

# The Charlottetown Record.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1895.

Vol. XXIV. No. 22

## Calendar for May, 1895.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 11h. 31m. p.m.  
Full Moon, 8th day, 7h. 46m. p.m.  
Last Quarter, 16th day, 1h. 21m. p.m.  
New Moon, 24th day, 8h. 33m. a.m.  
First Quarter, 31st day, 4h. 36m. a.m.

Day	Sun	Moon	High	Water
Week	class	sets	low	Ch'town
1 Wed	4:51	3:10	1:31	4:10
2 Thur	4:49	3:11	2:00	5:5
3 Fri	4:48	3:12	2:27	6:50
4 Sat	4:47	3:13	3:00	7:53
5 Sun	4:46	3:14	3:38	8:43
6 Mon	4:45	3:15	4:20	9:27
7 Tues	4:44	3:16	5:05	10:06
8 Wed	4:43	3:17	5:45	10:45
9 Thur	4:42	3:18	6:29	11:25
10 Fri	4:41	3:19	7:07	12:0
11 Sat	4:40	3:20	7:40	12:45
12 Sun	4:39	3:21	8:08	1:31
13 Mon	4:38	3:22	8:31	2:19
14 Tues	4:37	3:23	8:49	3:19
15 Wed	4:36	3:24	9:02	4:15
16 Thur	4:35	3:25	9:11	5:07
17 Fri	4:34	3:26	9:16	5:55
18 Sat	4:33	3:27	9:18	6:38
19 Sun	4:32	3:28	9:17	7:16
20 Mon	4:31	3:29	9:13	7:49
21 Tues	4:30	3:30	9:07	8:17
22 Wed	4:29	3:31	8:98	8:40
23 Thur	4:28	3:32	8:45	8:98
24 Fri	4:27	3:33	8:29	9:11
25 Sat	4:26	3:34	8:11	9:19
26 Sun	4:25	3:35	7:52	9:22
27 Mon	4:24	3:36	7:31	9:20
28 Tues	4:23	3:37	7:09	9:14
29 Wed	4:22	3:38	6:46	9:04
30 Thur	4:21	3:39	6:23	8:50
31 Fri	4:20	3:40	6:00	8:33

## North British and Mercantile

### FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, \$30,082,727.

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

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Wilson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Jan. 21, 1895-97

## Short & Penmanship.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY the undersigned will give to those taking up his shorthand course by mail (costing only \$6 in advance, including text book, etc.) a free course in Penmanship by mail according to the "Muscular Movement" by handwriting which a rapid and beautiful hand-writing can be acquired. Fee refunded in 3 months' time, if progress is not satisfactory.

W. H. CROSKILL, Stenographer, Charlottetown.

June 4th, 1894-97.

## Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agents in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Slack and Run of Mines, and will keep a stock of each kind of coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PHAKE BROS. & CO., Selling Agent.

Ch'town, May 30-97

## Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE

when you want a pair of Shoes. Our Prices are the lowest in town.

A. E. MOEAOEN, THE SHOE MAN, Queen Street.

ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Canadian, Office, Great George St., Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown.

## BURDOCK'S PILLS

A BILE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND OBSCURE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK'S BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

## ELECTION.

It is not a certainty whether the Government issues writs for an Election this Spring. But Farmers, for all that, must make a (S) Election of the best HARROW, SEED SOWER PLOUGH, &c.

HARROW—We have the only Spring-tooth on the Island, with Steel Clip Fastening to Frame; also, the Farmers' Favorite, the Steel Disc Randall.

SEED SOWER—Our Seed Sower has all Steel Feed, which is not liable to breakage, and therefore insuring regular seeding.

PLOUGHS—One and Two-Horse, by the best makers also Repairs for all Ploughs common to the Island.

FARM SEED—We have a full assortment of Wheat, Timothy, Clover, Vetches, Corn, Peas, &c.

D. W. FINLAYSON, H. T. LEPAGE'S OLD STAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 24, 1895.

## At the Old Tea Store.

1000 LBS. TALLOW wanted, for which Cash or Trade will be given.

Eggs or Butter taken in exchange for Cash or Trade at Market Prices.

Manhattan Food for Horses, Cattle and Sheep, which will effect a saving of over 20 per cent. on old system of feeding. The Poultry Food has no equal. The value of increased quantity of eggs will more than doubly pay cost of food.

A full line of General Groceries at away down prices for Cash only.

Remember, a dollar in hand goes much further than a dollar "on the books."

JAS. KELLY & CO. QUEEN STREET, Charlottetown, April 24, 1895.



## As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had hopes applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

## HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." Geo. Merrett, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists.



Take care of your eyes, or you will perhaps be unable to take care of yourself. If the eyes become impaired, not to say deprived of sight altogether, the unfortunate sufferer of such a calamity will find himself hopelessly crippled for the struggle of life. Relieve your eyes in every possible way and use spectacles as soon as you perceive that any benefit may be derived from their aid. We have the largest stock of glasses for every eye and anything we haven't got, or cannot procure, isn't to be had anywhere. We also keep the great German Eye Water.

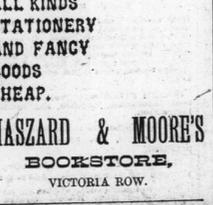
## E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK

FREE.

## OUR BIG CALENDAR

IS READY. SEND 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE. BOOKS OF ALL KINDS STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS CHEAP.

## HASZARD & MOORE'S BOOKSTORE, VICTORIA ROW.



## Young and Old

Can be properly stated at our establishment. We never had a greater variety of superior books than we are showing to-day. The man who does not know exactly what he wants must be very hard to please. By the way, do you know why the clothing made by us looks so well and wears so well? It is because we employ none but the best skilled workmen, and a superior workman, or one found putting inferior work on a garment, does not stay long at work for us.

## D. A. BRUCE.

## The Preacher and His Province.

(CARDINAL GIBBONS IN NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW)

After the Bible, the study of mankind is the most important and most instructive pursuit for the ambassador of Christ. The aim of his ministry is enlightenment and conversion; to persuade and to convert his fellow-being, to elevate him to a higher plane of moral rectitude. The first step toward the accomplishment of this noble aim is to obtain a thorough knowledge of man, his springs of action, his yearnings and desires, his passions and emotions, his virtues and temptations, as also the agencies, the motives, and the means calculated to promote his spiritual progress. Now, the knowledge of the mysterious kingdom of the heart is more accurately acquired by studying the original than by seeing it described in a book. An artist makes a better portrait from a living subject than from his photograph. We view objects in the abstract in books; but in the concrete in living men. Books describe human beings as existing in times and countries, or under circumstances which are not their own. But in studying the race that surrounds us, we contemplate man just as he is to-day. We see him not reflected through the mind of another, but as viewed by ourselves. Human nature, it is true, is not radically the same, but it receives a coloring and an impression from its environments. Man is influenced and modified in temperament and habits of thought by his social and domestic surroundings, and by the artificial institutions which he lives. By a knowledge of his own times and people, the speaker can accommodate his remarks to the special needs of his hearers.

An exhortation that would be admirably suited to a French or Spanish congregation might not be adapted to an American audience. A discourse against the evils of divorce, which is so vital a subject with us, would be entirely uninteresting in Ireland or the Tyrol, where divorces are almost unknown. A sermon that would be most appropriate to a fourth century congregation, might be out of place in our time and country, as the prevailing errors and vices of those times are not the prevailing errors or vices of today. St. John Chrysostom's arraignment of the voluptuous court of Constantinople in the beginning of the fifth century would be a like if applied to the White House at Washington. His denunciations of the theatre in that city could not be justly repeated from an American pulpit without some important reservations. They who have long experience in the pulpit, cannot fail to observe the faults into which young clergymen, whose knowledge is chiefly confined to books, and who have had, as yet, little opportunity to commune with his fellow-men are sometimes liable to fall. They are apt to attach undue weight to matters of minor importance, and to treat lightly subjects of grave moment; they may be straitened, fanciful and unreal, or they may be exaggerated to a social plague scarcely known by the congregation. I once listened to a clergyman condemning in vehement language, low-necked dresses where their use was utterly unknown, and phlegm, the cure of which application as it would have had among the inhabitants of the Arctic regions. I heard of a young minister of the gospel who delivered a homily on the ravages of intemperance before an audience composed exclusively of pious, unmarried ladies, who hardly knew the taste of wine. Some of our separated clerical brethren are not infrequently betrayed into similar errors by scribbling to their fellow-citizens religious doctrines and practices which the latter repudiate. A caricature instead of a true picture, is held up to the public gaze, because the information is drawn from books, hearsay or tradition, and not from contact with living men.

