The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

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J. McISAAC, R. E. MORAN,
J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for April, 1893

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 1st day, 2h, 5.29m a. m. S.
Last Quarter, 8th day, 7h. 22.8m.a. m., S.W
New Moon, 16th day, 10h. 22.0m.a.m., S.E.
First Quarter, 23rd day, 1h. 13.6m, a.m. W
Full Moon, 30th day, 7h. 10.6m., p. m. E.

D M	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	after'n	morn	morn
1	Sat	5 43	6 24	7 6	6 2	10 46
2	Sun	42	29	8 15	6 18	11 17
3	Mon	40	27	9 22	6 34	11 47
4	Tues	38	28	10 18	6 53	aft 18
5	Wed	36	29	11 55	7 15	0 52
6	Thur	34	31	morn	7 45	1 31
7	Fri	32	32	0 29	8 33	2 18
8	Sat	30	33	1 29	9 18	3 10
9	Sun	28	34	2 17	10 14	4 20
10	Mon	26	36	2 55	11 20	5 40
11	Tues	25	37	3 19	aft 30	6 59
12	Wed	23	38	3 46	1 47	8 0
13	Thur	21	40	4 9	3 2	8 48
14	Fri	19	41	4 28	4 21	9 30
15	Sat	17	42	4 46	5 41	10 10
16	Sun	15	44	5 5	7 4	10 48
17	Mon	14	45	5 26	8 29	11 28
18	Tues	12	46	5 53	10 1	morn
19	Wed	10	48	6 30	11 19	0 11
20	Thur	8	49	7 26	morn	0 57
21	Fri	7	50	8 58	0 39	1 50
22	Sat	5	52	9 48	1 33	2 55
23	Sun	3	53	11 6	2 24	4 5
24	Mon	2	54	aft 23	3 55	5 20
25	Tues	0	56	1 26	3 19	6 47
26	Wed	4 58	57	2 45	3 37	7 40
27	Thur	57	58	3 32	3 54	8 32
28	Fri	55	59	4 50	4 8	9 11
29	Sat	54	7 1	6 4	4 22	9 44
30	Sun	4 52	2	7 11	4 41	10 17

HEART FAILURE, FAINTNESS, ACUTE DYSPEPSIA, with *Complete Nervous Prostration*, Cured by Using HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC.

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Wm. Thompson of Hampstead, N. B., says: "For 3 years past my wife has suffered with Acute Dyspepsia accompanied with complete nervous prostration, and a distressing sensation about the heart which frequently produced an attack of faintness. She became weak and nervous, lost all energy, and had a constant feeling of dread. She suffered with fullness pain in the stomach after eating, which was usually followed by the vomiting of food. She had a great many remedies and was treated by the doctors for some time, but obtained no relief. She became so discouraged that she gave up all hope of ever getting better, when her husband induced her to try HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC and LIVER PILLS which had proved so very valuable in cases of a similar nature in the home of. We did so and she obtained immediate relief from the distress after taking the second dose, and has continued to improve ever since until today she is as well as ever, and can enjoy her food without fear or suffering. I cannot speak too highly of these valuable medicines which have so reduced my wife in health and strength and cured such suffering and expense."

Rev. Henry M. Spike, Rector of Hampstead, N.B., says: "I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Thompson's case, and am strongly impressed that the medicine which I recommended to her produced such remarkable results."

Sold by all druggists and general dealers.

TONIC 50 cts.; PILLS 25 cts.

Manufactured by the HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd. St. John, N. B.

To the Public.

JAMES MACLEOD & SON

[Late of the Firm of McLeod & McKenzie]

Gentlemen's Tailors & Outfitters,

Have leased the Shop in the

Cameron Block, Victoria Row,

Lately occupied by Mr. Horace Hazzard

And will open a Large and Select stock of the most Stylish and Fashionable Goods in

Scotch, English & Canadian Tweeds & Worsteds.

The public are guaranteed to receive in the future the same satisfaction that the members of the new Firm have always given in the past.

James McLeod & Son,
apl Cameron Block

JAMES H. REDDIN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.,

Office, Cameron Block,

(Head of Stairway,)

Charlottetown, - P. E. Island

Collections carefully attended to. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest.

Aug. 18, 1890.—1y.

PRESSED HAY

50 TONS Choice Timothy in Store.

McDONALD & WESTAWAY.

Georgetown, March 29—

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

1881, Reddin Bros. 1893

Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.

WE ARE NOT in the presumed dispute, Doctors versus Druggists. Twelve years of honest dealing have made both Doctor and Patient our customers, and has earned for us the name of

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

Our Stock of DRUGS is as large and well selected as any in the city, and our prices are always right. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

REDDIN BROS.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

FURNITURE.

THE CHEAPEST YET.

Call and Inspect and get Bargains at Auction Prices for Cash

THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON P. E. ISLAND.

DRAWING ROOM PARLOR SUITES, best value.
BEDROOM SUITES at low prices,
All kinds of UPHOLSTERED GOODS at Bargains,
PICTURE FRAMING, 125 varieties, very cheap and LOBBY LOOKING GLASSES,
The latest in WINDOW BLINDS, and all kinds of WINDOW FURNITURE and Fixings at cost.

No trouble to show goods. Can suit all tastes at NEWSON'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1892

King's Evil is another name for SCROFULA, and yields to

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

Impoverished and impure blood is always effectually restored to vigorous condition by this wonderful remedy. Cures Coughs, Colds and all Wasting Diseases. Almost as palatable as Milk.

Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

Local and Special News.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Miss Rachel Hunt, of St. John, was a victim of violent hysteria, sleeplessness, extreme nervousness and general debility, the result of an attack of La Grippe. She thought her case hopeless, but Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic restored her to health hope and strength. She strongly recommends it to all who suffer as she did.

O. S. Merserean said he never received as much benefit from all the other medicine he ever took as he did from Hawker's Tonic.

The tongue sandwich ought to have a telling effect on a man's appetite.

K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25c. and 50c. at all druggists

Taking one's life in one's hands is not to be compared with taking her in one's arms.

INDIGESTION CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I was thoroughly cured of indigestion by using three bottles of B. B. B., and truthfully recommend it to all suffering from the same malady.

MRS. DAVIDSON,
Winnipeg, Man.

Doctor—"Your case is a bad one. Do you smoke tobacco?" Patient—"No cigarettes."

THE BEST REMEDY.

DEAR SIRS,—I was greatly troubled with weakness loss of appetite, restlessness and sleeplessness, and found B. B. B. the most strengthing and beneficial medicine I have taken.

MISS HEARLE,
34 Huntley St.,
Toronto, Ont.

A girl can't pick a banjo and wash dishes. That's probably one reason why so many are picking banjos.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

HIGHLY SPOKEN OF.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used your Hagyard's Yellow Oil for sprains, bruises scalds, burns rheumatism, and croup, and find it an unequalled remedy. My neighbors also speak highly of it.

MRS. HIGHT,
Montreal, Que.

RELIEF AND CURE.

SIRS,—I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for coughs and colds, and it gives relief in a few hours and always results in a cure. I would not be without it.

MRS. ALFRED VICE,
Berlin, Ont

"My wife," said Squills proudly, "is queen of the ten-table; and she never reigns but she pours."

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of Dyspepsia.

MRS. REUBEN BAKER.
Riverdale.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will promote growth of hair.

MRS. CHAS. ANDERSON.
Stanley, P. E. I.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth.

MATTHIAS FOLEY.
Oil City, Ont.

How very Awkward.—Wastrel (who in a drunken fray has had his front tooth knocked out)—"The most awkward part of the business is that I bought a new tooth brush only yesterday."

HAVE YOU HEADACHE?

Headache, which is usually a symptom of stomach trouble, constipation or liver complaint can be entirely cured by B. B. B. (Burdock Blood Bitters) because this medicine acts upon and regulates the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

The telephone girl has an extensive calling acquaintance in the most exclusive circles.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

OPEN AS DAY.

It is given to every physician, the formula of Scott's Emulsion being no secret; but no successful imitation has ever been offered to the public. Only years of experience and study can produce it.

Daughter (looking up from her novel)—"Papa, in time of trial what do you suppose brings the most comfort to a man?" Papa (who is district judge)—"An acquittal, I should think."

LONDON, April 11.—A frightful mining accident occured to-day in Wales. A spark from an engine ignited the gas in a coal pit near Pontypridd, causing an explosion. Two hundred miners were entombed. From one of the sections seventy men succeeded in reaching the surface through the main dip, forcing their way through fire and smoke. Many were scorched.

LONDON, April 13.—Up to 2 o'clock this morning 53 corpses were taken from Pont-y-Pridd pit. The searching parties have found no signs of any missing miners alive. It is almost certain that none of the entombed miners are alive.

Debate on Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, April 10.—During the debate in the commons on the second reading of the Home Rule bill tonight, Joseph Chamberland quoted a speech of Mr. Parnell, wherein the latter stated that no settlement would be acceptable that did not leave the power to the Irish parliament to protect Irish industries, and that another indispensable condition to a final settlement was an amnesty to the dynamiters which had been refused by the Government. Mr. Chamberlain also thought that it would be a sanguine man who should expect Archbishop Walsh and other prelates to accept a measure as final which prohibited the establishment of the church and passed over the land question. He also addressed himself to the financial aspect and said that if they were going to make Ireland independent, her claim for exceptional consideration fell to the ground and Ireland ought to find out her fair contribution. Therefore, if one-twelfth were fair, one-twelfth was what she ought to pay, and he asked: "Was there any Irish member who would get up and say that the bill, as proposed, was final and satisfactory." Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that the task that laid before the Irish parliament was a very difficult one. He had private information which showed that capital would leave the country if some rule were established, and he believed that the taxation would ultimately fall upon the small landowners.

Justin McCarthy ridiculed Mr. Chamberlain's estimate of the number of the Protestant minority in Ireland, and said that the great fault found by Mr. Chamberlain with Mr. Gladstone for bringing in the bill was that he was in too great a hurry, but Mr. McCarthy contended that the feeling against union was growing in Ireland more and more every day. As to the bill itself, he could not say that there were not points for amendment. The Irish members were not satisfied with the financial clauses, but he and his friends accepted it as an honest attempt to settle the whole nationalist question.

Mr. Plunkett, who opposed the bill, explained the views of the unionist minority of Ireland, especially that portion of the minority outside the province of Ulster, and said that politicians hitherto the firmest and warmest supporters of Mr. Gladstone believed that home rule would produce civil tumult and bloodshed and financial ruin, and bring havoc upon the material prosperity of Ireland. Mr. Plunkett continued to say that the purpose of the bill seemed to be to stamp out any possibility of a representation of a minority of the Irish people. He added that the least suited for the union treated the exercise of the proposed legislative powers, were poor people with only a small upper class who remembered the terrible days of the land league. What chance was there if the bill became law of a final settlement of the Irish question without nothing to depend upon but the assurance of nationalist members who looked to a home rule parliament as a training school for men who at no distant day would seek to make Ireland an independent nation.

William Redmond defended the bill, and said that what was wanted was not speech making, but a division in order to give effect to the wishes of the nation. If the bill were not passed the Irish members would continue to come to this house and prevent the business of the country being done. There was no alternative to the bill, which was a wise and necessary measure, and Mr. Redmond was certain that the opposition to home rule on the part of Ulster, would vanish when it was found that no injustice would be done by the Irish parliament, and there would be no disturbance in Ulster, for the Irish parliament would not interfere with any man's religion. He concluded by saying that he scorned the very idea of a religious persecution by the Catholics.

Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett said that the bill had only been seven weeks before the country, which was already disgusted with it. The last election was not fought on the question of home rule, and every effort had been made to keep that question in the background. Sir Ashmead thought that there was no cause for the bill. It was the climax of the prime minister's career and a surrender to law-breaking and disorder.

Michael Davitt made a forcible speech in favor of the measure. He said the bill would be accepted by thirteen millions of the Irish race as a fact of peace to be honorably observed. He had changed his opinion since 1886 and now strongly supported the retention of Irish members in the Imperial parliament.

Ward off Spring diseases by taking K. D. C. It restores the stomach to healthy action, a healthy stomach tones the system. Try K. D. C.

How a Dairy Herd was Raised.

At the close of the Civil War I was owner of one cow that I had lent to a friend when I shouldered the musket. She was a good cow. I wanted some more. I went out to buy. In less than three years I had bought over a hundred (selling those I did not want) to get fifteen that suited me. I not only wanted a large but I wanted a good "mess" of milk. From my best cow all things considered (I wanted to know something of her forefathers and three or four mothers) I saved a bull and developed him before using him. I raised all my promising heifer calves and if they were not as good as they promised they passed on. I was not trammeled by pedigree. I fed them to develop a cow at two years old and if they disappointed me they did not stay.

I milked them myself. I was an excellent milker and I treated them kindly. I milked them to within eight weeks of the next calf, whether twelve or twenty months, if I could get some milk. I milked some to the second calf. I do not do it any more. I do not approve of it. It is milking twelve months to get ten months' milk and often less. Whatever we do we should not attempt to dry a cow after she is springing udder and her milk functions are growing more active—which means they should be dry six weeks before calving or not at all. When dry a cow should be fed to give her great health. I feed roots, a little oat-meal and oil-meal, and coarse fodder after perfectly dry. More judgment is required to feed a cow while getting ready for business than while at her business. Like a horse she must be got in shape for hard work while doing but little.

Starting as I started selecting with care, excellent milking and treatment, I had built up a herd of cows in a few years that on fresh pasture and quarts of oatmeal a day would average fifty pounds of good milk a day. To continue this excellence I found it needed "breeding with brains." I found it necessary to go out after fresh blood. My largest cows would weigh 1,600 to 1,700 lbs. with udders and teats that nearly reached the ground.

A pure-bred Ayrshire that had proved himself a jewel as a cow getter was called upon for a few calves. I had struck it; the cross produced the best cows I ever owned. Their teats were medium size, their udders were broad, they were heavy. Allow me to say right here that the Shorthorns have blood predominated in my herd, although from the start I had found some cows called "native" that were with their descendants perfect jewels.

