can be no doubt. Its stability is unquestioned, and it would be sheer folly on the part of any district to elect a man now to support the Opposition, and who would, as a consequence, be devoid of even the smallest particle of influence, either in the Legislature or out of it. A man having favors of any kind whatever at his disposal, is not so apt to bestow them upon those with whom he may not be on the best of terms, as he is upon his more intimate friends. As it is in the case of individuals, so also is it with governments. An inveterate opponent of an existing administration may be a sincere advocate of the people's rights, but he will lack power, the one element essential to the success of the cause he espouses. No government, we care not what its politics may be, will pay the same degree of attention to a petition from the people, if approached through an opponent, as it would if such petition were backed up by the influence which an intelligent supporter is always able to exert on behalf of the people. This being the case, it behoves the electors of Tignish to consider well the great importance of the issue at stake in the approaching contest.

It was only after much persuasion, and at the earnest solicitation of large numbers of electors from all parts of the district, that Mr. Gavin, the Government candidate, was induced to take the field. Through over-confidence on the part of friends, and the exercise of undue influence against his return by some of his opponents, Mr. Gavin was defeated at the general election of last year. Now that the opportunity is afforded them, we have no doubt that the electors of the First District of Prince County will gladly embrace it to reverse the verdict which they hastily rendered last spring. While Mr. Gavin, if elected—and of this we entertain no doubt whatever, if his friends do their duty by him—would be in a position to obtain ample justice for the district at the hands of the Government, an opponent of the administration would be utterly powerless to effect anything for the constituency. Besides, Mr. Gavin possesses, in an eminent degree, the qualifications necessary to enable him to discharge the onerous duties devolving upon a representative of the people, with satisfaction to himself, with profit to his constituents, and with credit to his Province. He is a man of acknowledged ability, and against his record the breath of suspicion dares not be cast. We trust that his friends will rally to his support at the polls on the 17th inst., in which case the question of his triumphant return admits of no doubt.

St. Vincent de Paul Society.

THIS admirable and Heaven-born Society, established originally in Paris, by the great Ozanam, will celebrate its golden jubilee during the present year. Perhaps there is no other organization for the alleviation of human distress and miseries, so wise, so perfect, and so wonderfully adapted to the purposes for which it has been founded. God, being charity, wills that man should always have ample opportunity to exercise that grand virtue. He has left the poor as his own inheritance with us. "The poor you shall always have with you," was the strongest testimony that our Saviour desired us to exercise the noblest attribute of our soul—love for the poor and suffering members of Christ. Although the Society is eminently religious, in its bestowal of charity it makes no discrimination, acknowledging every human being to be the image of Him who laid down His life for all, and who came to seek the lost sheep of Israel. The very fountains of the love of God flow through the channel of St. Vincent de Paul Society. All the members, spread throughout the known world, are united in the closest bonds of fraternal union and friendship. The constitution of the Society is wisely intended for the spiritual enhancement of the members, as well as for the alleviation of the miseries of body and soul of those whom it assists with its charity. The meetings of the Society open and close with prayer, a short sermon is read during the Conference, and the members are strictly bound to approach the Sacraments at the different leading festivals of the year. New life and enthusiasm will be infused into the Society on the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. Although it is only fifty years in existence, branches of the Society are found in every town, village and city in the civilized world. The amount of good performed in a quiet, unassuming way by its members, the charities so timely bestowed, the visits to the sick, the words of comfort and hope addressed to the fallen and the hopeless, will remain untold until the great accounting day. Over three years ago a Conference of the Society, whose headquarters are at Paris, was established in this city. That its workings have been successful beyond all expectation can be seen, by knowing that over two thousand dollars have been spent for the relief of the poor since its organization.

The Society is particularly intended for young men. We should say to our young men of this city, that they will find ample opportunity to cultivate mutual good-will and the love of their neighbor, by joining it. On Thursday evening next, a Concert is to be given in St. Patrick's Hall, in aid of the almost depleted funds of the Society. Go, and help the good brothers of the St. Vincent de Paul Society to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, and thus encourage them by your sympathy and contribution.

Editorial Notes.

POOR Lady Dixie's lot in life is not improving. Sir Vernon Harcourt, the Imperial Home Secretary, talks about "the alleged attack upon her," and the newspapers are down upon her. And thus does the heroism of a poodle dog, and the romance of a noble dame, pass out of current history.

THE Montreal people have gone crazy over Albani. They gave her twelve thousand dollar houses, and showered poetry and flowers upon her, until she sank under their weight. It is better to be born with a good voice than with a fortune in our day, Talk of a silver spoon in an infant's mouth. Nilsson and Albani were born with spoons of gold.

VANDERBILT, the colossal millionaire, has given a banquet to other millionaires, which cost $100,000. But that is nothing. It is said there were twelve detectives present, dressed as waiters. That, however, is something, as it shews Vanderbilt is not easy in his mind. Meanwhile what about the Socialists and anti-monopolists? Isn't Vanderbilt idiotic to anger them? Their fierce eyes are upon him and his flaunted riches, which remind one of the days immediately preceding the fall of the Roman Republic.

IF one had only sufficient leisure, one could find amusement in hunting up inconsistencies in the Grit newspapers. There is the Toronto *Globe*, for instance, which never tires of crying out that the tariff discriminates against England, and yet its own London correspondent tells its readers that most of the English newspapers of late contained articles on Canadian commerce, commenting specially on the fact that the imports from England were increasing every year. We should think so; $29,000,000 worth is something of an increase.

THE rumor that Mr. Forster, known in Ireland as "Buckshot," was to be sent to Canada as Governor General, was the veriest of *canards*. Forster will not leave Imperial politics until he is killed; he has been scotched already. Besides, it must be a peer who will rule Canada in future, probably a duke—Canada is almost a kingdom—at any rate he should be a great man who is Governor General, and a popular man, one who does not muddle things like Forster; though, poor man, everyone loses his reputation in Ireland, through the miserable Castle system.

THE American Government have refused England's application for the extradition of Sheridan, or interference with what is known as the dynamite press. And this is poetic justice! When Bernard and others, who, with Orsini, had attempted to destroy Napoleon III. with bombs, took refuge in England, the government of Lord Palmerston was turned out of office for its intention of surrendering them. It must be said, in justice to Sheridan, that his crime, if he is really guilty, was not of so heinous a nature as that of Orsini and Bernard. It is now known that President Arthur requested the members of his Cabinet to give their opinions in writing on this subject, and that they all expressed themselves to the same effect, and that very decidedly. They said "No."

Papers on the Piers Question.

(Presented to the Legislature, April 2).

Extract from Minutes of Executive Council of Prince Edward Island:—

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
January 31st, 1883.

At a meeting of the Executive Council in Committee: Present:—The Honorables Mesdieurs Sullivan, Campbell, McLeod, Ferguson, Prowse, Lefurgey, Arsenault.

Upon reference to the British North America Act, 1867, the Executive Council in Committee observe that, by the 108th Section, the public works and property of each Province, enumerated in the third Schedule of the said Act, upon its admission into the Union, became the property of Canada.

That the works and property therein mentioned embrace "Public Harbors, Light Houses, Piers, Steamboats, Dredges, Public Vessels, and Rivers and Lake improvements."

That, upon the 1st July, 1873, when the Province of Prince Edward Island was admitted into the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, its several Harbors, Lighthouses, and Rivers passed under the control of the General Government, and their maintenance and improvement became charges upon the General Revenue.

That, notwithstanding the provisions so plainly set forth in the British North America Act, the duty of maintaining the Piers, situated in the Harbors of the Province, was permitted to devolve upon the Provincial Government.

The Council in Committee are of opinion that by the provisions of the British North America Act, the General Government are justly chargeable with the construction and maintenance of the Piers referred to, for the following reasons:—

(1.) The transferrence, by the authority of the British North America Act, of all Provincial Public Works and property, in Public Harbors, Lighthouses, Piers, Steamboats, Dredges, Public Vessels, Rivers and Lake improvements, to the ownership of the General Government.

(2.) Because these structures are intimately connected with, and essential to, trade and commerce, shipping and navigation, and should therefore, with these subjects, be directly under the control of the Dominion Parliament.

(3.) Because the construction and maintenance of these Piers may properly be regarded as improvements of the Harbors in which they are situate.

(4.) Because in other Provinces of the Dominion, the General Government exercise control and authority over structures of a similar kind, and provide for their erection and maintenance, and receive revenues therefrom by way of rents, tolls and wharfage.

(5.) Because these structures are built and situate upon soil, the fee whereof is in the Dominion Government, in which the Provincial Government have no property, and over which they can exercise no authority.

In support of these reasons, the Council in Committee desire to call attention to a Judgement of the Supreme Court of Canada, in the case of Robert T. Holman *et al* *vs.* Charles Green, which was an appeal from the Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, and in which the plaintiffs claimed title to land in dispute, under letters patent from the Government of Prince Edward Island, issued in August, 1877. In this case it was held that "the property in public harbors being vested in the Dominion, the soil ungranted at the time of Confederation between high and low water marks, and being within the limits of public harbors, by the express unqualified words of the British North America Act became vested in the Dominion as part and parcel of the harbors which belonged as property to the Provinces;" and further, that it was but consistent with the other provisions of the said Act "that the property in public harbors, so intimately connected with, and essential to trade and commerce and shipping and navigation, light-houses and piers, should likewise be vested in the Dominion, for their more efficient management, control, and regulation, a matter in which not only the whole Dominion but foreign shipping are likewise interested, and which could hardly be effectually managed and regulated if there were to be a divided control." The Court also decided that, upon the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation its "Executive Government and Legislature ceased to have any property in, or executive or legislative power over the ungranted lands between high and low water mark, in such public harbors as that in question;" and that such lands are, "by the provisions of the British North America Act, vested in Her Majesty for the public purposes of the Dominion, and are under the exclusive control of the Dominion Parliament."