Another advantage which we derive from the discreet study of men, is the habit of moderation in our judgment of them. We will not condemn a man without observing the faults which are also totally depraved. Blessings will be discovered in the most exemplary character, and traits of goodness in the most abandoned and perverse. The two-fold experience will teach us to use a brevity of speech in praising virtuous men and women, including even canonized saints, and to avoid excessive harshness in reproving sinners. For if we paint righteous men without a single fault, we tempt the objects of our eulogy to vanity, and we discourage those who are earnestly aspiring to virtue; but if we paint the vicious as absolutely bad, we drive them to despair. This subject is forcibly illustrated by the different methods pursued in writing the lives of men conspicuous for Christian or civic virtues. Some authors portrayed the saint, leaving out the man. They gave us the light without the shadow. There was no background to their picture. They exhibited an ideal character or entirely free from foibles. Many readers regard these biographies as one-sided or unreal, and take no pleasure in studying them. Others, accepting them as true, derive little consolation or encouragement from their perusal, since the model is beyond their reach. Of late years, I am happy to say, we are treated to memoirs that aim at being true to life, that represent to us men of flesh and blood as well as of spirit—men of strong faith, virility of soul, genuine charity, magnanimity of character, and soldierly, but not exempt from some of the imperfections incident to humanity. The merit of these biographies is that the author has either studied

his subjects from life, or he represents them to us in their true light, depicted in their own actions and writings. The public man, whether churchman or layman, who never committed an error of judgment, or who was never betrayed into any moral delinquency, will hardly ever be read with any great words with deeds worthy to be transmitted to posterity.

The best models of biography are the inspired penmen. They give us a faithful and accurate portrait of their most sacred subjects without any effort to hide their moral defects or foibles. David's sin Peter's denial, Paul's persecutions of the early Church, the worldly ambition of the sons of Zedek, the credulity of Thomas, are fearlessly recorded without any attempt at extenuation or palliation. The transgressions of these men arouse our compassion without diminishing our respect for them, and serve by contrast to lend additional lustre to the halo of their subsequent lives. Who thinks less of Augustine and Jerome because he sees them engaged in earnest theological controversy which almost snapped the nerves of their heads? Who finds his veneration and love for Basil and Gregory cooled because of the melancholy estrangement that followed a long and tender friendship? Whoever would omit these passages from his history would mutilate these glorious lives. "Gath God any need of your life," says the Prophet, "that you should speak deceitfully for Him?" Neither have God's saint any need of being their faults suppressed. They are not willing to suppress what they fear not the light. The alienation between Burke and Fox at the close of their career, though much to be deplored, does not diminish our admiration for those two statesmen. It is not therefore, or relief the inflexible character of Burke, which sacrificed friendship on the altar of truth. It shows us that upright men may sometimes differ in conclusions without violating conscience or incurring any reproachable judgment of posterity. Modern biographers, while dwelling with pride on the civic and military virtues of Washington, avoid the language of hyperbole in whose some of his contemporary eulogists indulged towards the Father of His Country. They seemed to be so dazzled by the lustre of that great luminary before he descended below the horizon, that they could detect no shadow in the object of their praise. Webster, too, shortly before his death was lauded with extravagant eulogiums as a man above reproach. The dispassionate testimony of Mr. Bryce, who says that his splendid intellect was mated to a character open to censure, will be acquiesced in by the impartial reader. Yet, the American people admire and cherish, not the less, these two illustrious personages, notwithstanding the more discriminating verdict and less fulsome praise of modern critics. The spots discovered in these effulgent suns, serve only to disclose in bolder light the splendor of their achievements. "Pain me as I am, warts and all," said Cromwell to Cooper, the artist.

The first living book that a student should read is his own heart, which is a little world in itself, a miniature of the great heart of humanity. "Know thyself," is a primary maxim of Christian, as well as of pagan, philosophy. The spots were once asked how he could delineate so faithfully the emotions and the rebellions of the human heart, and especially the intrigues, the ambition and the jealousies of the Court, which he so rarely frequented. He replied that he drew his knowledge from the study of his own heart. He will also find an open and instructive book full of object lessons in the mass of human beings that he may encounter in the daily walk of his social circle. Pick up useful bits of information from his companions during his college course, and afterwards from the persons he may meet on the street, on the farm, in the workshop, in the counting-room, in the social circle, on the steamboat and on the railway. Sir Walter Scott says that a man of active mind cannot talk to the boy who holds his horse without obtaining some new thought.

But it is especially while making his daily rounds through the parish that the clergyman obtains profitable instruction and subject matter for his sermons. He is made acquainted with the faults and virtues, and with the sources of their temptations. He observes their patience and fortitude in poverty and sickness and their Christian resignation in the presence of death. For if we often contemplate the cottages of the lowly, domestic peace and content which compensate them for their temporal privations. I have found evidences of genuine piety and gratitude even among the inmates of our penitentiary. All this personal experience will enable the minister of God to speak in a manner intelligible and attractive to his audience, and to embellish his discourse by allusions to the incidents of daily life, like our Lord, who habitually instructed in parable, and drew illustrations from the surrounding landscape, and from the habits and occupations of the people. This intercourse with living men not only enlightens the mind, but it also quickens the sympathies, fires the heart of the speaker in the pulpit far more powerfully than abstract learning; for what is seen affects us more sensibly than what is read, and the earnestness of our words is proportioned to the strength of our impressions. The more man of God studies the inner life of the people, their hopes and fears, their joys and sorrows, the more persuasive and moving will be his exhortations. He will come down to the level of his flock, he will be in touch with them, and they will recognize that his heart is in his

work. He will retain his hold on the masses without neglecting the classes. But, if the preacher has not the sympathy that is born of a knowledge of the people; if he cannot say with his Master, "I know mine, and mine know Me," he may enlighten without warming them. If words may be like oil poured on water; they will not mingle with their hearer's blood.

These remarks apply to statesmen and lawyers, as well as to ministers of the gospel. O'Connell's influence over the people of Ireland was such as no other man in his generation ever exerted on any nation. He could sway the multitude, move them to tears or laughter, playing on every chord of their heart. The secret of his empire over his countrymen was that he had sprung from the peasantry and had lived among them. He knew their grievances and aspirations and sympathized with them in their wrongs and sufferings. Gladstone would never have attained his acknowledged eminence as a public speaker without his vast experience in the House of Commons. It was in that great university of politics that he learned the art of commanding attention, and Webster was not more indebted to his book learning for his success at the bar, than to his keen discernment of human character, and to his power to conciliate and control it. The following sentence, which is included in my presence, He and Rufus Choate were once pitted against each other in a lawsuit concerning an alleged infringement of a patent right on locomotive wheels. The wheels were before the jury. Rufus Choate, counsel for the defendant, expended his legal acumen in a learned and labored mathematical essay, going to prove that there was an essential difference between the wheels in his hands and those of the plaintiff. Then Webster spoke for the plaintiff: "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "you have heard an elaborate scientific disquisition upon those wheels. I have nothing to say to you. There are the wheels. Look at them." The jury looked at them and gave him the verdict. A judge, who attended the dinner, commented on the truth of the anecdote, remarking that he happened to be engaged in that case before the jury. Rufus Choate, counsel for the defendant, expended his legal acumen in a learned and labored mathematical essay, going to prove that there was an essential difference between the wheels in his hands and those of the plaintiff. Then Webster spoke for the plaintiff: "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "you have heard an elaborate scientific disquisition upon those wheels. I have nothing to say to you. There are the wheels. Look at them." The jury looked at them and gave him the verdict. A judge, who attended the dinner, commented on the truth of the anecdote, remarking that he happened to be engaged in that case before the jury. Rufus Choate, counsel for the defendant, expended his legal acumen in a learned and labored mathematical essay, going to prove that there was an essential difference between the wheels in his hands and those of the plaintiff. Then Webster spoke for the plaintiff: "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "you have heard an elaborate scientific disquisition upon those wheels. I have nothing to say to you. There are the wheels. Look at them." The jury looked at them and gave him the verdict. A judge, who attended the dinner, commented on the truth of the anecdote, remarking that he happened to be engaged in that case before the jury. Rufus Choate, counsel for the defendant, expended his legal acumen in a learned and labored mathematical essay, going to prove that there was an essential difference between the wheels in his hands and those of the plaintiff. Then Webster spoke for the plaintiff: "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "you have heard an elaborate scientific disquisition upon those wheels. I have nothing to say to you. There are the wheels. Look at them." The jury looked at them and gave him the verdict. 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Rufus Choate, counsel for the defendant, expended his legal acumen in a learned and labored mathematical essay, going to prove that there was an essential difference between the wheels in his hands and those of the plaintiff. Then Webster spoke for the plaintiff: "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "you have heard an elaborate scientific disquisition upon those wheels. I have nothing to say to you. There are the wheels. Look at them." The jury looked at them and gave him the verdict. A judge, who attended the dinner, commented on the truth of the anecdote, remarking that he happened to be engaged in that case before the jury. Rufus Choate, counsel for the defendant, expended his legal acumen in a learned and labored mathematical essay, going to prove that there was an essential difference between the wheels in his hands and those of the plaintiff. 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THE HERALD

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1895.

