

THE HERALD

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At the meeting of the Dominion Cabinet held on Wednesday last, it was decided to summon Parliament to meet for the despatch of business on Thursday the 18th day of April next.

Writes for elections to fill the vacancies in the House of Commons, for Antigonish, Quebec West and Vercheres, P. Q. are expected to issue. Polling in each case will take place before April 18th.

The Portland, Maine, Press speaking of the shipments by the Numidian, from that port, says: "The curiosities of exports and imports are many. For instance, there is a steady and even heavy export business carried on in Canadian Organs, and now Canadian moving machines and harvesters are supplanting those of home manufacture in England. English matches are only "dipped" there, the rest of the work of match making being attended to in Canada. There is also a steady demand for farm machinery of Canadian manufacture in other English colonies."

Haldimand, Ont., is to be the fighting ground upon which the Government will first ask for an endorsement of its policy. By the acceptance of Dr. Montague of the portfolio of Secretary of State, the seat for Haldimand becomes vacant and a writ for the new election will be issued this week. It will be a red-hot fight from the start to the finish. Mr. Patterson will remain in the ministry without a portfolio until June, when he will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. This arrangement was made at the time he took office under Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Mr. Patterson has not been in good health lately, and is anxious to be relieved of the strain of departmental work. Hon. Mr. Dickey becomes Minister of Militia.

At the election for the Quebec Legislature, held in Stanstead County, on Thursday last, in consequence of the sitting member, Mr. Hackett, being taken into the Cabinet and appointed President of the council, the Grits, both Local and Dominion, were routed. Hon. Mr. Hackett's majority over Cowhard, the Opposition candidate, was 647. Mr. Hackett was opposed by the Montreal Star and Mr. Hall, late Treasurer in the Tailon Ministry. Mr. Cooke, member of the Legislature, and until recently a supporter of Mr. Tailon and several others besides the straight Grits. It will therefore be seen that his splendid victory is not only a high compliment to the man, but also proof positive of the wisdom of Stanstead's electors.

All fair-minded men will give the Dominion Government credit for the straightforward manner in which they have acted in regard to the Manitoba School question. They fully considered the question on its merits, then issued a remedial order, a copy of which they forwarded to the Manitoba Government, then called Parliament together. Should Manitoba refuse to grant relief to the minority, in accordance with the terms of the order, the duty will devolve upon the Dominion Government and finally on the Dominion Parliament. Then Mr. Laurier and his followers will have an opportunity of placing themselves on record regarding this question. That is honest straightforward business.

At the Liberal-Conservative convention held at Dundas, on Wednesday last, Mr. Austin C. McDonald was unanimously chosen as the candidate for the House of Commons, for King's, at the next Dominion election. The nomination was proposed by Mr. John McLean, M. P., Souris, and seconded by Mr. John J. McDonald, Montague, and supported by leading and influential men from Souris, Montague and all parts of the Riding. Rousing speeches were made by Mr. McLean, M. P., Hon. Mr. Gordon, Mr. A. J. McDonald and others, and the proceedings were characterized by the greatest unanimity and enthusiasm. When the proper time comes we expect to find King's maintaining its reputation as the banner Liberal-Conservative Riding of the Province.

After due consideration of the Manitoba school question, the Dominion Government have decided that the minority in that Province are entitled to remedial legislation. The question was before them for several days in the form of a report, from Sir Charles H. Tupper, Minister of Justice. After the meeting on Monday the 19th, a sub-committee of council, consisting of Hon. Messrs. Foster, Angers and Montague met to draft the precise terms of the Remedial Order, based on the report of the Minister of Justice. On the following day the Cabinet met and agreed upon the exact terms of the order. On Wednesday, at a full meeting of the Cabinet, Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General, in the presence of the Ministers, signed the Remedial Order upon Manitoba. Hon. Mr. Dickey, Secretary of State, then affixed the Great Seal. The order was then forwarded to the Manitoba Government by a special messenger. The exact terms of the order are not yet made known, but this much is certain, it calls upon the Government of Manitoba to grant a measure of relief to the minority, in the matter of the schools. In the event of refusal, the matter comes back to the Dominion Government for them to take action.

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This is how the St. John Sun views the tactics of the Opposition: Mr. Tarte has concluded not to contest Loyal against Hon. Mr. O'Rourke. Mr. Geoffroy has not accepted Vercheres. Mr. Laurier is disposed to accept a nomination in Saskatchewan. Messrs. Roche and Dwyer are taking time to consider in Halifax, where Hon. A. G. Jones has refused a nomination. Attorney-General Blair and Mr. John L. Carleton, addressing meetings in St. John have been at great pains to explain that they are not moved to activity by exuberant affection for the Grit candidates. Hon. L. H. Davies, who complained in Parliament that the readjustment of Prince Edward Island had left him a hard constituency, has quietly dropped into the one that, according to his own story, was made safe by the same act. Mr. Cameron, a prominent liberal in the eastern townships, has left the party. Mr. McIntyre, one of the party leaders in Nova Scotia, has also repudiated his leader. The New Brunswick organs of Mr. Laurier are in full cry after Mr. Gibson because he has become a liberal-conservative. The like abuse is in preparation for a number of leading Carleton county men who are out of sympathy with the opposition. These are stirring political times.

"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 I am in favor of a defensive policy. I cannot view with complacency what I see in this country. We live beside a country with a population ten times greater than ours, whose industries have been fostered by protection until they are enabled, even in some articles in which Britain excelled, to challenge supremacy with her. While that nation has erected 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 market. 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 product of our forests, fields and mines.' Then the United States commissioner might ask: 'And 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 anew the reciprocity question. I need not remind this house that the greater lever we had before in negotiating a reciprocity treaty is ours no longer."

This is a portion of a speech made in 1875, when Sir Richard Cartwright's tariff was in operation. The speaker was Mr. Patterson, of Brant, then and now, one of the leading liberal leaders. This is as good sound doctrine as any Liberal-Conservative might use. As announced elsewhere in this issue, the Dominion Parliament will meet on the 18th of next month. The Government, of course, have good and sufficient reasons for holding another session before appealing to the people for a renewal of confidence. We cannot say whether or not they were influenced in their action by the advice of the opposition press; but certain it is the Grit Organs led by the Toronto Globe, have, time and again, set forth lengthy, and to them, cogent reasons why Parliament should assemble before dissolution. Surely, then, our opposition friends will commend the Government for doing that which they themselves advocated, and will approve of the course pursued. True, it may make matters a little awkward for the leaders of the opposition who have formulated their thunder, and given expression to their opinions of the Government for refusing to call Parliament together. We imagine none will feel more keenly the awkwardness of the situation than our friend Mr. L. H. Davies. He took his friends into his confidence, and assured them there would be no session before a general election—something for which

the Government deserved to be severely condemned. In accordance with these assurances, Grit satellites invaded the country, and vented their rage against the Government. How will he and his friends be able to explain this rashness and want of knowledge regarding the intentions of the Government? Then again, the Grit platform, for the election campaign was duly constructed, and its different planks explained, to the faithful. This is the most unfortunate circumstance of all; for their platform never do duty more than once. A few months delay will demonstrate its utter uselessness, and then our friends will have the trouble of inventing some new-fangled doctrine, or providing some new fad. It is a little hard, friends; but then, you know, the Government did what you wished them to do; they acted constitutionally in summoning Parliament.

