BIG AGRICULTURAL MEETING

In the Opera House Yesterday Afternoon.

Instructive Addresses by Hon. Mr. Fisher and Prof. Saunders.

THE meeting in the Opera House yesterday afternoon was very well attended, and the interesting and instructive addresses delivered by Hon Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and Professor Saunders, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, were listened to with the closest attention. Hon. David Laird presided, and after explaining the object for which the meeting was called, introduced the Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said he felt for some time past that his position as Minister of Agriculture involved a very serious responsibility on his part. People now expect a great deal more from a person occupying his position than was formerly the case. It is therefore very necessary and proper that a Minister of Agriculture should know something about the business of the farmers with whom he is called upon to deal, and there is no doubt that it was because he is a farmer that he is now Minister of Agriculture. When Hon. Mr. Laurier was choosing the members of his cabinet he tried to get men suited to the several positions they would be required to occupy. He therefore tried to get a farmer to fill the position of Minister of Agriculture, and he, Mr. Fisher, was proud that he, had been selected to occupy his present position. Canada is an Agricultural country, and, especially in this province, the interests of the farmers are predominant. He felt that in addressing them he was doing work for the business men the traders and the professional men as well as for the agriculturist. It has long been the habit of many to believe that farming was a lower employment than commerce and the various professions; but to-day, he ventured to say, that there is no industry in this country that requires half as much brain work and intellectual activity as that of the successful farmer. This may startle some people in a city audience, but looking at the way we now have to use our best brains he felt satisfied in saying that if there is a young man in the community who shows a little capacity or is a little smarter than his competitor at school he can safely turn his attention to the farm for the use of his best brain power. Formerly we had to battle with the forest. We had to be, more or less, lumber men and hard laborers in general, but to-day, with our fields cultivated and with the extensive manufacturing industries which the dairy requires on the farm, we can use our brain instead of doing the heavy work of the farm just alluded to. Under these circumstances agriculture is a pursuit that our young men can all enter into. They can stay at home and make a successful livelihood in our own community and build up our industries instead of going to a foreign country. This is one of the reasons why the attention of the people of this country is so largely turned to the improvement of our farming industry, and he was glad to know that they had in this Island so largely taken up dairy farming. First, because it is that branch of farming which gives the greatest opportunity for successful work. By engaging in it our people to a large extent avoid the drudgery of the farm, and if you feed the animals well and take their milk and convert it into butter and cheese you are engaging in a process of manufacture which will well repay you for your enterprise and skill, just as in the olden time. Those engaged in other manufacturing operations were paid more highly for their labor than those engaged in ordinary pursuits. Besides this, the farm is more highly improved and cultivated by the use of the additional manure from stock. The butter and the cheese contain in a less bulk more value than any other kind of farm produce. In the olden time the farmer sent away with every ton of turnips and bushel of oats a large proportion of the nutrition of the soil of his farm which was lost forever. But the man who enters into the dairying industry is keeping at home a large proportion of the richest portion of the soil which he cultivates, and his farm, instead of becoming poorer becomes richer, and he himself becomes a better man, a better farmer and a better citizen. Dairying is, in fact, the highest development of agriculture, and this is another reason why he was glad to see that it is taking up so large a proportion of the attention of the people of this Province. You know that the farmer has very few opportunities of meeting his fellow citizens and discussing with them the different opinions in connection with his business for the purpose of improving his methods. But he wished to impress the audience with the fact that the interests of the farmers are mutual and that they cannot neglect their work in any one department without in some measure injuring the whole community. By mutual consultation and frequent discussion they gain an immense advantage. Wherever there is co-operation and a frequent interchange of ideas, the farming industry will be benefited. Having had an opportunity of seeing something of this province, he found that the soil was very good and that the people have grand opportunities for successful agriculture. But in general the soil is rather sandy and light and if they play tricks with it and deal with it carelessly it is apt to get poor and run out. The result in such a case would be that in a few years the farmer would find himself minus his profits. The better way would be for the farmers of this province to keep on hand good stock, and instead of selling their potatoes and turnips they could then feed them to their