

# THE HERALD

VOL. XXVI.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1875.

NO. 28.

## New Mail Arrangements.

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DUE.
ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK and UNITED STATES, daily.	5.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
Monday	4.30 a.m.	Tuesday 10.00 p.m.
NOVA SCOTIA, Tuesday	2.30 p.m.	Wednesday 7 p.m.
Thursday	4.30 a.m.	Friday 10.00 p.m.
GREAT BRITAIN, via United States, daily.	2.30 p.m.	Saturday 7 p.m.
via Halifax, Friday, 25th June and every second Friday after.	2.30 p.m.	Uncertain
Supplementary, Monday, 28th June, and every second Monday after.	4.30 a.m.	
SUMMERSIDE—including all mail matter for Prince County west of Summerside—twice daily.	5.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.
DARLINGTON, HUNTER'S RIVER, COUNTY LINE, FURBER'S CROSS—including mail matter for offices served from these places—daily.	5.30 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
MOUNT STUART, CARBON, MONTAGUE and GEORGETOWN—including all mail matter for offices served from these places—daily.	8.00 a.m.	12.05 p.m.
MOBILE, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	2.30 p.m.	
HEAD OF ST. PETER'S BAY and SOUTH EAST—including mail matter for all places in King's County east and north of St. Peter's Bay—daily.	2.30 p.m.	12.15 p.m.
OFFICES on the route from Charlottetown to Bellesque, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	9.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
VERNON RIVER, SOUTHPORT, POWELL and CROFTLEY VALLEY, daily.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.
BRACKLEY POINT, COVERDALE, LITTLE YORK, and all offices on that route, Monday and Thursday, returning Tuesday and Friday.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.
PORT AUGUSTUS, MONAGHAN, and all offices on that route, Thursday.	6.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.

Mails are forwarded from Summerside to Miscouche, Alberton, Port Hill and Tignish daily; to other principal points on that line Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and to smaller offices, Tuesday and Friday. Offices on the route from Darlington to Rose Valley receive and despatch mails Tuesday and Friday. Offices on the route from Hunter's River to North Rustico, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Offices on the route from Hunter's River to Cavendish, etc., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Offices on the route from County Line to New London, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Offices on the route from County Line to Somerset and Newton, Tuesday and Friday. Mails are forwarded from Head of St. Peter's Bay and South East to all offices in the Eastern section of King's County, every Tuesday and Friday. Mails are forwarded from Cardigan Bridge to Dundas and Lot 55 every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of the morning train from Charlottetown, returning to Cardigan Bridge at 8 o'clock, p.m. Mails are forwarded from Montague Bridge to all offices on the routes to Murray Harbor North and Brooklyn, &c., every Tuesday, and Friday, returning same day.

Letters intended for Registration must be posted at least half an hour before the time of closing the Mails by which they are to be forwarded. Registration open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. Letters may be posted in letter boxes on Steamers up to time of departure. Correspondence for Newfoundland, Bermuda and West Indies will be forwarded to Halifax by each mail.

## ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1875.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 3rd Day, 11h. 12m., a.m., N., below horizon.  
First Quar., 10th Day, 6h. 25m., a.m., N., below horizon.  
Full Moon, 15th Day, 9h. 14m., a.m., N.W., below horizon.  
Third Quar., 25th Day, 4h. 27m., p.m., N.W., below horizon.

D. DAY WEEK	STN	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER	LOW WATER
1 Thursday	4 18.7	4.6	5.1	9.20 31.31
2 Friday	19 4.9	8.9	10.23	30
3 Saturday	19 4.9	8.9	11.10	29
4 Sunday	20 11.2	9.24	11.56	28
5 Monday	21 4.8	10.22	M	27
6 Tuesday	22 4.7	10.45	0.36	26
7 Wednesday	22 4.7	11.2	1.16	25
8 Thursday	23 4.7	11.17	2.01	24
9 Friday	23 4.7	12.1	2.55	23
10 Saturday	24 4.6	11.49	3.20	22
11 Sunday	25 4.5	M	4.16	20
12 Monday	26 4.5	0.6	5.18	18
13 Tuesday	27 4.7	1.24	6.26	16
14 Wednesday	28 4.4	0.49	7.21	15
15 Thursday	29 4.3	1.29	8.26	14
16 Friday	30 4.2	1.58	9.13	12
17 Saturday	31 4.0	2.16	9.54	10
18 Sunday	32 3.9	3.47	10.37	7
19 Monday	33 3.9	4.51	11.16	6
20 Tuesday	34 3.8	6.7	11.54	4
21 Wednesday	35 3.7	8.56	12.28	2
22 Thursday	36 3.6	8.31	1.2	0
23 Friday	37 3.5	9.45	1.14	58
24 Saturday	38 3.4	10.58	2.22	56
25 Sunday	39 3.2	1.16	3.28	54
26 Monday	40 3.1	1.37	4.19	52
27 Tuesday	42 3.0	3.2	5.44	49
28 Wednesday	43 2.8	4.29	7.13	47
29 Thursday	44 2.7	5.48	8.26	45
30 Friday	45 2.6	6.56	9.28	42
31 Saturday	46 2.7	7.46	10.15	40