A copy of the Report of the Provincial Auditor on the Public Accounts of this Province, for the year 1894 has just been handed us. We have only time this week to state that the total receipts for the year from all sources, amounted to \$348,269.48, and that the total expenditure was \$302,634.19. To the expenditure must be added the balance against the Province on the 31st Dec. 1893, which was \$163,377.91, leaving a balance against the Province on the 31st Dec. 1894 of \$117,742.62. The amount received from Provincial land tax was \$39,499.38, from income tax \$6,221.53, and from Public Lands \$36,250.08. Our readers will notice that, for a Government making professions of economy, their expenditure for the past year, has been very large, and also that, notwithstanding the large amounts wrong from the people in the shape of taxes, the balance against the Province, at the end of the year is very much more than it ought to be. Next week we will review the accounts at greater length.

It appears that Mr. L. H. Davies, in his peregrinations through the country, has been telling the people some wonderful things. He has been unfolding to his hearers phases of the Liberal policy, which he did not deign to tell his Charlottetown audience. At Dundas and other places he is reported to have told the people that he had been commissioned by Mr. Laurier to go to Washington, where he had a four hours interview with Mr. Blaine, the then Secretary of State, when an arrangement had been made between them, by which a reciprocity treaty could be negotiated between this country and the United States. Now comes the extraordinary part of the story. Mr. Davies gravely informed his hearers that Mr. Blaine had imposed silence on him regarding this matter for fear it would prejudice the Republican party in the eyes of the American people. He said that, on his return to Ottawa, he confided to Mr. Laurier the private understanding he and Mr. Blaine had arrived at; but owing to the condition imposed, they had kept the matter secret until the present time. It is possible that Mr. Davies has kept locked in his bosom all these years, the knowledge of the conditions upon which reciprocity with the United States could be obtained? He has been acting very unfairly towards the other members of the Grit party, who have been laboring to show that reciprocity could be secured. Had they this information, the solution of the question would have been short of its difficulties. The most extraordinary feature of the story is the fact that Mr. Davies waited so long after the death of Mr. Blaine, the only man who could contradict him, before vouchsafing this important information. On the question of carriage duties, Mr. Davies seems to have a treacherous memory. Speaking at Lot 14, he said it was 2-6-8 cents per lb; at St. Peter's he declared it to be 2-1-6 cents per lb; at Charlottetown 1 1/2 to 2 cents, and so on. At St. Peter's and other places, he denied that Commercial union ever was a plank in the Liberal platform; notwithstanding that, at the Cape Traverse Picnic, he made a Commercial union speech in which he declared there should not be a custom house between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the North Pole. Then again he is reported to have said, at St. Peter's, since 1867, when protection was introduced into the United States, trade and commerce were paralyzed in that country. Yet this is the country to whose markets he and his friends have been anxious Canada should obtain free admission. Is it for the benefit of the United States they have been advocating this? These are a few small matters which the electors would do well to ponder.

Dr. Doyle at Kelly's Cross. Rev. Dr. Doyle of Vernon River, who had been spending a few days with Rev. P. A. McElmeel at Kelly's Cross, celebrated High Mass in St. Joseph's Church on Sunday the 24th inst. Before reading the Gospel of the day the Rev. Dr. took occasion to express his pleasure in again meeting his old parishioner, the Rev. Dr. Doyle, who was particularly pleased in driving through the parish to note the marked improvement and general prosperity of the place as evidenced by the many comfortable dwellings and commodious farm buildings that were to be seen on every hand, nearly all of which have been built since his last visit. It was also a pleasure to him to compliment and congratulate his old parishioners and their esteemed pastor, Father McElmeel, on their beautiful new church so far on the way to completion. If the interior of this beautiful church was finished in keeping with its exterior appearance, of which he had no doubt, it would be the gem of the diocese. He next referred in touching words to the many old familiar faces that he missed out of the congregation, earnestly hoping that the young men before him would worthily fill the places left vacant by their fathers, who are now resting in their quiet little churchyard. The Rev. Dr. then proceeded to preach an impressive sermon from the Gospel of St. John, H. V. 15. It is unnecessary to say that Dr. Doyle has lost none of his old time vigor and eloquence and that his sermon was listened to with rapid attention by a large congregation present. Neither need I remark that Dr. Doyle's old parishioners are as anxious to see him as hale and hearty and as brimful of wit and humor as when he first ministered to them, away back in the days when he was a young man, as they bade their old pastor an affectionate good-bye, their mental prayer was "God bless Dr. Doyle, may his shadow never grow less."—Com.

Seasonal Notes. The old Legislative Council Chamber is now used by Premier Peters and his friends as a caucus room. Good!

As will be seen by reference to our summary report of the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. A. B. McKenzies late member of the late Legislative Council, has been appointed Clerk of the House, in place of John McLellan, deceased, and Mr. B. D. McLellan, late member and late Speaker of the late House of Assembly, clerk-assistant, in place of Mr. F. W. Hughes, resigned. It is not impossible that Mr. McKenzie will make a very good Clerk; but it is a fact, that so far as the general public are permitted to conjecture in such matters, it seems to have been the dark horse in the race. It was thought that ex-Speaker McLellan, who has to be content with playing the second fiddle, would receive the appointment of Clerk. But there are wheels within wheels. It is said that Mr. McKenzie's wrath had been kindled against Mr. Davies, leader of the Maritime Grits, in consequence of a "freezing" process with which he was connected regarding the Loyalists, that the clans of Strathalbyn were to be marshalled in battle array, and that there was danger of the heater being—"set on fire"—but stained with blood. Such a dreadful calamity could not be permitted at any cost.

The Speech which the Government framed for the opening of the session contains little and was so void of any intimation of positive or prospective legislative enactment, that it would have taxed the ingenuity and intellectual skill of even more resourceful minds than those of Mr. Wise and Mr. Robertson, the mover and seconder of the address, to make a reasonable showing before the House. Their task was a difficult one, it must be conceded. Yet, we are strongly of the opinion that even the trying ordeal through which they were obliged to pass was not sufficient excuse for them to advocate such abnormal and unheard of methods of fruit culture as they did. New inventions such as the "planting of orchards only with the best standard kinds of fruit," calculated to revolutionize all former methods should not be sprung upon the people all at once. If fruit may be raised by being planted, just the same as potatoes, a great deal has to be unlearned on this important subject, and much valuable time has been lost, and much expense uselessly incurred in the study of fruit culture.

In his speech on the address, Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, showed that he has lost little of his old time vigor. He pointed out that the speech was more remarkable for what it omitted than for what it contained. Not the least important of these omissions, in his opinion, was a paragraph relating to the large amounts extracted from the people by various tax acts, and extravagantly and wastefully spent by the Government in connection with the last general election. He expressed his surprise and regret that the Government, in the paragraph of the Speech referring to the death of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson, deemed it inadvisable to give the deceased statesman his full title—the honor to which he was entitled. He thought the verbal make-up of the speech was susceptible of improvement. For instance, he did not think the duties of the members of the House were "thrown upon" them; but believed rather that they devolved upon them. His humorous reference to the proposed methods of fruit culture was very much enjoyed. Altogether the Leader of the Opposition gave the Government a rather uncomfortable half hour.

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Serious Railway Accident. One of the worst, if not the very worst, accidents that ever happened on the P. E. I. Railway occurred shortly after two o'clock on Sunday afternoon last. The train was a mail special, which left Cape Traverse about noon, with the mails brought over from Cape Tormentine that forenoon. The train consisted of an engine and tender, a baggage car, a postal and smoking car combined, and a passenger coach. Conducted by Mr. H. G. McKeen, with Nelson D. Armour as driver, and Jeremiah Sweeney fireman. In the postal car were Messrs. F. W. Gill and Joseph McCarey, of the Post Office Department. Superintendent MacDonald, with his son and daughter, and Miss Annie Doyle, occupied the passenger coach. Besides these there were on board Mr. George A. Sharp, ticket agent at Charlottetown, and Mr. Thomas Gillan, foreman blacksmith in the Railway works.