A. X. HYATT.

—*in Breeder's Gazette.*

Meet Spring troubles with your stomach in a healthy condition by using K. D. C. No other tonic needed.

Dr. Haffkine has written from India that he has conquered cholera by his inoculation method. He says he inoculated a hundred persons with positive results and promises to give his method to the world on his return to Berlin.

Lulmaco, the famous trotting stallion, who held the stallion race record of 2.10¾, made in the fifth heat in a race at St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 14, 1892, is dead from laryngitis.

Don't wait till spring is past before trying K. D. C. It cleanses and heals the stomach, invigorates and tones the system. No other tonic needed. Take it now.

He Kept His Secret Well.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., April 8.—There has been found among the private papers of the late Dr. Francis Foutenay the written confession of a crime which occurred twenty-eight years ago, and of which Dr. Foutenay was never suspected. Rev. A. N. Feltner, a rector of the Episcopal church, disappeared mysteriously in 1865 and diligent search by his friends, aided by detectives, failed to furnish any clewto what had become of him. His wife had just died, but beyond that no cause for melancholia was known and nothing could be learned to indicate any motive for going away so strangely. The document in question is a confession by Dr. Foutenay that he murdered Feltner. The confession goes into details. Dr. Foutenay was Mrs. Feltner's physician and became greatly interested in the case because of some peculiar features that appealed to his professional zeal. When Mrs. Feltner died he yielded to the temptation to steal the body for an autopsy. He had removed it from the grave and was preparing to refill it when he received a stunning blow from behind. Wheeling round, he found himself face to face with Feltner, the latter maddened by the desecration of his wife's grave. The rector again attacked him and, to defend himself, knowing that protests would be useless, the doctor seized the shovel and struck his assailant on the head hoping to stun him and escape. The blow struck the temple bone, causing instant death. The horrified murderer placed the body in the empty coffin and refilled the grave. Rain washed away all traces of the work and the strange disappearance was soon almost forgotten.

Dr. Foutenay completed his autopsy with great advantage to science. He adopted his victim's two children, both of whom are living. The son is in the government service. Dr. Foutenay was a wealthy bachelor and left them his fortune. Mrs. Feltner's body was found where the confession said it was buried in the cellar, and reinterred beside that of her husband.

No good blood made by the Dyspeptic. K. D. C. makes good blood by restoring the stomach to healthy action. Ask your druggist for it.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, April 11.—In the office of the dominion statistician an ingenious and attractive device is being constructed for illustration to visitors at the World's Fair of the resources of Canada, her wealth, area and population. The statistics are to be shown on colored charts by means of diagrams. The charts are to be displayed on panels hinged to central stands, the whole forming a neat and attractive statistical record illustrated in the most practical manner possible. There will be four of these stands, each supporting eight panels, both sides of which are to be used. No little ingenuity has been displayed by Mr. Johnson in varying the designs of these diagrams.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 12.—Since last Tuesday there have been between 40 and 50 earthquake shocks in Pico Canon, near Newhall. Pico Canon is in the San Fernando mountains and is the center of the oil region. Last Tuesday a severe earthquake, which was felt all over southern California, shook the houses in Picton Canon very badly and frightened the inhabitants. Since then there have been several shocks every day, but these have been confined to a small area in the mountains.

LONDON, April 12.—The British board of trade returns show that emigration from British ports to the Dominion has just doubled in the first quarter of 1893, as compared with the previous year. The emigrants of British origin sailing for Canada were 4,358, as against 3,154 for the first quarter of 1893. The foreign emigrants embarking at British ports for Canada in the first quarter of 1893 numbered 5,350, against 1,676 for the same period in the previous year. The returns show that movement of of emigrants of British origin to the United States is stationary; while the movement to Australia has fallen off one half in the period named, as compared with last year's figures.

K. D. C. cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath. Try it! Free sample, guarantee and testimonials sent to any address. K. D. C. Company, Ltd. New Glasgow, N. S. or 127 State St. Boston, Mass.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, April 10.

House met at 4.30 p.m.

The Speaker submitted the resolutions passed at the citizens' meeting in Market Hall on Friday evening, protesting against the disfranchisement of employes of the Dominion Government.

An act respecting Montague Hall was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Gordon asked for information as to what progress had been made in the matter of providing a steamer for Cardigan Ferry?

Hon. Mr. McLean said the matter would be considered.

The act incorporating the Kensington Hall Company was read a third time and passed.

Hon. M. Peters submitted a bill amending the Summerside Incorporation Act.

House then resumed committee of supply. Mr. Robertson in the chair.

A lengthy discussion took place on the grant for exhibition purposes. Messrs. Ouanderbay and Matheson put in claims for grants for exhibitions at Souris and Alberton, and Mr. Ball protested against the manner in which exhibitions at Summerside were managed.

At the evening session, Mr. Clow asked for a statement of all fines collected under the Canada Temperance Act and on whom they were imposed.

Hon. Mr. Peters said the Government would give such information as they thought in the interests of the public.

House then resumed committee of supply, and exhibition and other items were passed.

The item for Paris green provoked considerable discussion.

Hon. Mr. Peters explained that the Government would first ascertain where the bug was at work and then place the Paris green in the hands of persons living in the neighborhood who would sell it to those desirous of purchasing.

House adjourned at 11.45.

TUESDAY, April 12.

This forenoon the House met at 11.45

Mr. Underbay asked the Commissioner of Public Lands if he had received a petition from Thomas Monahan praying that he shall be allowed to purchase land held by him on Lot 45 on terms as favorable as those obtained by purchasers of adjoining lands; and if so it was recommended that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Hon Mr. McMillan replied that he had referred the petition to the Government without any recommendation.

Mr. Shaw asked the Commissioner of Public Works for a statement showing in detail the names of all the parties in each township, separately, who have paid their accounts in full in the Land Office during the financial year 1892, showing the balance due by each at the time of settlement, the amount paid by each to square his account during the year 1892, and date of last previous payment, the discount allowed each by virtue of the Statute 55 Vic., Cap. 2, and the amount of reduction in each account by compound interest, separately, if any, and any other reduction that might have been made.

Hon. Mr. McMillan said the statement was being prepared.

Mr. Bell asked for a statement of moneys received into the Registry Office from Prince King's and Queen's Counties. Also a statement of the moneys paid for extra work in the office.

Mr. Peters said the statement would be brought down.

Mr. Shaw repeated the question asked some days ago regarding the importation of stock for the Stock Farm, the price paid, the agents employed, and their remuneration.

Hon. Mr. Peters said the statement was being prepared, and would be submitted as soon as possible. In many cases, said he, it will be impossible to give all the details asked by the Opposition in the questions they placed on the order book.

Mr. H. McDonald asked the Commissioner of Public Works if a petition had been received from the inhabitants of Orwell and Murray Harbor Road praying for the opening of a new road from the Orwell Head Road to Clarke's corner; also, what action the Government intend to take in the petition of the inhabitants of Point Prim praying that the Point Prim Road at its juncture with Portage Road be straightened and a portion of the old road closed

Hon. Mr. McLean said that the petition had been received and would be favorably rendered by the Government.

The Act amending the Act incorporating the Town of Summerside was read a second time in committee, Mr. J. E. Macdonald in the chair. The bill provides for the taxation of banks. Clauses respecting appeals from assessment and the taxing of money lenders and brokers were struck out, and the bill, as amended, was reported agreed to.

Mr. Montgomery submitted a bill to amend the act to incorporate the trustees of Malpeque Hall. Read a first time, read a second time, committed and reported agreed to, read a third time and passed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TUESDAY, April 11.

The House met at 4 o'clock and went into committee of supply.

There was a good deal of talk over the item of $1,000 for enforcing the Canada Temperance Act, and the Opposition pressed the Leader of the Government for a statement showing the amounts collected for fines under the Act and the names of the persons fined. The information asked for was not furnished, however, and the item passed.

On the appropriation for the Registry Office coming up, Hon. Mr. Peters submitted a statement prepared by the Registrar showing that the work in that office had been allowed to fall behind during the term of office of the late Registrar, which statement occasioned considerable discussion.

After recess the discussion was resumed, lasting upwards of an hour, when the items passed.

There was also considerable discussion over the items for ferries and other public works, and the Opposition protested vigorously against being deprived of certain information asked for early in the session, which information it was necessary they should have to intelligently discuss the items under consideration.

House adjourned at 11.45

WEDNESDAY, April 12.

House met at 11.45.

Mr. Arsenault asked what action the Government intended taking in the matter of a wharf at Lot 14, and if a petition in reference to the same had been received.

Hon. Mr. McLean said the petition had been received, and that the matter was under the consideration of the Government.

Hon. Mr. McLean submitted a statement showing the expenses of the steamer Southport during 1892.

Mr. Clow asked the Commissioner of Crown Lands to lay on the table of the House all papers and correspondence, also a copy of an order in Council passed by the Governor in Council for the sale of a piece of land on Lot 63 to one Vere Beck in February, 1893 said piece of land being sold to another person in April, 1892, and part of the purchase money paid thereon at that time.

Hon. Mr. McMillan said the statement would be tabled in a few days.

Mr. Sullivan asked the Commissioner of Public Works if it is the intention of the Government to open a road from the old road on Lot 42 to the shore, through the farms of Michael McDonald and Angus D. McKinnon during the present summer; also, if it was the intention of the Government to repair the road leading from Cable Head to Ashton, Lot 42, during the present summer in accordance with petition presented to the House last session.

Hon. Mr. McLean said that in reference to the first question it had been decided to open the road; and in the second case the matter was under consideration.

Mr. Bentley asked the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer for a statement showing in detail all payment made on account of the public service in each department from the 31st December, 1892, and also what amounts are due or owing by the several departments of the public service up to this date.

Hon. Mr. McMillan promised an answer to the question in a day or so.

Mr. Bentley asked the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands to lay on the table a statement showing the amount of overdraft in each of the banks to this date.

Hon. Mr. McMillan said the statement would be prepared shortly.

The Act amending the Act incorporating the town of Summerside was read a third time and passed.

House then resumed committee of supply, Mr. Robertson in the chair.

At the afternoon session the House resumed committee of supply, and a long discussion took place on the items for salaries and travelling expenses of the Public Works officials.

The discussion was taken part in by Messrs. Bentley, Shaw, Underhay, Rogers, McLean and others. The Opposition thought that a detailed statement of the expenses should be tabled in order that the people might know how the public money was expended. They also deprecated the paying of large sums of money as "extras" on public works, and thought that the suggestion of Messrs. Davison and Chalmers in reference to the adoption of a better system of bookkeeping in the Public Works Department should have been acted upon.

The item of $7,000 for interest also provoked considerable discussion, taken part in by Messrs. Shaw, Bentley, Farquharson, Bell and others.

Mr. Peters declared that this sum was required to pay the interest on the debt contracted by the previous administration, and that no debt was created by the present administration.

Mr. Shaw pointed out that the dept of Province (as shown by the report of Messrs. Chalmers and Davison) on April 24 1891, was $102,000; and that since that time debentures were issued for $151,000, and that the present Government had a deficit in 1891 of $30,000, and in 1892 $37,000, as shown by the Public Accounts. In the face of these facts how, he asked, could the Leader of the Government have the assurance to state that the present administration had not created a public debt?

At recess Mr. Bell had the floor and in the evening he resumed the discussion, speaking at considerable length.

He was followed by Mr. Shaw, who pointed out that there was a discrepancy of $850.24 between the cost of printing the debentures, as given in the statement tabled by the Leader of the Government and the cost as given in the report of the Public Accounts Committee.

Messrs. Bentley, Rogers, Underhay, Sinclair, Farquharson, H. C. Macdonald and others followed, and it was not until the "wee sma' hours" that the item was declared carried.

During the evening there were some very lively scenes enacted, scenes that were not at all creditable to those taking part in them. Mr. Rogers took occasion to refer to the "giggling" and police court tactics pursued by the Leader of the Government whenever an Opposition member undertook to address the House, and the Leader, by way of reply, threatened to use "the power the House had" to compel Mr. Rogers to be more circumspect in his language. Mr. Rogers, however, was not to be "bluffed" in this way, and repeated his statements several times. The "power of the House" it is perhaps needless to say, was not invoked.

Then another item—that of public lands—came up, and a disgraceful scene was enacted. The Government did their best to choke off discussion, and they were ably assisted by the chairman, who declared the resolution carried.

The session was continued until shortly before eight o'clock Thursday morning when the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 13.

This forenoon House resumed committee of supply.

The discussion on the item for public works, such as rights of way, bridges, etc., was resumed by Mr. Bentley, who referred to the large amount expended during the year for "extras," on certain bridges and asked for an explanation. He pointed out that in some cases the "extras" amounted to more than the original contract. There were also discrepancies in the cost of certain bridges, wharves, etc., between the statement tabled by the Commissioner of Public Works and the report of the Commissioner for 1892. He thought the Commissioner should be in his place to explain away these discrepancies, instead of leaving the House abruptly in the midst of the discussion. He hoped that when he (the Commissioner) saw fit to return to the House he would explain away these matters, as it was necessary the people should know where the money went. He also protested vigorously against the conduct of the Government in witholding information from the Opposition, and thought that certain statements of account should have been printed.

Hon. Mr. Peters explained that the Government was merely following out the precedent established by the late Government in the matter of not printing certain statements of account. He said the return furnished by the Commitsioner of Public Works, was up to March 1st, and it was not to be expected that the items of the original contract should in every case be the same as the total amount expended, as there was nearly always something for extras. He claimed that the late Government did not give a statement of amounts owing during the year—at least during the last year of their term.

Mr. Bentley reiterated his statements concerning the discrepancies on certain public works, and asked the Commissioner for explanation concerning same. The information he asked for had not been given.

Hon. Mr. McLean said that the difference in the matter of the Morell bridge was explained by the fact that some $1500 was expended in repairing the old bridge.

Mr. Bentley did not consider the explanation satisfactory, and asked the Commissioner to explain about the extra work.