Montreal Gazette: "The continuous increment in the savings of the people held by the banks remains a significant and favorable sign of the substantial thrift of the community."

So much of our space is taken up this week with the report of the speech on the budget, delivered by A. C. McDonald, M. P., that we are obliged to leave out editorial and other matter. We feel sure, however, that our readers will not find any fault with us that account as this speech contains valuable information and is worthy of careful perusal.

The article which we publish on our first page entitled "The Pen of Cardinal Gibbons deserves careful perusal. It is written in an easy simple style, most interesting and contains valuable information. Coming from one of such experience in the ministry, and who has been so successful in preaching as his Eminence, we imagine the article would be of the greatest value to those young in the ministry."

According to the Review of Reviews, says the Mail and Empire, it is estimated that in Great Britain, with its population of thirty-six millions, there are generally about seven hundred thousand men out of work. There are about eight hundred thousand paupers. Out of every thousand persons who die over nine hundred die without leaving any property at all. About eight millions exist always on the borders of destitution, and twenty millions are poor. Will free trade make you rich?

Valuable statistics are being prepared at Washington by the United States Labor Commissioner. Blanks containing inquiries regarding the number of women and children employed, the kind of work they do, and the amount of pay they receive, are being issued, and will be filled in by employers all over the country. The object being to find out what effect the substitution of women for men has had upon industrial conditions. The result of the investigation will be interesting and valuable.—Exchange.

According to the London Economist, Newfoundland's 31 per cent bonds which on April 20th were selling in London at 86, began to advance immediately upon the announcement of Newfoundland's intention to enter the Canadian union, and on May 4th were selling at 98. And, wonderful to relate, while Canada's good credit thus greatly enhanced the value of Newfoundland's securities, Newfoundland's bad credit did not injure Canada's. During the same time Canadian 3 per cent advanced a point and a half and on May 4th were selling over par. Evidently the British money lenders do not share Sir Richard Cartwright's blue-rain-views respecting Canada.

Mr. Thomas J. Dillon, Dairy Superintendent for this Province, advocates the building of a central creamery at Charlottetown, for the manufacture of winter butter. His idea is to have the cream, after being separated at the different factories throughout the Island, brought here, and to have all the butter made here at the central factory. This would ensure a uniformity in the quality of butter without adding to the cost of production; perhaps, indeed, at a less cost than otherwise, at least, after the first year. The idea is a good one, and worthy of being considered. Of course, there are a great many details to be taken into account and worked out before the matter can be brought to a practical shape. But there does not seem to be any good reason why the scheme should not be a success. It would certainly be a big stride in advance for our Island butter in the old country market.

The budget debate, in the House of Commons at Ottawa has, this session, been prolonged to an unusual length. It was hoped that a division would have been reached before the adjournment of last week. But, at the eleventh hour, Mr. Laurier stated that thirteen members of his party still desired to give expression to their views. After all, it is not perhaps to be wondered at that our Liberal friends so generously contribute to the discussion. Their task is a difficult and unenviable one, and they hope to remove, by dint of words, the impressions which their doctrines of other days have made on the public mind. For instance, they have to efface, as far as possible, the contention of such a stalwart Grit as John Charlton, M. P., who spoke in this fashion regarding the home market: "I believe that the agricultural interests of the Dominion would be promoted by protection, and

that the manufacturer being brought to the door of the farmers, would afford a market for a great many articles of produce that would not be saleable if the market were 3,000 miles away." They must make an attempt to offset the reasoning of Mr. Peterson of Brant, who thus placed himself on record in favor of what he called "a defensive policy." The other evening the Minister of Finance, in revising our tariff, gave some encouragement to our industry that it never had before. The result was that a thousand men who were engaged in that industry in Germany were literally transported by the tariff to Canada and set to work here. The cost of the article was not increased one iota. In addition to all this, they, no doubt, feel it incumbent upon them, as far as possible, to divert public attention from the utterances of Mr. Laurier, who, in 1871 and in 1876 declared himself a protectionist; that had he been living in England he would have been a free trader, but as Canada was his home he was a protectionist. In view of all these facts it is not perhaps to be wondered at that our friends of the Opposition take up so much time in the discussion of the budget.

Dominion Parliament.

After routine on Monday the 29th, Mr. Wood called the attention of the government to a report in the morning papers that the chief promoter of the Chignecto Marine railway had on Saturday pressed for an extension of time in which to complete this wild cat scheme and asked what the government intended to do about it. Mr. Foster replied that the government had no objection to the extension of time, but had not as yet made any reply thereto. Mr. Stairs called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the great destruction of intercolonial railway property at Halifax by yesterday's fire and expressed the hope that prompt measures would be taken to minimize the effect of the disaster on the business of the port. Mr. Haggart replied that the government had been fully advised of the extent of the damage and would do all it possibly could to carry on the business of the I. C. R. there with the least interruption. In reply to an honorable member Mr. Haggart said there was no insurance on government property along the Intercolonial. In reply to Mr. Campbell, Hon. Dr. Montagu said that the Chicago exposition had cost Canada, all told, a little over \$243,000. It was after six o'clock when Mr. Temple of Centre Wellington resumed the budget debate.

Mr. Wood of Westmorland followed Mr. Temple in a well considered speech. He said that whereas the opposition's definition of its platform varied with each attempt to describe it, the platform of the conservative party had been tried for sixteen years and found to work satisfactorily. The effect of protection was well illustrated and its value amply justified from the facts that 69 per cent of the industries in the country employed a capital of fifty thousand dollars or over. In recent years there had also been a marked improvement in the quality of manufactured goods and a reduction in the price affected, by reason of the introduction of improved machinery. In view of what hon. gentlemen opposite had said about Canadian sugar refiners, it would be interesting to note that in Montreal on May 1st, granulated sugar was quoted at 3 1/4 to 3 5/16 and in New York at 4 3/16 (Apples). Discussing the reasons for protection, Mr. Wood said it ensured steadiness and stability to the market; secondly, that it afforded protection from the disastrous competition that would at times ensue from overproduction in foreign countries; and thirdly, it secured a revenue to the country. Dealing with the exodus, Mr. Wood took the ground that it was not the country that had numbers so much as it was the country that had a thrifty and enterprising population that was prosperous. In the United States, while there had been a great increase of population in its western territory, as much as an one hundred years to move the centre of population from Baltimore five hundred miles westward, yet the centre of industrial activity had not materially changed. A prominent population, said Mr. Wood, did not count for much in the progress of a country. Mr. McIsaac followed after recess. Mr. McIsaac asserted that protection had been of no benefit to the agricultural and mining interests and that it had been responsible for the falling off in the sea-going tonnage of the maritime provinces and the decay of wooden shipbuilding. Messrs Coatsworth and Perry of P. E. Island followed Mr. McIsaac, the latter speaking till eleven o'clock. Dr. Cameron, who took the floor at eleven o'clock, drew a practical picture of the effects of the adoption in Canada of the liberal policy to eliminate from our tariff every vestige of protection, and predicted that at the next election the opposition would meet a greater defeat than ever before. He upheld the national policy in its relation to the fisheries, the fur and seal industry, and the coal mines. Mr. Dawson, spoke till 12.30, when the house adjourned.

On Tuesday 21st, after routine, the budget debate was continued by Dr. Spruille. The supplementary estimates, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895, were tabled by the Finance minister. They total \$1,143,206, made up as follows: Unprovided items, \$70,201; 67 open account, \$55,000, chargeable to capital \$370,000, chargeable to nonconsolidated fund, \$708,000. Following are some of the items provided for: To cover expenses of the late Sir J. S. D. Thompson's funeral, governor-general's warrant, \$25,000. Contribution to the late Thompson's funeral, \$25,000. To complete payment for steam communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland during the season of 1894 as per terms of contract, \$500. Charlottetown, amount required to cover payment of the salary of the late T. Foley for March, 1895, \$81. Dominion

building.—To pay the committee of the Queen square grounds, for keeping in order the portion of the square used in connection with the said building during 1893 and 1894, \$500.