animals, obtain an abundant supply of manure and keep up the fertility of their farm. Few farms can stand the strain of heavy cropping, and he felt sure that if our farmers should follow such a system they would soon have poorer crops and smaller profits. He was therefore glad that they are adopting a system of dairy farming which would give them larger profits than the old methods and aid them largely in keeping up the richness of the soil. He was a dairy farmer himself. Many years ago he found that the Eastern Townships obtained higher prices for their butter than those which ruled anywhere else in Canada. A few years later he took up butter manufacturing but found that the products of Western Ontario were beating those of his section in the market. His neighborhood had greater advantages than anywhere else in this country for making a fine quality of butter, but they found that co-operation was necessary and that they would have to adopt the newest and best methods if they expected to hold their own in the market. He was glad to say that in that section of the country they had now the finest lot of butter factories in Canada. During the summer season it is profitable to make the milk into cheese, but later in the season it is better to make it into butter. He was glad that the people of this Province are now, during autumn and winter, running a large number of butter factories. It is proper that cheese and butter making should go hand in hand. The cows which in the summer season produce milk which is made into cheese will later in the season produce milk which can profitably be made into butter. Farms cannot be made to pay if the winter is allowed to become a dead season during which neither cheese nor butter is made. In winter we can produce milk for butter at a good profit. It is important in dairy farming that you have a fair return of milk all the year round, that some of your cows will produce milk while others are resting, for you cannot keep all of your cows milking at the same time. Cows are but machines of a delicate nature, and if you don't give them an abundance of food you cannot expect them to produce much milk. They must be kept warm and have enough food to keep them in good condition and good health. It is only by a superabundance of food and thorough provision for their comfort that they will give you sufficient milk to pay you for your trouble. He would urge them strongly to improve their stock. They had a reputation for good horses and beef cattle but the demand for these animals is now much less than formerly. A good beef Shorthorn cow is not a good dairy cow. You want a good breed for dairying purposes but don't try to make milk out of a beef breed. He was glad to know that some of the people have imported thoroughbred stock, such as Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jerseys. But nothing can be more profitable than a good dairying bull for the purpose of improving stock. If you put good food into a good animal you will have a profitable return. This is not so in the case of inferior animals. Perhaps there is nothing more closely allied to dairying than hog-raising. This industry is one of the most profitable of many connected with the farm. Perhaps you will say that at the prices for which pork is selling just now this statement is not correct. But even at present prices, the man who makes the best use of the material at hand, and particularly of the whey from the dairy, can make pork-raising a success. There is no way in which the farm can be so well supplied with fertilizing material as from the raising of hogs. He ventured to say that a little money judiciously spent in procuring a good breed of hogs and feeding them well on shorts, bran and pea meal, will give a larger quantity of good manure at a lower price than anything else they can possibly purchase. He believed that there is at present a good chance for improvement in prices. In Manitoba wheat has jumped from 40 to 60 cents per bushel. This means that in future the farmers of the Northwest will sell their wheat for exportation instead of feeding it to their hogs, and that our pork will consequently rise in price beyond what it has been for a year or two, as we shall not have their competition in pork raising. Under these circumstances he could not too much enjoin on the farmers here the great importance of supporting this industry. Before him he saw a large number of the commercial men of the Island in whose hands was the trade of the Province, and he believed that during the present year about 20,000 boxes of cheese would be exported. In addition to that a large quantity of butter of the highest quality will also be exported as the Island butter has proved to be of excellent quality. The demand for it is in proportion very large. These two products of the dairy are very important items in your exports. Yet they are recognized among those things which are called perishable food products, and which if not preserved in the condition in which they are first made deteriorate in quality to a very considerable extent, and when sent to the English market do not give us a good profit. For this reason our cousins in Australia have given the matter their careful attention. We have not done so up to the present time and they have been getting the best of us. Australia is three or four times as far from England as we are and yet their trade in articles requiring cold storage is in a much more satisfactory condition than ours. They have made ample provision for cold storage which we have not. The benefits conferred by cold storage are that perishable food products stored in a chamber in the cars