Mr. Rogers said it was quite apparent that the Commissioner did not want to give any information. It looked as if there was something wrong in the Public Works Department.

Mr. Arsenault referred to the large sums paid as "extras on contracts."

At the afternoon session committee of supply was resumed.

Mr. Arsenault continued his criticism of the management of the Public Works Department, expressing his opinion that the office was not conducted in the best interests of the people, and contending that certain information concerning the public works, which had been asked for early in the session, should have been furnished long ago.

Mr. Shaw followed, exposing the Morell Bridge affair, the Scringeour right of way matter, and several other transactions that were not at all creditable to the Government or the Public Works Department. He showed how the friends of the Government had been favored in the most shameless

(Continued on 2nd page)

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19 1893

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

When Hon. Mr. Gordon speaks in the House, his shafts never fail to pierce the Government armor in a vulnerable point; and never were his keen arrows winged with more unerring precision than in his speech on the gerrymander bill on Friday last. After pointing out how the Government had cut and carved three fine districts in the hope of getting from them Grit majorities, he likened the conduct of the Leader of the Government to the robber tyrant Procrustes. This tyrant had a bed to which he fitted his victims. Those who were too tall he cramped and amputated till they fitted, and he stretched the limbs of the short ones to the required length. In like manner the Leader of the Government robbs electors of their rights and cuts, carves and stretches the districts of King's County, in order that the electorate may fit his selfish party purposes. But like Procrustes, he may ere long be captured by a stronger man than himself, and subjected to the same tortures he inflicted on others. Byron speaking of Conrad, the Corsair, says:

"He left a name to other times,
Linked with one virtue and a thousan crimes."

He considered it would be easy to point out the crimes of the present Government, but the future historian would have much difficulty in discovering even their one virtue.

The Government's bill to gerrymander King's County passed its last stage in the House of Assembly on Monday night. The Opposition spoke strongly against the passage of the bill, and pointed out the very unfair advantage the Government took of this opportunity to endeavor to cripple three districts in King's County. At each stage of the bill the Opposition moved the six month's hoist, but it was of no avail, the Government carried it through by means of a servile majority. Had Georgetown returned two members to support the Government, we would have heard no complaints about the smallness of the vote in that constituency, and had the Government been actuated by no other desire than that of equalizing the constituencies of King's County, they would not have gone all over creation and skipped from one township to another to find sufficient territory to enlarge this district. Why should the Government extend the sinuous outlines of the new district for a distance of twenty-five miles or more, away to the north, and twenty miles or so to the the south of Georgetown, when sufficient territory could be had quite adjacent? Simply because they desired to weaken the Conservatives in the St. Peters, Cardigan and Murray Harbor districts and thus prolong their own tenure of office. Another circumstance which shows the sinister designs of the Government in this matter, as pointed out by several speakers during the debate, is the fact that the polls taken from the three districts above named and added to Georgetown, are not only strongly Conservative, but are very largely Catholic. It will thus be seen that the object of the Government is to hive the Catholics in the new district. The electors of the district should not lose sight of these facts when making choice of their representatives.

Judging by their actions, the Government and their supporters in the House of Assembly have no particular desire to safeguard the interests of Charlottetown. In view of the fact that there is only one main pipe to supply water from the pumping station, many of the property owners in conjunction with the water commissioners, urged the necessity of having a second pipe laid from the water works to the city, so as to avoid the risk of accident by breakage or otherwise, in case of fire. This seemed a most reasonable request, especially when it was pointed out that on one occasion the main pipe had broken, and had scarcely been repaired when the alarm of fire was sounded. Had the fire occurred a little earlier no one knows what might have happened. Well, a request was made to the Legislature to have the water works act so amended as to give the water Commissioners the necessary powers to go on with the work. But, most extraordinary, the Leader of the Government had a clause added to the effect that the work of putting down the pipe be not commenced till 1894. Now, anyone can see the incongruity of such a proceeding. Here are the citizens asking for legislation that will free them as soon as possible from a risk to which their property is exposed, and while apparently inaugurating this necessary legislation, the Leader of the Government inserts a clause to the effect that the citizens must run that risk for a year or a year and a half yet before remedial legislation will have any effect. The member for the city, who had the matter in charge did not object when the matter was up for consideration on Friday last; but when the bill came up for third reading on Monday, he had it referred back to committee for the purpose of striking out the clause which set forth that the work be not commenced till 1894. On the motion being put in Committee to strike out the clause, the Leader of the Government and all his followers lined against it, and defeated it by a party vote. This is certainly a most extraordinary exhibition of things. Here are members from every part of the country voting to deprive the citizens of Charlottetown of protection to their property. Is the Leader of the Government afraid the laying of this pipe might have some effect on the election in Charlottetown, if accomplished in 1893?

SESSIONAL NOTES.

The resolutions of supply were reported from committee on Thursday afternoon. As is usual, the debate in committee was productive of some lively skirmishing. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Robertson, manifested stronger partisanship than might be expected in a presiding officer, and apparently took advantage of every opportunity to favor the Government.

The climax was reached on Wednesday night, when the fight was kept up for about eleven hours without intermission. In the early part of the evening, lengthy speeches were made by members on the Government side, evoking spirited replies from the Opposition. By midnight the tables were completely turned against the Government, and as a consequence, the members on that side were in bad humor. About half-past twelve the Leader of the Opposition suggested to the Leader of the Government the advisability of adjourning the debate, considering the lateness of the hour. The Premier refused to accede to this reasonable request, and expressed a determination to proceed.

Then commenced the war. By means of a stratagem, the chairman declared a resolution carried; but this was not to be repeated. About one o'clock, the resolution covering the grant for Public Works was proposed. The Leader of the Opposition took the floor and commenced a criticism of the manner in which the operations of that department were conducted. He was followed by other members of the Opposition, who showed up the unfair tactics of the Government in refusing such information as would enable the committee to discuss the question intelligently. The Government members did not undertake to dispute the ground taken by the Opposition; but contented themselves with interrupting, obstructing, throwing blue books about the chamber, creaking desks and other unparliamentary conduct, in the evident hope of shutting off discussion.

But the Opposition were vigilant and were not to be put off their guard by such tactics. One member after another rose, exposed the iniquity of the actions of the Government and excoriated them for the manner in which the people's money was squandered in the departmental offices. Thus, hour after hour passed away without any indication of a cessation of hostilities. Gray dawn broke in the east, yet no truce was called; the morning sun rose and looked in the windows of the Assembly Chamber, still the war of words was relentlessly waged. Finding themselves completely worsted by their own mode of warfare, and thinking the public would now be gathering in, the members of the Government became very wrathy, and with the assistance of the chairman tried to push the item through by means of a trick practised earlier in the debate. The chairman put the motion and declared it carried while a member was speaking. The Leader of the Opposition protested; the Leader of the Government paid no attention; but moved the Speaker take the chair. Then came the knock down blow for the Government. The Speaker, to his honor be it said, refused to take the chair and declared the proceedings altogether irregular. The Government were then glad to adopt a motion to reconsider the motion declared carried by the chairman. The Speaker then took the chair and the all night Session came to an end, about half-past seven in the morning the supplies being just as far advanced as at midnight.

The House was again in session at half-past ten, and the Opposition, notwithstanding the battle they had fought, were at their posts ready for the fray. The grant for the Public Works Office was again taken up and debated till recess. The debate was continued in the afternoon session, and not till five o'clock was the item passed. Thus were the Government completely beaten by their own tactics. They tried to force this vote through without allowing a reasonable chance for discussion, and they were obliged to wait for a day and a night during which every phase of the question was thoroughly enquired into, and the actions of the Government exposed in all their naked deformity. It is a dangerous proceeding to undertake to trample on the liberties of the people.

During the debate in committee of supply on the grant for Public Works, the Opposition produced evidence of jobbery in that department which is really appalling. Regarding the amounts paid for public contracts, the most glaring discrepancies appear between the public accounts and statements tabled during the session. A case which bears the strongest evidence of boodling is that of the new floating bridge at Morell. Mr. Shaw unearthed and brought to the notice of the House this astonishing piece of jobbery. The statement prepared by the Public Works department and laid on the table of the House, showed the contract price to be $1,600; extras $640; inspection $124; or a total of $2,364. But the Public Works report shows the cost to be $3,005.74. The question is, what has become of the $641 that constitute the difference between these two statements? This is not all of the boodling in connection with Morell Bridge. A sensation was created when Mr. Shaw pointed out that the lowest tender was not accepted; but the tenderer was waited on by a third party and offered $30 to withdraw and allow the contract to go to Mr. R. N. Cox. This was finally agreed upon and the money was paid. If this is a fair sample of the manner in which the Public Works of the Province are conducted, it is time a commission of inquiry were appointed to investigate the affairs of that department.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from 1st page.)

ful way, and how unfairly persons who were not supporters of the Government were dealt with.

Mr. Sullivan said he could heartily endorse every word that had been said by the last speaker in reference to Morell Bridge. This bridge was in a deplorable condition. If there was no money paid for labor on it, as stated by the Commissioner, it was very strange, as he had himself seen the men at work trying to fix it up. Mr. Sullivan also referred to several other bridges in connection with the building of which it was very necessary some information should be given.

The items carried, the chairman reported thirty-three resolutions agreed to, and it was decided that the report of the committee should be adopted tomorrow.

The gerrymander bill was then read a second time and passed in committee. To the motion that the report of the committee be adopted, Mr. Bentley moved that it be adopted this day three months. He pointed out that the bill had not been asked for by the people; on the contrary the gerrymander has been specifically denounced by the people whom it most affects. But the Government with their little majority seem to be determined to go on in spite of the people, whether their measure was right or wrong. The people are undoubtedly patient, quiet and long suffering. But the Government will probably find out when it is too late that they have made a serious mistake in respect to this bill.

Mr. Underhay continued the debate, and had the floor when the House rose at six o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 14.

House met at 11:30 and sat with closed doors till recess.

At half-past three the debate on the motion to adopt the report of the committee on the Gerrymander Bill three months hence was resumed by Mr. Underhay, who pointed out, among other things, that the evident object of the bill was to "hive" certain classes of voters in certain districts, and in this way assist materially in keeping the present Government in power.

Dr. Jenkins thought the object of the bill was good, as its aim was to give more equal representation. In his opinion, however, the step proposed was a short and a very crooked one. He thought that when a change was being made in the election law it should effect every electoral district on the Island and should provide for the protection of the voter by the introduction of a system of ballot voting. What he would like to see would be such a change as would provide for fifteen electoral districts without regard to counties, of as nearly equal number of votes as could be arranged. He would also favor the prohibition of canvassing and the inauguration of compulsory voting. He believed that this was necessary for the purity of elections and for a full and free expression of public opinion on the questions of the day.

Hon. Mr. Peters said he had spoken on this subject before, and would not say very much now. The object of the bill was to provide for a more equal representation, and if the proposal made did not suit the Opposition they should have suggested something better. They had ample time and opportunity to make any amendments to the bill they pleased while in committee, but they did not do so. Neither had they produced any petition against the bill from any person or persons and there had been no expression of opinion against the measure last year.

Mr. Shaw pointed that last year they thought that because the amalgamation-mortgage-vote-disfranchisement-gerrymander bill was not assented to there would be an end of it, and, in consequence, no public meetings were held throughout the country last year, nor were there any petitions against the bill sent in. But where was the petition from the people asking that King's County should be cut and carved in the manner provided by this bill? He asked the Leader of the Government to lay on the table petitions asking for the disfranchisement of young men, the amalgamation scheme, or any of the other high-handed measures introduced. The members of the Government declared that the Dominion employes had asked that they be disfranchised, but the very men whom they thus misrepresented sent in a monster petition against the disfranchisement. A meeting of citizens was also held in the Market Hall, at which strong resolutions were passed denouncing the disfranchising measure. But what attention did the Government pay to this petition and these resolutions? What attention did they pay to the will of the people as thus expressed? A strong resolution against the Peters Government and the gerrymander bill was passed at a meeting held at Monaghan Road recently, and at a meeting at Donagh an equally strong resolution was passed. Here were two occasions when the people of the Province expressed themselves as opposed to the infamous legislation. Yet in the face of these strong expressions coming from the very heart of the constituency of the Leader, he says there have been no protest against the legislation. We know well, also, said Mr. Shaw, that the people of King's County are directly opposed to the measure now under consideration. At a meeting held at Sturgeon just before the House met a resolution was passed protesting strongly against the iniquitous gerrymander-mortgage vote-disfranchisement measures of the Peters Government. Could the Government produce any petition from the people of Sturgeon—one of the districts that is to be annexed to Georgetown—asking for the change? He defied them to do so. Again, at a public meeting of the electors held at DeGros Marsh about the same time a resolution condemning the iniquitous legislation of the Peters combination passed unanimously. In another gerrymandered section of the St. Peters District, Lot 55, an equally strong resolution condemning the unfair and unjust legislation of the Peters Administration was also passed. He thought that these protests showed clearly that the people were decidedly opposed to the gerrymander, and refuted the statement of the Leader of the Government that there had been no protests against the change. We are told that Georgetown was too small and something had to be done to equalize the representation in that district. But they only made such changes as suited themselves—changes they thought would have the result of keeping themselves in power. Why didn't they take the land adjacent to Georgetown and attach it to this district? That would not suit. Instead of taking Lot 55 off the Murray Harbor District, which has adjacent to Georgetown, they jumped over that district and took the Sturgeon District, including Sturgeon, Georgetown and St. Mary's land. The reason of this is clear. At the last election at Lot 55 the Conservatives got the votes about as follows: Stewart 117, Morson 80; Peters 32, Stewart 20. To take this district, although contiguous to Georgetown, would not suit their purpose, so they swooped down on Sturgeon, where at the last election the vote was as follows: White 92, Burhoe 62, Clow 202, McLeod 161. Instead of taking that section of the Cardigan District adjacent to Georgetown, where the vote was about evenly divided, they crossed the Cardigan River and took the DeGros Marsh poll, stretching from Cardigan to Dundas, and annexed that section to Georgetown. The vote at the DeGros Marsh poll was as follows: Sigsworth 50, Norton 50, Shaw 178, McDonald 181. It suited their purpose better to take this poll than the one that was next in geographical order. The next bounded over Lot 56, in the St. Peter's district, and attached it to Georgetown. The vote at that poll at the election was as follows: Hooper 33, McLaughlin 41, Underhay 156, Sullivan 142. The object of this outrage was to defeat the present representatives and make a seat secure there for a scion of the Peters family. He thought he had shown very clearly that the object of the Government was not to equalize representation, but to further their own ends. When we consider that the East Point district was left untouched, with an electorate of over 400 in excess of the other districts, we must conclude that the Government were actuated by the most unworthy motives. He had the greatest faith in the country, and believed that at the very first opportunity the people would hurl from power the Government who had so ruthlessly trampled under foot their sacred rights and attempted to render as serfs the freemen of this province.