The Government of this Province have expended in the construction and maintenance of these piers, from the 1st July, 1873 (the date of Confederation) to the 31st December, 1882, the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty-two cents. ($130,926.42) as will more fully appear by the Schedule hereto annexed, marked A.

Regarding the construction of these piers, the Council in Committee would remark that the Government, after being fully satisfied of their absolute necessity, caused proper surveys to be made by competent persons, that the contracts were let by public competition, and the works completed at the least possible cost, under the immediate supervision of officers appointed by them for that purpose.

As rents and wharfage therefrom, during the same period, the Government of this Province have received the sum of fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents, ($15,758.38) as will more fully appear by the Schedules hereto annexed marked B. and C. which sum deducted from the outlay above mentioned leaves a balance due to Prince Edward Island, from the Government of Canada, of one hundred and twenty-four thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and four cents, ($124,168.04).

The Council in Committee recommend that application be made to the Dominion Government for a refund of the amount so expended as aforesaid, deducting therefrom the amount received for rents and wharfage, as above stated; and that they be notified that the Government of this Province will no longer contribute to the construction or maintenance of such piers.

Certified, a True Extract,

R. F. DESBROIS,
Clerk Executive Council.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DR. ROBERTSON DISQUALIFIED.

Orange Bill again Postponed.

GENERALLY SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD.

DYNAMITE SCARE.

Special Despatch to the Herald.

OTTAWA, April 11.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday declared Dr. Robertson to have been ineligible, at the time of nomination, to be a candidate for the House of Commons. The argument as to whether Mr. McDonald shall obtain the seat, or there shall be a new election, will be heard to-day.

Mr. White has postponed his motion on the Orange bill until the sixteenth. It is generally supposed that the last has been heard of it.

There is a small dynamite scare here, for which there is no foundation.

General Telegraphic News.

DUBLIN, April 9.

Archbishop Croke has ordered that a collection be taken, for a testimonial to present to Parnell, throughout the Diocese of Casbel and Emly.

LONDON, April 9.

At Dublin the Grand Jury found a true bill against Brady, charged with the murder of Cavendish and Burke. Curley, Kelly, Thomas Caffrey and Fitzharris were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

OTTAWA, April 10.

Two professional thieves have brought action for libel against the Toronto *Evening Canadian*, for charging them with taking part in the late Toronto and Brampton burglaries.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Judging by the opening of immigration this season, it will be double that of last year. The minimum estimate is put at 100,000. This year a great bulk of farmers are passing west to settle on land. Survey parties are pouring in from the east to sub divide land into territories for settlers. Great as the number is, it is yet too small to keep pace with the immigration.

Newfoundland Seal Fishery.

We are pleased to learn by exchanges, of the 2nd inst., that the seal fishery promises to be most successful. Only three of the fleet had then arrived at St. John's, but reports received are of a very cheering character. On Sunday, the 1st inst., the S. S. *Proteus*, Capt. Pike, arrived, and the signalling of a steamer from the north and was the occasion of great excitement. She was laden to the gunwale, having on board 14,520 hood seals, valued at £24,000. The weight of the fat was estimated at 700 tons, with which every nook of the vessel was crammed to such an extent, that 300 tons of coal had been thrown overboard to make room for it. The bunks had been all removed from the hold, and it had been divided into pounds for the reception of the pelts; the men for ten days previously having slept where they could, under the boats on deck, in the coal bunkers, or packed in the forecastle closely as herring in a barrel. They were only too glad to make room for the precious cargo. On Monday, 2nd inst., the second arrival of the fleet, the *Ranger*, Capt. Joseph Barber, made its appearance, with 24,000 harp seals, and 3000 hoods, weighing close on to 600 tons. These steamers report that the ice is all sheet ice, in some places very thick, in others very thin; but none of the heavy Arctic drift, the "hummocky" was met with. The same day the steamer *Wolf* arrived with 20,000 seals, nearly all harps, of the first class. The Steamer *Commodore* arrived at Harbor Grace on the morning of the 2nd, with 16,000 seals, but as a large proportion of them are hoods, the trip is equivalent to a full load. The following vessels are reported: *Bear*, 23,000; *Neptune*, 17,000; *Vanguard*, 15,000; *Narwhal*, 12,000; *Thetis*, 18,000. Other vessels are reported to have made good catches. This good news will cheer many homes in Newfoundland, and will be learned with pleasure, we are sure, by the people of our own Provinces, who have long enjoyed so intimate and profitable business relations with that Colony.

By despatches since received, we learn that the Dundee steamers *Resolute* and *Thetis* have arrived, the former bearing 35,000 young seals, and the latter 25,000 seals. There is much apprehension regarding the safety of the steamer *Bear*, supposed to have left the ice fields for home on the 2nd inst., and up to the 6th had not been reported. She was very deeply loaded, and said to have 33,000 seals.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. Wm. Wakham, on the 12th March, by the Rev. A. F. McDonald, Mr. John Campbell, of Milltown, P. E. Island, to Miss Maggie Ross, of Wallace Road, Cumberland County, N. S.

On the 4th inst., at the Manse, by the Rev. John M. McLeod, Mr. Duncan McEwen, of Long Creek, Lot 65, to Miss Katie McEachern, of West River.

On the 6th inst., at the North American House, by the Rev. John M. McLeod, Mr. Allan Livingstone, Nine Mile Creek, to Miss Magaret Adelaide McNeill, West River.

On the 5th inst. by Rev. John M. McLeod, at the Dominion House, Mr. Peter McFadyen, of Charlottetown, to Miss Catherine McNeill, of Southport.

At the residence of Mr. Thomas Smith, Great George Street, Charlottetown, by Rev. John M. McLeod, Mr. Peter Herbert Keith, of Montague, to Miss Flora Jane McLean, Eldon, Belfast. Also, by the same, at the same time and place, Mr. Malcolm Lamont, of Montague Bridge, to Miss Catherine Cantello, of Dundas.

March 28th, by Rev. W. R. Frame, Mr. Leonard McEwen, of Savage Harbor, to Catherine Matilda, daughter of Mr. Henry McEwen, Morell.

DIED.

At Dunstaffnage, March 25th, very suddenly, in the 42nd year of her age, Miss Jane Lane, daughter of the late Edward Lane.

At Barnaby River, N. B., Feb. 24th, Angus McAuley, aged 34 years, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss. Deceased was a native of P. E. Island.

On Sunday evening, 8th inst., at her residence Douglass Street, in the 70th year of her age, Matilda Gardiner, the beloved wife of Thomas Warren.

At Lot 11, on the 31st March, Mr. John England, 65 years of age, much and deservedly esteemed in the neighborhood.

At Head of Hillsboro', 18th March, Lavinia D., daughter of the late George Miller, aged 18 years.

At Alberton, on the 4th inst., after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore patiently, Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late J. C. B. Taylor, aged 19 years, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

At Church Road, Lot 40, on the 16th of March, Donald Beaton, Esq., in the 67th year of his age. He was a native of Inverneshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this Island when five years of age.

At Boston Highlands, on the 24th March, Mr. Peter Gorman, a native of County Galway, Ireland, aged 50 years; also, at the same place, on 2d inst., Elizabeth, his wife, aged 46 years. The latter was a sister of Mr. Michael Hennessy of this city. *Requiescant in Pace.*

At Johnstone's River, on 9th inst., Mr. Thomas McCarthy, a native of Ireland, aged 85 years. *Requiescat in Pace.*

In Boston, Mass., on the 4th inst., after a short illness borne with christian patience, C. Howatt Crossman, Printer, late of Summerside, P. E. I., aged 22 years. He leaves an affectionate wife and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

LOCAL AND OTHER

THE local market prices re as quoted last week.

REMEMBER the Concert un of the St. Vincent de Paul row evening.

WE are pleased to hear Bank Bill has passed the H through its various stages.

A RAIL has been placed in general delivery window i Hall, which will be a great

IT was stated in the City evening, that but one meeti Health had been held durin

WE have received a copy published in Chicago, and cultivation of the polite ar decoration.

AT the present time, th inches of snow on the gro North West Territory. Keewatin employment is good.

Hon. T. N. GIBBS, Senator day morning. He was a p man and banker. He hel John's cabinet before 1874 Senator only a few years.

Hon. T. W. ANGLIN has will take up his residence i it is probable he will becom the *Globe* and *Tribune* new parture will be a great loss in New Brunswick.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP RO N. B., accompanied by left Halifax, on Saturday, His Lordship's last visit t was at the meeting of the cil, thirteen years ago.