A few minutes after the Speaker took the chair, on Wednesday the 22nd, Mr. Kenney of Halifax resumed the debate on the budget. He said he need only quote from the queen's speech to show the condition of agriculture in England. In the last speech agriculture was described to be in a seriously depressed condition. Hon. gentlemen opposite contend with apparent sincerity, that the deficit was due to the reduction of taxation, whereas had the duties been continued on tea and coffee and sugar the revenue would have been very much greater. The hon. member for South Oxford, while admitting the fact of the Mackenzie regime of \$4,500,000, said he took all his taxes out of the people to the south of the line. Of all reckless assertions made by that hon. gentleman he thought this outstripped them. One was amazed at the set of principles which enabled a party to change at a bound from a quasi-reasonable proposition to emerge the Canadian tariff with the American tariff to a proposition to model the tariff after that of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) If the unrestricted reciprocity was going to accomplish all that was claimed for it by the hon. gentlemen opposite and increase farm values and leave a surplus of \$7,000,000, why had they abandoned it? (Hear, hear.) He thought it was because the conservative party had exposed its fallacy and it's because Edward Blake had declared it no longer a policy that he could no longer associate himself with the party. (Hear, hear.) But what had been the attitude of the party on the policy at present proposed? He found from a report in the Globe of Mr. Laurier's speech in Boston in November, 1891 and which report that gentleman had declared he stood by, the following words: "Great Britain and Canada were driving further apart, and the time was coming when they must separate, but he was a British subject and as such he hoped that when the final separation came about it would come in friendship, as a son leaves the house of his father to become the father of a family." (Hear, hear.) He would accept the statement as correct, but he denied its sentiment most emphatically. (Hear, hear.) It was not the opinion of the people of Canada, though it might be held by the hon. gentlemen in the front row of the opposition benches. Neither was it the opinion of the liberal party in general, and such compromising language was unwelcome on the part of the leader of the opposition and unjust and unfair to the people of Canada. The hon. member for South Oxford had referred to the manufacturers as thieves and robbers. (Hear, hear.) The language was most insolent and offensive and unjust in view of the fact that the manufacturers invested their money to benefit a community as well as to benefit themselves. That hon. gentleman had said that \$2,000,000 had been collected by sugar refiners of the country in profits last year; a refinery which last year had not declared a dividend and was only able to pay the interest on its mortgage. On the whole of his work of 1894 there was a profit of \$1,000,000, he said, and he said that for any man to rise in the house and declare in the presence of hon. gentlemen who were business men, and on his own responsibility as a member of the house, in order to create a prejudice against a manufacturing industry, that the tariff of the country had paid \$2,000,000 into the pockets of the people engaged in the sugar refining industry, when it was not so, was to state what was grossly inaccurate, and if repeated could be called only a deliberate falsehood. If the hon. gentleman thought there was so much money to be made out of refineries, why did he not invest in stock—(Hear, hear)—or he might purchase a refinery. There was one lying idle near Halifax at present. In conclusion he regretted that the Atlantic service project and the Newfoundland federation had not been successful. He did not believe that the Island was in so bankrupt a condition as was represented by the hon. gentlemen opposite and thought the reasons for the distress that existed were lack of diversified industries in Canada. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Rider, of Stanstead, followed in reply till six o'clock, when the house adjourned till yesterday.

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We therefore imported less under the National Policy than were imported under the tariff for revenue only of the Opposition. In other words, if the tariff of the Opposition had been in force since 1878, we would, in all probability, have continued to import nearly \$12,000,000 worth of products which the farmers of our own country now furnish under the National Policy. I think, Sir, that, of itself, is sufficient to show that the National Policy is in the interests of the farmers of this country. Not only that, Sir, but to show that the Government have the interests of the farmers of the country at large, I may mention that they have established a dairy central farm throughout the country for the assistance of the farmers, and they have appointed a dairy commissioner to assist the cheese and butter industry—and I may say, speaking for our own province, that the dairy commissioner has accomplished wonders there. An industry that did not exist under the former administration, has now been brought into existence by the present Government through the protection which the policy has given the farmers, and that industry has been brought into such prominence that the people of Prince Edward Island, as the dairy Commissioner said the other day before the Committee on Agriculture, now manufacture the finest cheese in the Dominion of Canada. The present Government have promoted the interests of the farmers in other ways. They have subsidized lines of steamers from the Maritime Provinces to the West Indies, which are building up a commerce in agricultural produce and fish which is in the interest of the farmers and fishermen of the lower provinces. That West India market is growing, year after year, and while we have a nearby market to some extent in the city of Halifax, it is always relieved by the quantity which these subsidized steamers carry from that port to the West Indies. In that way, the West India trade tends to keep the market steady, and the prices better than they otherwise would be. One thing we are agreed upon by the hon. gentlemen of the Opposition is that we have increased the city population and decreased the rural population. Now, Mr. Speaker, I contend that the building up of the city population is building up increased markets for the farmers of this country, and every person from the rural population on being transferred to the city, who was a contributor to what the city required, becomes a consumer. In that way the National Policy has built up cities and towns and villages, and every city and town and village that has been increased in population under the operation of the National Policy has been increasing the markets of the farmers of this country. The Government are accused of spending large sums of money. Well, I think every progressive Government must spend money in a new country like this, in whose future we have such hope and confidence. It may be here mentioned that when the present Government came into power, we had no trans-continental railways; we had no steamship lines with Asia or Australia; we had no steamships subsidized to the West Indies; we had no Sault Ste. Marie canal; we had none of the branch railways that penetrate every section of Canada, and that we hope to see extended in our province. The Government must be credited with having done all this, and in doing this they were doing what was beneficial to the country, and what strengthened the credit of Canada in the markets of the world. Now, Sir, let us inquire for a moment if the National Policy has increased the price of manufactured goods, as is frequently alleged, and as is still, to some extent, maintained by

the gentlemen of the Opposition. We all know, Sir—everybody in Canada knows—that there never was a time when manufactured goods were as cheap in Canada as they are at present. There never was a time when the necessities of the poor man could be purchased with so little money; there never was a time when the purchasing power of a dollar was as great as it is at present. Everything you eat, everything you wear, everything you require, made in this country, is cheaper now than it ever has been heretofore. In fact it is scarcely necessary that I should spend any time in proving a self-evident proposition, because everybody in this country knows that what I say is a fact. Mr. BORDEN. How is it with reference to the prices in other countries now? Mr. McDONALD (King). It is all very well to speak about the prices in other countries, but I know that the things we have in our own country are cheaper than ever they were before. Let us take a glance for a moment at the financial standing of this country and contrast it with our standing under the Liberal rule. When the hon. member for South Oxford went to London to raise a loan, he got £20 for his £100 bond bearing 4 per cent interest, and then he had to present the silver side of the shield to the financiers. When the present Minister of Finance went to London on a similar mission, he got £27 10s. for his £100 bonds and only paid 3 per cent, and he got £200 for his £100 bonds. This improvement in the credit of Canada, and reduction of the cost of carrying its national debt, augmented as that debt has been by the extensive public works carried out by this Government, is due to the progressive policy of this Government. The effect of these heavy expenditures on public works has done much in lessening the tax burden on the taxation of the population. The events of the past two years have increased confidence in Canada. So firmly established is our position that financiers and legislators of England were looking to us as an example to follow in amending their financial laws. We are now in the leading English newspapers that Canada is quoted as a country which has escaped in a remarkable manner the storm of depression that swept over other countries. Glance for a moment at the effect of the National Policy on the wage-earners of this country. In 1891, according to the census, the cotton manufacturers of this country were employing 22,102 men. The boot and shoe manufacturers paid wages amounting to \$2,102,000. The boot and shoe manufacturers and saddle manufacturers, \$1,000,000; leather manufacturers, \$1,522,000. Here, in those very few items, we find that the wages paid amounted to \$7,500,000. My contention is that under a tariff for revenue only, the amount will be taken from the income of the people of this country. We also paid wages in other industries as follows:— Smelting, \$851,000; Rolling Mills, \$2,225,000; Foundries and machine shops, \$1,522,000; Tin works, \$465,000; Tin smelting, \$1,255,000; Agric. implement makers, \$1,112,000. Here is an amount of \$12,000,000 which the wage-earners of Canada would be sure to lose under a tariff for revenue only, on free trade as it is in England, or policy from which every vestige of protection is taken. We should consider for a moment the effect of the loss of the very large amount of wages now received by the wage-earners of this country. The effect of it would be ruin to the artisan, the tradesman, the farmer and the manufacturer. The wage-earner would be ruined by depriving his employer, the manufacturer of the home market, which is now assured him by the National Policy, and exposing him to the combined attacks of foreign manufacturers. As the hon. member for South Brant has said, "we are living alongside a country whose manufactures have been fostered by protection until they have been enabled to challenge supremacy with Great Britain in some of the articles in which Great Britain excels." If that was true in 1876, when the hon. member for Brant gave utterance to that opinion, it must be true to a still greater extent now. The farmer also would be deprived of the home market which the wage-earner of this country now gives him. The tradesman would also suffer in the same way as the wage-earner would be deprived of the means wherewith to patronize them. Thus all classes would be made to feel the dire results should we unfortunately adopt a tariff for revenue only or a tariff from which every vestige of protection is removed. The logical result of such a step would be an invitation to the farmers of the United States to come and take the bread out of the mouths of the farmers of our own country. The Opposition would say in effect: we have taken down a barrier that prevented you from taking charge of the market in this Canada of ours, we have removed every vestige of protection. Bring your pork which is selling today in Chicago at about \$12 per barrel to Montreal where the price now is \$16 to \$18. You can bring it in here and destroy the home market which the National Policy had preserved for our own farmers. You will be able, under the tariff for revenue only to bring in your oats which are selling today in Chicago at 28 cents per bushel and 25 cents per bushel September delivery—you can bring them into this country where oats, owing to the National Policy are selling at 42 cts. in Montreal, 35 cts. in Halifax, and 38 to 40 cts. in Prince Edward Island. You can bring in your wheat which you are selling today at 95 cents in Chicago, Toronto where the price is 85 cents. They say in effect to the people of the United States: Come with the wealth of your vast prairies, come with the surplus produce of your long established manufacturing—the hon. member for South Brant (Mr. Patterson) said manufacturers—the hon. member for South Brant (Mr. Patterson) said years of extreme protection—come and

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Local and Special News.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures coughs. NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures Bronchitis. NORWAY PINE SYRUP heals the lungs.