Mr. Gordon spoke strongly against the proposed gerrymandering of King County. He pointed out that instead of taking the districts adjacent to Georgetown and attaching them to that district they had gone across the country in an easterly direction distant from Georgetown by road some twenty-five miles, and in a southerly direction some twenty miles, crossing the Montague River and Surgeon Bay on the one side and the Cardigan and Grand Rivers on the other. Under the proposed change the district would cover some forty or fifty miles. This would be about the same thing as extending the bounds of the City of Charlottetown to New London in one direction and to Belfast in another. No sane man would think of doing anything like this. The only object the Government had in making the change was to further their own ends and keep themselves in power. It seemed to him that the Government had forgotten that they were the servants of the people and not their masters. They claimed that they were equalizing the district, and asserted that there were only 81 voters in Georgetown. He pointed out that there were a greater number of voters there than had been stated—that if all turned out there would be between 400 and 500. It was clear that the intention of the Government was not to equalize the district but to keep themselves in power. The measure would have a bad effect. It would set class against class in constituencies that had been settled for about forty years. He had heard Liberals characterize the gerrymander as a great crime, and say they did not think the Government capable of acting as they were. In conclusion, he impressed upon the Government the enormity of the crime they were about perpetrating upon the people of King's County, and expressed the opinion that at the proper time they would be dealt with by the people in the proper manner.

Mr. Clow also protested vigorously against the gerrymander bill. He contended that the Government were legislating in advance of public opinion, and against the wishes of the people. Has anyone asked for this legislation? Have the Government received any petitions from the people asking that this measure be passed? The honorable member for Belfast said he thought that the Government have a very good reason for bringing forward this measure. He would tell the hon. member the reason. It was to keep themselves in power. They had obtained power by a fluke and they wished to perpetuate their existence. Last session the Government had passed the amalgamation bill by a majority of one—their majority in this House—and with it the other obnoxious measures. The bill under consideration was one of the most tyrannical he had ever heard of. The idea that the Government would accept any suggestions or amendments the Opposition might make to the bill was absurd. He knew that the Government would not accept any suggestions the Opposition might make on any subject, and it was no use for them to offer any. He did not think it was necessary that he should say much more on the subject at the present time, as the hon. member from New Perth had gone into it very fully. The Government might go ahead and strengthen their stakes, lengthen their ropes and hill themselves as quickly as they liked. He had recorded his opinion of the measure and would await the result of the Government's action.

Mr. Bell followed in defence of the measure, and said the late government attempted to pass an amalgamation bill similar to the present one without the authority of the people.

Mr. Rogers said the Amalgamation Bill which the late Government introduced was not similar to the bill of the present administration. It did not contain the obnoxious mortgage vote, gerrymander or disfranchisement clauses. If the bill was the same why did the then Opposition in a body vote against it. He sharply crit cised the Government for passing the bill disfranchising the Dominion employes in the face of the petition sent in against the measure and the resolutions passed at the citizens meeting. The object of the gerrymander in Georgetown was quite evident. Instead of taking the land adjacent to Georgetown they jump across Lots and attach such constituencies to Georgetown as best suited their own interests.

Mr. Arsenault could not see the use of adding 700 electors to Georgetown of the same political stripe as the electorate in that place at the present time. The object of the bill was to "hive" the Conservatives in order to keep the Government in power.

Mr. Robertson was speaking at 6 o'clock when the House took recess.

At the evening session the discussion was resumed by Mr. Robertson who was followed by Messrs A. McLeod, H. C. Macdonald, Cummiskey, A. J. Macdonald, Sinclair, Farquharson, McKay, Matheson and Richards.

The House then divided on the amendment moved by the Leader of the Opposition as follows:

Ayes—Bentley, Shaw, Arsenault, A. J. Macdonald, Clow, Sullivan, Gordon, Underhay, McLeod, McKay, Rogers, Jenkins—12.

Nays—Peters, McLean, McMillan, Farquharson, Richards, Sinclair, Forbes, H. C. Macdonald, Bell, Warburton, Matheson, Montgomery, McWilliams, Robertson, Cummiskey—15.

The report of the committee was then agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair presented the report of the Stock Farm Commissioners, also the report of the seed experiments conducted there last year.

Hon. Mr. Peters presented the annual report of the Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Shaw reminded the Commissioner of Crown Lands that the statement he had asked for concerning the discounts in the Land Office had not been tabled.

Hon. Mr. McMillan said it was being prepared.

SATURDAY, April 15.

House met at 11.30.

Mr. McKay asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table a detailed statement showing the number of loads of stone placed on the roads as follows: Upper Malpeque Road, Lower Malpeque Road and the roads leading to Poole's Island Bridge; also, what has been paid per load for said stone, the names of the several parties to whom payment has been made and from whom said stone has been purchased or obtained; also for a statement showing the amounts paid as right of way on a new road from Colville's forge to South Wiltshire by Nelson's Mills, and to whom said amounts have been paid.

Hon. Mr. McLean said the statements would be prepared and laid on the table.

House went into committee on the amendments of the bill amending the Charlottetown Waterworks Act granting provisions for the laying of an upper main pipe from the reservoir, into the city.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved amendments to the bill as follows: (1) If any City Councillor of the City of Charlottetown or any Water Commissioner of the said city shall have any interest direct or indirect in any contract arising out of the construction of said work or any other contract or work entered into by the said Water Commissioners or in behalf whether such contract is in his own name or in the name of any firm or other person, such City Councillor or Water Commissioner as the case may be shall thereupon become disqualified as such Councillor or Commissioner, and every such Councillor or Commissioner so becoming disqualified, shall in addition to such disqualification incur a penalty of $500 to be recovered by any person suing for the same in any court of competent jurisdiction. (2) In any such event as the disqualification of any Councillor or Commissioner respectively, it shall be the duty of the Mayor of Charlottetown forwith to declare the office to be vacant and signify the same by notice signed by the City Clerk and published in some newspaper in Charlottetown, and the office shall thereupon be vacant. (3) The construction of the main pipe hereby authorized to be built shall not be begun until the year A. D., 1894.

The amendments carried. The bill as then reported agreed to with amendments.

The report of the committee in supply was then submitted and adopted, and the Appropriation Bill was read a second time and committed.

Mr. Speaker McLellan drew the attention of the House to some discrepancies or irregularities between the report of the Prince County Exhibition, published in the Summerside papers, and the report of the Exhibition Association submitted to the Government. He thought that some action should be taken to ascertain which statement was correct and to make sure that the money which was intended to be paid out as prizes was expended for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. Peters said that it was now too late in the session to make any amendments to the Exhibition Act, but he would suggest that a resolution be passed asking the Government to demand vouchers for all payments made last year and also that vouchers be furnished for all payments to be made in the years to come. If it was found that things were not as they should be, he for one would go for cancelling the contract with the association. But before taking action he wished to give them a fair chance to put themselves right.

Mr. Arsenault thought that if there was any boodling going on in connection with the Prince County Exhibition it would be well to find out all about it. But while the Government were in the mood for investigating they should look into the manner in which the Public Works Department is being conducted. Judging by the fact that the Commissioner was not giving the information asked for in connection with that office, he thought there might be something hidden there which it would be advisable in the public interests to have brought to light.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson thought it was unfair to bring up the Public Works matter at this stage. If the hon. member had anything to say against the Public Works Department he should bring it up at the proper time and in the proper way.

Hon. Mr. McLean said that the hon. member (Mr. Arsenault) was at perfect liberty to call for a committee to investigate the workings of the Public Works Department. There was nothing wrong there. As for the information asked for from that department it would be furnished as soon as it could be made ready.

Mr. Arsenault said that serious charges had been made against the Public Works Department during the session, and in view of this fact he thought an investigation would be in order.

Mr. Montgomery referred to the stories that were in circulation in Prince County concerning the exhibition management, and said he thought the matter should be enquired into.

Mr. Bentley reminded the Leader of the Government that much of the information asked for by the Opposition early in the session had not yet been furnished, although the House would rise in a few days' time. The Opposition had asked for a statement showing the amount of the fines collected under the Canada Temperance Act and the names of the persons fined, but the Leader of the Government had told us that he would not give us the information. There was no reason why this information should not be given us. We are daily asked concerning the matter by our friends in the country and we should be able to tell them all about it. There was nothing about the fines in the Public Accounts, although we are told that the Government enforced the act with great rigor last year. He insisted upon getting this information particularly.

Hon. Mr. Peters said he had not changed his opinion concerning the matter of the Scott Act fines, and declined to give the information asked for, as he did not wish to be called a political weather-cock. The other information asked for would be brought down as soon as it was possible to get it ready.

Mr. Bentley again insisted upon getting the information concerning the Scott Act fines. If the Leader of the Government will not furnish the House with the information asked for, let him at least give us his reason for withholding it. He had no right to refuse this information. It was public property. In view of the Leader's action it looked as if there was something dark, underhanded and improper in connection with this matter.

Mr. Shaw reminded the Commissioner of Public Works that early in the session he had asked for information concerning the expenditure of $62.20 on Cardigan Wharf in 1892. This information could have been made ready in a short time, but for some reason or another it was not forthcoming. He had also asked for a statement showing in detail the cost of the road-making machine and the expenses connected with the operation of the same. But up to the present time the information had not been furnished. Neither was it shown in the Public Accounts what this machine cost. In a statement tabled by the Commissioner of Public Works he found that Donald McLeod's bill for boarding Connolly and Smallwood and team for nine days was $25! How many more such exhorbitant expenditures as this were in connection with the operation of this machine could not be ascertained until the detailed statement he had asked for was tabled. But for obvious reasons the information was not given.

The Appropriation Bill was then reported agreed to in committee, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Gordon asked if any petitions had been received from Montague, Cardigan and other sections of Kings County praying that a Relatory Office should be established in that County.

Hon. Mr. Peters said that several petitions bearing on this matter had been received by the Government. However, it was not their intention to bring this matter before the House this session, but it would certainly come at a future session and office would likely be granted. There appeared, however, to be a difference of opinion as to where the office asked for should be located. Some wanted it in one section of Kings County and others in another. There was also a misapprehension concerning the condition of the vault in Georgetown. Many persons thought it was all ready for the reception of deeds, etc., but such was not the case. It was very damp and it would not be right or proper to store valuable documents therein until it is thoroughly overhauled.

DIED.

At Stowe, on the 8th inst. after a few days illness, Gordon Scanlan in the 42nd year of his age. He leaves three sons and four daughters to mourn their loss. May his soul rest in peace.

At the residence of his son, Montague Cross, on the 11th inst., Daniel Murray, aged 84 years, for many years a resident of Georgetown, Lot 48.

At Georgetown on the 8th inst. of consumption, Mary Gillis, in the 40th year of her age. She was married twice and two survive her, Angus McLean, Georgetown, and Angus Gillis, Mt. Stewart. May her soul rest in peace.

Farmers Column.

STAY ON THE FARM.

The following views are from a Pennsylvania paper and are worthy of consideration by all, especially by young men:

The farmer's life is mixed with toil and pleasure. There is always work to be done on the farm—a gate to mend, a fence to reset, an ox in the ditch, a broken door to repair, a garden to plow, a tank to build, a crop to plant, a crop to cultivate, a crop to gather, and a thousand things to keep the active brain and willing hands and feet employed; yet if the farmer wishes a little recreation he can leave his tools and labor and spend a day or two in the woods with his gun, or a day with his fishing rod on the lakes and streams.

It is not so with the business man in the city. His business must go on. He cannot shut the door and walk out. If he takes a day off, he necessarily has to put some one in his place. Farm life is a real enjoyable life, if well planned; but it may be full of misery if not managed with a view of making and making pleasure with business. Farmers do more hard work than business men, and usually live longer and harder. Farm life is made more tolerable by the joy and happiness we get out of it. The business man has his bills to meet every month, and is often pushed to know how to make ends meet. He loses hours of precious, sweet sleep over embarrassments that stalk in his pathway, while the contented farmer, without the fear of being closed up by the sheriff, takes his rest. Farmers have bills to meet, it is true, but they do not come like rifle balls from a gun every week or two. The writer has also tried business in the commercial world, where no allowance are made for dry weather, wet weather, short crops or low prices. The commercial world has no sympathy with a business man. If he day his bills fall due he is expected to meet them; if he is unable his paper is liable to go to protest and his business to pieces. Those who are doing well in agricultural pursuits should let well enough alone. The cities are overcrowded with population and poverty. The most independent class of people in the world is that class that have a good home on a farm and make their own living.

There is always entertainment and instruction in the story of "How I got rich," as told by the wealthy farmer. It is seldom that two of these successful men have followed the same lines, and there are valuable lessons to be learned from their example.

"The way we accumulated our little pile," said a wealthy ex farmer to a writer in The Farmer's Tribune one day, "was simply by spending less than we made. We sold, grain, hogs, chickens, butter and vegetables, and we laid one-half of the proceeds by and lived on the other half. Our farm was small, and the soil neither deep nor rich, but I cultivated it thoroughly, applied all the manure I could make or get for nothing, was careful to save the best grain for seed, took good care of it and planted it right and at the right time, and I always raised a crop. Sometimes it was a light one and sometimes it was extra heavy, so that I averaged very fairly.