NEXT week we will bring we have been publishing to a conclusion. We ha ances from all quarters th eedingly interesting, and next story will prove equa

NEWS has been received of John McLeod, a native formerly employed on the *ence*. He died of yellow United States war-ship, off He was about twenty-one

WITHIN the last few we number of subscriptions siding abroad, who desire native land, and to keep th ed with what is going o always be glad to chronicl

PETER COOPER, the emin died in New York, on the 92 years of age, and was e ticed to a coach-maker. immense fortune in variou suits, a great part of wh educational and literary

THE City Council held t ing on Monday evening transacted was not of character. A bye-law w ducing the Dog Tax to A meeting of the Board of ed to be held this evening Council adjourned.

A VERY impressive c formed at Montreal, recen on the occasion of the rec of young ladies into the Sisters of the Congregati In the list we notice the ladies from this Island, Ann Gaul, in religion Sis Miss Lizzie Higgins, in Joseph de Cherubine.

ANOTHER old landmark from the scene. Haszar nal Street, is being ra Historic in its associatio ravages of time well, scenes of varied fortune. Haszard's *Gazette* was pe cupants during the d have embraced all classe is to be replaced by a fin

WE were shown, the o mens of lobster labels fro of Mr. John Coombs, in really very creditable vinced, fully as good as ported. Mr. Coombs h doing first-class work, ought to satisfy those will give satisfaction. prepared to furnish labe can be purchased, either or Canada, we trust he couragement his enterp

THE largest congre Grand River, assemble morning, the 3rd ins Feast of St. Joseph. A Church was filled. A clergymen took place, the beautiful banner of High Mass was then cel Dr. McDonald, of Geo Rev. D. F. McDonald, Rev. Dr. Walker, of Roll and Rev. William Phe master of ceremonies. quent sermon, suitable preached by Rev. Dr. M under the leadership of mack, organist, did thei

WE often hear of abroad," and we are th that all our native gon shores to benefit other however, to hear that article" is still on hand. ments, the Electric Lig will pale into insignific ed for one of our Islanc for he has given to hi lifetime, to place bef fected solution of Pe pursuit of the Philoso Elixir Vitæ engaged of many of the Ancie days the search for Ca has been equally perse ful. Not so, however, notice to-day. We h with the discoverer w has been entirely succ his years of labor, h time for recuperation plication to the pro Patent. The Island be congratulated upon

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

THE local market prices remain the same as quoted last week.

REMEMBER the Concert under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, to-morrow evening.

WE are pleased to hear that the Rustico Bank Bill has passed the House of Commons through its various stages.

A RAIL has been placed in the front of the general delivery window in the Post Office Hall, which will be a great convenience.

IT was stated in the City Council, the other evening, that but one meeting of the Board of Health had been held during three years.

WE have received a copy of the *Furnisher*, published in Chicago, and devoted to the cultivation of the polite arts and household decoration.

AT the present time, there are eighteen inches of snow on the ground at Keewatin, North West Territory. At Winnipeg and Keewatin employment is plenty and wages good.

HON. T. N. GIBBS, Senator, died last Saturday morning. He was a prominent business man and banker. He held a position in Sir John's cabinet before 1874. He had been a Senator only a few years.

HON. T. W. ANGLIN has left St. John, and will take up his residence in Toronto, where it is probable he will become connected with the *Globe* and *Tribune* newspapers. His departure will be a great loss to the Grit party in New Brunswick.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP ROGERS, of Chatham, N. B., accompanied by Rev. John Carter, left Halifax, on Saturday, *en route* for Rome. His Lordship's last visit to the Eternal City was at the meeting of the Ecumenical Council, thirteen years ago.

NEXT week we will bring the story, which we have been publishing since 1st January, to a conclusion. We have received assurances from all quarters that it has been exceedingly interesting, and we trust that our next story will prove equally so.

NEWS has been received here of the death of John McLeod, a native of this Island, and formerly employed on the Steamer *St. Lawrence*. He died of yellow fever, on board a United States war-ship, off the coast of China. He was about twenty-one years of age.

WITHIN the last few weeks we have had a number of subscriptions from Islanders residing abroad, who desire to remember their native land, and to keep themselves acquainted with what is going on there. We shall always be glad to chronicle their success.

PETER COOPER, the eminent philanthropist, died in New York, on the 5th inst. He was 92 years of age, and was early in life apprenticed to a coach-maker. He amassed an immense fortune in various mercantile pursuits, a great part of which he devoted to educational and literary purposes.

THE City Council held their monthly meeting on Monday evening last. The business transacted was not of a very important character. A bye-law was introduced reducing the Dog Tax to one dollar a year. A meeting of the Board of Health was ordered to be held this evening, to which date the Council adjourned.

A VERY impressive ceremony was performed at Montreal, recently, by Mgr. Fabre, on the occasion of the reception of a number of young ladies into the community of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. In the list we notice the names of two young ladies from this Island, namely, Miss Mary Ann Gaul, in religion Sister Ste. Marie; and Miss Lizzie Higgins, in religion Sister St. Joseph de Cherubine.

ANOTHER old landmark is being removed from the scene. Haszard's Corner, on Pownal Street, is being razed to the ground. Historic in its associations, it has stood the ravages of time well, and passed through scenes of varied fortune. It was here that Haszard's *Gazette* was published, and its occupants during the days of its existence have embraced all classes. We hear that it is to be replaced by a fine large building.

WE were shown, the other day, some specimens of lobster labels from the establishment of Mr. John Coombs, in this city. They are really very creditable; and, we feel convinced, fully as good as any that may be imported. Mr. Coombs has every facility for doing first-class work, and his specimens ought to satisfy those in the trade that he will give satisfaction. As Mr. Coombs is prepared to furnish labels as cheaply as they can be purchased, either in the United States or Canada, we trust he will receive the encouragement his enterprise deserves.

THE largest congregation ever seen at Grand River, assembled there on Tuesday morning, the 3rd inst., to celebrate the Feast of St. Joseph. At an early hour the Church was filled. A procession of all the clergymen took place, in which was carried the beautiful banner of St, Joseph. Solemn High Mass was then celebrated by Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, of Georgetown, assisted by Rev. D. F. McDonald, of Souris, as Deacon, Rev. Dr. Walker, of Rollo Bay, as sub-Deacon, and Rev. William Phelan, of Montague, as master of ceremonies. A learned and eloquent sermon, suitable to the occasion, was preached by Rev. Dr. McDonald. The Choir, under the leadership of Mr. Duncan McCormack, organist, did their part very creditably.

WE often hear of "successful Islanders abroad," and we are then inclined to believe that all our native genius has forsaken our shores to benefit other lands. We are glad, however, to hear that some of the "genuine article" is still on hand, before whose achievements, the Electric Light and Keely Motor will pale into insignificance. It has remained for one of our Islanders, not a young man, for he has given to his idea the study of a lifetime, to place before the world the perfected solution of Perpetual Motion. The pursuit of the Philosopher's Stone, and the Elixir Vitæ engaged the life-long attention of many of the Ancients, while in our own days the search for Captain Kidd's treasure has been equally persevering and unsuccessful. Not so, however, in the case which we notice to-day. We have had an interview with the discoverer who assures us that he has been entirely successful, and that, after his years of labor, he requires but a short time for recuperation before making his application to the proper authorities for a Patent. The Island—nay, the world—is to be congratulated upon this wonderful exploit.

The Budget Speech.

$6,316,352 SURPLUS—ESTIMATED SURPLUS OF $6,000,000 FOR THE CURRENT YEAR—A GRAND EXHIBIT.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

OTTAWA, March 30.

Sir Leonard Tilley delivered his Budget Speech to-night to a full house. The galleries were packed by representative and commercial men from all quarters, who manifested the keenest interest throughout. No ex-Finance Minister being in the Liberal ranks, the speech was replied to and criticised by Mr. Patterson, of Brant, a good speaker, but a poor financier. He is, however, the best man in that line accessible to the Opposition, which is not saying much for their ability. Sir Leonard spoke three hours, and was greeted with resounding applause when he had concluded. Subjoined is a synopsis of the speech:—

