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ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 8th day, 9h., 35.5m., a.m., N.E. below horizon.
Full Moon, 15th day, 6h., 6.1m., p. m., E., (below horizon).
Third Quarter, 22nd day, 9h., 43.3m, a.m, SW
New Moon, 29th day, 10h., 53.5m., p. m., N. (below horizon).

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	morn	attr'n	h m
1	Monday	5 44	6 23	6 30	11 33	12 39
2	Tuesday	42	25	6 54	morn	43
3	Wednesday	40	26	7 19	0 6	46
4	Thursday	38	27	7 48	0 38	49
5	Friday	37	29	8 21	1 14	52
6	Saturday	35	30	9 5	1 53	56
7	Sunday	33	32	9 46	2 38	59
8	Monday	31	33	10 38	3 34	13 2
9	Tuesday	29	34	11 35	4 44	5
10	Wednesday	27	35	aft 39	6 3	8
11	Thursday	25	37	1 45	7 16	12
12	Friday	23	38	2 56	8 14	15
13	Saturday	22	40	4 7	9 1	18
14	Sunday	20	41	5 22	9 43	21
15	Monday	18	42	6 32	10 22	24
16	Tuesday	16	43	7 55	10 59	27
17	Wednesday	15	45	9 21	11 40	30
18	Thursday	13	46	10 20	aft 28	33
19	Friday	11	47	11 41	0 58	36
20	Saturday	9	48	morn	1 58	39
21	Sunday	8	50	0 43	2 56	42
22	Monday	6	52	1 36	4 11	46
23	Tuesday	4	53	2 14	5 37	49
24	Wednesday	2	54	2 53	6 56	52
25	Thursday	0	55	3 23	7 59	55
26	Friday	4 58	56	3 49	8 46	58
27	Saturday	57	58	4 11	9 25	14 1
28	Sunday	56	7 0	4 34	10 1	4
29	Monday	54	1	4 57	10 34	6
30	Tuesday	4 52	7 3	5 21	11 7	14 9

SPECULATION.

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Banker and Broker,
40 & 42 BROADWAY AND 51 NEW ST.,
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—[x]—

Our Stock of Room Paper Takes the Lead.

SEE OUR PATTERNS AND PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY.

—[x]—

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Charlottetown, March 12, 1889—dy & wky

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Received ex S. S. "Stanley."

—(x)—

The Newest Shapes from the Best Makers will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest.

—o—

See Our Suitings, Trouserings and Overcoatings,

WARRANTED TO FIT AND FIT TO WEAR.

—(o)—

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—o—

A Fine Line of Gents' Furnishings.

—:o:—

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Charlottetown, March 13, 1889

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GOOD-FITTING GARMENTS,

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—(o)—

ALWAYS A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICES.

—(o)—

MR. KEITH, the popular and efficient Cutter, is at the head of this Department, and with a good staff of workmen you are sure of getting the very best satisfaction when leaving your orders with us.

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CAMERON BLOCK.

February 25, 1888—eod & wky

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, April 5.

On the motion to go into supply, Hon. Mr. Yeo moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Forbes:

Resolved, That this House do not now go into Committee of Supply, but instead thereof do come to the following resolution.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the present financial state of this Province demands an immediate and judicious policy of retrenchment in the expenses of Legislation and other departments of the public service, in order that the annual expenditure be kept within the limits of the ordinary revenues.

Mr. Wise spoke in favor of the resolution, and argued that the abolition of the corn duties would not "regenerate the price of oats," while it was much better to feed stock. He would like to see the Legislature cut down a half.