"We never bought anything we could get along without. When we thought we needed an article we always considered well to see if we couldn't substitute something we already had before buying it. When we did buy anything we took good care of it and made it last two or three times as long as most people do. We sold our eggs, chicken and surplus fruits and vegetables to one grocery man of whom we bought our groceries, and at the annual settlement he invariably paid us over $100 in cash.

"When we loaned our first $500 out at 10 per cent., and it bought us $50 at the end of the year, we thought it was like finding money. We soon had another $500 drawing interest, and then another, and in a few years were receiving more in interest than we made off the farm. Then we eased up and worked only to make a living off the land. When our pile reached $10,000, which it did in what seems to me a remarkably short time after we made our first loan, we sold the farm for a good price, moved into town, and have been taking it easy ever since.

"What do you think is the chief cause of the present discontent among so many farmers?" I asked.

"Extravagence and bad management," replied the old chap emphatically. "No living farmer can spend more than he makes and keep his head above water. Neither can any man spend half his time loafing about town and run a farm successfully. Whiskey and tobacco have stolen many a man's farm from him, and indulgence in needless luxuries has ruined thousands, while bad management has blighted still other thousands."

Needless luxuries on a farm, are expensive, as carpets, rugs, upholstered furniture, fine lace curtains, gewgaws and knicknacks. A farmer who wishes to accumulate wealth should buy only such articles as will stand wear, tear and save labor both in and out of the house.

"A good, solid, oak chair costs less than a flimsy cane-bottomed one, and will last ten times longer. A good rag carpet costs less than half what a serviceable ingrain does, while it answers the purpose quite as well. Silver and china don't make a meal taste any better than steel, tin and plain ware. A vehicle or machine that is properly cared for will do better service and last ten to twenty times longer than one that is carelessly knocked about and left exposed to the weather. An animal or fowl that is housed in warm, dry quarters eats less than one that is exposed to cold storms. These are some of the things a farmer who wants to get along needs to look after. We must learn to save. To save labor, save heat, save food, save money. He must study how to do the best thing in the best manner and at the best time.

"There is not a farmer in the country to-day but can do better than he is doing. Not one but can stop a dozen light leaks at leaks if he will. Not one but can make more clear money by studying how to run his farm right, than he can by studying how to run the government. Not one but can get out of debt and keep out of it if he will learn his business and exercise good common sense. I am satisfied that farming is the safest and most profitable business, considering the capital invested, that a careful, sensible, skilful man can engage in to-day."

And the old fellow walked off with the air of one who is satisfied that he has cracked some pretty hard nuts. And he had.

Personal.

Dr. P. C. Murphy, of Kinkora, who recently graduated with honors at the University of New York, arrived here Friday on the Northumberland.

Michael Davitt's maiden speech on the Home Rule measure is considered by Home Rulers as one of the finest pronouncements made in favor of the bill.

It is stated that a Parisian historical society will give a demonstration in May in honor of Champlain, and Hon. Mr. Chapleau has been invited to deliver an oration.

Says an Ottawa despatch: "T. J. Dillon, one of the best men on Prof. Robertson's Staff, has left for P. E. Island with two assistants to superintend cheese factories." Mr. Dillon is expected to arrive to-day.

Mr. M. Macleod, for some time past station master at Kensington, left on Monday last, accompanied by his family, for the west, going over the C. P. R. We understand that he has three months leave of absence.—Agriculturist.

The warships Kaiserin Augusta, 7,000 tons, and See-Adler, 1,700, the vessels which will represent Germany in the big naval review at New York, at the end of this month, put into Halifax Friday night for coal. The Kaiserin Augusta is the only triple screw warship now afloat, and is said to be the fastest cruiser that rides the waves.

BUYERS, WAKE UP!

It is the Spring of '93.

The opening months of a season we shall make you all remember as

A Revelation in Fine Goods and Fair Prices.

Our Spring and Summer Attractions will cause a Turnout.

We want to save you money on all prints and cottons, an unequalled line to select from.

Our Dress Goods department offers a magnificent field for selection. The Latest Attractions in Beautiful Goods now Ready.

44 Cases DRESS GOODS now open.

STANLEY BROS.,
BROWN'S BLOCK.

Clover & Timothy SEED.

BEER & GOFF have just received a supply of choice Timothy Seed from Ontario which has been examined by experts and pronounced first-class. They have also received a quantity of Alsike and Late Red Clover (Mammoth) which they guarantee to be second to none. Although all Grass Seeds are higher than usual this season, still our prices will be found to be as low as the lowest.

Call and see for yourselves.

BEER & GOFF,
April 8—1yr QUEEN & KING SQUARE STORE

New Spring Goods

ARE NOW COMING IN.

Buyers of Dress Goods, Silk, Mourning Goods, Mantles, Ladies Hats, Millinery, Prints, Sateens, Flannelettes, etc., should see our new stock.

We are large importers and you will buy cheap from us.

Wholesale and retail.

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

The Rush is to Goff Bros.

FOR BOOTS, Shoes Slippers, Rubbers Our celebrated make of solid leather Boots take the lead. We give low prices, latest styles, good fits and have the best assortment. Also Trunks and Valises always on hand.

Shoemakers wanting upper gold leather, awls, bristles, pegs, shoe thread, knives, rasps, etc., would do well to be from us.

GOFF BROS.

North Atlantic Steamship Co.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

ICE permitting, the Steamers CARROLL and WORCESTER will commence their regular trips from Charlottetown to Boston on THURSDAY, May 4th, and every week thereafter until further notice.

Cabin Fare to Boston, $5.

Sailings of S. S. BRITANNIA will be given later.

For full information apply to

CARVELL BROS., Agents,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
ap19—2i

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1891, . . $60,012,727.

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

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

FRED. W. RUDDIN,
Agent
Shaman's Block, Upstairs, Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan 11, 1893—1y

Change of Co-Partnership.

FROM the 30th January last J. S. Carvell retired from the firm of CARVELL BROTHERS, and the firm now L. P. Carvell and John A. Mesherevy were from that day taken into the copartnership.

The business will be carried on as heretofore by the subscribers, who now constitute the firm of Carvell Brothers.

L. CARVELL,
W. H. AITKEN,
JOHN A. MESHEREVY,
P. PARKER CARVELL.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
April 19th, 1893.

A SIMPLE WAY TO HELP POOR CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Give all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. P. M. Burns, Hammonton, New Jersey. If in Clergy all your albums, and you will receive with the necessary explanation a also Souvenir of Hammonton Missions.

mar 15, 1893—1yr.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

HAVE you had your Photograph taken at Lewis' by the best artist in P. E. Island? If not, bring the tables and try one. You are sure to be pleased.

C. LEWIS, Photographer,
Grafton St., North Side Post Office.
April 5, 1893—3m

CUT THIS OUT!

Send money to us with five cents in silver and you will get by return mail a package sent postpaid which will bring you in money more than anything else in America.

E. B. SHEW, Q. E. Toronto, C. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARVELL BROS . N. A. Steamship Co
STANLEY BROS . . Buyers Wake Up
BEER & GOFF . Clover & Tim'thy Seed

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE Provincial Legislature will likely prorogue to-morrow.

THE Stanley did not leave for Pictou yesterday owing to the snow storm.

THE steamer St. Olaf arrived at Georgetown from Pictou, on her first trip of the season, on Friday.

A BILL to suppress guessing and missing word competitions has been introduced into the Nova Scotia Legislature.

BOSTON market reports say Island changeons in bags and bulk bring 60c per bush, with very few offering. Eggs bring 17c per doz.

THE steamer Northumberland made her first trip of the season between here and Pictou on Thursday. She returned the following day.

SUMMERSIDE harbor is reported clear of ice, and the Northumberland is expected to begin work on the route between there and Point du Chene the end of this week.

THE steamers Carroll and Worcester will again this coming summer ply between this port and Boston. One of the steamers will leave Boston for here, on the first trip, on the 29th inst.

THE schooner Reality, Capt. Miller, sailed Thursday from Alberton for Point du Chene with 400 bags potatoes for the Boston market. Messrs. B. Rogers and Woodman Bros. were the shippers.

HEREAFTER all immigrants landing at Halifax shall be fumigated. Hitherto only the immigrants landing at Halifax for the United States have been fumigated. But now all are to be treated alike.

THE Windsor & Annapolis railway has purchased the Western Counties railway, and will now control the whole line from Halifax to Yarmouth. A change in name has also been made, and the new line will be known as the Dominion Atlantic railway.

THE city assessors have handed over their books to the city clerk. They show an increase of $32,000 in real estate, and a decrease of $38 000 in personal property. The decrease is due to recent fires and to several firms having gone out of business.

A Brantford, Ont., man recently saw an advertisement in a United States paper offering to send a fine engraving, depicting the landing of Columbus, for $1. He sent along the money and received one of the new 2c Columbian postage stamps, bearing the scene referred to.

Reginald de Koven's new waltz, which one hears played on so many pianos nowadays, has proved so popular with young women that a second edition of the April Ladies Home Journal, containing the music, has been found necessary, the first edition of the Magazine consisting of 700,000 copies.

HERRING have made their appearance somewhat earlier than usual this season. Mr. John McAulay, of Tracadie, had six hundred for sale in the market on Friday. They brought 25 cents per dozen. Catches have also been made at Georgetown and other places.

AN Aroostook Me., man is using a razor which is 125 years old. It is one which his grandfather owned, and has shaved a great many faces. He doesn't say how many bootlegs it has caressed or how much profanity it has heard in its dull times in that period. But the imagination of the hard bearded man will be able to fill the gap.

JAMES MCGAUGHEY, aged 18, eldest son of Mr. John McGaughey, of Bonshaw, was drowned in Crosby's mill pond on the evening of the 10th inst. In company with another boy he had shot a duck in the pond. To get the bird they constructed a raft; but it went to pieces. McGaughey was unable to swim and sank almost immediately.

A HALF barrel head arrived at the post office last night by way of Amherst. There are many post office stamps on it. By these it is seen that the half head was started in San Francisco March 2nd last, and since then has been through Washington Territory, Columbia, Texas and various other states of the union. The clerks in the Halifax post office put a stamp on it and sent it by the Windsor and Annapolis line. It will return here in time to go by the mail to England.—Hx. Herald.

THE LATEST NEWS UP TO DATE

LADIES! We have opened 20 cases of new Spring Goods and 20 cases more are on their way to us. We opened

10 CASES

of wonderful bargains in Dress Goods, Jackets, and Wraps. Not ordinary every-day bargains but

THE BIGGEST BARGAINS ever shown on our counters. There is all the difference in the world between

Cheap Goods
—AND—
Good Goods Cheap.

We don't believe in Rubbish and Shoddy. Honest Goods at low prices have made our store headquarters. We don't intend to go back on our reputation but we do intend to crowd on to our counters the biggest bargains obtainable on P. E. Island.

Bargains in Gloves.
Bargains in Hosiery,
Bargains in Prints.
—AND—
ESPECIALLY
Bargains in Sacks
Bargains in Capes,
Bargains in Wraps,
—AND—
Bargains in Dress Goods.

BEER BROS.

USE ONLY
Enoch's Pills
THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE,
For sale by all druggists at 25 cents per box. Prepared only by
A. S. JOHNSON.

THE steamer Moray, Captain H. B. P. Couche, from Newport News, Va., bound to the United Kingdom flour laden, put into Halifax Friday night for repairs. On the 12th instant, in lat 39.25, lon. 65.04, during a heavy northeast gale, she was boarded by a high wave which completely crushed in her forecastle deck, breaking five iron beams, flooding the forecastle and making two large holes in the main deck. Fortunately no one on board was injured

THE following was brought to our notice some time ago, but was inadvertently omitted from our last issue. On the 4th inst., while William Morrisey was cutting down timber on his brothers wood farm, on the Church Road, near Midgell River, he saw some large tracks in the snow. On examination he found they led in the direction of a leaning tree, under which was a large opening, which proved to be a bear's den. Looking in he saw a large bear. He then went for his brother Michael and together they killed him in the den. He was about seven feet and a half long and about four feet in height.

GILMORE'S famous band of eighty instruments performs in St. John tomorrow and the two following days. The band has fifteen instruments possessed by no other band in the world, and the best solo performers of any organization in America. Princess Lily Dalgourrouky, court violinist to the Czar, who is probably without an equal on the violin, to-day, is travelling with the band on a six weeks engagement. Her husband is a colonel in the Russian army. Her object in coming to America was to give a few selections at the World's Fair. She performs upon a violin worth $1,000, and there are only two others like it in the world—one in the possession of the Bonaparte family. It is a Strathvarn instrument. Ole Bull had one and he gave it to the Wagner collection. The princess can converse in eight languages but cannot speak English; is 20 years old and is considered very handsome. She wears precious stones, jewelry, etc., valued at a quarter of a million dollars, every dollar's worth of which are presents from the nobility of Europe.

Blake on Home Rule.

CRANE URGE CALLS DAVITT A MURDERER AND IS ORDERED TO APOLOGIZE.

LONDON April 15.—Hon. Edward Blake took part in the home rule debate last night, speaking for over an hour. He dealt fully with T. W. Russell's speech, in which the latter contended that the alleged evils in Quebec province arising from the "domination" of the Roman Catholic majority over the Protestant minority, would be repeated in Ireland as between Ulster Protestants and the Roman Catholic majority. Blake took the opposite view of the question, and with much earnestness and many citations from eminent men of both political parties in Canada, showed his reasons why Protestants in North Ireland, assuming the two cases to be of a similar character in many respects, should have no reason to fear the ascendancy of Roman Catholics. His speech was concluded at midnight, too late for much comment on the part of the London press. The Chronicle says Blake's address was really a remarkable piece of reasoning; that it was eagerly drunk in by Gladstone and was worthy of delivery at a much earlier hour.