YOUR PHYSICAL CONDITION tired, weak and nervous. It is clear that there has been too much over-work or strain on brain and body. The healthiest treatment for such a condition is plain and simple. The blood must first be purified, and the nervous system, and in fact, all the organs will be fed upon pure blood. Intelligent people without number have testified that the best blood-purifier, nerve tonic and general invigorating medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Nervousness, loss of sleep, and general debility all vanish when Hood's Sarsaparilla is persistently taken; the sweet health and happiness follow after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MINARD'S FAMILY PILLS are purely vegetable.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be quickly cured by Haggart's Pectoral Balsam. 25c.

MINARD'S HONEY BALM, once tried, always used.

ALMOST CRAZY Suffering from Constipation.

Expelled to be in the Asylum—After all other remedies failed B. B. B. made a perfect cure, restoring robust health.

GENLEMEN.—To say all I ought in favour of B. B. B. would be impossible. There has been a great health restorer to me and I do swear by it. I am a different man now than I was ten years ago when it was expected I would be in the asylum. Now I am in perfect health and it was B. B. B. that did it. I suffered for five or six years from constipation, even to the point of insanity. I went out of my mind. I tried various doctors, both in the country and in the city, and took many a great health restorer to me and I do swear by it. I am a different man now than I was ten years ago when it was expected I would be in the asylum. Now I am in perfect health and it was B. B. B. that did it. I suffered for five or six years from constipation, even to the point of insanity. I went out of my mind. I tried various doctors, both in the country and in the city, and took many a great health restorer to me and I do swear by it. 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possess this land which we throw open to you under a tariff for revenue only. Come and cut down the price of our farm products which have hitherto been upheld by the National Policy. Come, they say, we give you the opportunity under our new platform. They say in effect to the manufacturers of cotton goods who have been protected for years: Come, we will take down the barriers that now preserve the home market of the cotton manufacturers of this country and that have enabled them to build up their factories; come in with your surplus products; we give you the opportunity under our new platform. They say in effect to the American manufacturers of woolen goods: Combine and contribute a small percentage of your surplus, bring it over to Canada and sell it at slaughter prices, destroying the manufacture of cloths that has been built up in this country under the National Policy. Come and possess these markets that we throw open to you under a tariff for revenue only. They say also to the manufacturers of farm machinery, wagon and furniture: Contribute a small percentage of your surplus when we establish a tariff in Canada from which every vestige of protection is eliminated, come in and possess the markets we have thrown open to you and destroy the Canadian industries which the National Policy has built up. Four years ago we were told by our Liberal friends that they were going to have the full run of the American markets under the policy of commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity. These friends I suppose may call them so—have gone to an early grave, unwept, unheralded, and unmissed. Now, they are going to remove every vestige of protection under their tariff for revenue only. But as everybody knows means the minimal interchange of commodities by any two countries to such an extent as may be agreed upon. They tried to humbug the people of this country a good deal about this cry of reciprocity, but I think they will not be able to do it much longer. If they introduce a tariff for revenue only, or as it is in England, or a tariff from which every vestige of protection is taken, they will have nothing to offer the Americans with a view to bringing about such a desirable event as reciprocity. And, Sir, I think I must read to you an extract from the speech of the hon member for South Brant which applies so well to the question of reciprocity from the standpoint of a tariff for revenue only. Speaking in this House, in 1876, the hon. member said: I am not one of those who believe in erecting a wall so high that you cannot trade with any other country, but I must admit that I am in favour of a defensive policy. I cannot view with complacency what I see going on in this country. We live beside a country with a population ten times greater than ours, whose industries have been fostered by protective duties which are enabled even in some articles in which British exports, to challenge successfully with her. While that policy has been adopted against us and other countries a hostile tariff, we have our hands bound and give them a free and unrestricted right

to trade in our markets. Fancy a commissioner, delegated by this Government and sanctioned by the British Government, sent to Washington to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. The question might be asked what he desired. He replies: "I wish to have a free market in the United States for the products of our mines, our forests and our fields." Then the United States commissioner might ask: "What will you give us in return?" Our representative replies: "The free use of our markets for similar products of your country." The astute American would naturally say, "We have that already; I do not see that you offer anything." We must remember that we should have something to offer when we attempt to open up a new reciprocity question. I need not remind this House that the great struggle had before us in negotiating a reciprocity treaty, is ours no longer.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I contend that when these gentlemen introduce a tariff from which is taken every vestige of protection they will have nothing to offer should they go to look for reciprocity, that the words of the hon. member for South Brant are more true to-day with respect to this matter than they were when they were uttered in 1876. We do live alongside a country whose industries have been fostered by many years of protection, and extreme protection at that and we require to keep our own weapons in our hands in order that we may have something with which to negotiate a reciprocity treaty should the American see fit at any future time to change their minds, and offer to enter into negotiations for a reciprocity treaty. And I cannot help thinking, Sir, that the hon. member for South Brant as well as many other gentlemen of the Opposition, if they were frank with the people of this country, and frank with this House, would admit that what the hon. member for South Brant said is as true to-day as it was in 1876 when he uttered it. Now, Sir, we have had free trade advocated by the Liberal party; we have had restricted reciprocity advocated by the Liberal party; we have had commercial union advocated by the Liberal party, we have a tariff for revenue only and a tariff from which is to be taken every vestige of protection, advocated by these gentlemen. You would suppose, Sir, that when the hon. gentleman attacked a policy of the present Government, they would think proper to show where they bear heavily upon it. They say in effect to the farmers of this country, that they would be prepared to show what article in our tariff requires to be reduced. But instead of that, they are content to deal in generalities. They find that the question of free trade, which they advocated at one time, is played out. They find that the restricted reciprocity would not take with the people of this country, as neither would commercial union. They now bring forward a tariff for revenue only, which they say will be of benefit to the farmers of this country, and they advocate a tariff for revenue only, or a tariff from which every vestige of protection is taken, and they are enabled even in some articles in which British exports, to challenge successfully with her. While that policy has been adopted against us and other countries a hostile tariff, we have our hands bound and give them a free and unrestricted right

**LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.**

**THEY ARE "DOWN."**

A TWENTY THOUSAND dollar fire occurred in Montreal on Sunday last.

**UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE, GRESHAM, DIED AT WASHINGTON EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING.**

**LORD DUNBAR'S YACHT "VALKYRIE III."** was successfully launched at Glasgow, on Monday morning last.

**MR. BUCHANAN, the wife murderer, has been re-sentenced to be electrocuted during the week beginning July 1st.**

**WHY ARE BEER BROS. PRICES LIKE THE LEATHERS ON A CHUCK'S BACK?** See top of column for answer.

**AT "CAPE TRIVEAU,"** a few nights ago, Mr. John Bell shot a large eagle which he found in his field destroying young lambs.

**THE RETURNS FROM THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS** show 157 adherents of Signor Crispi and 158 members for the opposition. The latter include twelve Socialists.

**THE YACHT "PRINCE EDWARD"** arrived here Saturday forenoon. She is from New York and will be more true to-day with respect to this matter than they were when they were uttered in 1876. We do live alongside a country whose industries have been fostered by many years of protection, and extreme protection at that and we require to keep our own weapons in our hands in order that we may have something with which to negotiate a reciprocity treaty should the American see fit at any future time to change their minds, and offer to enter into negotiations for a reciprocity treaty. And I cannot help thinking, Sir, that the hon. member for South Brant as well as many other gentlemen of the Opposition, if they were frank with the people of this country, and frank with this House, would admit that what the hon. member for South Brant said is as true to-day as it was in 1876 when he uttered it. Now, Sir, we have had free trade advocated by the Liberal party; we have had restricted reciprocity advocated by the Liberal party; we have had commercial union advocated by the Liberal party, we have a tariff for revenue only and a tariff from which is to be taken every vestige of protection, advocated by these gentlemen. You would suppose, Sir, that when the hon. gentleman attacked a policy of the present Government, they would think proper to show where they bear heavily upon it. They say in effect to the farmers of this country, that they would be prepared to show what article in our tariff requires to be reduced. But instead of that, they are content to deal in generalities. They find that the question of free trade, which they advocated at one time, is played out. They find that the restricted reciprocity would not take with the people of this country, as neither would commercial union. They now bring forward a tariff for revenue only, which they say will be of benefit to the farmers of this country, and they advocate a tariff for revenue only, or a tariff from which every vestige of protection is taken, and they are enabled even in some articles in which British exports, to challenge successfully with her. While that policy has been adopted against us and other countries a hostile tariff, we have our hands bound and give them a free and unrestricted right

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**

**A STAGING AT THE CORNER OF PARKER AND FRANKLIN STREETS, Roxbury district, Boston** was way on Thursday last precipitated by O. J. Stephansky and Peter Madigan, two workmen, to the ground. The latter was picked up unscathed and will probably die. Stephansky sustained injuries to the spine and a fracture of the ribs, and is in a precarious condition.