Mr. McLellan defended the Leader of the Opposition, saying that though he was at one time a member of an extravagant Government, he might maintain a policy of economy in another administration. He declared that we must find ways and means to make ends meet. When our capital is exhausted heavy direct taxation must be applied; it is, he argued, better to put on light taxes now in order that our capital may not be exhausted, and that a large part of our revenue may come from Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Prowse contended that the resolution was in accord with the policy which had, time after time, been affirmed by the Liberal-Conservative Party, and which had constantly been opposed by the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. Gordon could not approve of the amendment moved by the leader of the Opposition, as he thought the people of the country had every faith in the policy pursued by the Government. He moved in amendment to the amendment,—

That all after the word "that" be struck out and the following substituted: "This House regrets that the policy of retrenchment adopted by the present Administration in regard to the cost of legislation and the maintenance of other branches of the public service has not been sanctioned by the Legislative Council, and the House has confidence that the Government will continue their economical policy and keep in view the necessity of preserving an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. As it is

Further Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider further of the supply granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. John McLean seconded the motion. He compared the expenditure of the present Government with that of the previous Administration, and showed the insincerity and inconsistency of the Opposition who are just now clamoring for retrenchment. He thought that the present administration had carried on the public service of the country in a much more satisfactory manner than their predecessors, and that their management of the finances was highly creditable.

Mr. Sinclair moved the adjournment of the debate.

House adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Act to amend the Act incorporating the Prince Edward Island Agricultural Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Sinclair continued the debate. He contended that the amendment to the amendment was unconstitutional, and characterized the policy of the Government as being too extravagant. The fact that previous governments had been extravagant was, he thought, no excuse for the present one being so. He censured the Government for drawing from capital at Ottawa, and for not looking more closely after the claims they allege the Province has upon the Dominion Government. The country was now, in his opinion, on the brink of financial ruin.

Hon. Mr. Lefurgey thought that the hon. member for Springton was not sincere in his clamor for retrenchment. He had talked that way quite often before, but when it came to a vote on a question of economy, the hon. member invariably voted against the measure. When the Government introduce measures of economy, the Opposition in this House vote against them, and when these measures go up to the Legislative Council they are thrown out. The Opposition preach economy but do not practice it. The Leader of the Opposition appears to be of a very economical turn of mind just now; but he was not always in that mood, as a perusal of some of his former speeches would show. With reference to the statement that the Government had not pressed the claims of the Province upon the Dominion, he thought it was much easier to say get the money than to get it. But the present Government had been very successful in urging our claims. They had already secured large sums, and more were to come. This, he thought, was very satisfactory. Then, again, the people were prosperous and free from taxation, which soon was no doubt appreciated. He did not fully approve of drawing from capital at Ottawa, and could not agree with the statement of the hon. member for Springton that the country was on the brink of financial ruin. If an appeal were made to the people at once, he had no doubt that the present Government would be triumphantly returned.

Mr. Farquharson charged the Government with giving away our rights on the fishers question, and with not looking after the general interests of the Province as they should. He questioned the accuracy of the statement made by the leader of the Government that there was a balance at the banks to the credit of the Province and that the country was now free from debt. He could not reconcile this statement with that made by some members of the Government who admitted that there was a deficit.

Mr. A. A. McLean commented upon the policy of retrenchment the Opposition have adopted, and showed from the Reporter of 1882 that their cry was a hollow one—that it lacked the very important element of sincerity. The Opposition had contended that the Province had no claims upon the Dominion, but he thought that the statement prepared by the leader of the Government and the Commissioner of Crown Lands showed that we had claims. He had no doubt that if, through some unexpected turn of fortune's wheel, the Opposition came into power, they would make free use of this very statement in urging our claims upon the Government.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson taunted the Opposition with insincerity in tabling the resolution now before the House, and set the hon. member for Springton right on the matter of our claims upon the Dominion. He referred to the small nature of the savings the Opposition talk of effecting, and remarked that if they would join hands with the Government in amending the Education Act in the interests of education, and in the matter of abolishing the Legislative Council, a great saving would be effected—a saving sufficient to make revenue and expenditure meet.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Bell and Shaw until after two o'clock this morning, when Mr. Gordon's amendment to the amendment was carried on a straight party vote—Mr. Sinclair being the only member of the House not in his place.

House then adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 6.

A bill entitled An Act to vest the title of certain lands in Patrick Flynn was read a second time, referred to Committee, and reported agreed to.