The country was never more prosperous than at present, a fact which none attempted to deny, nor was its credit ever so good in the world's markets. In 1878 the guarantees of New South Wales stood two per cent. higher than Canada's; now Canada's was four per cent. higher than New South Wales. The revenue of last year amounted to $33,583,000, and the expenditure to $27,067,000, leaving a surplus of $6,316,000, the largest ever yet declared in Canada. To this might be added $1,744,000 reserved as subsidies for land. There was, besides, an expenditure of $7,300,000 on capital account, in the enlargement of Canals, and Northwest surveys for last year. The sinking fund for liquidation of the national debt was increased by $1,750,000, and the interest paid less by $15,000 than last year, and maturing liabilities were redeemed to the extent of $4,000,000. No loan would be required this year or in the near future; the surplus and the people's savings would answer all purposes. The total receipts from consolidated revenue for the current year will be $34,850,000, the expenditure $28,800,000, leaving a surplus of $6,000,000, to which, if sale of lands in the Northwest be added, the total surplus will be $7,750,000. Among other items of expenditure, was $75,000 increase in the subsidies paid to Provinces which did not have a population of 400,000, and are entitled to 80 cents per head of the population until they reach that point. After the Finance Minister had gone over this department *seriatim*, showing where an increase, when made, was necessary, he said: Now, sir, I come to the receipts and the expenditure of the current year as under the amended estimate. The amended estimate, based upon the date we have at present, that is after eight months of the year have expired, is that we would receive from customs $22,750,000; from excise, $5,900,000; from the post office, $1,600,000; from public works, including railways, $3,000,000; from interest on investments, $800,000; from other sources, $800,000; making the total receipts for consolidated revenue for the present year of $34,850,000. The expenditure on consolidated revenue will be $28,800,000, leaving a surplus for the current year of $6,000,000. Now, sir, we also estimate that we will receive from our lands in the North-West as large a sum during the fiscal year as during last year—$1,750,000,—making altogether a surplus during the current year of $7,750,000. We will probably receive from savings banks deposits during the year $5,250,000. Now, what have we to meet, sir? We have a probable expenditure on the Pacific Railway, on the Intercolonial Railway, on our canals, and on the surveys in the North-West, of $12,500,000 this year. We have to redeem maturing liabilities (and at this moment they are nearly all redeemed) to the extent of $7,000,000. And with the surplus that is estimated, with the proceeds of the Crown Lands, with the money that is received as deposits of the people in the savings banks, honorable gentlemen would admit that the working people of Canada were never so prosperous or contented. There were $13,000,000 increased deposits in the Savings Banks, and $68,000,000 in the banks generally, a proof the masses of people are prosperous. The best answer to the charge of disloyal discrimination against England was in the fact that whereas the imports from England were $13,000,000 more than in 1878, those from the United States were $400,000 less. During the past four years Canada exported lumber, grain and other products to the extent of $350,000,000. If merchants and manufacturers of Canada do not overdo the thing, he (Sir Leonard) prophesied Canada would have seven years of prosperity more before another depression came; indeed he did not see, considering the immense development of the Northwest now going on, why there should be a serious depression even after seven years. The statement that the N. P. would estrange England from us was absurd. Why, our credit was never better in the English money markets; we are paying off our liabilities as they mature—we paid off ten millions the last two years—and if our present state continues we shall not, from this day to the finishing of the Canada Pacific Railway, have occasion to go to England to borrow money. We stand at the head of colonial securities in England today. In 1878-9, the quantity of wool imported into Canada for manufactures was 6,280,084 lbs., against 9,646,684 in 1881-2, an increase of fifty per cent. The raw cotton imported in 1877-8 was 7,243,414 lbs., against 19,342,059 in 1881-2. Machinery was running all over the country, there was employment for all, as the consumption of coal and the value of machinery imported into Canada abundantly proved. For instance, in 1878 the machinery imported was $283,000; in 1882, $2,194,000. The consumption of coal had, in four years, increased from five to six million tons. The following articles have been placed on the free list of imports: Pearls, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, and unpolished opals, diamond drills, for prospecting for minerals, dyes, jet black, hatters' plush or silk, lumber for trunks, and green wood, sawdust of walnut and other woods used for manufacturing purposes, settlers' effects, including musical instruments, sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles, books printed seven years, chronometers and compasses for ships, copper in sheets, iron imported for building composite ships with iron frames. This is to encourage ship building. A bounty of $1.50 per ton will be given by the Government for all pig iron henceforth produced in Canada. Platinum wire will be free, and also seeds, anise, coriander and such, spars and stiffs for earthenware makers, sausage skins, valerian root, wire of brass or copper, silver wire of 15 gauge and smaller, steel railway bars or rails, fish plates, and tin sheets for the manufacture of saws; buckram will be reduced 10 per cent.; cotton batton covers 10 per cent.; coal dust to be 20 per cent. *ad valorem* instead of specific; dried fruit to be 10 per cent.; lamp black and ivory black from 20 to 10 per cent.; lead, nitrate and acetate from 20 to 5 per cent., the same as regards dried white and dried red lead; leather, lamb, sheep, buck, deer, elk and antelope (dressed), from 15 to 10 per cent.; liquorice paste, from 20 to 15 per cent.; marble in blocks, 15 cubic feet and over, free, and under 15 feet, from 15 to 10 per cent.; slabs sawn on two sides, from 15 to 10 per cent; oil and enamelled cloth, for trunk and valise makers, from 30 to 15 per cent.; paper union collar cloth, from 10 to 5 per cent.; precious stones to be 10 per cent.; spices (except nutmeg and mace unground), from 20 to 10 per cent.; tobacco and snuff, specific duty, from 25 to 20 per cent. per lb.; foreign leaf, from 20 to 12 cents.; Canadian leaf, from 8 to 2 cents; bells, except for church purposes (which are free), 30 per cent.; cloth, of material other than cotton or woolen, 30 per cent.; vaseline and other petroleum preparations, in bulk, 5 cents, and in bottle, 6 cents, per lb.; woolen hosiery to be charged as woolen clothing, dress and costume clothes, 20 per cent. Owing to the wholesale slaughter of deer, wild turkey, &c., by Americans, their exportation is prohibited altogether. Absinthe is to be taxed at $2 per gallon. Analine dyes of less than 5 lb. packages, 10 per cent. duty. Agricultural implements and machines to pay a specific and *ad valorem* duty equal to 35 per cent., the same duty to be levied upon spades, forks, hoes, shovels, and portable machines. Bed comforters and quilts now paying 20 per cent., it is proposed shall pay 27½ per cent. Boot and shoe laces are to pay 30 per cent., instead of 20 per cent. Braces and suspenders now paying 25 are to pay 30; playing cards now 30c. 6c per pack; carriages now 30 per cent., are to pay a specific and ad valorem duty equal to 35 per cent., on the same principle as that applied to agricultural implements. Children's carriages are to pay the same. Cordage of all kinds, 20 per cent. Cordage for shipping purposes at present pays 5 per cent., and all other cordage 20 per cent., and what is the result? The result is that nearly all the cordage imported into Canada is for shipping purposes. It is now proposed that all cordage shall pay 20 per cent. Ten per cent., per ton will be added to the bounty paid to the builders of new ships in the Dominion. Cotton, printed or dyed, now 20 per cent., after the 1st of January next will pay 27½ per cent. Jewelry, watch and similar cases, lined with satin or silk, now 25 per cent., are to pay 30 per cent. These materials now pay 30 per cent., and it is proposed to place manufacturers of the cases in a better position by making the duty on the manufactured article 30 per cent. Cane or rattan, split to be 25 per cent, now 20 per cent. There is an establishment of this kind at Woodstock. It is proposed to increase the duty on cane from 20 to 25 per cent. It is also proposed to change the duty on fruit in air-tight cans. Iron bedsteads shall now be classed as furniture and be placed at 35 per cent. On showcases now paying 35 per cent., a specified duty of $2 is to be added. Hair cloth now paying 20 per cent., is to pay 30 per cent. Jute carpeting, matting or mats, now 20 per cent., *ad valorem*. Lampwicks, now 20 per cent., are to be 30 per cent. Music, printed, now paying 6 cents per pound, I propose shall pay 10 cents per pound. Fancy paper, now paying 25 per cent., is to pay 30 per cent., the same as wall paper. Iron pumps, in addition to the 25 per cent. duty now being paid, shall pay 50 cents each, specific duty. Steel in ingots, bars, sheets, coils, I propose shall pay $5 per ton on and after the first of July next, when steel will be manufactured in Canada. Files, now 30 per cent., are to pay a specific duty, under 9 inches in length, 5 cents per lb.; 9 inches and over, 3 cents per lb. Tin crystals are to pay 20 per cent. Vinegar, now 12 cents per gallon, is to be 15 cents per imperial gallon. Vegetables, that is, tomatoes, including corn, in cans, are to pay 2 cents per can. Tomatoes have been charged 2 cents per can of a pound, but is proposed to include peas and other vegetables at the same rate as tomatoes. Cigars at present 40 cents per lb., manufactured from imported tobacco, shall be 30 cents per lb., but when arrangements have been made, the duty will be $3.00 per thousand.

The foregoing are the principal tariff changes, changes that will decrease the revenue, but to no considerable extent

The Finance Minister then spoke in general terms of the state of the country, and of parties which had a Conservative majority of two to one, a majority given by the electors, who saw in the present government, a body of men, able and determined to do their duty, and to perpetuate the era of prosperity, in so far as it lies in the power of governments so to do.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

OTTAWA, April 4.

The debate on the Chinese restriction bill of Mr Shakespeare, B. C., was interesting. I think it will pass with a few slight modifications. Mr. Shakespeare drew an ugly picture of the Chinese, and pointed out that Columbus never discovered America that they should inhabit it, as they would ultimately if not checked in time. They lived upon little or nothing, they carried their goods about with them in their baskets, and their earnings back to China, which was like exacting tribute from Canada, and they were like slaves sold in gangs to the highest bidder—though under the British flag, they ruined the old by their competition, and the young by their beastly immorality. There must be something radically wrong with them when the Australian Colonies kept them out, and the U. S resolved to abrogate a treaty to get rid of them. Mr. Gilmore followed, and defended the poor Chinamen, whom he described as moral, sober, frugal and industrious. Professor Foster (N. B.) spoke in a like strain. This gentleman is an extremely correct, fluent and graceful speaker. Mr. Tupper supported the resolution, and said Canada could get along remarkably well without the Chinese. Mr. Tupper spoke nervously but well. He will make his mark in the House of Commons.

Mr. Charlton's seduction bill was also debated, after having been so changed and manipulated in Committee, that it was almost beyond recognition. We shall hear more of this unfortunate bill before the session closes.