All went well till after the train had passed the cemetery about a half mile, and about three miles from Charlottetown, where there is a sharp curve. Just as the train was rounding the curve the driver noticed several cows on the track a short distance in front of him. He at once gave the signal to apply the brakes; but there was not sufficient distance between the locomotive and the cattle to bring the train to a standstill. The consequence was that the locomotive struck one of the cows, which instead of being thrown from the track was caught under the wheels of the engine and disintegrated, being sent to pieces. The locomotive was thrown from the track, and tumbled end for end in the ditch; the postal car jumped the track on the same side as the locomotive, falling on its side a few yards from it; the tender and baggage car fell off into the ditch on the opposite side of track; the passenger coach tumbled end for end, did not leave the track, but rested on the sleepers. At first it was certainly thought the driver and fireman must have been killed, and Superintendent MacDonald sent Mr. Sharp, who was unharmed, to the nearest telephone, viz., the waterworks, to summon medical aid and a relief train from the city.

The work of rescue and investigation then began. As the locomotive was turned over, fireman Sweeney jumped and was thrown down, hurting himself pretty badly. As soon as he regained his feet, although pretty sore, he ran to assist driver Armour, who was imprisoned in the up-turned cab, his foot having caught between the quadrat and the running board. The fire hole was open and the gauge glass cock broken so that he was in danger of being scalded or burned to death by the heat and steam, freely issuing. With one hand he kept throwing snow into the fire hole, and with the other he tried to ward off a stream of hot water from his face. He called the train hands to his assistance and they kept piling snow upon him and into the fire hole. After considerable time and almost superhuman exertion Armour succeeded in releasing himself from his perilous position by pulling his foot out of his boot just as his friends were about applying an axe to the cab to free him. As soon as released, he gave his injuries no further thought; but at once assisted the others in piling snow into the fire hole to prevent an explosion. This being accomplished both he and fireman Sweeney were assisted to the passenger coach where everything possible was done for them. With the exception of Mr. McCarey, who was thrown violently against the side of the car, starting one of his ribs, no one else than the driver and fireman was injured, beyond the effects of a severe shock.

Within about half an hour of the accident, Dr. S. R. Jenkins arrived on the scene, followed soon after by Drs. Warburton and Conroy, who did every thing possible for the injured men. After a short time a relief train from the city reached the scene of the disaster. To this relief train were transferred the injured and brought to the city. A wrecking train was afterwards sent out when the work of gathering up the debris and clearing the track was accomplished. Mr. Armour was taken to his home in the city and Mr. Sweeney to the brother's residence on Sydney Street. Driver Armour had two ribs broken, three or four fingers scalded and sustained several bruises about the body. Mr. Sweeney had his collar bone badly injured, he also received a severe scalp wound, besides several bruises on the legs. They are both progressing favorably under medical treatment and are expected to recover. Indeed the escape from death of the driver and fireman seems almost miraculous. It appears that Mr. Armour had changed his laced boots, but a few days before, for long boots. Had he been wearing laced boots at the time of the accident he would not have been able to pull his foot from his boot as he did.

It was certainly the worst smash up that ever happened on the Island road. Before falling into the ditch, the locomotive ran along on the sleepers, for about fifty feet splitting them to pieces and twisting the rails like wires. The engine was very much battered, the sand box, smoke stack and lantern were broken off; the trucks were lying about twenty feet away, and the cab was in splinters. The baggage car was pretty well smashed up. The relief train was in charge of Conductor Lacombe, and Trank Master Houle and locomotive foreman Anderson superintendent of the work of clearing up the debris and repairing the wreckage. Superintendent MacDonald, who was much affected, left nothing undone that could contribute to the comfort of the injured men whose misfortunes he deeply regretted. Indeed all hands were most assiduous in rendering every assistance possible, under the trying circumstances.

Advice from Victoria, B. C., of the 15th inst., says the train 2 of Fiji are threatened with famine and untold misery in consequence of their devastation a few weeks ago by a terrible cyclone which raged with unprecedented fury from the 6th to the 10th of February. The Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, Methodist and Unitarian churches were totally destroyed, together with the custom house, bonded warehouses and wharves, and upwards of two hundred business buildings and residences, and the European Church of England were unharmed. The Catholic cathedral was made little better than a ruin.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. The steamship Pennsylvania, while being launched on Monday at Philadelphia struck on the ways, and the attempt had to be abandoned.

Dr. Buchanan, the Nova Scotia wife murderer, in New York will be electrocuted during the week beginning April 1st.

It is announced from Ottawa that Major Markham, of the New Brunswick Hussars, will become the commandant of this year's Biscy Team.

A bad fire at Port Arthur, Ont., on Thursday last destroyed the business portion of the old town. Sixteen buildings, stores, etc., were burned.

The London Daily News of the 22nd says that it has every reason to believe that Leonard Courtney, advanced Liberal, will be the next speaker in the House of Commons.

The Dominion Government has decided to call for tenders for the mail service between Canada and Antwerp for a period of five years commencing 1st July next.

A man named Joseph Boas, belonging to this island was killed on Tuesday 5th inst. at Dartmouth Branch railway near Halifax by a piece of frozen earth falling on him.

William Allan, Radical, moved in the Imperial Parliament on the 22nd that the members of the House of Commons receive payment for their services. After a brief discussion the motion passed 176 to 168.

A ministerial delegation to Ottawa to discuss with the Canadian Government terms of confederation has been appointed by the Newfoundland Government.

The Minister of Agriculture has been instructed by the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture to forward, as far as practicable, two samples to each applicant, but the applications received were so numerous that on the basis of distribution all the available stock had been promised by the 15th inst. and almost superhuman exertion Armour succeeded in releasing himself from his perilous position by pulling his foot out of his boot just as his friends were about applying an axe to the cab to free him. As soon as released, he gave his injuries no further thought; but at once assisted the others in piling snow upon him and into the fire hole to prevent an explosion. This being accomplished both he and fireman Sweeney were assisted to the passenger coach where everything possible was done for them. With the exception of Mr. McCarey, who was thrown violently against the side of the car, starting one of his ribs, no one else than the driver and fireman was injured, beyond the effects of a severe shock.

At Boston, Mass., on the 8th inst., after a long and painful illness, Jane Power, formerly of this city, in the 88th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

At Charlottetown, on the 13th inst., after an illness of about twenty-five days Captain John Mason, master mariner, in the 70th year of his age. He was a native of England, but has resided at Charlottetown for a number of years.

In this city, at her brother's residence, on the 16th inst., Ellen M. Hughes, aged 45 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At Hope Dale, Lot 22, on the 7th inst., Charles B. Barry, Spring, Wis., Pa., aged 72 years. He was a general favorite with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and was a disconsolate father, mother and three sisters and a brother in mourning their sad loss. He was a native of England, but had resided at Charlottetown for a number of years.

At Mitchell River, Feb. 17th, Katie Josephine, dearly beloved child of Remy and Mary Fraser, aged three months and ten days. Letters addressed to the Central Experimental Farm may be sent free of postage.

At North Shore, on the 18th inst., Mary Josephine, daughter of T. E. Murphy, Esq., aged 14 years. R. I.