House went into Committee of Supply, and on motion of Mr. Sutherland, discussed the advisability of reducing the salary of the Superintendent of Education. The proposition was voted down. Mr. Farquharson then moved that the salary of the Clerk of the Education Department be reduced from $800 to $600. This proposition was also voted down. Mr. Shaw then moved that the salary of the Principal of Prince of Wales College and Normal School be reduced by $100. This motion was supported by Mr. Sutherland, but opposed by Hons. Messrs. Ferguson, Sullivan, Bentley and others, and lost.

Haliburton: The Man and the Writer.

BY F. BLAKE CROFTON.

This is a very readable pamphlet, presenting a vivid portrait of a remarkable man. The author seems to have read all the known works of Judge Haliburton with an eye to discovering the man, his opinions political and ecclesiastical, his place and his influence as a literary artist. He finds a man of unusual keenness of political vision, conservative in his ideas, believing in a state-endowed church, since a minister depending on his people must either lose his body to save his soul or lose his soul to save his body; not having too much faith in the modern panacea of extending the suffrage, since political agitation would be apt to be looked to for results only to be achieved by individual hard work; anxious for closer union between Britain and her colonies; for a united empire with one central representative council; a satirist of his countrymen that they might awake to the great future before them, with enterprise and industry.

The Judge was a good student of human nature. The oddities of men were a constant amusement to him and it was his delight to reproduce them. The Judge would not have been at home in a very correct, over-civilized world. On his rounds through his native colony he met with many types of our strange humanity, and his note-book was ever in demand. He was not of the reflective, analytic temperament. Doubtless he could see clearly enough the tricks of litigants and mete out appropriate justice; but he was always interested in the tricks. He would have been sorry to have occasion to be presented often with a pair of white gloves. Mr. Crofton has given a few examples of the Judge's really wonderful powers of simile. He shows him to have been the originator of many phrases that later became current and were assigned to other humorists. He thinks it a notable fact that when the colony of Nova Scotia was so young and undeveloped she should have sent forth such an able and finished writer, whose works deserve to be rescued from the neglect into which home productions too often fall. We have no doubt that Mr. Crofton's study will help to revive an interest in the work of this eminent man.

Public Meeting at Alberton.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Alberton and surrounding country was held in the Court-house at that place on Wednesday evening last, to discuss local and county wants. The Hon. R. B. Reid was called to the chair, and Mr. Jas. Davison acted in the capacity of Secretary. Resolutions were passed calling for the speedy construction of a Public Hall, and a committe appointed to ask Parliament for an Act of Incorporation. Other resolutions of local importance, viz: one calling for proper postal and customs accommodation, and one appointing a committee to secure a branch Bank for Alberton were unanimously carried. The principal resolution, however, was that dealing with the Exhibition question; and no uncertain sound went forth declaring the right of the farmers of the far west to the Fair every second year at Alberton. Petitions were circulated at once calling upon the Government to deall fairly with the west in the matter of Exhibitions and the disposal of Model Farm Stock. This meeting was the opening fire on the question. Meetings are called for other points for next week—Lot 7, on Monday; Palmer Road, on Wednesday; Tignish, O'Leary and Bloomfield later on. The petition will likely be a mile long before it reaches the Government.

After the discussion of these matters at the Alberton meeting, notice was given of a resolution praying for an Act of Incorporation for the little town, which will be discussed and acted upon at an adjourned meeting, called for Thursday, the 11th inst. The west is evidently up and doing.

Local and Other Items.

FOUND DEAD.—The three months old child of Frank Probet, of Moncton, was found dead in bed on Wednesday morning. The child had been in ill-health for some time.

If your cough keeps you awake and restless by night, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and obtain immediate relief. This remedy allays inflammation, heals the pulmonary organs, induces sleep and restores health. The sooner you begin the better.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—Eliza Jane Pugh, aged 30, has sued George McGowan, aged 60, for breach of promise claiming the small sum of $3,000 for damages to her heart. The defendant admits the engagement. Both belong to Kingston, Ont.