The work in Committee goes on slowly, owing to the number of important measures to be considered. Mr. Paint's Committee on inter-provincial trade is collecting valuable information, and will be able to forward a report containing valuable suggestions and information. The Committee on the King's (P. E. I.) election case met on the 27th, but adjourned until the papers asked for are at hand. The Committee on banking and commerce has also its hands full. I have forwarded you a synopsis of Hon. Mr Haythorne's evidence before the Committee on Winter Communication. I have, through the courtesy of the chairman, Mr. Hackett, obtained a copy of Senator Howlan's evidence, the substance of which I shall also send you for next week.

The Ottawa *Free Press*, of the 2nd of April, has an editorial stating the Dominion Government are in possession of affidavits and other information, which may probably throw some light on the mystery that surrounds the murder of D'Arcy Mc Gee. The *Free Press* alleges that the parties willing to make disclosures ask assurance of protection and immunity from prosecution, which, if given, will encourage them to come forward and throw a flood of light on the whole sad business. It will be remembered that when Whelan was executed, the impression generally prevailed he was only one of a band of conspirators, who planned the murder of the illustrious poet, orator and statesman.

It is reported here on what is considered good authority, that when the term of the Marquis of Lorne expires, the garrison at Halifax will be withdrawn, and the last Imperial battalion will leave Canada for good. Countenance is given this report, by the fact that the Canadian Government seemed to have framed the new militia act with the view of meeting such a contingency; as it provides for the creation of another battery of Artillery, three companies of permanent infantry and a troop of cavalry, which, together with the forces already in existence, and the mounted police, will form the nucleus of a regular army, if it shall be required.

On Monday night last, the 2nd of April, the galleries were crowded as if for some great event. As eight o'clock approached, members of Parliament were seen in the lobbies, smoking rooms and other places where members most do congregate; in small groups discussing something that appeared a mystery, and newspaper men were anxiously *qui vive*. The matter they debated in such a desultory fashion was neither more nor less than the Orange Bill. Would it, or would it not come up to-night? All the afternoon, men high in the order were seen in anxious deliberation with Messrs. White, Wallace and other Parliamentary friends, and it was understood the former who is the author of the bill, expressed himself determined to go on with the debate at all hazards. Still there were those who shook their heads and prophesied it would not see the light, for that pressure would be brought to bear upon Mr. White sufficient to cause either a delay or an indefinite postponement. It was long past eight o'clock, when the Speaker took the chair, after which, the House went into Committee, and discussed phosphate mining and other matters, until the necessary business was transacted, when the Speaker resumed his seat, and read from the Order of the Day—"Second reading of the bill to incorporate the Orange body of British North America." A wave of something like excitement passed over the galleries, the spectators leaned forward to see Mr. White rise in his place and show cause why the bill should become law, but the member for West Hastings was absent. It was then whispered around that a compromise had been effected or an understanding arrived at. Your correspondent saw Mr. White entering the house five minutes later, and said, "Is the Orange bill not coming up to-night Mr. White." "No, not to-night," was the answer, "I have postponed it till this day week." Mr. White, I may say, *en passant*, is a quiet, handsome, unassuming gentleman of considerable ability. He is about forty years of age, suave in his manners and very popular, perhaps more so with Irish Catholics than any other element, except one, for they do not forget that when Mr. Costigan spoke up for the release of O'Donohoe, he found his most enthusiastic friend and supporter in John White, of Hastings, and this, at a time when the Orange body were still enraged on the murder of Scott at Fort Garry. The readers of the HERALD will remember Mr. Blake's famous speech on that occasion. He was then Minister of Justice. "It seems," said Mr. Blake, "that we have Frenchmen in this House, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, but no Canadians." The fact is, he had liberated Lepine because the French demanded it—Lepine, who was the real murderer, if murder it was, and refused the petition for O'Donohoe's release, for the reason that there were no Irish Catholic votes in the House, and the Grits had an overwhelming majority. But, bless you, Mr. Blake is now a great Irish patriot, for when trying for political effect to cut Costigan in his resolutions, did he not say: "As an Irishman I am strongly in favor of Home Rule for Ireland." It is generally admitted that Mr. White was wise in not pressing his motion for a second reading, he would infallibly be beaten, whereas he has now the satisfaction of pointing to the fact that he obtained a majority on the first reading; it was a mild compromise, and compromises are necessary in politics, but more particularly in the politics of a country composed of such heterogeneous elements as Canada. Of course the Grit papers appeared next morning in a flaming fit of virtuous indignation, and cried "Behold how you are betrayed, oh, Orangemen. If you had voted the Grit ticket, etc., etc.," and of course every one, Orangemen included, understand the hypocrisy. The English-speaking Conservatives voted for the bill, French and English-speaking Catholics as naturally voted against it, as do did most of the Liberals. It was a vote of conscience all round, and the politician who strives to make political capital out of it is—well, a politician, and a paltry one at that.

Captain Maxwell, R. N., is in Ottawa. His business is to interview the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, regarding the survey of Lake Superior.

Mr. Hunt of the Island has arrived. He is on his way to the Northwest. He will be examined before the Winter Communication committee.

Mr. Davies got his first snub direct from Sir Hector Langevin this week. Mr. Davies is rash, and rushes in where angels fear to tread. The Credit Foncier debate was going on and Mr. Davies put in his oar. Sir Hector is a Frenchmen, but has sufficient knowledge of English to annihilate this "orator," which he did accordingly, in the quietest way and in very few words.

A copy of the report of the survey made at Summerside Harbor, P. E. I., last summer, with a view to improving the harbor, shows that two modes of construction of a suggested breakwater are submitted, one, of wood, with stone slopes, costing $105,000, and one of stone with timber core, costing $135,000. H. F. Perley, the engineer, says it is questionable whether it is necessary to construct a breakwater for the protection of the harbor inside, owing to the natural construction of the shore. If protection was needed it should be built between the channel opposite the lighthouse and the western shore.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now opening at the London House, part of 60 Cases and Bales English and Canadian Goods, per *Northern Light*, which have been lying over in Pictou.—GEO. DAVIES & Co.

Great Clearance Sale of Winter Goods at John McPhee & Co's. Dress Goods at 8 cents; Cottons 6 cents; Remnants at half price. Call early. [fe 28

If you want a likeness that looks like yourself, go to Mugford's, North of City Clock. fe 28

If you want Pictures that won't fade, go to Mugford's, North of City Clock. fe 28

Mugford's is the place to get all the latest improvements in Photographs. Don't forget, North of City Clock. fe 28

Farm, Stock and Crop,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, the 16th inst.,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

I AM instructed by Mr. John E. Higgins, of West Royalty, to sell his Leasehold Farm, of 64 acres, situate within three miles of the city, and near Gates' Mills, on the lower Princetown Road, Also

STOCK &c.

1 Horse, 11 years old (Clydesdale),
1 " 4 " (Gladstone)
6 well-bred Cows,
1 Jersey Bull,
11 Ewes, 1 well-bred Ram,
1 Threshing Machine (complete)
1 Combined Reaper, 1 Iron Scuffler.
1 Horse Hoe, 1 Horse Hay Rake,
1 Turnip Sower, 1 Hay Cutter, Scythes and Snaths,
1 Double-Seated Wagon, 1 Single do,
1 Truck do, 2 Carts, 1 Wood Sleigh,
3 Wood Ploughs, 2 Wood Harrows, Shovels, Hoes and Forks, Mud-Fork and Chain,
2 sets Driving Harness,
2 " Cart "
1 Parlor Stove, 1 Cook do., Household Furniture,
6 tons hay, 50 bush. oats, 200 do. Turnips,
80 bush. Potatoes, 35 do. Buckwheat.

TERMS.—For the Crop, cash on delivery; Stock 7 months, on good approved joint notes. Terms at sale.

WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, April 11, 1883—1i

St. Vincent's Nursery

NOW contains Plants of every description in a fine, healthy condition, reared hardy, and fitted for immediate transfer to private dwellings and open gardens.

The proceeds of this Nursery go towards relieving the poor families visited by the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul.

Bouquets, Wreaths, Garlands, and every species of Floral Ornaments tastefully made upon shortest notice.

J. G. ECKSTADT,
Upper Gt. George St., April 11. Manager.

Groceries,

Cheap, Cheap,

AT THE

FISH MARKET.

WISHING to make room for Spring Goods, the subscriber will sell for Cash, the balance of stock of Groceries on hand, at reduced prices:—

FLOUR,
TEA (of the finest quality),
SUGAR,
TOBACCO,
RAISINS,
PICKLES (in bulk and bottles),
SOAP, etc., etc.,
CANNED GOODS, in Peaches, Corn, Tomatoes, Apples, Ennan Haddies, Salmon, Mackerel, Lobsters, and a full line of Groceries of the best quality.

Crockery and Glassware.

J. H. MYRICK,
Fish Market, Grafton Street.

Charlottetown, April 10, 1883—3i

Farm for Sale,

CONSISTING of 83 acres of Freehold Land, all cleared and under cultivation, situated within 9 miles from Charlottetown, and 1½ from York Cheese and Starch Factories. Apply to

DANIEL REARDON.

Covehead Road, April 9, 1883—tf

LUMBER!

—ON—

PEAKE'S NO. 3 WHARF,

(M. P. Hogan's Old Stand).

100,000 feet Seasoned Pine, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch &c., &c.,
100,000 do Hemlock Boards,
100,000 do Spruce do.,
100,000 do Studding, 2x3, 3x3, 2x5, 2x6, &c.,
300,000 Cedar Shingles, No. 1,
300,000 Spruce do.,
20,000 Brick,
10,000 Clapboards, Nos. 1 and 2.