and on board vessels in which the temperature is kept down below a certain point and decay is absolutely arrested. Eggs five or six months old kept in this way are as good as those fresh laid. Butter kept for months in this way is as good as when first made. Cheese can be landed in England in as good condition as when just manufactured. Meats also have been taken out of cold storage in a condition absolutely fresh and good. By providing for this the Australians have cut us out as we have been less active than we ought to have been. But he was glad to say that the Government of which he was a member are now taking steps towards providing cold storage for the people of this country. He was making arrangements in his own department to accomplish this. But the Government want the people of this country to help themselves in this matter. They cannot expect the Government to do everything and they find that the business men as well as the farmers like to have a hand in this business themselves. Under these circumstances he said that while the Government is prepared to do something to supply cold storage it behooves the business men and the farmer to aid them in every way possible and to make the provision for cold storage in every way absolutely successful. If you take things out of cold storage for a week in hot summer you might as well not have had them in it at all. It is therefore necessary to have a continuous system of cold storage from the time it leaves the hand of the farmer until it reaches the consumer. It is intended to have refrigerator cars on the railways so that perishable articles can be carried to the great centres of trade where cold storage warehouses are provided such as in Montreal, Halifax, Charlottetown and other places. The cars can be loaded from the warehouses and the ships containing provisions for cold storage from the cars. They propose to arrange with steamship companies that they shall put cold storage in their vessels to provide for the trade between Canada and Great Britain. This will require a considerable expenditure but he trusted that with the co-operation of the people in erecting a cold storage warehouse here the owners of vessels can bring their ships here and load directly from that warehouse. This is the only way to make it a success. The Dominion of Canada is now running creameries both here and in the Northwest, and some months ago Prof. Robertson shipped to England some butter through the cold storage system and some in the ordinary way. On the former article he realized two cents per pound more than on the latter. You know the great amount of butter shipped from Canada every year, and that if a profit of even ½ or 1 cent per pound could be realized by cold storage it would be of immense value to the people of this country. We know that thousands of pounds of butter have been sent to England in cold storage, and that the arrangement was so satisfactory that gentlemen in Montreal have established two cold storage establishments for butter and cheese in that city, and have placed their cheese in them, even in the winter season. The magnitude of the cheese trade is shown by the fact that the last steamer to England had a full cargo of that article, late as it is in the season. This fact shows that the cold storage system has repaid its promoters for their money which they expended upon it; and he wished to say that this Island will reap the benefit of any expenditure made in that direction. He had confidence enough in the people of this Province to believe that its merchants and farmers will be able to work out this idea and put the necessary machinery in motion to make it a success. He need not say that the Government of which he was a member will facilitate every means used to carry out this much desired result, and that they will make the scheme now being carried out as perfect as possible. They are simply paying for this out of your own money, and he believed that in an Anglo-Saxon community like this, where the people are noted for their energy, they are better able to manage their own affairs than any officials of the Government, no matter how anxious the latter may be to do the work for them. He did not think it necessary for him to prolong his remarks. At meetings held in other parts of this Province he gave some hints to the farmers as to their work on the farm, and pointed out the importance of their frequently meeting together and interchanging ideas with each other. There are many things in connection with farming to-day which are quite different from those of former days, and it is perhaps necessary that we should be shaken up a little in reference to them. It is for this reason and to ascertain how he might aid them in any possible way, as well as to meet his friend and colleague—Hon. Mr. Davies—that he was here to-day. He would now close his remarks and will feel thankful if his visit will be of any benefit to the people of this Province in enabling them to forward their dairying products to the great markets of the world. He believed that the market is on the upward trend, and he looked forward with a great deal of confidence to the future of our agricultural operations. His hope is that they will be successful in every respect, and that they may result in the keeping of the young people of this country at home instead of their going to build up a foreign land. Should this desirable result be attained, our country will be immensely benefited and our people will be placed in much better circumstances. He would now say good bye, with a fervent desire that he would come back to visit the Island Province at no distant day.