LONDON, April 15.—In the house of commons to-day upon the resumption of the debate on the second reading of the home rule bill, the Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state for war, replied to statements that had been made by the right hon. A. J. Balfour. Mr Campbell-Bannerman said that the duty of preserving national order in Ireland under a home rule administration, would rest upon the Irish executive. If the civil force should at any time prove inadequate requisition could be made upon the military to preserve order at the discretion of the viceroy.

Here interrupting Mr. Balfour asked: "Would the viceroy be under the orders of the Irish government in giving the troops?"

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied: "The viceroy would act under the advice of the Irish government but he would be entitled to exercise his discretion as to whether the application for troops was frivolous or unreasonable."

Mr Gladstone intimated a desire to close the debate on the second reading of the bill on Thursday next.

Mr. Balfour protested against such an early termination of the discussion, and suggested Friday next as a reasonable date for closing the debate.

Home Secretary Asquith delivered an earnest address on behalf of the bill, which was listened to with considerable interest.

While Mr. Asquith was commenting upon the conversion to constitutional home rule of Michael Davitt, "once a conspirator and rebel," a dozen or more Irish members, suddenly rising, called the speaker's attention to an epithet used by Lord Cranbourne. Daniel Crilly, who was allowed to speak for his colleagues in passionate tones charged Lord Cranbourne with calling Michael Davitt a murderer. Amid cries of "withdraw," "apologize," etc, the speaker rose and called for order. If the expression was used, he said, it must be withdrawn by the gentleman who used it.

Lord Cranbourne thereupon made an odd apology: "I said nothing," he said, "but what was true. I quite admit that the expression escaped me, but it was not intended for the ear of the house."

Mr. Asquith, continuing, evoked an outburst of Irish cheers by remarking that the incident that had just occurred showed how scanty was the knowledge of Irish history and Irish leaders possessed by some members of the opposition.

OVER THE WIRES.

TORONTO, Ont., April 12.—The McCarthy demonstration in the auditorium to-night was large, but there was an entire absence of prominent men, Col. O'Brien, M. P., being the only public man of note present. The majority of the audience was evidently attracted by motives of curiosity, but listened respectfully. O'Brien said he was opposed to French and Catholic domination, and that the men at Ottawa were no better exponents of conservatism than himself. Mr. McCarthy, who was cordially received, delivered a disappointing speech, travelling over the old ground making few new points. He accused the government of "funking" on his Northwest bill this session, and excused his voting with Tarte on the Manitoba school question by saying he could not have prevented Mr. Tarte from moving an amendment first. He said since the accession of Sir John Thompson to a conservative government, the Catholic and French influence in the policy were perceptible, and that if the supreme court declared the government had power to deal with the Manitoba minority, the premier would certainly interfere. He concluded by seizing a flag attached to the decoration in the hall, and said that of the last glorious rallying cry, the old leader was gone, the ministry had clung to the old policy, and he (McCarthy) had the old flag.

RIGAUD, P. Q., April 12—The Tarte-McCarthy alliance won a victory to-day in Vaudreuil, where Henry Harwood was elected by a majority of 125 over Chevrier, government candidate.

Commenting on the election the Montreal Star says: "The liberal victory in Vaudreuil will present an almost irresistible temptation to such of the tariff reform press as are far enough away from the county to have escaped the echoes of the contest, to claim a triumph for their principles. Here, in Montreal, however, the argument is more easily withstood, for we have known all along, and grieved to know, that the real issue upon which the election would turn was the attitude of the two parties on the Manitoba school question. That tariff reform is in the air needs no demonstration, nor will it strengthen the movement to claim for it a bogus victory."

TORONTO, April 13.—A life size oil painting of Glad tone is on exhibition here. The picture is a duplicate of the one painted by J. C. Forbes, Canadian artist, and presented to the Grand Old Man by the National Liberal club, and has been bought by the Irishmen of America, a United States organization, for $5,000.

QUEBEC, April 13.—A joint stock company has been formed here to carry on the industry of canning sardines, and is the first attempt of the kind in America. The company, which will do business under the name of L'Union Sardineere du St. Laurent, has a capital of $100,000, and expects during the coming summer to put up fully a million tins of the little fish.

MEMPHIS Tenn, April 13.—Confirmation of the report of the cyclone at Robinsonville, Miss., yesterday has been received. The town was destroyed and seventeen people killed and 50 badly hurt. Fire broke out in the debris and burned all night and all day. Several bodies of those killed were burned to a crisp. The property loss will reach $100,000. Thirteen stores, six residences, three churches and a hundred negro cabins were destroyed. Five hundred people are homeless.

VIENNA, April 14.—About 141 houses in the town of Vessoprim, Hungary, have been destroyed by fire.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Dunn & Russell report 22 Canadian failures the last seven days, against 35 the corresponding week last year. Bradstreets reports 25 Canadian failures this week against 50 the corresponding week a year ago.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 14.—The barn of Chas. Reed, a prominent horseman near Gallatin, was struck by lightning last night. Twenty-five brood mares in foal by the celebrated horse St. Blaise were killed. The barn was destroyed. Loss $300,000.

OTTAWA, April 14.—A strange story comes from Chrysler, in Dundas county. A woman named Boyer, who was supposed to be dead and had been laid out for burial, rose up and got out of the coffin a few hours before the time appointed for her funeral and is now quite well.

Tenders inviting artists to submit models of a statue of Sir John Macdonald to be erected on Parliament grounds Ottawa, will be called for in a few days. The statue is to be of bronze 9 feet high. Models to be one-fourth that size. The artist whose model is accepted, will receive a premium of $500, to next in order of merit $300 and the next $200.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 15—Dennis Mulhearn, a blast-furnace workman, died to-day in the county almshouse, after having gone without food for seventy-seven days Death was caused by starvation. Mulhearn's wife and family left him a year ago, and grief caused him to lose his mind, he refused all food and had wasted to a mere skeleton.

OTTAWA, April 15.—In forty years Roman Catholicism increased 71 per cent in Quebec province; other denominations 37 per cent.

LONDON, April 15.—The new Cunarder Campania to-day developed the wonderful speed of 27 miles an hour on her trial trip.

LONDON, April 15th.—It is stated that a large section of radicals favor amending the Home Rule bill so as to leave the counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Down and Armagh, in Province of Ulster, under imperial rule. These are counties in which Unionist opposition to the Home Rule bill is very bitter. It is believed that Gladstone and the Irish Nationalist members will not assent to such a scheme.

ATHENS, April 15.—An earthquake on the Island of Zante, one of the Ionion groupe, caused terrible destruction yesterday. The city of Zante was nearly destroyed. Twenty dead bodies have thus far been rescued from the ruins. Hundreds have been injured. The streets are heaped with wreckage and dire confusion reigns. Advices from the interior show that the whole island has been devastated. Many villages have been destroyed and it is feared that the loss of life is heavy.

Sporting Notes.

Jay Eye See, the famous little black gelding, will be campaigned again this season, and his owner, Jackson Case, expects him to see him materially reduce his record. Jay Eye See is now 15 years old.

The Hanlan-Ross sculling match, which was fixed for May 30th at Pelham will not materialize. Ross has accepted a six months' engagement at the world's water show in London, and consequently will not be on hand.

Canada now enjoys the distinction of having within its boundries a Derby winner—the first one ever imported into this country. The animal is the stallion George Frederick, the Derby winner of 1874; and his owner is Mr. J. A. Strathy, of Montreal.

A wood sawing contest for the championship of Canada took place at Sarnia, Ont., between Isaac Wallace, of Sarnia, and Henry Smith, of Petrolia. The quantity to be cut was one cord, the number of cuts one, and the stakes the door receipts and $100 a side. Wallace won, beating Smith by five sticks. His time was 55 1-2 minutes.

Harry Bethune and James Quirk have been matched to run 87½ yards for $2,500 a side. Bethune, who has held for six years the 100 yard record, 9 4-5 seconds, wanted to make the distance for the race 100 yards, but Quirk, who holds the record for 75 yards, 7 1-5 seconds, insisted upon the shorter distance. A compromise of 87½ yards was finally agreed upon.

The entry of the University of Toronto Baseball club to the World's fair tournament of Chicago has been accepted. Liberal expenses are allowed, and the players must be bona fide university students and amateurs. The local collegians consider this recognition a considerable distinction. Toronto university takes a tour, starting May 24, lasting nearly a month, and it will be, perhaps, the most extensive ever attempted by any amateur sporting club in America. The team takes in the states of Vermont, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, playing in London, Kingston Ottawa, Burlington, Cornell, Rochester, Cleveland, Delaware, Madison, Evanston, Beloit, Chicago University, Ann Arbor and Detroit, in all about 20 games.

Arrangements for the World's Fair championship short-distance foot-race are nearly completed. The following well-known sprinters have been entered for the match: Harry Bethune, James Quirk, Tom Morris, Santa Ana, Cal.; Alex. Gott, Miles City, Mont.; James Collins, Wisconsin; Steve Farrell, Conn.; Charles Kinnie, Utah; Ben Coyne, Chatham, Canada; C. C. McIver, Denver; Sidney Peet, Buffalo; Tom Kerr, England; P. Donovan, Massachusetts; Cem Huff, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Reddy Rees, Omaha. The race is to be a free-for-all for the championship of the world, each entry to put up $200, the winner to take the entire purse. Captain Cook, of Boston, who will be the stake-holder, will present a medal to the winner, and it is understood will add a large purse to the stake.

"More Sinned Against Than Sinning"

A large audience greeted the Dramatic Club of St. Dunstan's College in the Lyceum Monday evening, in their presentation of the above-named drama with the following cast:

Squire Hilton.....J. J. McDonald
Marmaduke (Squire's Son)..Frank Murphy
Alphonsus Belhaven (Land Agent) G Gaudet
Dick Harvey (Unscrupulous Villain).....P. D. McGuigan
Major Lookout (Jolly Good Fellow, "Ye Know").....J. H. Bradley
Teddy O'Neill, (Sprig of the Auld Sod).....E. F. Ryan
Captain DeBalzac.....P. C. Gauthier
Tom, Joe, } Smugglers.....{ W. McKenna, S. J. McKenna, W. Daly
John Jemison (Aristocratic Servant).....J. Ready
Sergeant.....J.C. McDonald

The piece was capitally acted, and thoroughly appreciated by the audience as evidenced by the frequent applause. Certainly there were some defects. No one could reasonably expect perfection from amateurs, especially from those who were making their debut. J. J. McDonald as Squire Hilton, rendered his part in an excellent manner, and looked the stern but nevertheless relenting old gentlemen he was supposed to represent. John seems to have a monopoly of the fatherly characters; we know of none who can portray them so admirably. Frank Murphy as Marmaduke, acted his part in a manner that could hardly be improved upon. In several of the scenes his acting was very realistic, and especially so in the prison scene. G. Gaudet as Belhaven had a difficult part to sustain, but nevertheless looked and acted it well. However with a little more attention to articulation, modulation of voice and celerity of action he can considerably improve upon his acting. P. D. McGuigan personated Dick Harvey to perfection and his make up was first class. J. H. Bradley made a capital Major Lookout, but can yet improve upon his part by closer attention to articulation. Neither might an extra dose of "cookney" be inopportune. E. F. Ryan as Teddy O'Neill was first class both in make up and expression, and kept the audience in a pleasant mood by his actions and witty remarks. P.C. Gauthier took the part of Dalbaize to perfection. The remaining characters well sustained their respective parts, doing their work at all times with neatness and despatch.

The after piece "Joe Simpson's Double" was extremely laughable and well acted. From beginning to end the antics and sayings of the darkeys served to excite the risibilities of the audience. The cast was as follows:

Carl Blunter, Hans Von Boyle, } Dutchmen.....
..... { J. Flemming, J. B. McDonald
Joe Simpson, Joe Johnston, } Street Darkeys.....
..... { P. F. Duffy, Eug. McFachern
Sol Strap, (Policeman).....J. B. Pratt

The Club give both the drama and afterpiece at Miscouche on the evening of the 25th inst. The proceeds will be in aid of the new hall there.

Markets.

CH'TOWN PRICES, APRIL 18.

Beef (quarter) per lb.....	$0.05 to $0.07
Beef (small) per lb.....	0.07 to 0.12
Mutton, per lb.....	0.07 to 0.12
Ham, per lb.....	0.15 to 0.16
Fowls, per pair.....	0.50 to 0.60
Butter, (fresh).....	0.18 to 0.20
Butter (tub).....	0.17 to 0.19
Celery, per bunch.....	0.05 to 0.00
Chickens.....	0.40 to 0.50
Eggs, per doz.....	0.13 to 0.14
Ducks, per pair.....	0.55 to 0.00
Mutton, carcass.....	0.05 to 0.06
Lard.....	0.14 to 0.00
Oats.....	0.34 to 0.00
Oats.....	0.07 to 0.7½
Pork, carcass.....	2.00 to 0.00
Flour, per cwt.....	2.30 to 2.50
Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt	2.50 to 2.75
Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt	0.2½ to 0.3½
Hides.....	0.08 to 0.00
Calf skins (trimmed).....	0.05 to 0.06
Sheep pelts.....	1.50 to 2.00
Straw (per load).....	0.25 to 0.27
Potatoes.....	0.11 to 0.00
Turnips.....	0.25 to 0.30
Lamb skins.....	0.03 to 0.06
Cabbage, per head.....	0.55 to 0.60
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	

Our Stock of Ready-made clothing and hats is now complete, and we can say that there has never been a finer or larger assortment shown in this city. We invite inspection, and you will see for yourself that for quality, quantity and make our display has never been surpassed.
McKAY WOOLEN CO.

Don't Spend Money for Water.

A Solid Extract of Beef is more Economical than a liquid for the reason that it is concentrated, and housekeepers will find it much cheaper to

BUY
Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef.

a solid, concentrated extract, free from fat and gelatine or any foreign substance and dissolve it themselves.

The genuine has this signature on the jar in blue.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,
Epps's Cocoa
BREAKFAST,

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy 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 whenever 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., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, England.

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SOLID
PLAIN GOLD
WEDDING RINGS.