Dressed Flooring, Scantling, Fencing, Cedar Posts, Refuse Deal, &c., and all other kinds of Lumber suitable for Building purposes.

All the above to be sold cheap for cash.

POOLE & LEWIS.

Office—Peake's Wharf, No. 3. 3m—ap4

DR. BENNET

Will be in Charlottetown

From the 10th to the 25th April, at the

RANKIN HOUSE.

mch28

Get a Copy of the New Music Book for the Piano, the

"MUSICAL FAVORITE,"

[*JUST PUBLISHED.*]

IT contains a choice new collection of Pianoforte pieces, besides some "charming" Waltzes, by Waldteufel and others. Also, Quadrilles, Gallops, etc., etc., arranged from the recent Operas. The best Piano Book yet. Price only $2.00, at

FLETCHER'S MUSIC STORE.

Ch'town, March 28, 1883

$40,000.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH

OF STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS

—AND—

CLOTHING,

—TO BE SOLD AT—

J. B. MACDONALD'S,

QUEEN STREET.

Having completed STOCK TAKING, I find I have an unusually large Stock on hand; and in order to make a speedy reduction, will sell all

WINTER GOODS,

AT COST,

Namely:—Knit Wool Goods, Heavy Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Woolen Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Squares, Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Buffalo Robes, Goat Robes, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps.

Other Goods at a small advance, viz:—

DRESS GOODS,

In Cashmeres, Black and Colored Cords and Lustres, in all shades, Brocaded Dress Goods, Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cloths, Stripe Hessians and Osnaburgs, Cretonnes, Prints.

CARPETS,

In Brussels, Scotch Tapestries, Felts and Hemps.

As I am determined to clear out the greater portion of this Stock before the arrival of Spring Goods,

Real Bargains

WILL BE GIVEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. B. MACDONALD,

QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1883.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Garden and Flower Seeds, Timothy and Clover Seed, also Choice Varieties of Turnip Seed,

FRESH AND GOOD, AT

BEER & GOFF'S.

EGGS. EGGS.

Cash paid for any quantity of Eggs. Storekeepers, Pedlars and Farmers traded with liberally, at

April 11, 1883—yr **BEER & GOFF'S.**

L. E. PROWSE

Has Just Received his Spring Stock of

CHRISTYS' LONDON HATS!

Which is very large, and of superior style and volume.

Boys' Hats, from 48c. upwards,

Men's from 60c. upwards.

IF YOU WANT A HAT, GOOD AND CHEAP, CALL AT THE

"CITY HAT STORE,"

Sign of the Great Hat, 174 Queen Street.

April 4, 1883.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO.

Are offering the following GOODS at greatly Reduced Prices.

DRESS GOODS, KNIT WOOL GOODS & WINCEYS,

A lot Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Men's all wool Pants, $1.90, $2.25, $2.45, Boys' Ulsters and Overcoats, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, a lot of ladies' Shawls and Sacques at cost, Winceys, 7 cents, Grey Cotton, 6 cents, Prints, 6 cents, President, Beaver and Nap Cloths at cost, Men's Ulsters and Overcoats, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50, Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, at 10 p. c. discount, Fur Caps, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Linders and Drawers, Scarfs, laced and knit Shirts, white Shirts, &c., a lot of Men's colored Shirts at 60 cents.

Our customers and the public generally can depend on getting REAL BARGAINS in every department. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

JOHN McPHEE & CO.

Jan. 17, 1883.

WE ARE OFFERING

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE,

The following Goods, at Reduced Prices:

A Lot of White Blankets, at $1.50 and $2.75.
A Lot of Men's Reefing Jackets, $2.75 and $3.50.
A Lot of Men's Overcoats, $4.00 and $4.50.
A Lot of Men's Ulsters, $5.50.
A Lot of Men's Pants, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.
A Lot of Ladies' Cloth Sacques, $1.00, $1.75 and $2.25.
A Lot of Ladies' Skirts, 50 cents.
A Lot of Cheap Tweeds, 40, 50 and 60 cents up, for Men's and Boys' Wear.
A Lot of Winceys, Wool Goods and Dress Goods.
A Lot Men's Wool Underclothing, very low.
A Lot of Men's Shirts, job lots.
A Lot of Horse Rugs and Carriage Wraps at very low prices.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, Dec. 13, 1882.

CHEAP HARDWARE STORE,

QUEEN STREET,

Sign of the Padlock.

R. B. HUESTIS,

Dealer in General Hardware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Best American Kerosene Oil.

Parties visiting town would find it to their advantage to call and buy what they require in my line. No trouble to show Goods and give prices.

Next to W. R. Watson's,

Nov. 8, 1882. **R. B. HUESTIS.**

Farm for Sale,

CONTAINING 59 acres, nearly all clear and in a good state of cultivation, situate on the Covehead Road, on Lot 34, about nine miles from Charlottetown, and 2½ miles north of York Station. There are on the premises a good Dwelling House, Barn and other out Buildings, a large Orchard, well planted with fruit and shade trees. The farm is well supplied with Hard Wood and Fence Rails, a good well of Water within a few yards of the house, and a spring on the front and centre of farm. All the Farming Implements may be bought with the farm.

Terms moderate. Apply to

MICHAEL KELLY,
March 28, 1883—3i Charlottetown

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Notice.

ON and after TUESDAY, the 3rd APRIL, inst., until further notice, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will leave here for Georgetown every evening (Sunday excepted), at 5 o'clock, returning on arrival there of the *Northern Light* from Pictou.

This Train will only stop at Royalty Junction, Mount Stewart and Cardigan, going and returning.

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, April 4, '83.—3i

NOW AND THEN.

BY LADY WILDE.

The sunshine falls
Upon ruined walls
And the desolate places lying,
Like a desert vast
Of ruin and waste
Strewn with wrecks of the dead and dying.
And the exile roams
From the roofless homes
Of his own fair, beautiful islet
With never a care
In his dull despair
Where the winds or the waves may pilot.

Yet, the fever strife
Of a nation's life
Is a fearful thing and a splendid,
For through storm and night,
The glory and light
Of the coming of day is blended.
The cry of despair
In the silent air
So helpless it seems, and feeble;
But the dying groans
May have shaken thrones
From the lips of a murdered people.

Great thoughts will move
In the mighty groove
Of a nation travelling onward,
As the fiery flood
Of the wrath of God
When the whirlwind is sweeping downward.
And the chanted song
Of a nation's wrong
To the low, sweet chords of the player,
Can sever the chain
Of the slave in twain,
Like the hammer of Thor, the Slayer.

For our right is might
In the deadly fight
We wage with the powers of Evil,
And our thunder-words
Are like lifted swords
To war against man or devil.
Lo! the path we tread
By our martyred dead
Has been trodden mid ban and blessing,
And unconquered still
Is the steadfast will
And the faith they died confessing.

For never a gain
Made failure vain
But the dead have helped to win it;
And the holiest shrine
Of a cause divine
The hands of the dead begin it.
Like spirits of doom
They traverse the gloom,
The souls of the mighty forces
That can break the spell,
Were it woven in hell,
Of the haughtiest tyrants' courses.

New strength will come
From the martyrdom
That has driven a people frantic;
They will take their stand
In a mightier land
Beyond the broad Atlantic.
And, tho' changeless still
Be the wrongs and ill,
Yet each hand will be nerved with power,
To rend the net
That is round them set
When destiny strikes the hour.

They will tread the soil
Where brave men toil
With a brave heart's self reliance,
They will drink of the streams
Where the Star-Flag gleams
In proud, serene defiance;
And will learn how men
Win their freedom when
The soul of a weary nation
Grows sick of the chain
Of the tyrant's reign
And the brand of his desolation.

For Ideas span
The infinite plan
With an onward and ceaseless motion,
Flinging wide an arch
For the people's march
Over river and land and ocean;
And town and tower
Will feel the power
Of the silent revolution,
When the weapons wrought
In the forge of thought
Dash down each old delusion.

The toilers rude
In their servitude,
Will hear the exulting chorus;
And resolute hands
Will guide our bands
On the path heroes trod before us.
For strong as winds
The tempest unbinds
Will be the song of the Nations,
When the deathly pall
Of oppression will fall
From the soul of the generations.

THE OLD BARON;

—OR—

THE CHAMPION OF VIRTUE.

[CONTINUED.]

'Oh, my father!' said Sir Robert, 'I cannot bear your generosity; you would give away all to others, and reserve nothing for yourself.'

'Not so, my son,' said the Baron, 'I will repair my old castle in Wales, and reside there. I will visit my children, and be visited by them; I will enjoy their happiness, and by that means increase my own; whether I look backwards or forwards, I shall have nothing to do but rejoice, and be thankful to Heaven, that has given me so many blessings; I shall have the comfortable reflection of having discharged my duties as a citizen, a husband, a father, a friend; and, whenever I am summoned away from this world, I shall die content.'

Sir Robert came forward with tears on his cheeks, he kneeled to his father.

'Best of parents, and of men!' said he; 'you have subdued a heart that has been too refractory to your will; you have this day made me sensible how much I owe to your goodness and forbearance with me. Forgive me all that is past, and from henceforward dispose of me; I will have no will but yours, no ambition but to be worthy of the name of your son.'