At Long Creek, on the 19th inst., Marion Isabel, aged one year and three months, beloved child of James and Sarah A. McLean.

A Bargain Without a Parallel. 58 Pieces All Wool Plain AND FANCY DRESS GOODS—goods that are actually worth 55c. to 88c. per yard for 39c. per yard.

Your Just Think. Dollars do double and treble duty at this great sale; see that you don't miss it. Dresses for yourself and the children in lots of cases less than half price.

STANLEY BROS. STANLEY BROS.

THE Peoples' Store, Wholesale and Retail.

WEEKS & CO., ALWAYS ready to meet Customers with the Best Goods. ALWAYS satisfactory in our prices. No overcharges. For General Merchandise

No other place equals the Peoples' Store. Our single idea is to provide what the people want at prices the people can afford to pay.

DON'T pay too much attention to loud sounding advertisements, but come direct to the Peoples' Store, where you will get the best Goods at honest prices.

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

Farm for Sale. The Subscriber offers for sale his Freehold Property, containing 100 ACRES OF LAND, in a high state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, and good buildings. It is within 1 1/2 miles of Tignish Station and 2 miles of Tignish breakwater. If not disposed of before

The 1st of October, it will then be offered at Public Auction, also all the Farming Utensils, Stock, &c. PATRICK KENNEDY. Tignish, March 13, 1895—41

Epps's Cocoa. BREAKFAST—SUPPER. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. Mar. 13, 1895.—6m

Physicians, MAIL CONTRACTS. the world over, endorse it; babies and children like the taste of it. Weak mothers respond readily to its nourishing powers. Scott's Emulsion. The Cream of Cod-liver Oil, is the life of the blood, the maker of sound flesh, solid bones and lung tissue, and the very essence of nourishment. Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott's Emulsion, 111 Druggists, &c., & 81, 83, 85, South Street, N. Y. City.

FARMERS! Call on the "One Price Reliable Men," JAS. PATON & CO.

MONEY TALKS—Our cold, hard cash talked to the manufacturer of this 5,000 yards of Shirting Gingham. It will talk to you. The price is only 5, 6 and 7 cents. Flannelettes!—Scotch, English and Canadian Flannelettes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cents. Extra heavy quality for Shirting at 14, 15 and 16 cents, well worth 20 and 22 cents. Some of them are last year's goods; that won't hurt, for they are all fast colors. Do you realize what this means? 25 per cent discount means 33 1/3 per cent, put on. Wedon't do business that way. One price suits you better—no two prices allowed. Goods sold only at advertised prices. 5,000 yards Cashmere double width, worth 16c in any other store in town, our price only 10c. 7,000 yards good strong Grey Cotton for 3, 4 and 5 cents, worth 25 per cent more; 5,000 yards Gingham Cotton at 4 cents; 500 yards good strong Towelling at 3 cents; 2,000 yards good Hooking Canvas at 7 cents; 700 yards strong Quilting Cotton at 9 cents; 1,000 lbs. Patchwork Cotton, 16, 18 and 20 cents; Cotton Spools, 30c per dozen; 500 ends White and Grey Cotton, at 7 and 8 cents, worth 12c anywhere else; Print Cottons, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 cents worth double the money.

JAS. PATON & CO., The One Price Reliable Men.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Stanley arrived at Georgetown, about noon yesterday.

HERBERT MURRAY started from London on Friday for Newfoundland to distribute the relief fund for the Imperial Government.

The blockade on the F. E. I. Railway was broken on Thursday last, and since then trains have been running on time, all along the line.

Mrs Isaac TOMES, North Rustico, sent to market yesterday, a carcass of pork weighing 312 lbs. It was said to be the fattest ever brought to market. Good for Rustico.

Charles McDonald of the settlement of Little Pond, Lot Fifty-six in the County of King's, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, Esquire; to be a S. B. Collector in Her Majesty's Customs—Canada Gazette.

Sir ADOLPH CARON, Hon. Mr. Angers and Hon. Mr. Oulmes were in Montreal on Saturday. The Postmaster-General remarked that the next session will be followed by one of the greatest Liberal-Conservative victories since Confederation.

Dairy Commissioner Robertson was in St. John on Saturday, on his return from this Province. He had just heard that the last shipment of Island creamery butter to England met ready sale at higher prices than the Australian article.

The LEADER in the name of a new daily paper started in Moncton, N. B., with H. T. Stevens, founder of the Moncton Times as Manager. It is a twenty-eight column, well printed and excellently edited paper. If Moncton has room for three dailies, certainly no one is better able to make a new paper success than the veteran editor Stevens. We wish the LEADER every success.

The twenty-fourth annual calendar of the Halifax School for the blind has been issued. The table of attendance shows that 59 blind persons have been under instruction during the year of whom 43 were males and 16 females. The total attendance Dec. 31st, 1894, 52 of whom 38 were from Nova Scotia, 12 from New Brunswick and 4 from P. E. Island.

The market yesterday was largely attended, with the supply, both inside and outside, large and the demand good. Prices inside were unchanged from last report, but outside produce and pork have advanced slightly. Oats were quoted at 36c to 37c; hay from 25c to 26c, and potatoes 26c. Pork advanced and sold at from 6 to 6 1/2c by the carcass. Canned corn was sold at 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c per bushel.

It was owned by W. H. Smith, of New Glasgow, and was bought by J. H. Myrick & Co.

The Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association of West Queen's have rented the rooms in the Cameron Block lately occupied by the Board of Trade. The rooms were opened Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The leading Conservative papers of the Dominion have been ordered by the Committee and will be found on the table, also notices will be discussed on the political questions of the day. All the young men supporters of the Liberal Conservative Party are requested to attend.

On Saturday the boats crossed from Capt. Tomlinson's wharf, bringing over part of the mail that had accumulated there. This mail reached the city about two o'clock. They afterwards made a second trip across bringing over some more bags of mail which reached here between six and seven o'clock in the evening. On Sunday, again, mail was brought over the train which met with the accident, described elsewhere. A second crossing was also made, the mail reaching here about 7 o'clock Sunday evening.

We very much regret to learn that Mr. Alexander McDonald, the popular purser of the steamer "Northumberland," died at El Paso, on Wednesday last. Mr. McDonald had been in rather poor health for some years, and had passed the last few winters in the south. On New Year's day he crossed in the Stanley en route to southern Texas, in hope of improvement. He first went to San Antonio, and afterwards to El Paso, where he died. He was a native of Belfast, where his father resides. Mr. McDonald a most courteous and obliging official, and was much esteemed by the travelling public.

We trust our delighted subscribers will not imagine, from the fact that we have said little to them for the last week or two, we have forgotten them. Not at all, we will keep them in mind. What surprises us is why those who are able to pay at any time, will allow their subscriptions to remain unpaid for several years. Now, do they treat their grocer, tailor or blacksmith in the same manner? If they do they commit a great injustice; if they do not why do they make the distinction? Do they imagine we can obtain our supplies and get work done for nothing, and carry on business just for the fun of the thing? Now, friends, we trust you will give this a passing thought. If you do you feel sure you will remit us a dollar at your earliest convenience.

The fourth of the Lenten Sermons was preached in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last by Rev. Father Hogan. His theme was the mercy of God. The preacher showed how great was the mercy of God. His mercy surpassed His other attributes. He pointed out numerous examples, both in the old and new testament, where this mercy was manifested in an extraordinary manner. No matter how grievous the sins which we may be guilty of, if we show signs of repentance, our dear Lord is always ready to meet us more than half way. Our Lord's life upon earth was a continuous manifestation of His mercy. His own sufferings were the greatest mercy. Too often we recompense this mercy with ingratitude. However great this mercy is, we must presume too much upon it. We should, then, never forget this mercy and avail ourselves of it to obtain forgiveness for our sins and finally life everlasting.