A portion of the John A. Bradford & Co. coal wharf, 583 Albany street, Boston collapsed on Thursday last, letting a large amount of coal into the water. Enoch and ladder truck No. 3 was summoned and it was thought two men had been buried in the wreck, but after a thorough search nobody could be found. The foreman states no men were on the wharf, as the yards were closed at 6 o'clock. The loss to the company will probably amount to \$25,000.

The following is the official announcement of the Queen's Birthday honours as they appear in the London Gazette, affecting Canadian subjects: Governor-General (Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George), Lieutenant-Governor (Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George), Sir J. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, a former Liberal premier of Quebec, C. C. M. G. Dr. W. H. Kingston, a former Liberal premier of Ontario, Sir J. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, a former Liberal premier of Quebec, C. C. M. G. Dr. W. H. Kingston, a former Liberal premier of Ontario, Sir J. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, a former Liberal premier of Quebec, C. C. M. G. Dr. W. H. Kingston, a former Liberal premier of Ontario.

**THE WHOLE TALK OF TEXAS AND COUNTRY** at present is about the Mammoth Jubilee Tea to be held at Montreal on Wednesday 29th June. The tea is to be held in one of the most central and most beautiful spots in the island, the girls' school, held by the parishioners of St. Joseph's Church, Montreal, for a quarter of a century and they are determined that it will be the greatest held during that time. Fully 5,000 people are expected to attend, and the preparations are on a scale to meet the demand. Mr. W. H. Deane, the general agent, anybody who has not been to Montreal, should go on the 28th June to see the place and visit the curious floating bridge: those who have been there already need no special invitation to bring them back again. See advt. in another column.

**NEWS COME FROM HALIFAX** that J. Fred Carver, his little boy and Wm Graham all of Windsor were drowned on the 24th at 11 o'clock on Wednesday 28th June when their boat upset. Parties are grappling for the bodies.

**OBITUARY.**

It is with deep regret we chronicle the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Murphy, 200, Putnam street at St. Ann's. Mr. Murphy was a devoted Christian, a kind and loving husband, a gentle and indulgent father, a charitable and obliging neighbor, and one that will be much missed by the people of St. Ann's. His life was that of a good Christian; charity of both heart and tongue, and a great friend of the needy poor. Few deaths bring more consolation and joy and sorrow, Mr. Murphy was always the same. He was a man possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and was well informed on all topics of the day. He took an active part in religious and educational work, and was ever ready to assist in any good cause. He was a member of the St. Ann's choir and kept the faith, and when death's summons came he received it with calm resignation to His holy will who directs everything for the best. He was strengthened in his last moments by the sacraments of his holy religion received from the hands of his loving and devoted pastor, Rev. J. M. Macdonald. His friends and neighbors are anxious to mourn their loss. May his soul rest in peace.—Com.

**DEATH.**

At Pleasant Grove, on the 10th May, 1895, Miss M. in the sixtieth year of her age. R. I. P.

At St. Anne's, Hope River, on Sunday morning the 12th inst, Alexis Murphy, aged 35, died at 11 o'clock, in the 48th year of his age. R. I. P.

After a few days illness, at his home, St. Peter's Road, Cardigan, on Monday, 28th May, George A. Sutherland, youngest son of the late George Sutherland, aged 22 years.

At Lowell, Mass., on the 20th May, John Musio, son of the late James Musio, of this city, aged 34 years.

At Victoria, B. C., on the 15th inst, G. Douglas Roper, formerly a resident of Canada, P. E. Island.

At Sparrow's Road on the 23rd inst, of inflammation of the bowels, Joseph, son of Edward Brothers, aged 18.

At Murray Harbor, South, May 4th, of inflammation of the bowels, John and Jane McDonald, aged 5 months and 19 days.

At Peake's Station on the 23rd inst, of consumption, Sarah Barrett, wife of John Barrett, aged 40 years, leaving a husband and seven small children.

At his residence, Irishtown, No. 20, on the 16th inst, Matthias O'Halloran, in the 67th year of his age, leaving a wife, two sons and two daughters to mourn their irreparable loss. R. I. P.

On the 23rd inst, at Charlottetown, Mass., Mary, beloved wife of George L. Harshbarger, died at 11 o'clock, leaving a husband and four children to mourn their loss. R. I. P.

**CHTOWN PRICES, MAY 28.**

Beef (small) per lb.	\$0.06 to \$0.07
Butter (fresh)	0.12 to 0.13
Butter (salt)	0.17 to 0.18
Celery, per bunch	0.06 to 0.08
Chickens	0.25 to 0.28
Carrots	0.02 to 0.05
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.95 to 0.99
Ducks, per pair	0.50 to 0.55
Eggs, per doz.	0.20 to 0.22
Flour, per cwt.	1.90 to 2.00
Hams, per lb.	15 to 16
Hay, per 100 lbs.	25 to 30
Lard	0.04 to 0.04
Lids	0.14 to 0.16
Lamb skins	0.20 to 0.25
Mutton, per lb.	0.06 to 0.08
Navigation, cargo	0.10 to 0.12
Mangles	0.16 to 0.18
Oatsmeal (black) per cwt.	2.75 to 3.00
Oatsmeal (white) per cwt.	3.00 to 3.25
Pork, carcass	0.84 to 0.87
Powder	0.20 to 0.22
Sheep pelts	0.35 to 0.40
Straw (per load)	1.50 to 2.00
Turnips	0.14 to 0.16

**W. A. WHERKES & CO., Wholesale and Retail.**

Is the Cheapest Store in Charlottetown for Mantles, Caps and Jackets, Millinery and Dress Goods.

W. A. WHERKES & CO., Wholesale and Retail.

**BEER BROS. 21st Anniversary**

We purpose celebrating our 21st year's business in Charlottetown by a series of the most striking and gigantic snaps ever offered to the people of Prince Edward Island. We WANT intend to fill the newspapers with large promises and wordy descriptions. We intend to quote our prices in plain type, and will give

**\$100 REWARD!**

to anyone who proves these prices to be misleading. We are not careless advertisers; every word in our ads. is carefully weighed and absolutely true. We are going to sell Dry Goods at the lowest prices ever heard of on this Island. We appreciate the big business you have built up for us, and this is

**Our Practical Way of Showing It.**

21 years in business, every year giving better value to our thousands of customers, but never across such prices as these.

**LADIES' JACKETS.**

18 Cloth and Lace Capes,	\$1.98
173 Stylish Jacket Suits,	2.98
18 Silk Dolmans, worth \$7 to \$10,	3.98
62 Elegant Colored Jackets,	4.98
30 Rubber Cloaks,	1.50

**Underwear.**

We reckon we've a surprise in store for the most critical, skeptical, hard-to-please person on earth. No firm on P. E. Island has beat us in this department.

Children's Vests, 3c  
Ladies' Vests, 3c  
Superior Vests in Ladies' Vests at 14c

**Hats and Bonnets.**

The prices in our Millinery Department are more surprising than a ton of fireworks on Queen's Birthday. The straw is worth more.

100 Assorted Hats, 3c  
100 Hats worth 30c, 15c  
60 Ladies' Sailor Hats, 15c  
Boys' Nice Hats, 8c

**Wedding Outfits.**

We don't believe marriage is a failure, have an idea that those who do think so are cranks, or fools. No sales in our store receive more careful and PERSONAL attention than wedding outfits.

We have novelties for this purpose not obtainable elsewhere.

**Blouses and Wrappers.**

Figure it up for yourself, can you possibly make a blouse for yourself as good and cheap as these? If you can't, you believe you can't, now is the time to buy.

Superior Blouses,	70c
Blouses worth \$1.15,	85c
20c per cent. Off All Wrappers,	25c
Good Hair Combs,	4c
Hair Brushes,	5c
Linon Toweling,	5c
Lace Curtains,	30c
Silk Vetting,	10c
Dress Buttons,	10c
Outing Ties,	9c
Garter Elastic,	2c

**NEW ATTRACTIONS WEEKLY.**

**BEER BROS.**

**See Beer Bros. great anniversary advertisement.**

**AYER'S Hair Vigor**

PRASE, ONLY, FROM ALL WHO USE

**AYER'S Hair Vigor**

"AYER'S preparations are too well known to need any commendation from me; but I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago, I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."—Mrs. E. FRANK HAUSER, box 305, Station C, Los Angeles, Cal.