Hon. Mr. Laird, in introducing Professor Saunders, who was the next speaker, referred to the importance of cold storage and the benefit its introduction would be to the farmer and the shipper. He spoke also of the important character of the utterances of the Minister of Agriculture, and intimated that if we wish to keep up with the times the suggestions he made should be acted upon. Referring to agriculture he pointed out that it was now a science as well as an art, and spoke of the value to the agriculturists of the experimental farms established by the late Federal Government. The establishment of these farms was certainly a move in the right direction, as they had been of great benefit to the agriculturists of the Dominion. Now that we have these farms and have to pay for them we should get all the benefit possible out of them. All that is required is to ask for information and it will be given. If we are going to compete with other countries we should take advantage of every source of information available. At the Experimental Farm experiments of various kinds were conducted, and the results published in the official reports. The results of these experiments were of much importance to agriculturists generally, and farmers should become acquainted with their character in order to be better able to compete with the farmers of other countries. There was with us today Professor Saunders, the chief of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, who would next address the meeting, and whom he had much pleasure in introducing.

Professor Saunders, on coming forward, pointed out that Canada was the first country on the continent to establish experimental farms, and showed that their institution in Canada led to the passage of the Hatch Bill which provided for the establishment of similar institutions in the United States. The Experimental Farms, he next pointed out, had been of much benefit to the people of Canada, and the money expended in connection with them was money well spent. If the farmers alone had to pay the cost of the Experimental Farm it would not amount to more than ten cents a head, and when the value of the information they afford to the farmer is considered surely no farmer should object to this. The progress that has been made in dairying would perhaps never have been made were it not for the establishment of these farms. Their establishment led to the engagement of Professor Robertson and his admirable work in Prince Edward Island. The geographical position of the Island Province is most favorable for dairying. All through Canada great strides have been made in dairying, and there is a great struggle for the British market. The most should be made of every advantage possessed. He was glad that the people of this province realized this, and are taking advantage of their opportunities. Trained men are necessary to get a uniform result in dairying. In Ontario schools have been established for training men for this work, and this insures uniformity and good quality in what they make. Quebec and Manitoba have each started dairying schools, and while Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces have not yet made a move in this direction there is training going on in the dairy stations and young men are being fitted for the work. The Minister of Agriculture referred to the importance of dairying and the retention of the best elements in the soil, pointing out the benefit of stock on the farm and the thus returning of the fertilizing elements of the soil. This was also a direct benefit from dairying. In the northwest there is what is known as a nuisance ground. It is located outside the cities, and is for the reception of manure, etc. There the soil is so rich that they can afford to do this; but here the manure must be preserved to the soil. If you desire to milk cows nine months you must provide succulent food. You have here great facilities for growing roots. While turnips are good they are apt to give the milk a bad flavor. At Ottawa we find that large white carrots are choice feed for stock. They yield from 28 to 32 tons to the acre. You could not do better with turnips, and, besides, carrots give no objectionable flavor to the milk. He believed that their cultivation would meet with success here. He noticed an increase in the growth of Indian corn in this province. This is a most excellent feed. The Dent varieties are not suited to this climate, as it is too cold. He would recommend smaller varieties. He observed also that corn was grown too closely in this province. You are accustomed to using too much seed. Two to two-and-a-half bushels to the acre are ample. The use of too much seed in any cereal is wasteful, and it is harmful in regard to corn. Seed corn three feet apart, and individual plants six or eight inches apart in the rows. This gives the sun and air a chance to form the elements so nutritive to the animal. A half bushel of corn is as much as should be sown on an acre of land. Prof. Saunders then called attention to what is known as the Austrian-brome grass, which, wherever tested, is giving most satisfactory results, and is earlier than the other varieties. Farmers can have a sample by sending to the Experimental Farm. In the Northwest the average yield of this grass is two and a half tons, and in some cases three tons, to the acre, and a farmer there said it was superior to timothy. Associated with your dairying there should be an increase in the stock and swine industries. He was pleased to see the increase in the fruit industry. When he was here seven years ago he saw a few varieties, but not the leading commercial varieties now to be seen and which are of such excellent quality. He hoped they would go on still further and increase and advance along this line. There are some orchards, however, which would be better if they never had been planted. The trees have been neglected and they are consequently stunted and the farmer thinks that the Island is not adapted for fruit-growing. But the Island is adapted for fruit-growing, and excellent prices could be commanded for Island-grown strawberries in the Boston market. The season here is late, and they could be placed in Boston at a time of the year when they would be a luxury. New Brunswick is doing something in this line in a quiet way and he thought a word to the wise should be sufficient. He was glad to have the opportunity of visiting the Island and meeting its people, and he hoped it would not be long before he would be able to come again. It was ten years since the Experimental Farm was instituted and for eight years they have been carrying on experiments in the interests of the farmers of the Dominion. They had been experimenting in seeds and stock, fruit trees and timber trees, and a vast number of subjects all of which must in time inure to the success of the agricultural industry in Canada.

The following questions were then asked and answered by the Hon. Mr. Fisher and Professor Saunders.

Mr. Chas. Palmer asked how it is that the Island fed pork could not compete with American fed pork? Was it due to the kind of feed employed? He understood corn was largely used for feeding in the United States.