Winnipeg advises say the remedial order to the Manitoba Government was received by the Legislature on Monday. It was expected that discussion would commence yesterday on the motion introduced by the Opposition. The subject of the order was the subject of sermons in five Methodist churches Sunday, the preachers protesting against Dominion interference with Manitoba.

Opening of the Legislature.

The Legislative Assembly of this Province, was opened by the despatch of business, with the usual formalities, by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Howland, at three o'clock, on Thursday afternoon last.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Suite having arrived at the Provincial Buildings, were escorted to the Legislative Chamber, where His Honor was pleased to open the Session with the following speech:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly. It is with much pleasure that I again see you assembled for the performance of those public duties which our Constitution throws upon you.

Since you last met together in your legislative capacity this Province has received a visit from His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, who was accompanied by the Countess of Aberdeen. The welcome with which a visit from Her Majesty's representative has always been received by the people of this Province was in this instance made more hearty by the knowledge of the deep interest taken by Lord and Lady Aberdeen in all that concerns the welfare of the people, and especially in everything that tends to promote the prosperity of the agriculturists.

During last autumn I learned with deep regret of the sudden and unexpected death of Sir John S. D. Thompson, Prime Minister of Canada. I am confident that my fellow-citizens for his untimely demise will be fully shared by you.

The expiration of the different contracts heretofore existing for carrying on the Provincial and County Exhibitions, renders it necessary that you should be brought to you in connection with the questions of Exhibitions will be submitted for your consideration.

I marked with great satisfaction the marked increase that has taken place the past year in the production of Cheese and Butter. This industry has now become of such importance that I deem it advisable to lay before you a bill to facilitate the formation, incorporation, and regulation of companies for the manufacture of these articles.

Until recently the impression prevailed that fruit could not be successfully grown in Prince Edward Island. The magnificent displays at our Provincial and County Exhibitions during the past few years have effectually dispelled that impression. Particularly in winter apples and plums, the Exhibitions have proved that in the quality as well as the quantity of these fruits, our Province bids fair to hold its own with any competitors. I would earnestly impress upon our growers the necessity of exercising the utmost care in the selection of standard varieties of trees, as it is much more profitable to raise large quantities of a few good standard fruits, than to produce small quantities of many different varieties.

By careful attention to this branch of industry, we may reasonably hope, ere long, to see our orchards in the value and excellence of their output, taking a place alongside of our cheese and butter products.

Measures bearing on other matters of public interest will be laid before you. The accounts for the past year will be presented to you. The estimates for the current year's expenditure will also be submitted for your approval. They have been prepared with the object of economical and efficiently carrying on the necessary public services.

Feeling confident that to the consideration of the different measures which will be brought before you, you will bring an earnest resolve to legislate in the best interests of this Province, and trusting that the guidance of Divine Providence will be vouchsafed to you in your deliberations, I now leave you to the discharge of your important public duties.

After the reading of the speech from the Throne, Hon. Mr. Peters introduced a bill providing for the incorporation of cheese and butter making Associations, which was ordered to be read a second time next day.

The usual standing committees were then chosen. Hon. Mr. Peters, in moving that the House adjourn till the following day, said that under ordinary circumstances the election of a Clerk to the House would take place that afternoon. But as he noticed that there were several seats vacant—that some members who would like to have a voice in the selection of a clerk were unavoidably absent—he thought it would be advisable to adjourn until next day when a clerk would be chosen. He felt sure that every member of the House would join with him in expressing regret at the sudden death of the late clerk, Mr. Ball, who was a very competent official.

Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, said he most heartily concurred with what had been said respecting the late clerk. Mr. Ball held office with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the House. The Opposition would do all in their power to aid the Government in getting a competent man to fill that important position.

The House then adjourned till Friday afternoon. The House met about four o'clock on Friday afternoon. Premier Peters moved, seconded by Hon. A. Laird, that Angus Bruce McKenzie be appointed clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Ball. Hon. Mr. Gordon moved in amendment that Mr. A. McNeill be appointed clerk and spoke of his twenty-two previous sessions. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Shaw who also spoke highly of Mr. McNeill's abilities. The amendment was lost on a straight party vote.

Mr. Shaw then moved seconded by Mr. A. J. McDonald that Bernard D. McLeish be appointed clerk. This amendment was also lost on a straight party vote. The speaker was then sworn in by the speaker and the House and took his seat at the clerk's desk.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Peters, Mr. James H. Good was appointed clerk of the House for the current session.

Mr. Wise submitted the draft address in reply to the speech with which the session was opened and it was received and read. In moving the adoption of the address, Mr. Wise made brief reference to the sudden and lamented death of Sir John S. D. Thompson, and to the reception accorded Lord and Lady Aberdeen on the 14th inst. and briefly respecting the progress of agriculture, and thought that the Government should do all in their power to encourage and promote exhibitions, as they stimulated the country people. He then spoke of the cheese industry in the province and of

Importance of a good market for the output of the factories.

He was so wedded to fruit growing as to omit other branches of industry, and that legislation concerning that industry should be carefully considered.

Mr. Robert on seconded the motion referred to the loyal welcome accorded Lord and Lady Aberdeen last year, and regretted the sudden death of Sir John Thompson. Exhibitions were a matter of great importance to the farmers especially and should be made more of than they are at present. The butter and cheese industry was fast coming to the front in this province, and farmers should take hold of it in a proper manner. The fruit industry should also be encouraged more than it is at present. He thought the people would give the Government credit for making an honest effort to make revenue and expenditure meet.

Hon. Mr. Gordon moved the adjournment of the debate till 10 a. m. on Saturday.

SATURDAY, March 23. The House met at 10 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Gordon resumed the debate on the draft address. After referring to complimentary terms to the speaker of the mover and second, he briefly criticized the various paragraphs in the speech. He thought that a very important paragraph was missing from that document which might read something like this:—

"Under the provisions of the various tax acts passed last session my government has succeeded in extracting from the pockets of the province many thousands of dollars, which have been expended in defraying the wasteful and extravagant expenditures incurred by the government in the last election."

He did not think that the duties of members of the House were to be "spoken" then, but believed rather that they should be done. However this was a small matter, referring to the resignation accorded Lord and Lady Aberdeen he spoke highly of the part taken by the Caledonian Society, and said that the people regretted that the government took no part in that reception. He understood the Leader of the Government was absent from the Province at the time. He also referred in feeling terms to the death of the late lamented Right Honorable Sir John Thompson, an exceptionally able man whose name would long live in the memory of Canada's sons. He was sorry to see that in the paragraph referring to the lamented death, it was not deemed advisable to give the deceased status as a member of the House. He thought it was entitled. The matter of exhibitions was one of great importance to the people and he thought the Government would do what was in the best interest of the people in respect to them. The production of cheese and butter was another most important industry. The output was already very large, and the prospect was that it would be increased in the future. The fear was expressed that the large quantity manufactured would have a bad effect upon the market. He did not believe this would be the case, however, and thought that the large quantity manufactured would not have an appreciable effect upon the market. He spoke highly of the display of fruits at various exhibitions, and thought it was a very excellent. It usually took about 40 apple trees to acre, and these trees took several years to develop. It was judged by a paragraph in the address a new method had been devised; instead of planting a tree, it was only necessary to drop an apple into the hole in order to produce fruit. He most heartily concurred in the paragraph concerning the living guides, for if there was a Government that needed Divine aid it is the present one. Respecting the Public Accounts, he was sorry to observe that they were not laid before the people earlier in the year in accordance with the promise of the Leader.