E. W. TAYLOR,
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SEEDS
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Our Descriptive and Priced Catalogue of GENUINE GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS is now ready and will be mailed free to all applicants and to customers of last year without solicitation.

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WHEN
Woodill's
German
Baking
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Blank books, bill heads and receipt Forms in the best style, printed at the Herald Office

WONDER IN WELLAND!

A Representative Farmer Speaks.

MR. C. C. HAUN.

The following remarkable facts are fully certified to as being undeniably correct in every particular. Mr. Haun is well known in the vicinity, having resided here over fifty years, and is highly respected as a man of the strictest honor, whose word is as good as his bond.

As will be seen from his letter, four physicians had attended him, and it was only after he had given up hope of cure that he decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters on the recommendation of a neighbor who had been cured of a similar disease by its use. Mr. Haun writes as follows:

DEAR SIRS,—I think I have been one of the worst sufferers you have yet heard of, having been six years in the hands of four of our best doctors without obtaining permanent relief, but continually growing worse, until almost beyond hope of recovery, I tried your Bitters and got relief in a few days. Every organ of my body was deranged, the liver enlarged, hardened and torpid, the heart and digestive organs seriously deranged, a large abscess in my back, followed by paralysis of the right leg, in fact the lower half of my body was entirely useless. After using Burdock Blood Bitters for a few days the abscess burst, discharging fully five quarts of pus in two hours. I felt as if I had received a shock from a powerful battery. My recovery after this was steady and the cure permanent, seeing that for the four years since I have had as good health as ever I had. I still take an occasional bottle, not that I need it but because I wish to keep my system in perfect working order. I can think of no more remarkable case than what I have myself passed through, and no words can express my thankfulness for such perfect recovery.

C. C. HAUN,
Welland P.O.

In this connection the following letter from T. Cummes, Esq., a leading druggist of Welland, Ont., speaks for itself:

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—I have been personally acquainted with Mr. C. C. Haun for the last 30 years, and have always found him a very reliable man. You may place the utmost confidence in anything he says with regard to your medicine. He has on many occasions within the last four years told me that it was marvellous the way the Burdock Blood Bitters had cured him, and that he now felt as able to do a day's work as he ever felt in his life. Although quite well he still takes some B. B. B. occasionally, as he says, to keep him in perfect health.

Yours truly,
THOMAS CUMMES,
Welland, Ont.

The steadily increasing sale of B. B. B., the length of time it has been before the people, and the fact that it cures to stay cures, stand as sterling proofs of the merits of medicine, the people's favorite a blood purifier, tonic and regulator.

J. B. MACDONALD & CO.,

Has opened an entire new Stock of Men's and Boys Clothing. You should see our men's pants for $1. Men's and Boys hard and soft felt Hats and caps, White and Colored Shirts very cheap, Flannellette and all the latest makes in colored shirts 30 dozen new Spring Ties, 20 doz. colored Silk Handkerchiefs, new Prints, grey and white cotton, Cottonades, &c., special value. Another lot of Goods in a few days.

Rooms over the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store.

The Dominion Boot & Shoe Store always leads with the choicest Stock of Men's, Women's & Childrens Boots, Shoes & Slippers. We are daily opening new goods and can sell you the very best goods for the least money of any house in the trade. Always buy of us and you will save money.

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ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Office, Great George St.
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown,
N 9, 1892—1y

SPECTACLES are being worn by numbers of people with lenses entirely too strong; others ought to have a stronger glass than they do use. If the child who holds a book close in order to see best, or the older person who finds it difficult to see the finest print at night, will call on us we will soon tell them whether a glass will benefit them or not.

In some cases we find it best to give a pair on trial to be changed after using a short time for a stronger lens if needed, and then gradually get the eye accustomed to the help that it needs

E. W. TAYLOR,
Cameron Block.

Extraordinary Announcement

Facts Worthy of Consideration.

I AM disposing of the balance of my fall supply of overcoatings, trouserings tweeds and worsteds at remarkably low figures. I do not advertise prices; but an examination of the goods must convince anyone that no better bargains can be obtained in this city. The public are cordially invited to an inspection of the stock so as to satisfy themselves of the correctness of these statements.

A. J. MURPHY,
Dec 7, 1892—tf. Merchant Tailor

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.

Free Trip to Chicago.

Separate W-O-R-L-D-S F-A-I-R and use the letters to spell as many words as you can by using the letters as many times as you wish, either backwards or forwards or "Jack" but not use the same letter in making any one word more times than it appears in "World's Fair."

It is said SEVENTY-FIVE small English words can be spelled correctly from the ten letters contained in "World's Fair." Example: Wed, welf, sear, idon, etc. If you are good at word-making you can secure a FREE trip to the World's Fair and return, as the Scott Seed Company will pay all expenses, including R.R. fare, hotel bills, admissions to the Columbian Exposition, and $50.00 in cash for incidental expenses, to the first person able to make SEVENTY words from the letters contained in "World's Fair," as above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return with $25.00 for incidental expenses, to the first person sending SIXTY words as above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return (without cash for incidental expenses) to the first person sending FIFTY-FIVE words.

To the first person sending FIFTY words will be given fifty dollars in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair; to the first sending FORTY words will be given twenty-five dollars in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair; to each of the first FIVE persons sending THIRTY-FIVE words will be given ten dollars in cash, and to each of the first ten sending THIRTY words will be given five dollars in cash.

Only one prize will be awarded to the same person. Write your names on list of words (numbered) and enclose the same postpaid with ten three cent stamps for a large package of our Choice English Cottage Garden Flower Seeds.

This combination includes the latest and most popular English flowers of gardens varieties (same as will be contained in the elaborate exhibit of English flowers at the World's Fair.

The "World's Fair" contest will be carefully and conscientiously conducted solely for the purpose of introducing our business to new parties. The BIGGEST value in Flower seeds ever offered, and if you are able to make a good list of words and answer promptly you will have a first-class opportunity to secure a free trip FROM YOUR HOME TO CHICAGO AND RETURN.

We are sending a large amount of money to START our trade this season and want your TRIAL order. You will be more than gratified with the result. Send to-day and address

THE SCOTT SEED CO'Y.,
Toronto, Canada.
April 5, 1893.—tf.

New Carpets,
New Clothing,
New Hats.

We are to the front with a large stock of Carpets, ready-made Clothing, and we will sell them cheap; we received 5 bales New Carpets by last trip of S. S. Stanley, also six cases ready-made clothing. Suits from the cheapest makes to the highest grades.

JAMES PATON & CO.,
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BUSY AS NAILERS.

PROWSE BROS. are rushing out the Clothing, Hats and Caps at a tremendous rate, and its no wonder. The energy those men put in their business and the prices at which they sell goods is a surprise to everybody. If the reader is not one of their customers he or she should go straight to the Wonderful Cheap Men's Store where they get Right Treatment, Right Prices, Right Good Goods, and Honest Values.

It gives the Boys great pleasure to see their country friends from all parts of P. E. Island.

Come one and all and we know you will be more than pleased with the bargains.

PROWSE BROS
The Wonderful Cheap Men.
P. S. The elevator is working like a charm.

THE BEST TESTIMONY.

GREAT interest is being manifested by farmers throughout the Island over the success of our Northwest Fife Wheat. No new introduction has attracted so much attention since we first imported White Russian Wheat from Ontario, ten years ago. A variety that will yield as well or better than White Russian and mature fully as early, beside possessing immensely superior milling qualities ought to attract attention. This is the record our Northwest Red Fife made for itself last year. THE TEST OF GROWTH IS THE BEST TEST, AND THE TESTIMONY OF THE FARMERS WHO GREW IT IS THE BEST TESTIMONY.

Here are a few of the yields reported:

Wm. Heard Esq., Ch'town, raised	70 bush.	on	2	acres.
Hon. D. Ferguson, Marshfield, "	240 "	"	8	"
F. Bain, Esq., North River, "	200 "	"	7	"
Chas. Palmer, Esq., Ch'town, "	60 "	"	2	"
John Richards, Esq. Bideford, "	28 "	"	1	"
S. F. Drake, Esq., Pownal, "	32 "	"	1	"

and many others report yields equally as good. All who raised Northwest Fife last year can now sell to their neighbors at 20 to 25 cents per bushel over price of other kinds of wheat. The leading farmers and largest growers of Wheat for Seed, are already securing supplies for their spring's seeding from our new importation, and the demand promises to far exceed the supply.

REMEMBER—All our Northwest Fife Wheat is selected by experts employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, who know where the best wheat is to be had, and have sent us the very best procurable. Each carload is inspected by the Government Inspector at Winnipeg and we hold the certificates. Each bag is marked in Red letters "No. 1 Hard Red Fife Wheat from the Canadian Northwest."

For sale at our seed store and by leading Merchants in every important business centre in P. E. Island. Price 3.50 per bag.

GEO. CARTER & CO.,
Grocers & Seedsmen, 136 Queen Street.
Charlottetown, March 3, 1893

HOUSE CLEANING.

KALSOMINES, all colors,
READY MIXED PAINTS, all colors,
Whitings, Red & Yellow Ochre,
TINTINGS, Pink, Yellow, Green and blue,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Japans, Stains, Turpentine.
A full line of BRUSHES.

Fennell & Chandler.

The Growler

Nothin's good enough for him;
Weather's bright, he wants it dim;
Winter comes with frosty rime;
Swears he'll freeze 'fore summertime;
Summer comes, its heat is felt;
Swears that he is goin' to melt;
Can't half please him, if you try,
So, don't mind him—pass him by!

Goes for one man with his vote—
(Wrapped in a five-dollar note)—
Bets on him—looks awful wise;
'Pother feller gets the prize;
But that doesn't put him out—
Got something to growl about!
Swears 'twas fraud, with knowin' eye—
Jes' don't mind him—pass him by

All he wants in this creation—
After vittles an' salvation—
Is good lungs to help him howl
An' a livin' chance to growl!
If he's fat, or if he's slim,
'Jrowlin's meat an' bread to him;
Rag larbusiness! makes it like sigh
But don't mind him—pass him by!

—Atlanta Constitution.

MOY O'BRIEN.

A TALE OF IRISH LIFE

By Miss Serfington ("Melusine.")

CHAPTER LII.—(Continued.)

'And what did the servants think of it?'

'Oh, it amused them; besides, they would have put up with anything to please Sir Ralph, they are all so fond of him. People about here often ask us if there are many Englishmen like him, and we say, 'Oh yes, thousands.'

'I think, with Lady Anne's prejudices, and such genuine fear as she felt, it was very good of her to come at all,' said Mr. Davoren.

'Yes,' said Moy, 'I shall always feel grateful to her for it.'

'It was nothing but curiosity brought her,' said Lady Catherine. 'But I dare say she went back feeling sorry or some of the remarks she used to make about us.'

'You do not seem properly impressed, Catherine, with the news of Mr McDonnell's intended party,' said Moy, archly.

'I may not be impressed, but I am delighted,' said her ladyship, smiling; 'for it will be a nice, sensible country party to take our friend to. She can't object to an afternoon drive and a cup of tea under the trees, for who can call that gayety?'

'Who is the friend that fears gayety so much?' inquired Mr. Gilmartin.

Moy had not been able to tell him whom the Arthurs were expecting; so she now looked rather anxiously at her husband as Lady Catherine replied, 'Miss Wentworth. She wants a rest, and to get away for awhile from her gay London friends.'

'Has she suffered in health from her work among the poor,' asked *Mr.* Gilmartin, gravely.

'Oh, no,' replied Lady Catherine; 'I don't think she would even confess to being tired, were it not for her too kind friends in the gay world. She longs, too, for a breath of country air, and an opportunity of using her beloved sketch-book.'

'That reminds me of Carinna McDonnell,' said *Moy*. 'You know she has a wonderful talent for drawing. She goes on sketching expeditions with her father, and then she has many artist friends from all parts of the world staying with him; so of course the dear child gets many a lesson.'

'The only kind of lesson she ever does get, I expect,' said Mr. Gilmartin. 'She knows her letters, and she can ride and drive famously, but that is all.'

'Has she no governess?' asked Lady Catherine, in amazement.

'Oh no,' replied Moy. 'Mr. McDonnell would not hear of one. I told him the other day it was fortunate he was not living in England, or he would be 'had up' by the school-board.'

'It's doubtful if England is such a free country after all,' said Lady Catherine, laughing. 'What with the school board, and the persecution of the 'Peculiar People,' and compulsory vaccination, some people have a lively time of it.'

In the dining room they all sat down to partake of some strawberries and cream, which, on the table already adorned with the lovely roses Moy had gathered in the morning, looked tempting enough.

'I should like to know what you two gentlemen were talking about so earnestly this afternoon, when you left us alone to our own devices,' said Lady Catherine, very archly.

'I suppose *Moy* thought we were deciding in the best site for a monument to Brian,' said Mr. Gilmartin, smiling at his wife. 'She will never be quite happy until there is something put up to the memory of that hero of Clontarf.'

'She is quite right,' said Mr. Davoren; 'Clontarf was an event of European importance, and has been well named 'the *Marathon* of Ireland.'

'But to answer you truly, Lady Catherine,' said Mr. Gilmartin, 'we were discussing politics, and especially the Home Rule question.'

'And how much nearer to becoming a reality it may be than any of us think now?' said Mr. Davoren, gravely.

'I wonder,' said Lady Catherine, 'how it would do if we were to propose to the English Government to let us try Home Rule for, say, five years, just to see if all the evils they prophesy would come to pass?'

Moy's eyes flashed.

'To try it for five years!' she said, in a low voice. 'What does Moore say about the Union? Truer words he never wrote:

"Could the chain for an instant be riven
Which tyranny flung us then?
Oh! 'tis not in man nor in heaven
To let tyranny bind it again."

And then Lady Catherine's carriage, which had been ordered, was announced, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilmartin stood at the door to see their guests drive away.

'I am rather shocked to see you, Lady Catherine, sitting behind a horse enduring all the pangs of a bearing rein,' said Mr Gilmartin, half in fun, half in earnest, as he patted the aching neck of the beautiful creature nearest to him, which, like its companion, was champing the bit and tossing the foam in flakes from its poor tortured mouth.