### BUSINESS CARDS.

**WILLIAM DODD,**  
Commission Merchant and AUCTIONEER.  
QUEEN SQUARE,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

**CARVELL BROS.,**  
AUCTIONEERS,  
Commission Merchants,  
AND  
GENERAL AGENTS.

Lower Queen St. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

**VULCAN FOUNDRY,**  
GEORGETOWN,  
STOVES, wholesale and retail, WINDLASS and MACHINERY CASTINGS in general, always on hand, or supplied at the shortest notice.

**F. M. CAMPBELL,**  
AUCTIONEER & BROKER,  
TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.

**Standard Life Insurance Co.,**  
Sept. 1, 1873. By

**HASZARD BROS.,**  
Commission Merchants & Auctioneers,  
FORWARDING, MANUFACTURERS,  
AND  
General Agents,  
61 WATER STREET,  
Opposite Merchants Bank,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

REFERENCES:  
Messrs. Greenhalgh, Son & Co., Montreal.  
Messrs. W. & R. Brodie, Quebec.  
Messrs. J. S. Farlow & Co., Boston.  
Henry Lawson, Esq., Halifax, N. S.  
Hon. Daniel Davies, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
May 3, 1875.

## NOW OPEN!

"International Hotel,"  
Central Street,  
Summerside, P. E. Island.

I wish to inform the public that I have now opened one of the best as well as one of the most commodious Hotels on this Island, and am prepared to accommodate the travelling public with a first-class table, sleeping apartments, and good stabling, and to have my horses well taken care of. Also, in connection with the House, are engaged the very best quality—all at moderate prices to suit the times. S. J. REEVES, 78 Nassau Street, New York. P. O. Box 5153.

**Manhood Restored.**  
A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau Street, New York. P. O. Box 5153.

**Coal.**  
A quantity of  
Piton & Sydney Large Coal,  
on hand, and for sale at  
KOUHGAN'S SCALES,  
April 19, 1874.

**"At Egmont Bay."**

THE Subscriber is prepared to take contracts for any quantity, or set as agent for parties in want of the following: CEDAR OR JUNIPER FENCE POSTS, PAILING, SILLS, ASH AND SOFTWOOD, STAVES, HOOPS, &c., &c.

Now is the time,  
U. C. TRUDELL  
Egmont Bay, Dec. 21, 1874

## INSURANCE.

### MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President,  
Hon. J. C. DUNCAN,  
Hon. L. C. OWEN,  
Hon. A. A. McDONALD,  
Hon. J. C. POPE,  
THOMAS HANDEMAN, Esq.,  
GEORGE R. BEER, Esq.

Risks taken daily at their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.  
F. W. HALES, Secretary,  
March 23, 1875—ly

### ST. LAWRENCE Marine Insurance Co.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.  
Authorized Capital, --- \$300,000.  
Subscribed Capital, --- 143,950.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, President,  
JOHN F. ROBERTSON,  
ARTHUR S. LIND,  
P. W. HYNDMAN,  
RALPH B. PEARE,  
THOMAS MORRIS,  
GEORGE D. LONGWORTH.

Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.  
FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN,  
Charlottetown, March 22, 1875—ly Secretary.

## FIRE INSURANCE!

**IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Company**  
OF LONDON.  
Subscribed & Invested Capital,  
£1,965,000 Stg.

**PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
Cash Assets, --- \$2,015,383.81.

The above Offices being of UNDOUBTED ED STANDING, guarantee perfect security and Prompt Payment of Losses.  
DETACHED DWELLINGS insured for One, Two, or Three Years on SPECIALLY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

**FENTON T. NEWBURY,**  
AGENT,  
Jan. 18, 1874 ly

## THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874, \$21,628,256  
Deposited with Receiver General of Canada, 162,800  
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada, 367,091

**FAIR RATES.**  
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.

Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for

One, Three or more years,  
At Reduced Rates.

Office—Great George Street, Charlotte town, P. E. I.  
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent  
Charlottetown, July 27, 1874.—6a

## COAL.

A quantity of  
Piton & Sydney Large Coal,  
on hand, and for sale at  
KOUHGAN'S SCALES,  
April 19, 1874.