Prof. Saunders in reply stated that the corn-fed pork of the United States commands from one to two cents less in England than the pork raised in Canada and fed on mixed food, so farmers do not require to raise corn to feed pork. Any kind of grain will serve the purpose, of course varying the character of the cereal. Hogs will consume 4 lbs of grain for every 1 lb of live weight they put on while the animal is in growing condition, that is between 150 and 200 lbs live weight, and this weight is as far as farmers ought to go in pork raising. It will not pay to go beyond this. Besides young pork commands the very highest price. The cross of a large York with a Berkshire is good, but the Tamworth crossed with the Berkshire produces excellent results. The Professor instanced some experiments now in progress at the Experimental Farm with respect to pork raising and feeding. He expected to find that the pigs fed on oats had a better distribution of lean and fat.

Mr. Palmer—Would the same manure do for white carrots, advocated for feeding to cattle instead of turnips by you (Prof. Saunders), as used for other roots? Would the white carrots not require a finer or better fertilizer?

Prof. Saunders—We do not find that so in our experience. White carrots would not require a better fertilizer than either turnips or mangels.

Mr. F. H. Horne—What is the best mode of sowing grain, with drill or broadcast?

Prof. Saunders—We always use the drill at the Experimental Farms. It is the better way and the results are greater; besides a saving in seed is effected.

Mr. Herbert Beer, at the request of a farmer in the meeting, asked what is the best way to feed oats to pigs?

Hon. Mr. Fisher—The oats should be ground and sosked in cold water.

Mr. C. C. Gardiner said there was a very superior strain of milking Shorthorn cows in England, and wanted to know if the Minister considered the Shorthorn a good milking cow?

Hon. Mr. Fisher agreed with Mr. Gardiner that there was an excellent milking strain of Shorthorn, and stated where they were in the old country, and that some, he thought had been brought to Canada but the Shorthorns in Canada were mostly beef cattle. The Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jerseys, he thought were adapted for milking purposes in Canada, while the Shorthorns were superior for beef. It would take more feed to produce a pound of butter from a Shorthorn than the other breeds he named. He further stated that on his own farm he kept the Guernsey breed.

Mr. James G. McCallum, Brackley Point, asked if Indian corn was preferable to oats, vetches, etc., as green feed.

Prof. Saunders—If Indian corn be fed before it is matured it is a poor feed, not equal to oats, vetches or wheat when just heading out. This mixture cut while green is better feed for cattle than corn cut early in the season.

Dr. McLeod desired to know what the Experimental Farms were doing in the way of improving the potatoes and obtaining the best variety not only for eating but also for seed. He stated that while taking luncheon on the C. P. R., while traveling from Montreal, he was served with a potato which could not be termed anything but villainous. There is a potato grown on this Island, continued the Doctor, as old as myself—the McIntyre—a most excellent variety.

Professor Saunders said he was greatly interested in the McIntyre potato, and on the occasion of his first visit to the Island he had made enquiries regarding it. In this Island it appears the largest potatoes are selected for seed, while in other parts of Canada the smallest are taken. Perhaps to the former is due the longevity of the McIntyre potato here. He did not think the McIntyre a very excellent potato, however. The eyes were too deep and there was considerable waste in using for table purposes. He knew of an equally good if not better quality of potato with the eyes not nearly so deep. Regarding the experiments carried on at the experimental farm the results of such could be found in the published reports. He regretted that he could not call to mind just now what these were, but advised the farmers to consult the reports and they would learn of a better and more profitable potato than the McIntyre.

Mr. Walter Simpson asked respecting crimson clover and Holstein cows.

Hon. Mr. Fisher replied to the latter part of this question by saying that the Holstein is a large animal and gives a large quantity of milk which, however, is not so rich in butter fat as that yielded by the Channel Island cattle.

Prof. Saunders in answering Mr. Simpson respecting crimson clover said that it was an annual plant and when sown early makes a good crop, but in this country it does not yield a sufficient weight of fodder when compared with the large Red clover and Mammoth Red clover. He considered the crimson clover was better adapted to warmer countries than ours.

This concluded the asking and answering of questions, and then His Worship Mayor Dawson arose and proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Fisher and Professor Saunders for the able, instructive and highly interesting addresses delivered by those gentlemen.