Hon. Mr. Peters also complimented the mover and second of the Address upon their speeches. He took exception to the clause which the Leader of the Opposition suggested might be missing from the speech from the Throne, and claimed that the government which preceded the present one necessitated taxation. He did not care how the duties came—whether they were "thrown upon" us or "levied upon" us, or how they came. He felt that the Government was passing good legislation. He denied the statement that the Government did nothing to sustain the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, and pointed out that they had done something to sustain them. He thought the first person to meet the Governor-General upon his arrival, and the Government had also arranged for an agricultural meeting at Charlottetown. He was with the Governor-General during his stay, except on the day before his departure, when he had to leave for some other place. Referring to the death of Sir John Thompson, he said it was by his name he was best known. He felt that Canada had sustained a great loss in the death of Sir John and that the House should put an expression of its regret on the record. The contracts respecting the different exhibitions had expired, and new arrangements were to be made, which would be explained later on. The exhibitions were in themselves a great education, and would if possible be made even better than they had been. He hoped that fruitgrowing would become a more important industry in the future and that a good market would be found for it. Great pains must be taken with fruit. It must be of good quality and well and cleanly packed. Respecting the Public Accounts he said they had been delayed somewhat by the insertion of additional matter relating to the taxes. The late government had delayed the Accounts, and he thought what was right for them should not be seriously objected to by the present opposition.

Mr. Shaw replied the idea thrown out by the Premier that the taxation of the past year was to be the extra-charge of the late Government, and pointed out that debentures had been issued to cover the deficit. The deficit incurred by the late Government, and a large amount in addition thereto, was also referred to the view of the Governor-General, and criticized strongly the Leader of the Government in leaving the Province while His Excellency was still here to take a pleasurable excursion to Quebec. He also spoke of the great ability of Sir John Thompson and his sad death in the home of our Queen. The admission of the Leader of the Government that the exhibitions established and developed under the Liberal-Conservative administrations had proved beneficial to the country was adverted to by Mr. Shaw. The fact that growing and shipping away raw materials was exhaustive of the soil and ruinous to farmers was also pointed out, and the service rendered to the province by the Dominion Government in fostering the dairy industry and encouraging our farmers to cooperate in it was warmly approved. The superiority of our dairy products had been proved. Canada has now, as a result of the Dominion Government's efforts, captured the British market. The delay of the Government in respect to the Public Accounts was also criticized, as also the omission from the Address of an expression of thanks to the Almighty for the bountiful harvest of the last year.

The address was then submitted to a committee of the whole House and reported again.

Before adjournment Hon. Mr. Peters announced that the Assistant Clerk of the House, Mr. F. W. Hughes, had handed in his resignation, as he found that his failing health made it impossible for him to discharge his duties of the office. He expressed regret at Mr. Hughes' resignation, and moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Richards, that Mr. D. B. McNeil be appointed to succeed him. The House then adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday.

B. B. B. CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

SOUND LOGIC! THE SECRET OF THE MARVELOUS SUCCESS OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS LIES IN ITS SPECIFIC CURATIVE POWER OVER EVERY ORGAN OF THE BODY.

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, Obsolete 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.

Dr. Murray, DENTIST Office, 145 Queen St. WELL WORTH KNOWING

Wm. Grant & Co's. QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

THANKFUL TO-DAY. THAT HE IS WELL. LORENZO PULLISTON, a well known citizen of Sydney Mines, C. B., tells how Burdock Blood Bitters cured him of Scrofula, Spots, Blemishes, etc.

Dear Sirs,—I am thankful to say that through the use of B. B. B., I am strong and healthy today. I was troubled with Scrofula and Spots and Blemishes all over my body. Being recommended to try B. B. B. I did so, and can positively say that it made a perfect cure. The first bottle was very successful, and before I had taken half of the second bottle I was completely well. I recommend B. B. B. to all comers. Lorenzo Pulliston, Sydney Mines, C. B.

JOHN MCKENNA, Cor. Queen & Dorechester Sts., Charlottetown.

OUR STORE is the only one in the city where groceries are sold EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and hence OUR PRICES are not made on the basis of the AVERAGE LOSSES resulting from the CREDIT SYSTEM. Store does or can afford to sell as cheap as we do.

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GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE OF \$13,000 worth Boots & Shoes DISCOUNTS FROM 20 to 30 per cent.

This stock is nearly all new this season, and will afford a good opportunity to buy good quality Boots & Shoes at unusual prices.

The sale will begin AT ONCE, and will be for cash only. Goods once sold not taken back or exchanged.

J. B. Macdonald & Co. Market Square, Opposite West End Market House.

IT WONT HURT YOU, Nor Will it harm us, IF YOU TRY OUR NEW NICKLE Wire Mattress.

We expect a continued rush. We have been making extensive preparations for it all winter.

We bid for no second place in the lines we manufacture and sell, we intend to lead in every way. Now is not too early to make your selections. Goods purchased now will be put aside for you until required.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Who sell at Selling Prices.

PRICE \$5.00. Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Who sell at Selling Prices.

GETTING READY FOR SPRING TRADE and NEW STOCK.

Our stock is large and complete in all lines. Trade, owing to stormy weather and bad roads, during February was a little dull, so we must now hustle and get cleared out to make room for spring goods. FOR THE BALANCE OF THE WINTER we offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CASH CUSTOMERS. Come and try the

CITY HARDWARE STORE for all kinds of General Hardware and the Celebrated JEWEL STOVES & RANGES

We have a fully equipped LOBSTER FACTORY for sale. R. B. NORTON & CO.

AMERICAN BARB WIRE At Lowest Prices. Fennell & Chandler.

\$20,000 Worth of Goods to be Sold. LIST OF DISCOUNTS.

Naps, Meltons, Beavers, Broadcloths, Worsteds, Serges, Tweeds, Trowersings and Ladies' Mantle Cloths, 30 per cent off.

Fur Coats, 25 per cent. Fur Caps, Fur Collars, Fur Gauntlets, 30 per cent. Fancy Cotton Shirts, 50 per cent. Odd Coats, Odd Vests, 40 per cent.

White Shirts, Neglige Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Underclothing, Wool Gloves, Kid Gloves, Buckskin Gloves, Hats, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ready-made Clothing, Ulsters and Glycerates, 32 1/2 per cent off.

BEER & GOFF have a large stock of Flour on hand, which they bought at the lowest price touched by the Flour market, and they are now offering it to their customers at a small advance on the cost. Their new high-grade brand, called "LILY QUEEN," has been giving splendid satisfaction, and they can confidently recommend it as the best Family Flour on the market to-day.

CHEAP FLOUR FOR CASH.

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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

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IN THE MORNING.

When the pure air comes unbreathed, And the fresh fields lie untraced, And the west wind rises up, And the west flowers are budding, In the time of earnest praying, The hushed and holy more.

IN THE NOONTIME.

When the hot earth almost slumbers, And the tree-tops scarcely stir, When the bees sleep on the lily, And the hare pants by the fire; When the stream-breeze softly cools you, And the grateful shade invites; While the hot skin is cooling, Think of pain no respite knowing, And you'll be glad to rest.

IN THE EVENING.

When the long day's cares are ended, And the white moon is in cloud, When the children's beds are folded, And the golden hours are bowed, Tell them of that fearful burning, Of those souls who are dying, Let their sinless hearts adore, Reach Christ's throne in sweet imploring.