## "At Egmont Bay."

THE Subscriber is prepared to take contracts for any quantity, or set as agent for parties in want of the following: CEDAR OR JUNIPER FENCE POSTS, PAILING, SILLS, ASH AND SOFTWOOD, STAVES, HOOPS, &c., &c.

Now is the time,  
U. C. TRUDELL  
Egmont Bay, Dec. 21, 1874

## OUR FINANCE MINISTER.

(From the Monetary Times.)  
The office of the Finance Minister of Canada is one of such immense importance that the actions of its incumbent effect not remotely but directly, every interest in the country. Every commercial and manufacturing interest is affected by the way in which he manages the Government deposits and remittances; and there is not a family of consumers in the Dominion but has an interest in the fiscal policy he inaugurates. The office of Minister of Finance should be almost entirely independent of politics; it matters scarcely a straw whether he who holds it is a Liberal or a Conservative. There is only one question—that of Free Trade—in which political influences might give shape to his recommendations. But even Free Trade is not a party question in the proper sense of the term; it was a great Conservative, Sir Robert Peel, that inaugurated it in England, though it is generally considered part of the Liberal creed. And in the United States the party most nearly corresponding to our Liberal party is rank Protectionists. Let it be understood, then, that in discussing the question now before us, we have no political object whatever.

On this subject, then, we feel bound to say that we merely reflect the judgment of many among our commercial community in expressing a very grave doubt as to the fitness of our present Finance Minister for his position. We might say more and observe that such doubt and misgiving is now all but universal. Mr. Cartwright has had no experience to fit him for dealing with matters of trade and his attempts to regulate the tariff have been marked by serious bungling. When attempting to impose duties on certain classes of dry goods his mistakes were so evident as to compel an entire remodelling of his scheme. A far more serious matter is that repeal of the discriminating duty on tea, the effect of which has been to destroy a direct trade which it was our interest, as a country, to foster; scarcely the shadow of benefit to the consumer has resulted from the change, which apparently came about rather by accident than design, if we judge by announcements made beforehand in Ministerial organs. But it is with Mr. Cartwright as with some other men who deal with matters in which they are not practically conversant, they cannot afford to acknowledge too many errors, and hence they are dead to remonstrances. There were remonstrances in this case in abundance, but no amount of argument could prevail to have the mistake rectified; the result is the destruction of our direct tea trade and all the benefits that flowed from it. New York now does the business which formerly was enjoyed by Montreal and Toronto; yet we venture to say that no householder in Canada can appreciate any diminution in his expenditure in consequence. The repeal was operative enough to destroy a wholesale trade, where small profits on large amounts are all that is required; but the change was not of that importance as to make any practical difference when filtered down through the channels of retail trade till it reached the consumers. The repeated attempts to regulate the sugar duties, all ending in the same unsatisfactory way, and finally resulting in such serious injury to the refining business that it is almost destroyed, all prove the same incapacity to grasp with fiscal questions. These matters are so serious to be trifled with. Personal feeling must give way when the public good is in question. Our mercantile and manufacturing interests are not so prosperous as they once have been; in fact, they cannot bear an injudicious handling at all. We do need at the head of the Finance Department a man who understands mercantile questions in general, and who will be willing to take pains and make careful enquiries respecting such matters as he may not be practically conversant with; and a person in that position should not be too proud to take advice.

The manner in which Mr. Cartwright has managed the Government deposits is open to serious objection. The amount of money deposited in small and new banks is more than can be justified by the public interest, and we doubt much if the sum deposited could be obtained in certain cases without serious embarrassment. The notice too, which was lately issued was of so vague a character as to cause needless alarm, and the whole country is now feeling the effects of it. If a general notice had been issued (and we do not quarrel with the issue of a notice) it should have been after full and careful calculations of actual requirements. A specific sum ought to have been named, subject to only the usual modification of more or less; then the banks interested would have known what to prepare for, and make arrangements accordingly. But nothing can be worse than vague intimations. The only way to treat such is to prepare for the worst.

## COMMUNICATION WITH NOVA SCOTIA.

The Halifax Chronicle is working up the subject of Steam Communication between Nova Scotia and this Island. From a recent issue we clip the following:—"Shediac now has daily service, while Pictou is really worse off than it was before, because, though there are four trips a week to the Island, only two of them are to Charlottetown, the point to which the trade and travel chiefly tend. Trade and travel, to a large extent, flow through the channels prepared for them. A daily service between Charlottetown and Pictou would only business, the present arrangement not only prevents increase, but checks the stream forward existing. We think, therefore, that in justice Pictou should have a daily service as well as Shediac. In this connection we may properly draw attention to the position of the port of Wallace, in Cumberland County. A glance at the map will suffice to show that the shortest route across the Straits to Charlottetown is from Wallace. This fact should encourage the building of the short line of railway required to connect Wallace with the Intercolonial."