Dr. J. T. Jenkins seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Jas. G. McCallum and enthusiastically and unanimously carried.

Mr. Laird, chairman, then conveyed the thanks of the meeting to the two speakers, which Mr. Fisher acknowledged.

The meeting then adjourned.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—The British market was all the talk at Hon. Mr. Fisher's meeting yesterday. Only Mr. Saunders thought that our late strawberries might, with advantage, be put upon the Boston market.

—In the United States, sound money and restored credit, high protection and renewed prosperity are involved in the decisive triumph of the Republican party which we chronicle to-day.

—Professor Saunders says that actual experiment has proved that four to four and a half pounds of oats will make one pound of pork when fed judiciously to a growing hog. Let us see: that would give a cent a pound, or 34 to 38 cents a bushel for our oats, according to their weight. Better to feed oats to pigs, even at the present low prices of pork, than sell it to dealers in oats for what *they* are able to give.

Have you seen the window full of babies, black and white, at Watson's Drug Store?

T. J. Morris is opening a crockery and glass store on Saturday night, and hopes to see all his old friends and also any new ones who may want first-class china or glass. Two doors below corner store.
oc28 tf

Oh, how cheap! Those fine beaver Overcoats only $16 50 and $17.50 at S. A. McDonald's,

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Strength and Smoothness Unequalled for Length,
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Dresses sewn with Corticelli never give out at the seams.
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Are much cheaper now than for merly. Now is the time they are needed.
We show a really nice line suitable for linings, and trimmings at 25c. Larger sizes at a little larger price
For silver cleaning—we have them suitable for this purpose at 10.
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And wear out lots of shoes, those youngsters of ours, and make the shoe bill pretty large for a limited purse. Not nearly so large if you take advantage of the
CLOSE PRICES
we are giving you on all sizes of boys', girls' and little children's shoes,
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That beautifully situated two story dwelling on Prince St., now occupied by Mr. Thos. R. Brooks. Possession given about 1st November. Apply to
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TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY

A Clean Sweep for McKinley.

Congress in Hands of the Republicans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The result of the elections of yesterday is a landslide to the Republicans. McKinley and Hobart have swept the country from end to end, and are elected by a tremendous majority of the popular vote, and will have a majority of 75 and perhaps 100 in the Electoral College. Not only have the Republicans carried the entire North, but they have also carried the Middle-Western States, which were the great fields of battle, and carried them by enormous majorities. More than that, they have smashed the hitherto rock-ribbed Solid South, and captured the Democratic strongholds of Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, while they came very near also carrying Tennessee and Old Virginia. It is the greatest victory since Grant defeated Greeley in 1872.

Not only have the Republicans captured the Presidency, but at the hour of telegraphing it looks as if they had also carried the next congress by a large majority and enough state legislatures to regain control of the senate, thus getting complete control of the Government.

New York retains its proud title of "Empire State" by giving McKinley 300,000 majority, Pennsylvania closely following with 275,000. Then there is a keen race between Ohio, Illinois and Massachusetts as to which gives the largest majority, ranging from 100,000 to 150,000.

New York City, with its normal 60,000 Democratic majority, gives the Republicans 20,000 majority for the first time in its history. The most sweeping vote of all is that of the Southern States, which have joined the Republican column.

The Republicans are delirious with joy, while the Democrats are dumfounded.

Bryan managed to carry his own state by 4,000.

UNITED IN DEATH.

AN IRISH BISHOP AND HIS WIFE BOTH DIE WITHIN AN HOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Right Rev. Frederick Richard Wynne, Bishop of Killaloe, dropped dead on the street in Dublin yesterday. He was within a few rods of his residence when he expired.

A despatch from Dublin to the Central News says that Mrs. Wynne, wife of the Bishop, was found dead in her bed an hour after her husband's death.

Fatal Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.

A fire broke out last evening in a house occupied by Thomas Hazelwood and his family. Before all the inmates could be removed, three of the children, aged 8, 12 and 14 years, were burned to to death.

Johnson's Baking Powder gives fullest satisfaction 25c a pound. Johnson & Johnson.