IN THE NIGHT TIME.

When the stars are set in ether, And the white moon in a cloud, When the children's beds are folded, And the golden hours are bowed, Tell them of that fearful burning, Of those souls who are dying, Let their sinless hearts adore, Reach Christ's throne in sweet imploring.

How the Maid marched from St. John's.

By ANDREW LANG.

[Supposed to be narrated by James Power, of Polworth, or Hume of Polworth, Scotland, banner-painter of Joan of Arc.] The maiden called for her great destrier, He lashed like a fiend when the maid drew near; "Lead him forth to the cross!" she cried, And he stood Like a steel of bronze by the holy rood!

Meeting in Market Hall.

Following is the concluding portion of the report of the speeches delivered at the great meeting in the Market hall, on Friday evening the 15th inst.

discrimination against the Mother country. While the discussion was going on, previous to the election of 1891, because known that Mr. Blake had declared that he would not stand for West Durham and that he had written a letter to the electors to say that he could not agree with the Party's policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity, because he did not believe in it.

"Hon. L. H. Davies— I have asked Mr. Blake, who informs me that his letter read at the Convention contained no expression of his opinions on any political topics."

Talk about fooling the people. No sooner was the last bill printed in the election, than the Toronto papers contained Mr. Blake's letter in regard to Unrestricted Reciprocity. (Applause.)

Another change of the Opposition occurred. In 1891, again, Mr. Blake was in the nature of a respectable farmer, in which the bonds of Commercial Union and Unrestricted Reciprocity were decently "consigned to the grave of all caplets," and Free Trade, killed by Mr. Blake at Malvern, was resurrected. Now they say that the necessities of life are to be made cheaper by framing the tariff in accordance with the principles of Free Trade.

in respect to the articles of sugar and tea alone, and moreover, the poor people who drink as much tea as the rich, will have to pay just as much of this tax as the rich. Under the present tariff high duties are put upon luxuries, and the people have a free breakfast table of tea, coffee, and sugar—and this they are asked to exchange for taxed tea, taxed coffee and taxed sugar. (Applause.)

Remember that these are the words of Sir Richard Cartwright himself. They show how a decrease or an increase in the volume of trade affects the revenue independently altogether of the rate of taxation, and that Sir Richard himself hoped for an increase of \$27,000,000. Sir Richard goes on to say:

"Whereas a few years ago, with a total population of 3,600,000 souls, we imported something like \$70,000,000 worth of goods, we found ourselves with a population of 4,000,000 importing a little over \$94,000,000 worth. In other words, the total imports have fallen off from an average of \$35.25 per head to something like \$23.50 per head. Had the imports continued stationary, as it was at that time supposed they would, the revenue under our present tariff would, in all probability, have considerably exceeded \$27,000,000, and had the reduction which actually took place not exceeded the amount estimated by myself, it would still have rendered about \$24,000,000; while, as the House knows, the actual fact is that our revenue sunk to a sum very little exceeding \$22,000,000."

has been a great shrinkage in bank stock and some of these establishments have gone altogether. That is a fact we very well know. Mr. Davies talks about the depression in real estate. What does Sir Richard say in 1878 about this depression: "The depression in real estate has been general and long prevailing and entails an enormous loss. Our exports have fallen off because we have been so poor that we have not been buying much."

"The state of the country in 1878, here depicted by the Finance Minister of the day, is indeed deplorable. There were then deficits every year aggregating nearly \$11,000,000; while the net surplus accumulated under the operation of the National Policy amount to about \$16,000,000. (Applause.) Mr. Davies, in his speech referred to the combine in respect to cordage. Everyone ought to know that combines are not peculiar to protected countries. No country in the world contains more powerful combines than Free Trade England.

the United States, upon which the opposition party are trying to make us commercially dependent, is also under the influence of great combines. But it is the policy of the Government to discourage combines; and any combine found to be imposing upon the people will be imposed upon the people will be deprived of protection and forced to compete against the outside world. That has been and will continue to be the policy of the Government. In proof of this, the Hon. Mr. Davies said at Lot 14, that they were selling it at 2 1/2 cent per pound cheaper in Newfoundland than in Canada; at another place he is reported to have said it was 2 1/2 cents and at Charlottetown he is reported by the Patriot to have said that the figure was 1 1/2 cents per pound. These little discrepancies apart, what does that prove? The duty in Newfoundland is 10 per cent, and they have to meet that as far as possible, and so they raise the price. The Liberal party condemn political corruption; but, with Pacaud, Beausoleil, Tarte and others as leading influential men in their party, it is not likely that they will stamp out political corruption. In 1891, the Hon. Mr. Thompson acted when political jockeying was discovered on the part of the members of his party. He had the Hon. Thomas McCreedy expelled from the House. He had McCreedy and Connolly imprisoned. Has any other party done this? Mr. Blake in a manner against bootlers in the party supporting it. A toll gate was established in Quebec, at which persons dealing with the Mercier Government had to pay tribute, and \$100,000 were stolen from the Provincial Treasury, and the Hon. Mr. Blake was reported to have said that the Hon. Mr. Laurier, Pacaud and Tarte and Beausoleil received part of the money. Have they been banished by their party? No, they are the leading spirits under Mr. Laurier; any punishment meted out to them would be meted by the Conservatives. To talk about the Liberals putting down political corruption sounds very like the invitation, "Come along John, let's put down bribery and corruption with lots of money. Hon. Mr. Ferguson closed with an eloquent appeal to the electors, and especially to the young men, to abandon the party of failure and depression, ruin and despair—the flies on the wheel of Canada—and support the party which has proved its faith in the country. (Tremendous Applause.)

HON. WILLIAM CAMPBELL'S SPEECH. Hon. William Campbell was the next speaker, and like the other gentlemen who addressed the meeting, he was enthusiastically received. He spoke from the standpoint of a farmer, and showed how the National Policy benefited the farmer—how the necessities of life and articles of utility were much cheaper at the present time than they were during the period of Grit rule. For instance, barb wire, which cost 5 cents a pound under the Mackenzie administration, could now be obtained for 3 1/2 cents. Nails could not be bought for less than 7 1/2 in 1873 might now be had for \$2.50. Prime cottons, for which we were not able to get under Grit rule, were now obtainable at from 5 to 10 cents. Clothing was never so cheap as it is now, and every single article of machinery used by the farmers had also been materially reduced in price since the time mentioned time period. But these were sufficient for the present. Under the Opposition policy of free trade as it is in England, everything would be taxed to supplement the revenue, and our people would thus be doubly burdened—their goods would be taxed both by the Local Government and the Dominion Government. The Opposition's vacillating trade policy had much to do with keeping them out of power in the past, and he believed the policy they were fighting for at present would not have any more successful than the others. Mr. Campbell then spoke of what the present administration had done to obtain reciprocity with the United States and the outcome of their efforts. He also referred to the unsuccessful effort made by Alexander Mackenzie to negotiate a treaty, and asked what guarantee there was that if the Liberals were sustained at the approaching election they would be able to get reciprocal free trade. There were none whatever. Even if we had a reciprocity treaty with the United States now, the advantages to the farmer would not be so great as they were during the period in which that treaty existed. Then "war prices" were paid for everything, an advantage which they would not have at the present time. The prices which prevailed there to day were not such as obtained in the period under consideration. Less was now paid for potatoes and eggs there; and as for horses there was not the same demand for them because of the common use of electricity in that country. Mr. Campbell then pointed out how well Canada had weathered the financial storm, and showed that while upwards of 200 banks went under in the United States, there was only one disaster of that kind in Canada. He thought this was a most excellent showing. The signs of the times indicated the triumphal return of the Government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell at the forthcoming election. We have our Cabinet Minister—a man who has made an excellent name for himself during the short time that he has been at

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Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.