"When the spring-time comes," we usually find ourselves drowsy and exhausted, owing to the impure and sluggish state of the blood. To remedy this trouble, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most powerful, yet safe and economical, blood purifier in existence.

WAS IT AN EARTHQUAKE.—At an early hour on Friday morning, there was a vivid flash of lightning, at Yarmouth, N. S., immediately followed by a loud and startling report resembling thunder. Some Yarmouthians believed it was a shock of earthquake.

PRAIRIE FIRES.—Late advices from different parts of Dakota state that prairie fires are raging in that territory with more than ordinary destructiveness. Large areas have been burned over, and houses, barns, haystacks and granaries have gone up in smoke.

AMERICAN LARD DENOUNCED.—The Board of Health in the city of Mexico has pronounced American lard unfit for use and prohibits its sale. This action has been sustained by the government, and will be effective throughout the republic. Some people in Canada want to admit this American trash free of duty, which would mean not only the destruction of a native industry, but injury to the general health.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.—Both the St. Lawrence and Stanley left for Pictou this morning, and will return this evening.

The Heather Belle went to Mount Stewart yesterday and to Crapaud to-day.

The steamer Beaver, Captain Le Maistre, arrived at Souris this morning, and left for the Magdalen Islands with mails and passangers this afternoon. This is her first trip to Souris this season.

IMMIGRATION INTO MANITOBA.—For the week ending Sunday last, 1,858 immigrants arrived in Manitoba. For the corresponding week last year only 677 arrived. In the whole of March, 1888, 1,899 people settled in the country, or only 41 more than in the last week. The emigration returns for 1888 were greatly in excess of those for 1887, and 1889 promises to be the best season that Manitoba has yet experienced.

THE FORMER VOTE.—In the fourteen counties or cities of Ontario and Colchester County, N. S, in which the Scott Act was repealed a day or two ago, the majorities in favor of the Act in 1885 were as follows: Peterboro, 408; Lincoln, 570; Victoria, 965; Ontario, 1,351; Kent, 2,393; Northumberland and Durham, 2,187; Frontenac, 641; Wellington, 1,430; Lennox and Addington, 36; Brant, 602; Lanark, 406; Guelph City, 168; Carleton, 693; St. Thomas City, 11. The majority in Colchester was 1,234.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.—It is amusing to observe the manner in which legislators propose to get around temperance restriction bills. New York City is to have a great centennial ball in the coming month. New York State has a law that no liquor shall be sold after one o'clock in the morning. New York legislators are equal to the emergency thus confronting the ball managers. They have introduced a bill giving mayors of cities power to grant special licenses, but they could only give it a prospect of success by confining its operation to cities of 800,000 population.

'TWAS CASTOR OIL.—Some of our exchanges recently contained an elaborate account of the bold daylight robbery of a bank in Denver, the robber holding in his hand a bottle supposed to contain nitro-glycerine, and threatening to blow up the building in case his demand was not acceded to. The fellow got what he asked for, $21,000, the bank officials acting in a most circumspect manner until he was well out of their way. Detectives have since found in the hallway of a building in the vicinity of the bank an overcoat, in the pocket of which were a revolver and a bottle containing the supposed nitro-glycerine, which evidently had been thrown there by the robber as he escaped. The supposed deadly explosive proved to be simply castor oil.

FOR THE LADIES.—One of the clever writers of New York explains thus how a lady may have a pretty face: Have a bowl full of hot water—when I say hot I mean hot, I don't mean tepid—put in both hands and lave the face thoroughly with this hot water until it is as red as the proverbial lobster. The hands are the proper things to wash the face with, because they are cloths with intelligence added to them. Do not dry the face, but just as quickly as possible give it another laving with very cold water. The warm water cleanses the skin, the cold water gives vigor to it, makes the flesh firm and prevents one from catching cold. I hope that you will spread this news, and that there will be more clean faced women in the world than ever before, and they certainly will have good skins, and frighten off the wrinkles if they follow this advice.