'And this day,' said the baron, 'do I enjoy the true happiness of a father! Rise, my son, and take possession of the first place in my affection, without reserve.'

They embraced with tears on both sides; the company rose, and congratulated both father and son.

The Baron presented his son to Lord Clifford, who embraced him, and said:

'You shall have my daughter, for I see that you deserve her.'

Sir Philip Harclay approached; the Baron gave his son's hand to the knight.

'Love and respect that good man,' said he; 'deserve his friendship, and you will obtain it.'

Nothing but congratulations were heard on all sides.

When the joy was in some degree reduced to composure, Sir Philip proposed that they should begin to execute the schemes of happiness they had planned. He proposed that my Lord Fitz-Owen should go with him to the castle of Lovel, and settle the family there.

The Baron consented; and both together invited such of the company, as liked it, to accompany them thither.

It was agreed that a nephew of Lord Graham's, another of Lord Clifford's, two gentlemen, friends of Sir Philip Harclay, and Father Oswald, should be of the party, together with several of Sir Philip's dependents and domestics, and the attendants on the rest.

Lord Fitz-Owen gave orders for their speedy departure.

Lord Graham and his friends took leave of them, in order to return to his own home; but, before he went, he engaged his eldest nephew and heir to the second daughter of the Lord Clifford.

Sir Robert offered himself to the eldest, who modestly received his addresses, and made no objection to his proposal.

The fathers confirmed the engagement.

Lord Fitz-Owen promised to return to the celebration of the marriage; in the meantime he ordered his son to go and take possession of his uncle's house, and to settle his household; he invited young Clifford and some other gentlemen to go with him.

The company separated with regret, and with many promises of friendship on all sides; and the gentlemen of the north were to cultivate the good neighborhood on both sides of the borders.

Sir Philip Harclay and the Baron Fitz-Owen, with their friends and attendants, set forward for the castle of Lovel; a servant went before, at full speed, to acquaint the family of their approach.

Edmund was in great anxiety of mind, now the crisis of his fate was near at hand; he inquired of the messenger, who was of the party, and finding that Sir Philip Harclay was there, and that Sir Robert Fitz-Owen staid in the north, his hopes rose above his fears.

Mr William, attended by a servant, rode forward to meet them; he desired Edmund to stay and receive them.

Edmund was under some difficulty with regard to his behavior to the lovely Emma; a thousand times his heart rose to his lips, as often he suppressed his emotions; they both sighed frequently, said little, thought much, and wished for the event.

Master Walter was too young to partake of their anxieties, but he wished for the arrival of his father to end them.

Mr. William's impatience spurred him on to meet his father. As soon as he saw him, he rode up directly to him.

'My dear father, you are welcome home!' said he.

'I think not,' said the Baron, and he looked serious.

'Why so, my lord?' asked William.

'Because it is no longer mine, but another man's home,' answered he, 'and I must receive my welcome from him.'

'Meaning Edmund?' said William.

'Whom else can it be?'

'Ah, my lord, he is your creature, your servant; he puts his fate into your hands, and will submit to your pleasure in all things.'

'Why comes he not to meet us?' said the Baron.

'His fears prevent him," said William, 'but speak the word and I will fetch him.'

'No,' said the Baron, 'we will wait on him.'

William looked confused.

'Is Edmund so unfortunate,' said he, 'as to have incurred your displeasure?'

Sir Philip Harclay advanced and laid his hand on William's saddle.

'Generous patience, noble youth!' said he; 'look around you, and see if you can discover in this company one enemy of your friend. Leave to your excellent father the time and manner of explaining himself. He only can do justice to his own sentiments.'

The Baron smiled on Sir Philip. William's countenance cleared up; they went forward, and soon arrived at the castle of Lovel.

Edward was walking to and fro in the hall, when he heard the horn that announced their arrival; his emotions were so great that he could hardly support them.

The Baron and Sir Philip entered the hall hand in hand. Edmund threw himself at their feet, and embraced their knees, but could not utter a word. They raised him between them, and strove to encourage him, but he threw himself into the arms of Sir Philip Harclay, deprived of strength, and almost of life. They supported him to a seat, where he recovered by degrees, but had no power to speak his feelings. He looked up to his benefactors in the most affecting manner. He laid his hand upon his bosom, but was still silent.

'Compose yourself, my dear son,' said Sir Philip; 'you are in the arms of your best friends. Look up to the happiness that awaits you; enjoy the blessing that Heaven sends you; lift up your heart in gratitude to the Creator, and think less of what you owe to the creature. You will have time enough to pay us your acknowledgments hereafter.'

The company came round them; the servants looked into the hall; shouts of joy were heard on all sides. The Baron came and took Edmund's hand.

'Rise, sir,' said he, 'and do the honors of your house; it is yours from this day. We are your guests, and expect from you our welcome.'

Edmund kneeled to the Baron. He spoke with a faltering voice:

'My lord, I am yours; all that I have is at your devotion. Dispose of me as it pleases you best.'

The Baron embraced him with the greatest affection.

'Look around you,' said he, 'and salute your friends. These gentlemen came hither to do you honor.'

Edmund revived; he embraced and welcomed the gentlemen. Father Oswald received his embrace with peculiar affection and gave him his benediction in a most affecting manner.

Edmund exclaimed:

'Pray for me, Father! that I may bear all these blessings with gratitude and moderation.'

He then saluted and shook hands with all the servants, not omitting the meanest. He distinguished Joseph by a cordial embrace; he called him his dear friend.

'Now,' said he, 'I can return your friendship, and I am proud to acknowledge it.'

The old man, with a faltering voice, cried out:

'Now I have lived long enough; I have seen my master's son acknowledged as the heir of Lovel!'

The hall echoed with his words: 'Long live the heir of Lovel!'

The Baron took Edmund's hand in his own.

'Let us retire from this crowd,' said he, 'we have business of a more private nature to transact.'

He led the way to the parlor, followed by Sir Philip and the other gentlemen.

"Where are my other children?' said he.

William retired, and presently returned with his brother and sister. They kneeled to their father, who raised and embraced them.

The Baron then called out:

'William! Edmund! come and receive my blessing also.'

They approached hand in hand; they kneeled, and he gave them a solemn benediction.

'Your friendship deserves our praise, my children,' said he; 'love each other always, and may Heaven pour down its choicest blessings upon your heads.'

They rose and embraced in silent raptures of joy.

Edmund presented his friend to Sir Philip.

'I understand you,' said he. 'This gentleman was my first acquaintance with this family; he has a title to the second place in my heart. I shall tell him, at more leisure, how much I love and honor him for his own sake, as well as yours.'

He embraced the youth, and desired his friendship.

'Come hither, my Emma,' said the Baron.

She approached with tears on her cheek, sweetly blushing like the damask rose, wet with the dew of the morning.

'I must ask you a serious question, my child,' said the Baron; 'answer me with the same sincerity you would to Heaven. You see this young man, the heir of Lovel! You have known him long; consult your own heart, and tell me whether you have any objection to receive him as your husband. I have promised to all this company to give you to him, but upon condition that you approve of him. I think him worthy of you; and, whether you accept him or not, he shall ever be to me a son; but Heaven forbid that I should compel my child to give her hand where she cannot bestow her heart. Speak freely, and decide this point for me and yourself.'

The fair Emma blushed, and was under some confusion; her virgin modesty prevented her speaking for some moments.

Emma cast her eye on him, she saw his emotion, and hastened to relieve him. She thus spoke, in a soft voice, which gathered strength as she proceeded:

'My lord and father's goodness has always prevented my wishes; I am the happiest of all children, in being able to obey his commands, without offering violence to my own inclinations. As I am called upon in this public manner, it is but justice to this gentleman's merit to declare, that, were I at liberty to choose a husband from all the world, he only should be my choice, who, I can say with joy, is my father's also.'

Edmund bowed low, he advanced towards her; the Baron took his daughter's hand and presented it to him; he kneeled upon one knee, took her hand and pressed it to his bosom.

The Baron embraced and blessed them; he presented them to Sir Philip Harclay.

'Receive and acknowledge your children!'

'I do receive them as the gift of Heaven!' said the noble knight; 'they are as much mine as if I had begotten them. All that I have is theirs, and shall descend to their children for ever.'

A fresh scene of congratulation ensued; and the hearts of all the auditors were too much engaged to be able soon to return to the ease and tranquility of common life

After they had refreshed themselves, and recovered from the emotions they had sustained on this interesting occasion, Edmund thus addressed the Baron:

'On the brink of happiness I must claim your attention to a melancholy subject. The bones of both my parents lie unburied in this house; permit me, my honored lord, to perform my last duty to them, and the remainder of my life shall be devoted to you and yours.'

'Certainly,' said the Baron; 'why have you not interred them?'

'My lord, I waited for your arrival, that you might be certified of the reality, and that no doubts might remain.'

'I have no doubts,' said the Baron. 'Alas, both the crime and punishment of the offender leave no room for them!'

He sighed.

'Let us now,' he said, 'put an end to this affair; and, if possible, forget it for ever.'

'If it will not be too painful to you, my lord,' said Edmund, 'I would entreat you, with these gentlemen, our friends, to follow me into the east apartment, the scene of my parents' woes, and yet the dawning of my better hopes.'

They rose to attend him; he committed the Lady Emma to the care of her youngest brother, observing, that the scene was too solemn for a lady to be present at it.