Blanche Atwood, Sangerville, Maine.

"G. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did me no good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the sores had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, SANGERVILLE, MAINE.

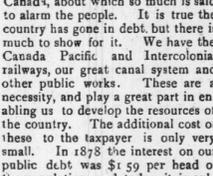
Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Ottawa—and the people should strengthen his hands by sending up money to support him, as he felt sure they would.

SPEECH OF J. T. MELLISH, ESQ. J. T. Mellish, Esq. was the next speaker, and his speech was well received. He referred first to the debt of Canada, about which so much is said to alarm the people. It is true the country has gone in debt, but there is no need to show for it. We have the Canada Pacific and Intercolonial railways, our great canal system and other public works. These are a necessity, and play a great part in enabling us to develop the resources of the country. The additional cost of these to the taxpayer is only very small. In 1878 the interest on our public debt was \$1 59 per head of the population, and today it is only \$1.78 per head. The proposed policy of free trade as in England would not by any means suit us. Indeed, while the exports of Great Britain under free trade show a decline, the exports of Canada show an increase. Free trade would throw open our markets to the United States and other countries without even asking them to lower their tariffs for us. It would be all give and no get. Very generous on our part, but most unjust to our people. Canada has prospered under the National Policy. Every branch of business and trade has made rapid progress, and there has been a wonderful development of our unbounded resources. Hundreds of millions are invested in our manufacturing interests. In 1891 the wages paid out amounted to \$100,000,000 or nearly \$2,000,000 per week. Every factory established is of advantage to the farmer. The women who earn the wages must pay them out again, and be large consumers of the products of the farm. If we allowed the Americans to send their wares and products free into Canada, our factories must be closed and our farmers would soon find our cities glutted with American beef and pork. In our factories, we, in many cases, take the raw materials, as in the case of sugar and cotton, and our own people have the profit of doing all the work necessary to place the products in the hands of the consumer. Mr. Mellish quoted statistics showing proofs for his various arguments, and closed with an urgent and eloquent appeal to the electors to support the Liberal-Conservative party, whose policy he believed would be upheld by the verdict of the people of Canada at the forthcoming election.

About eleven o'clock the meeting closed with rousing cheers for Dr. Jenkins and Hon. Mr. Ferguson.

"Commend Me to Your Honorable Wife"



to Your Honorable Wife

and tell her that I am composed of clarified cottonseed oil and refined beef suet; that I am the purest of all cooking fats; that my name is

McE's Compound

that I am better than lard, and more useful than butter; that I am equal in shortening to twice the quantity of either, and make food much easier of digestion. I am to be found everywhere in 3 and 5 pound tins, but am

made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ana Sts., MONTREAL.

BURDOCK'S PILLS

SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES 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.

CHILD BOOTS, IN BOXES, YOUR CHOICE,

10, 20, 30 and 40 cents a pair, at

GOFF BROTHERS.

FREE.

OUR BIG A LENDAR IS READY.

SEND 20c STAMP FOR POSTAGE.

BOOKS OF ALL KINDS STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS CHEAP.

HASZARD & MOORE'S

BOOKSTORE, VICTORIA ROW.

John T. Mellish, M. A., LL. B.

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

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Building Edition, monthly, \$10 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Plans, specifications, and photographs of new buildings, with a list of the names of the architects, sent free. Single copies sent free.

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CARTER'S BOOKSTORE,

187 Queen Square.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1895, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the seventh day of January, A. D. 1889, and made between Joseph J. McInnis, of Lot or township number Thirty-six, in Queen's County, farmer, of the one part and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part.

All that tract piece or parcel of land situated lying, and being on Lot or Township number Thirty-six, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: By a line commencing at a stake fixed on the shore of Bedford Bay and running from thence south seventy one degree east for the distance of one hundred and one chains, thence north nineteen degrees east five chains, thence north seventy-one degrees west to the shore, and from thence following the course of the shore to the place of commencement, containing by estimation fifty acres of land, a little more or less, as shown on a plan on the margin of a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to the said Joseph J. McInnis, bearing date the tenth day of November, A. D. 1885, and is bounded on the north by the farm of Peter McInnis, on the south by the farm of Matthew McInnis, on the west by the shore of Tracadie Bay and on the East by the rear line of farms fronting on the Afton Road. And is also thus described in a deed from Patrick Morris, of Black River, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Mary Morris, his wife to the said Joseph J. McInnis, bearing date the seventh day of January, A. D. 1889.

For further particulars apply at the office of Eneas A. McDonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

the nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1895.

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN. Mortgages.

MARCH 20, 1895.—51.

JAMES H. REDDIN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

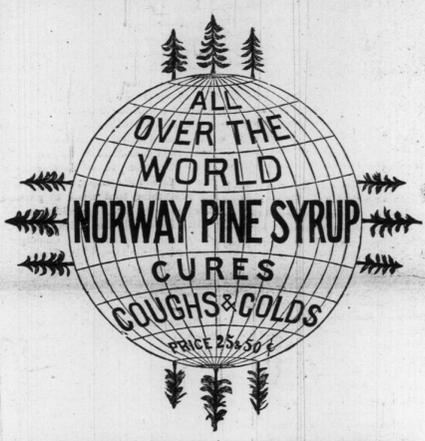
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CAMERON BLOCK,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collectors

MONEY TO LOAN.



Still the Rush Continues

Every day brings new faces to our great Sale. From the north and from the south, from the east and from the west, they come to attend the great sale now going on at Prowse Bros.

It is a sale you only see once in a lifetime. The discounts as advertised are given—20, 25 and 30 per cent. off every dollar you buy. Do you think it any wonder the rush continues?

Every line of goods kept by us going at astonishingly low prices.

Astonishing because in the history of buying or selling we know of nothing to compare in genuine cheapness with our elegant stock of goods. We therefore inaugurate the rarest bargain month we have ever presided over. You must see these goods and prices whether you want to buy or not. It will give us great pleasure to have every lady examine our goods and compare prices. Fur Capes, Fur Robes, Fur Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Dress Goods, Sacsques, Mantles, etc., all going at 25 per cent discount. To us you must come if you have any respect for your purse and your family. We will expect to see you soon. Now, don't miss this opportunity of buying cheap.

PROWSE BROS

The Farmer's Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men

FOR THE LENTEN SEASON

At the Fish Market.

150 QUINTALS Choice Table Codfish, 100 Quintals Hake, 50 Quintals Pollock, 150 Boxes Boneless Codfish (extra quality), Fresh Codfish and Haddock, Herring in barrels, halves and quarters, Newfoundland Salmon (smoked and dried) Extra No. 1 Mackerel in all size packages, Shad, Finnan Haddies, Canned Salmon and Lobsters, Sardines, Digby Chickens, Yarmouth Bloaters, etc.

ALSO—150 Tubs Butter, Smoked Hams, Rolled and Breakfast Bacon, Pork, Lard, etc. GROCERIES of all kinds at lowest prices.

J. H. MYRICK & CO.

Charlottetown, March 13, 1895—2m

THE GREAT

Cheap Clearance Sale

Now going on.

OUR STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Will be cleared out at prices to suit a tired purse.

McKAY WOOLEN CO.