**AYER'S Hair Vigor**

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

**W. A. WHERKES & CO., Wholesale and Retail.**

Is the Cheapest Store in Charlottetown for Mantles, Caps and Jackets, Millinery and Dress Goods.

**Wool! Wool! Wool!**

To the Farmers of P. E. Island:

This year we are better able to meet your wants in

**Tweeds**

—AND—

**READY-MADE CLOTHING**

than heretofore.

Please note that every year we are here to buy your wool. We are not one year in the business and another out of it, but always ready to pay for the farmers wool in Cash or Trade the highest price going.

**OUR ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING**

surpasses anything you can find in P. E. Island. A call will be all we ask. No trouble to show goods. Our Tweeds are something only to be seen to be appreciated.

Come direct to the Mills, as buying from the manufacturer you get to headquarters. We spend our money with you, in the making up of our own Wool and Clothing encourage home enterprise.

**McKAY WOOLEN CO.,**

THE BARGAIN CORNER.

**TENDERS.**

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on FRIDAY the 8th day of June next, for the erection of a new schoolhouse at Taramum, Lot 36, according to specifications to be seen with the undersigned. Contractor to find all material. Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES E. LAVERY, Secretary of Trustees.

Glennman, May 29, 1895.

**JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.**

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

**CAMERON BLOCK,**

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

**BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla**  
Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.

**BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla**  
Cures Liver, Stomach, and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.

**BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla**  
Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail. Be sure and ask your Druggist for

**BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla**

**To The Sacred Heart.**  
By HARRIET M. SKIDMORE.

Immortal Casket, meet to shrine  
The ruby gems of Love Divine!  
Clear Yae, whose crystal walls inclose  
The crimson sheen of Mary's Rose!  
Unmeasured Chalices, ever filled  
With waving wine, so freely spilled  
That all a deluged world is dyed  
With that pure life-blood's purple tide.

O Casket let thy jewel's gleam  
O'er darkest souls benignly stream!  
Oh Yae give now thy Royal flower  
To blossom in our desert bowers!  
O'er flowing Chalices, lid each heart  
Be fashioned with Celestial art  
To Thy similitude divine,  
To hold thy life-bestowing wine!

**"When Skies Are Gray."**  
By DANIEL V. CASEY.

When skies are gray and Summer's light  
Has faded from the land, the knight,  
November, comes with lance in rest  
And visor down; a cruel quest  
He rides upon; his glance is bright  
Swift as the winds his steed, and bright  
His sword, as sunbeams when they smite  
A path through the storm-clouds in the  
West,  
When the skies are gray.

Crimson and gold, the leaves took flight  
At Autumn's whisper; but his might  
Blasts field and wood; his sable crest  
Nods death to all; for none may wrest  
His empire from him; his right  
When skies are gray.

**Our Lady's Rose.**  
By JOSEPH W. S. NORRIS.

They fill the whole wide earth with bloom,  
From castle hall to cottage door;  
They light alike the minister's floor,  
And the chapel of the Blessed Poor.

They sanctify each barren place,  
And breathe their holy fragrance round;  
Transfigured by their lovely grace,  
Earth's heavy hearts with joy abound.

The nun's pale fingers twine their stems  
To wreath her Eucharistic Spouse;  
And Mary-like, the flower-gems  
Are ever mingled with her vows.

The fair young priest in robes of snow  
Brings altarward, in heart and hand  
The greetings that perennial grow  
In rosy splendor o'er our land.

The budding lips of childhood bear  
Love's fairest blossoms to our Queen;  
Ah, none are sweeter, none more dear  
Than maiden blush on brow serene.

The faithful student stays to trim  
His nightly lamp where roses lie  
Upon that votive shrine and dim—  
Our Lady of the Rosary.

Sweet memories! blooming still you tell  
Of all the purity and grace  
That linger 'mid the tinkling spell  
Of Mary's voice-haunted place.

O Mother grant that though the dust  
Of blind us, and fierce sunbeams burn,  
These greetings sent with perfect trust  
May in thine arms to roses turn!  
—The Rosary.

The law taxing religious orders recently passed by the Ribot government is likely to bring about a violent rupture of the relations between Church and State in France. It seems that the religious communities consider that they ought in conscience to refuse to pay this tax, and in this they are backed up by the bishops. Only one of the French prelates has ventured to urge submission to the law in this particular. But the letter of the Bishop of Beauvais had scarcely appeared in print when no less a person than Cardinal Lavignerie, Archbishop of Rheims, published a very strong rejoinder. The Cardinal expresses his surprise that the Bishop should have acted in opposition to the whole of the French episcopate in so important a matter. His Eminence is of opinion that the tax should be strenuously resisted, and undoubtedly that is the general feeling throughout the various dioceses of the country. A proposal has even been made that a national council should be convened to promote united action, but here, alas, is one of the weak points of the concordat. The fourth of the organic articles expressly prohibits the holding of national or provincial councils or even a diocesan synod without the permission of government. This was a masterly political stroke of Napoleon I. to prevent the bishops acting together. The government organs view the situation with some dismay, and are insisting upon the absolute impossibility of a national council being held. The bishops are reminded that if they dare to violate the concordat, it will be the worst for them. It is a case of measure for measure. Nothing is said when public officials wantonly forbid carrying the viaticum through the streets, which is expressly provided for in the concordat, but they are up in arms at the very suggestion that the knife may

**B.B.B. CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION**

**THE SECRET**  
Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system. Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

be made to cut both ways. M. Ribot is the author of all this commotion. If he had taken the advice of President Felix Faure, all France would not now be divided into two camps, but he preferred to sacrifice peace and unity. He will find it difficult to get out of a very awkward situation, for he has to put the brokers in every religious house in France he will be laughing stock of all. The fact that Cardinal Lavignerie has taken the lead in defence may be taken to show that the Holy Father is on the right side.

For the first time the feast of Joan of Arc was held this year as a national holiday in France. The Senate voted the celebration some time ago, but other business had pressed the question out in the Chamber of Deputies; so that although practically a general holiday, there were some formalities to be gone through to give it legal sanction. May 12 was the day set apart, and I learn from all sides that great preparations were made throughout the country to worthily celebrate the occasion. The towns and villages were profusely decorated and illuminated, and the celebrations, which were not exclusively religious, showed the universal reverence in which La Pucelle is held by her countrymen. On May, the 8th, imposing functions will be held at Orleans to commemorate the deliverance of the city by Joan of Arc. The attendance of prelates was very large, among them being Cardinal Meignan, Archbishop of Tours, Archbishop of Bourges and the Bishops of Bayeux, Bayonne, Monaco, Chartres, Beauvais, Saint-Die, Verdun, Paris, and Rouen. His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, was an honored guest, having come over from England to bear testimony to the admiration and reverence with which English Catholics regard the glorious virgin and martyr.

In accordance with a pastoral letter of Cardinal Richard, a solemn triduum has been held in the Church of the Lazarist fathers, Rue de Sevres, to beg the divine blessing on the Madagascar expedition. His Eminence considers that the conversion of the native population will follow that of French domination. Among all the Christian nations of Europe, France was the first to occupy herself with the distant island, and it is worthy of remembrance that it was the dream of the illustrious Vincent de Paul to see the faith spread on the spot where so many of his sons, the priests of the mission, afterwards spent their lives in missionary toil. The Sisters of Charity, too, had their share in the glory of the enterprise. "Your name is known even at Madagascar," wrote the saint five years before his holy death. The withdrawal of French influence, however, put an end to the labors of the Lazarists and the Sisters of Charity in this field. In later days the evangelization of Madagascar was carried on by the Jesuit fathers, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny taking charge of the sick. Cardinal Richard regards the present expedition as calculated to deal another blow against African slavery. Here again St. Vincent de Paul, the great emancipator of slaves, appears naturally fitted to be patron of the French forces. On these several accounts it is the will of the Archbishop of Paris that the apostle of the poor be selected as the heavenly protector of the French flag in its efforts to convert distant Madagascar to faith and freedom.

One of the greatest difficulties lying in the way of Catholic progress in the old countries of Europe is the want of union amongst Catholics themselves. I make two exceptions—the party of the Centre in the German Reichstag and the Home Rule party in the palms days of Mr. Parnell. In France, the advice given to royalists by the Holy Father to rally to the republic still finds deaf ears amongst thousands of them. In Belgium we hear of discord and division amongst the different sections of the so-called Christian Socialists. In Spain, workingmen's congresses are regarded coldly by members of the episcopate; whilst in Austria the conservative Catholic organ, the *Vaterland* hastens to assure the *Neue Freie Presse* and its Jewish confederates that Catholics of the old school disavow the anti-Semitic and over-zealous tendencies of Catholic politicians of the type of Prince Aloysius Lichtenstein. The agitation against the Jews in Austro-Hungary is based on the popular belief that not only all anti-religious legislation, but most of the social evils owe their origin to Jewish avarice and hatred of Christianity. For a long time Hebrew capitalists and Hebrew politicians have had it all their own way, much to the disadvantage of the people. The anti-Semitic agitation is likely to change all this, and thus it is that the big capitalists and speculators in their fear and panic are appealing to Rome for assistance to put down the movement. That the Holy Father will direct the faithful of Austro-Hungary to refrain from all unjust excess need cause no surprise, but that will not prevent the campaign being carried on until full victory has been achieved over the subtle enemy.