Lady Catherine colored slightly as she said: 'I am so glad you noticed it. I am sorry to say I did not remark that the horses had the bearing-rein to-day. We have discontinued its use ever since you lent papa Mr. Flower's book on the subject.' She turned to the old coachman for an explanation.

'I thought, my lady, as we were coming a long way'—he began, and then paused. He was an old man, and did not like to give up anything he had been accustomed to all his life, but he knew he had no excuse. Lady Catherine was rather annoyed with him, but she said, good-naturedly: 'You shall read the book yourself, Davis, and then you will see that we are quite right to give up the bearing-rein.'

When their guests were gone Mr. Gilmartin and Moy sat down in two of the wicker chairs, and the former drew from his pocket the 'Odyssey.' 'Moy,' he began, 'I was very much struck with a passage I found in the original to-day, so I got Pope's translation to read you a few lines.' He began at the words, 'Let Hermes to th' Atlantic Isle (or Ogygia) repair.' He read to Moy for some little time, then he closed the book and told her how the fabled Atlantic is mentioned by Plato in the Timæus, where the legend is said to have been told by Solon to the Egyptian priests.

'They call it a fable,' added Mr. Gilmartin, 'but some one has truly said that history has been lowered into fable.'

They sat quiet. It was too dark to read now. The birds, even, were still—only a cricket somewhere in the grass was chirruping its last 'good-night.'

CHAPTER LIII.

"Yet it was not that Nature had shed o'er the scene
Her purest of crystal and brightest of green;
'Twas not the soft magic of streamlet or hill;
Oh! no; it was something more exquisite still."

"'Twas that friends, the belov'd of my bosom, were near,
Who made every dear scene of enchantment more dear,
And who felt how the best charms of Nature improve
When we see them reflected from looks that we love."

—Moore.

The day of the afternoon party at Glenrowe had come. It had been talked of for weeks. All that money could do was to be done, people said. Mr. McDonnell had a dim idea that much was expected of him, and his one wish was that no one should be disappointed.

The house so lately entirely refurnished under the supervision of a man possessed of such a fine artistic sense as the present owner of Glenrowe, wanted a little doing to it. The exquisitely carved furniture in the wide hall, softened and beautified by the light from the stained glass windows, only wanted a few 'fair women and brave men' moving about to make up a scene that would carry one back, in thought, at least, to the days of the troubadour and the knight, who, bidding their lady-loves farewell in such a hall as this, would have sallied forth to brave danger and death itself for love or fame.

But if there was no room for improvement in the house, much might be done in the grounds. There were tents to be erected in case of rain, and on purpose for the celebrated band that was to arrive from Dublin on the morning of the party, to remain till the next day. There were Chinese lanterns to be arranged down the avenues—indeed, wherever it was possible to hang one. There were the preparations for the fireworks, which, ere the party broke up, were to be exhibited from the little island in the middle of the lake—such fireworks as 'never in the memory of man' had been seen within a hundred miles (or more) of Ballyvorna.

There were vast preparations in the servants' hall for the coachmen and footmen, who would of course remain at Glenrowe as long as their masters and mistresses, so that the preparations for the *fete* had altogether occupied some time and much thought.

But now all was ready—the very hour had arrived. Nature even seemed to smile on the eventful day, for the sky was cloudless and the air as soft as a lover's whisper.

Mr McDonnell, with a shade of sadness in his face, was holding Carinna by the hand as he stood in his luxurious library before a veiled picture. It was the little sketch of Moneydonart, which he had so treasured all his life. He raised the curtain with one hand and looked long and fixedly at the picture.

'Papa,' said Carinna, a little awe-struck, 'why do you look like that to-day?'

'Well, my darling, I was thinking, very naturally, of all the past, and of the feelings with which my dear father and mother left this beautiful country, where you and I are to-day in such comfort and luxury.

'Yes, papa, dear, and it was Mrs. Gilmartin brought us back here, was it not?'

'Yes, Carinna; never forget that, for, under Providence, it was her doing.'

'And nurse says she has done a great many good things, papa.'

'It is quite true, dear child. My fondest wish for you is that you may grow up as sweet and good and useful a woman. *But* I hear carriages, dearest; we must go and receive our guests.'

Before very long nearly every one had arrived except the party from Lord Arthur's.

The guests, first of all, walked through the house, which was entirely thrown open for inspection; and Carinna—little white robed angel—flitted hither and thither, delighting every one by her frank and graceful manner. After one of these rapid tours she had returned to her father's side as he moved about among his guests. The company were sitting on the terrace or under the trees, listening to the exquisite music of the band, when Mr. McDonnell saw the Arthurs' carriage driving up to the house, and went forward (followed by Carinna) to receive the party, which consisted of Lady Arthur, her daughter and Miss Wentworth. Lord Arthur and his son were riding, and arrived a few minutes after the others.

Miss Wentworth was rather startled to find herself in such a gay scene after the simple picture Lady Catherine had drawn of a cup of tea under the spreading trees. Her dress was in striking contrast to the attire of those about her, but her rich mourning robes suited her tall figure to perfection, and she had never looked more nobler than now, as she paused a moment beside the chair her host had courteously brought her Lady Arthur and her daughter had moved away to meet some friends, and Miss Wentworth hesitated whether she would follow them or sit down where she was. She had just decided upon the latter course and taken her seat, when, looking up, she met Carinna's bright eyes regarding her with a very earnest expression. She smiled and held out her hand, and in a moment the child was beside her, and resting against her knee as she said:

'Are you sorry about some one?'

Miss Wentworth looked a little startled for a moment, and then she said:

'*Way* do you ask, dear?'

'Because when my mamma died we were very sorry, and I was dressed in black just like you.'

'Then, dear child, we ought to be friends, for I am very sorry about my dear mother's death. I have not been going out lately. I feel hardly equal to this gay scene.'

'Come with me into the house,' said Carinna, in her most coaxing voice. 'It will be so nice and quiet there.'

'But, my dear child, your papa will not like you to leave the rest.'

'Oh, yes, he will,' said Carinna; 'I've taken nearly every blessed one of them in to show them the house' (some of Mr. Cormac's expressions were occasionally used by his little niece), 'and I shall like best of all to take you.'

There was no resisting the beseeching blue eyes and the little dimpled hand held out. Miss Wentworth took it and they went into the house together. Carinna hurried through the beautiful hall, where the guests would gladly have paused for a moment (for the sight was a treat to her artistic sense), and it was not till they had gained the library that the child let go the hand she held.

'Now,' said Carinna, mysteriously 'I'll show you something' and she advanced on tiptoe to the veiled picture, and then suddenly drew back the curtain, as she said:

'That is Moneydonart, where papa was born and where his brooch was found.'

'Ah, I have heard of that,' said Miss Wentworth with real interest. During the drive that very afternoon Lady Catherine had given her a sketch of her host's antecdents.

'And now,' said Carinna, 'I'll show you papa's own picture of Moneydonart.'

She struggled manfully with a huge portfolio, and throwing it open, turned over a great number of Mr. McDonnell's really beautiful sketches, taken in different parts of the world; but his whole heart was in his work as he painted the picture of his parents' home, and Miss Wentworth was surprised and delighted with the result.

'But, my dear child, let me look at some of these other sketches,' she said, for Carinna would have closed the portfolio as quickly as she had opened it, and, real artist as she was, Miss Wentworth' fascinated with the drawings, gradually settled down to a seat on the floor, with Carinna handing her one sketch after another while she chatted away as if the two had been old friends all their lives. It was thus Mr. McDonnell found them; and the child and the woman, with Italian skies and marble ruins on the floor between them, made a pretty picture enough.

Miss Wentworth had never in her whole life been found in so unconventional a situation. Her color rose slightly as she stood up and said, 'I ought to apologize for running away with your little girl, but she was so kind as to bring me here, and I have, indeed, had a great treat.'

'I am much flattered to find you interested in my sketches,' said Mr. McDonnell. 'They have been an intense pleasure to myself, but that is not a very sure test of their real worth,' and he smiled as their eyes met.

'I dabble a little in art myself,' said Miss Wentworth, 'so I venture to express an opinion now and then, and I think your sketches would be an immense treat to any of our best artists. I see you have already taken some views in this neighborhood,' she continued.

'Yes,' said Mr. McDonnell, 'they are always tempting me out with my book. But there is one of our loveliest to be seen from the drawing-room windows,' and he led the way to the next room.

It was indeed a perfect scene, and particularly delighted Miss Wentworth, for it reminded her of a view from one of the windows of her old English country home. And as the three (for Carinna had linked her little arm in Miss Wentworth's) stood looking through the plate-glass window, they saw Mr. Gilmartin and Lord Arthur pacing up and down on the lawn below, and, a little farther off, *Moy*, walking beside old Mr. O'Brien and Father Fitzgerald.

'Do you know the Gilmartins?' asked the host, suddenly.

'Yes. Mr. Gilmartin is an old friend of ours,' replied Miss Wentworth, perfectly unembarrassed.

'Indeed! Then, perhaps, you already know that he is about bringing out a work on the Ireland of ancient times?'

Miss Wentworth had heard of this, and the two had a little chat over the views of their mutual friend.

'But,' said Mr. McDonnell, 'I find in a book I have been reading lately such opposite opinions, and by such a clever person too, that I really hardly know what to think.'

'Theories afterward proved true are often opposed by clever men,' said Miss Wentworth calmly. 'Look at Lord Brougham's absurd attack upon Dr. Young's undulatory theory of light; and Sir William Hamilton, of Dublin, by a sort of inspiration, made the discovery of conical refraction, and proved the facts which Young had already seen clearly with his 'mind's eyes;' so, if Mr. Gilmartin's theory be true, we may expect to find (as more researches are made) traces of the migrations of the ancestors of the Irish, as they came wave by wave through Persia and Egypt and the northwest of Africa. We may not live to see it, but I am convinced that Mr. Gilmartin's theory will be proved, and that we shall find that Ireland, in those old days, had a very good share of the wisdom of the East.'

'Perhaps, as more and more of that wonderful library of Assur-banipal's at Nineveh is translated,' said Mr. McDonnell, 'or as the collection of MSS. now being made in Egypt, startling facts will turn up'

'Such Egyptologists as Mr. Sayce are every day throwing more light on that wonderful past,' said Miss Wentworth, 'and showing us that we must go farther back than a few years ago we would have dared to venture for authentic history.'

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

What a Chinaman Can Do.

(St. John Sun.)

By last evening's Quebec express train a Chinaman called Len-a Hue was forwarded in bond en route to Hong Kong. He is 30 years of age and a native of Hong Kong, which he left eight years ago for Demerara. He has been in Demerara for eight years, and has been engaged during that time in keeping shop, has been on a sugar estate and in the mines, and has sent home to Hong Kong (where he has a wife and two children, whom he has not seen since he left), during the eight years $16 000. His bond ticket is a curiosity. He is described very minutely—65 inches high, 30 years of age, two scars on his face and one on his hand, etc He is a strong, well built fellow, and evidently has not been addicted to 'drinkee-drinkee.' There are now 250 Chinamen in Vancouver direct from China, waiting to come east to join the West India teamer either here or at Halifax, bound for the West Indies.

He'd Been There.

At Greenville they pointed out an old negro who had left a can of baking powder out on a stump outside his cabin for a week to see if it would explode After a bit I got into conversation with him and I asked him if the story was true.

"I reckon 'tis," he solemnly replied but how yo' gwine to know 'bout all dese new fangled pursuashuns onless yo' speriment a leetle?'

'That's so.'

'Why, sah, 'bout a y'ar ago a 'lectrick wire fell down ober by de co'thouse. What did I know 'bout 'lectricity? I didn't know whether dat wire was cha'ged wid wind or buttermilk. Nobody had cun toled me anything 'bout it. I had to find out fur myself.'

'And did you?'

'Yes, sah, I picked dat wire up an was flung seben thousand feet high an didn't git outer my house fur eight months after. Dat was sperience, sah. Dat's de only way to l'arn. Does yo' reckon I'd tech another 'lectrick wire? Not much! Why, dat sperience has made all de clotheslines safe fur fo'ty miles around dis town, an yo' could't dun hire a nigger to crawl frew a barbed wire fence if he knowed it was a suah road to glory?'

M Quad

The Canadian Magazine for April.

The April number of "The Canadian Magazine," the new national review and magazine, well maintains the high character of the first number, and the illustrations are deserving of praise. The political contributions are well written and interesting. In "British Trade and Imperial Reciprocity" Mr. Alex. McNeill, *M. P.*, arrays facts and figures which will be new to most readers, and outlines a trade policy which is destined, apparently, to receive much attention in the early future. Attorney-General Longley in "Nova Scotia Coal Mines" writes entertainingly a vigorous defence of the much talked of legislation of his government in regard to coal mines. "The National State," by Charles A. Stuart, is a scholarly, thoughtful, philosophic discussion of the broad movements of the age in regard to national organization. Stuart Livingston furnishes a charming dissertation of the life and literary ideals of the great Norwegian writer, Bjornstjerne Bjornson. "Balfour" is discussed appreciatively by J. Castell Hopkins. A timely article beautifully illustrated, is "Ontario's New Parliament Buildings," by Frank Yeigh. Another illustrated article is "A Famous Canadian Shrine," by J. J Bell. Henry Lye contributes a true and amusing story of Canadian experience under "Tales of Wayside Inns." Two thrilling stories, well told, also appear. In poetry, besides minor poems, is a long poem, "East and West," by Prof. Chapman, which is of rare merit; in fact, many will be inclined to place it amongst the finest narrative poems ever produced in America. "The Canadian Magazine" deserves success, and no well-informed Canadian can afford to be without it. It is published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Manning Arcade, Toronto. Subscription, $2.50 per annum; single copies, 25c.

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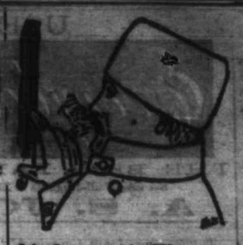

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