$1,000 worth of Readymade Clothing, in Ulsters, Suits and Pants. These goods are made up from our own cloth and will be sold at cost to clear, in sizes from 34 to 44, breast measure. We invite inspection. The goods must be sold as we cannot spare the room for them. They will be open today.—John Macleod & Co.
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WANTED.
By the Board of School Trustees of Ch'town, about the 1st of Jan. next, a Vice Principal for Queen Square School. Apply to the undersigned on or before the 25th inst. E. STEWART,
Sec of Board.
Office of School Board, nov4—td

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50 Ulsters at $3.95. 150 Reefers at $2 50, $3. $3.50, $3.75, $4. 50 Overcoats at half price.
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E. R. BROW,
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—Twenty-one homely "horse sense" prohibitions against foot-ruining folly, bound into a little volume which tells how to care for tired feet, sore feet, tender feet. How to prevent, and cure corny and distorted feet; also pointers on shoe purchasing, which are worth six dollars to any man whose footwear hurts or tires him.
Any full grown man, or woman, who asks for a copy, or sends a stamp to get it by mail, can have one free while they last, from—
"The Slater Shoe."
J. M. McLeod & Co.

The Medical Profession
Have Become Satisfied of the Merits of
RYCKMAN'S KOOTENAY CURE.
Clergymen Endorse it Without Prejudice.
And Scientists Acknowledge Its Wonderful Properties

A CASE TO POINT FOLLOWS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 30, '96
S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE Co, Hamilton, Ont.
GENTLEMEN.—The bottle of medicine given me by your agent for my wife has helped her very much. She is now able to digest her food without difficulty, has an improved appetite and the pain has left her hands and limbs to a very large extent. She shows such a decided improvement that we are very hopeful it is going to affect a cure, and will continue its use. We have all confidence that it will cure her Rheumatism,
Your truly,
A. H. NEWMAN,
Agent Canadian Express Co.
nov4—36

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Montague Stephens and John A. McDonald of Orwell in Queens County, P. E. I, merchants, dately doing business at Orwell, aforesaid, under the name and style of M. Stephens & Co.,) have this day assigned to me all their real and personal property for the benefit of their creditors.
All persons having claims against the said Montague Stephens and John A. McDonald are requested to file the same with me, and all parties indebted to them are required to pay the amount of their respective debt to me forthwith.
The deed of assignment and stock list are on file in my office where they may be inspected by any creditor.
Dated at Charlottetown, this 30th day of October, A. D, 1896.
A. A. McLEAN,
Assignee.
Nov. 4th—dy 1in, wky 1in,

Auction Sale.
To be sold by public auction, on the premises at Orwell Cove, in Queen's County, on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. all the cattle, horses, farming implements, carriages, sleighs, stock in trade, etc., etc., of M. Stephen's & Co. Also, all their lands (consisting of about 35 acres in first class condition). Dwelling house, ware houses, shops, etc. Terms.—All sums over $10 4 months on approved security, and under $10, cash. Terms for land and buildings will be made known at sale.
A. A. McLEAN,
Assignee.
nov4 1y & w 1in.

A LEADING
Life Insurance Company
Have a few vacancies for agents. Experience not absolutely necessary. Applications especially invited from gentlemen in the Civic Service resigning for political reasons Address
INSURANCE,
P. O. Halifax
nov3

Just a Moment, Please.
Did I hear you say you wanted a pair of Rubbers? Yes. Let me show you a pair of the "Maple Leaf Brand," the finest rubber made in Canada. You do not want American rubbers when you can get the Maple Leaf,—take no other
A. E. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN.

Clearing Out Sale Furniture BY AUCTION.
I am instructed by Miss Butcher to sell by auction, at her residence, Queen street, (over Telephone Office) on Wednesday, the 4th day of November, next, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m., a lot superior Furniture, comprising:—Parlor, Dining Room, Hall, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture.
Terms cash.
R. BEAIRSTO,
Oct29—dy 246 Auctioneer

LADIES' JACKETS.
We have a new choice range of Ladies' Jackets which we have just opened. The goods are late in arriving in consequense of the manufacturers being behind with their orders. As we intend that every jacket will be sold this season, you will be able to procure the very latest and newest garment for much less than regular prices. Ask to see them; it will pay you.
J. B. Macdonald & Co'y.

The Cold Snap has Come
Want a pair of Blankets? We have them at
75c, 95c. $1.95. $2 50, $2.75, $3:00, $3.55, $4.05. and up.
The Best Value we have ever show.
STANLEY BROTHERS.
THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

BLANKETS
AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.