They proceeded to the apartment; he showed the Baron the fatal closet, and the place where the bones were found, also the trunk that contained them; he recapitulated all that had passed before their arrival; he showed them the coffin where the bones of the unfortunate pair were deposited. He then desired the Baron to give orders for their interment.

'No,' replied he, 'it belongs to you to order, and everyone here is ready to perform it.'

Edmund then desired Father Oswald to give notice to the friars of the monastery of St Austin, that, with their permission, the funeral should be solemnized there, and the bones interred in the church. He also gave orders that the closet should be floored, the apartment repaired, and put in order. He then returned to the other side of the castle.

Preparations being made for the funeral, it was performed a few days after. Edmund attended in person as chief mourner, Sir Philip Harclay as the second. Joseph desired he might assist as servant to the deceased. They were followed by most of the people of the village.

The story was now become public, and every one blessed Edmund for the piety and devotion with which he performed the last duties to his parents.

Edmund appeared in deep mourning; the week after he assisted at a mass for the repose of the deceased.

Sir Philip Harclay ordered a monument to be erected to the memory of his friends, with the following inscription:—

'Praye for the soules of Arthur Lord Lovele, and Marie, his wife, who were cut off in the flowere of their youthe, by the treacherye and cruelltie of their neare kinnesmanne. Edmund, theire onlie sonne, one and twentie yeares after theire deathe, by the direction of heavene, made the discoverye of the mannere of their deathe, and at the same time proved his own birthe. He collected theire bones together, and interred them in this place A warning and proofe to late posteritie of the justice of Providence, and the certaintie of retribution.'

The Sunday after the funeral Edmund threw off his mourning, and appeared in a dress suitable to his condition. He received the compliments of his friends with ease and cheerfulness, and began to enjoy his happiness. He asked an audience of his fair mistress, and was permitted to declare the passion he had so long stifled in his own bosom. She gave him a favorable hearing, and in a short time confessed that she had suffered equally in that suspense that was so grievous to him. They engaged themselves by mutual vows to each other, and only waited the Baron's pleasure to complete their happiness: every cloud was banished from their brows, and sweet tranquility took possession of their bosoms. Their friends shared their happiness. William and Edmund renewed their vows of everlasting friendship, and promised to be as much together as William's other duties would permit.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

Charitable and Sensible.

The Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the illustrious Catholic Bishop of Salford, has addressed to his flock a Pastoral on the subject of Irish Distress. The Bishop opens his letter with quotations from the letters of the Archbishop of Tuam, of the Bishop of Elphin, and of the Bishop of Raphoe, giving full details as to the existing destitution. Dr. Vaughan thus eloquently sums up the situation. "It appears," says his Lordship, "therefore certain that along the barren seacoast of the Western counties, and in the wild mountains of Donegal, thousands of poor peasants are on the very verge of actual starvation, hundreds of them living upon seaweed or a single bowl of Indian meal a day, and that the destitution is rapidly and certainly increasing both in severity and extent." The Bishop then explains that these poor people have no rich centres like the great English towns into which they can congregate. No warm and comfortable cotton factories, affording regular employment and good wages, no collieries, no potteries, no ironworks, no glass foundries, no resources of labor by day, but on patches of wet soil, with miserable huts and cabins to huddle into by night. His Lordship then shows that the Irish poor hate the workhouse, connected as it is with "degradation and permanent pauperism," and that emigration forced on a people means sheer cruelty, if not death, to the old and infirm, and to children, and is no present equivalent for food to the hungry. His Lordship does not fear to add, that in summing up the causes which led to the present distress, account must also be taken of the increased number of evictions which occurred last year. From the Government return, quoted by Dr. Vaughan, it appears that while in 1881 the number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to what he justly calls the "awful number" of 26,836. The Bishop concludes by announcing the very practical measures he has taken in aid of Irish distress. On Sunday a subscription for relief to Ireland took place in all the churches of Salford, and for a few weeks the clergy will collect for the same object. In the course of his address the Bishop warns his flock in solemn language against secret societies, which have in all times brought with them such ruin, spiritual and temporal. Ireland should be deeply grateful to the good Bishop of Salford, who has with so much eloquence and emphasis raised his voice for her poor.—*Dublin Freeman.*

A Few Words about Sheep.

There is no domestic animal more liable to disease than sheep; and yet, with proper care, there is none more easily kept in a healthy state. Sheep are tender, delicate animals, but nature has provided them with shields against many dangers. If they have shelter in time of storms, and especially rain and snow storms, and have sufficient clear water, there is little to be feared from disease. Sheep need frequent changes of pasture in the pasture season, and the same rule applies in reference to dry food. It is a rule applying to all animate nature that the more refined the organization, the greater need of variety in sustenance. We do not mean the variety in classes or kinds of food, but rather variety in that general sense which includes in means of sustenance all proper elements in healthy growth—care and treatment as well as food.

We believe every farmer ought to have some sheep, more or less, as his means and conveniences will justify. But unless he can give them good attention, and can care for them well, he is better without them. Oats, rye and corn ought to be set apart for sheep in the winter, and a little of one or all of them fed along through the fall. Racks and troughs should be prepared and kept clean. An excellent arrangement for feeding is made as follows: Take a two-inch plank a foot wide and bevel the edges; then on each edge put a four-inch piece even with the edge on the narrow side of the plank. This makes a trough flat and a foot wide. Then, on a line three inches from each outer edge of the trough bore a row of inch holes three inches apart. Bore them at an angle to correspond with the bevel on the edge of the plank. In these holes put sticks shaved, sawed, or turned, twenty-four to twenty-eight inches long, and put their upper ends through similar holes in a three or four inch piece, and have these top pieces joined at the ends, and at a proper distance between to give strength. This makes a rack and trough combined, which may be kept in position by being fastened on benches or logs, or it may have its own feet. Bran, shorts, and any kind of ground feed and salt, or whole grain, may be conviently fed in such a trough, and hay or fodder well secured in the rack. Of course the hay must be cleaned out before putting the ground feed in the trough. Sheep will feed nicely on both sides of such a rack, and stand in the most economical and healthy position.—*Rural Herald.*

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Nov. 22, 1882.

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

Time Table No. 19.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To take effect on 29th Nov., 1882.

Trains Outward.

(READ DOWN.)

STATIONS.	MIXED	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Dp 8.15 a.m	Dp 3.30 p.m	Dp 3.00 p.m
Royalty Je	" 8.38 "	" 3.53 "	
N. Wiltshire	" 9.29 "	" 4.45 "	
Hunter Riv.	" 9.45 "	" 5.00 "	
Bradalbane	" 10.23 "	" 5.38 "	
County Line	" 10.32 "	" 5.48 "	
Freetown	" 10.47 "	" 6.03 "	
Kensington	" 11.10 "	" 6.25 "	
	Ar 11.45 "		
Summerside	Dp 1.15 p.m	Ar 7.00 "	
Miscouche	" 1.37 "		
Wellington	" 2.05 "		
Port Hill	" 2.48 "		
O'Leary	" 4.05 "		
Bloomfield	" 4.30 "		
Alberton	" 5.10 "		
Tignish	Ar 6.05 "		
Royalty Je			Dp 3.23 p.m
York			" 3.40 "
Bedford			" 4.00 "
Mt. Stewart			" 4.45 "
Cardigan			" 6 03 "
Georgetown			Ar 6.30 "
Mt. Stewart			Dp 4.45 p.m
Morell			" 5.27 "
St. Peter's			" 5.57 "
Bear River			" 6.46 "
Souris			Ar 7.30 "

Trains Inward.

(READ UP.)

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Ar 4.15 p.m	Ar 11.15 a.m	Ar 11.30 a.m
Royalty Jun	Dp 3.53 "	Dp10.52 "	
N. Wiltshire	" 3.01 "	" 10.01 "	
Hunter Riv.	" 2.45 "	" 9.45 "	
Bradalbane	" 2.09 "	" 9.08 "	
County Line	" 1.50 "	" 8.58 "	
Freetown	" 1.43 "	" 8.43 "	
Kensington	" 1.20 "	" 8.20 "	
	" 12.45 "		
Summerside	Ar 11.20 a.m	" 7.45 "	
	Dp10.58 "		
Miscouche	" 10.31 "		
Wellington	" 9.48 "		
Port Hill	" 8.30 "		
O'Leary	" 8.05 "		
Bloomfield	" 7.27 "		
Alberton	" 6.30 "		
Tignish			
Royalty Jun			Dp11.57 "
York			" 11.50 "
Bedford			" 10.30 "
M. Stewart			" 9.55 "
Cardigan			" 8.25 "
Georgetown			" 8.00 "
M. Stewart			Dp 6.55 a.m
Morell			" 9.04 "
St. Peter's			" 8.33 "
Bear River			" 7.45 "
Souris			" 7.00 "

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 25, 1882—61.

BAZAAR.

THE Members of the Ladies' Hospital Committee intend holding a Bazaar on JULY 10TH, in aid of the City Hospital, and contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies:—

MRS. POPE, President.
" MASON, Treasurer.

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" Caven,	Miss Hensley,
" D. O'M. Reddin,	" M. Macleod,
" Beaton,	Mrs. C. C. Gardiner,
" M. Blake,	" Bagnall,
" Sullivan,	" J. Peake,
" Hobkirk,	" R. B. Peake,
" L. H. Davies,	" Strickland,
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