Whether the Pope's letter to the English people will produce immediate fruit or not is a matter of opinion. "But it cannot be denied that a considerable advance in toleration and good fellow-felling towards Catholics has been made in England of late." A correspondent of the *Liverpool Catholic Times* writes with great anxiety to know whether something could not be done to get the Papal encyclical published in extenso in one of the London daily papers. It was scarcely necessary, for the *Thunderer*—the *Times* itself—printed every word of it. What is more, the *Daily Chronicle* gave Cardinal Vaughan a good scolding for not sending the encyclical to a news agency, so that it might have appeared in full in every London paper. This popular organ complained, very justly I think, that in giving the important document to the *Times* only, its contents failed to reach thousands upon thousands of ears for whom it was intended. From a feeling of resentment, the editors of the *Standard*, the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Daily News* refused to notice it at all. The *Daily Chronicle* however, took higher ground and preferred to fulfil its public duty. The abundant evidences of fair play to all alike, irrespective of creed, now being shown in English public life afford great encouragement to the thousands of broad-minded men throughout the country who are laboring to destroy the stupid insular prejudices which for so long have interposed a barrier to Catholicism and the nation at large.

A disgraceful trick has been played on the preacher of a mission in Laval, France. Laval is of unenviable notoriety as the scene of the execution of Brunau, who so brutally killed the parish priest last year. The scandal has unfortunately served to accentuate the spirit of irreligion for which Laval has long been accredited. In the present case some rascals banded together to prefer an abominable charge against Pere Clement, a Recollect, while giving an extremely successful mission. Arrested and handcuffed by the police, the good father was taken on foot through the streets amidst the jeers and insults of the rabble. The Magistrate at first refused to receive the charge, but the Public Prosecutor insisted. Pere Clement was put in prison and the mission ended disastrously. At the trial, however, the evidence was so frivolous and absurd that the prisoner was acquitted without a stain on his character and immediately set at liberty. In the meanwhile newspapers of the *Intransigent*, the *Lumieres* and the *Radical* type published columns after columns of the most odious calumnies against the clergy without a single expression of regret when the result of the trial was known. It is to be hoped that the conduct of the Public Prosecutor will be inquired into by the Minister of the Interior, for it is clear that diabolical conspiracies of this sort may be repeated all over the country with the most pernicious effect.—*Paris Cor. Philadelphia Catholic Times.*

**The Kneipp Cure.**

Warshoffen, a little Bavarian hamlet, is the home of a very remarkable man. Pfarrer (Father) Kneipp has made himself famous all over Europe, and even America, although the good cure never leaves the isolated, but now much frequented, village where he lives. A recent traveller, who wrote an account of this interesting place, and the more interesting idol of the locality, says that Kneipp is to Warshoffen what Wagner is to Bayreuth. When desirous of becoming a priest young Sabastien Kneipp was so weak in constitution that the ecclesiastical authorities had to refuse him admission to the seminary. Some what disappointed, but not discourag-

ed, he tried every imaginable means to regain strength and to build up his system. By accident, in a public library of Munich, he came upon a most interesting work on Hydrotherapy, or cure by water, he read it carefully, and then proceeded to apply the principles laid down to his own case. He even bathed daily all through the winter in ice water. In fine, he was perfectly cured because a strong and energetic man; he was admitted to the study of theology, and continued to experiment with his new system of treatment. In 1836-37 his superiors ordered him to write and work upon the subject. Thus it was that *Meine Wasser Kur* (My Water Cure) appeared. Almost immediately Father Kneipp's name spread far and wide; the success of his treatment drew hundreds to his little village home; a large institution had to be constructed; and the story of all satisfactory results and permanent cures obtained through the proper and systematic use of cold water, reads more like a romance than anything else. The branches of the original institution are becoming very numerous; in fact we have one recently established in Montreal, by Dr. J. E. Bergeron. We have no personal experience of this system; we have had of several others. There is one thing certain, that a water system cannot be very injurious, at its worst. And we don't see why it should not prove a general success. If the one quarter of the reported cases are exact the day is not distant when the Doctor's sign will be less familiar to the citizen. Another advantage that the water cure system will have is one that the temperance people can readily appreciate. There are so many new things popping up in the world, at present, that we like to see the practical results of any innovation before placing entire confidence in it—especially before risking anything on it. But this appears to be quite an exception to that rule. Decidedly if it can do no good, it can do no harm, and the cost of an experiment is worth the experience. For ourselves we know that we would prefer to risk Father Kneipp's hydro-therapeutic than the majority of the specialist and quack systems of treatment that serve as wholesale graveyard replenishers in our day. It appears that the old priest is still as active as at reports say. He deserves, indeed, to be considered a benefactor of the race.—*True Witness.*

If Germany is really a Protestant country it is not without its strong Catholic element. Recently a mission took place in Munich and one hundred thousand persons approached the sacraments. This would be wonderful in any land and any age; but in the country that produced Luther, and at the close of the nineteenth century, the event is most significant. It would require a considerable number of revival meetings to uproot the silent, potent and unostentatious faith that led so many to the tribunal of penance and to the Holy table.—*Exchange.*

An English contemporary remarks that "the zeal of Anglican ritualists in imitating Catholic practices has the good result of familiarizing the people with Catholic ceremonies, and preparing them for the final step." Probably this tendency is the cause of so much opposition on the part of certain clergymen of the Anglican persuasion to the more or less ritualistic practices that are being gradually introduced in their churches. The stronger that opposition the more evident is it that the Rome-ward movement is feared.—*True Witness.*

A train is speeding through a northern county and in the distance a Benedictine monastery is seen. This causes one of the occupants of a carriage to give vent to several anti-Papist aspirations, the poor Jesuits in particular coming in for more than a fair share. "What are Jesuits?" an amused listener asks. "They are the very scum of the Catholics. They are here, they are there, they are everywhere; there are millions (sic) of them in the world. They're pointing to the distant monastery, "is one of their most famous deeds of infamy." "Oh," said the questioner, "I thought that building belonged to the Benedictines." "So it does," said the unabashed abuser, and continued dropping his voice to an awesome but confidential whisper: "Beware of them, for they are the very worst of the Jesuits."

Daniel A. Rudd, a colored Catholic, gave a lecture, last week in Albany, on "The Catholic Church and the Negro." Among other very interesting statements the lecturer said that at the close of the war four million slaves were turned loose without education or means of support. Up to the present time they had increased to ten millions. About one million are Baptists, one million Methodists, seven million Catholics, and two hundred and fifty thousand of other denominations, the balance being without any religious faith. He said that the Catholic Church was the true friend of the colored man and his only hope. This is not surprising, as it is but another illustration of one of the Church's most glorious characteristics—her universality—*Exchange.*

**P. E. Island Cheese.**

At the meeting of the Brockville Dairyman's Board of Trade held a few days ago, Professor Robertson delivered a lengthy and able speech, in the course of which he referred to what had been done in Prince Edward Island, in the way of fostering the cheese industry, and of which some Ontario dairymen do not approve: "The people of Prince Edward Island," said these industries, frugally, intelligently, and self-reliant. How much bene- fit had they received from the opening of the St. Lawrence River. None, although they had contributed their share towards the work. Had they therefore a right to get help along their own line, that of agriculture? In 1892 there were no cheese factories on the Island. There had been one, but it failed. In that year the people of New Perth built a factory, and the Government loaned the machinery. They made the cheese at 24 cents per lb. The Government shipped them to England where they sold at the highest price on the London market. These were the only cheese ever consigned by the Government from that Island; the rest had been sold to Canadian merchants. In 1893 there were eleven factories, and the product was worth \$48,000. Last year there was shipped from the Island, cheese worth \$90,250. The duties on imported goods ought to be that extra money would more than recoup the government for what had been expended. So what had Ontario people to complain of. He then referred to a speech made by Mr. Everett, at Mallorytown, which was full of inaccuracies and misrepresentation and gave him a dressing down that he has not forgot for a while. The Prince Edward Island cheese was a credit to the country, and was acknowledged by all to be very fine. They all knew of the Hon W D Hoard, of Wisconsin. In a recent issue of his paper, "The Dairyman," he had this to say about it. "I want to tell you about a little device that extra money would more than recoup the government for what had been expended. 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