A telegram announces the death of Sir William Logan, the great Canadian Geologist, and one of the men whose biographies are given in "Celebrated British Americans." Sir William had much to do with the coal fields of Pictou, and it was on the occasion of the opening of the Drummond Colliery, when Hon. Mr. Howe made a speech in the course of which he highly eulogized Sir William. His writings are standard ones, and are generally recognized as of a high order of merit.

## THE MONETARY TAXES.

The Monetary Times makes up an interesting statement of the taxation on the different Provinces under the tariff of 1874. The per centage of duty paid by each Province upon its importations, during the past fiscal year, is as follows:—

Province	Per Cent.
Ontario	68.84
Quebec	12.85
Nova Scotia	12.56
New Brunswick	13.72
Manitoba	65.75
Columbia	16.13
Prince Edward Island	11.50

Of course a very large quantity of the goods entered at Montreal, and charged to the Province of Quebec is consumed in Ontario, and a small quantity of the goods entered at Montreal, finds its way to the Lower Provinces. Taking Ontario and Quebec together their per centage of duty is 10.88 per cent. smaller than that of any other Province, except Manitoba; but it is claimed that as the two large Upper Provinces consume more goods that pay excise duty than the other Provinces, (liquors and tobacco for instance) the tax on the people of Ontario and Quebec is nearly equal to that on those of the other Provinces. The rate of Custom duties paid by each Province per head with the cost of collecting in each was in 1874.

Province	Duty per head	Collection
Ontario and Quebec	\$4.12	3.94
Nova Scotia	3.63	7.77
New Brunswick	4.89	6.27
Manitoba	5.69	15.87
Columbia	6.73	5.91
Prince Edward Island	2.92	8.05

This shows that while the average rate of duties has decreased during the above seven years, the average tax per head has increased, proving that the increase in the commerce of the country has exceeded in ratio the increase of the population.

Custom Receipts.—The following are the receipts at the Customs here for the year ending 30th June, 1875, as compared with the corresponding twelve months of 1874:

Month	1874	1875	Increase
July	69,616.29	813,599.33	85,884.19
Aug.	5,383.75	10,997.66	5,613.91
Sept.	7,334.05	49,348.88	36,094.83
Oct.	34,732.75	47,254.40	12,521.65
Nov.	17,219.44	41,406.10	24,186.66
Dec.	18,827.75	15,010.94	178.19
Jan.	5,178.55	5,722.84	544.29
Feb.	2,785.23	2,560.45	224.78
March	2,707.67	5,418.55	2,710.88
April	19,587.38	5,972.47	13,614.91
May	64,131.47	81,322.46	17,190.99
June	32,612.96	39,427.95	6,814.99
Total	229,072.59	318,203.17	98,130.58

No provision in the Dominion can, we believe, show a better year's exhibit. Every month of 1875 gives an increase except April, and that is easily accounted for by the tariff change of 1874.

## THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

The Boston Journal thus expresses its opinion about the cause of the long-continued hard times:—"In partial explanation of this it may be said that there is such a thing as commercial dyspepsia. Depression is not simply epidemic; it sometimes becomes chronic. When everybody joins in a chorus of 'hard times' it is likely to continue hard times, until some more cheerful spirit starts up in a different key. But this is not a sufficient explanation. A cause which lies much deeper, and is more baneful in its influence, is the practice of underselling. Competition is said to be the life of trade; but there are cases where it may more truthfully be called the death of trade. We do not refer to that species of competition which contents itself with a small rather than a large profit, and serves to actually stimulate trade by bringing commodities within the purchasing power of the many; nor to competition of the cheap John sort, which introduces poorer goods in close imitation of the better, and whose seeming bargains are in reality swindles. But we mean that competition which results in cutting down the prices of articles below what it cost to manufacture them, and which leaves no reasonable margin of profits for any one.

"How such competition arises, and how it operates, are apparent enough to anyone who will look at the condition of trade since the panic. As a natural result of the panic, all sorts of goods fell in price, and no one knew exactly when the bottom would be reached. The trouble now is that the bottom was really reached long ago, and still prices have continued to fall. Merchants became so used to underselling each other, and cutting under regular prices with the hope of stimulating trade, or at least of drawing custom to themselves, that they continue the progress beyond the point where a living profit could be made either for themselves or the manufacturers. So this extreme competition has continued. Itself a product of depression, it has served to perpetuate and strengthen the depression from which it sprang. No one, not even the purchaser, is benefited by unjustly low prices. They serve to check industry and to injure manufacture, and so operate to the injury of labor. They annihilate the legitimate profits of industry, and so work the ruin of capital. And so all classes, in this era of low prices, feel the burden of the hard times. What seems to be most needed now is a readjustment of prices on a scale which may admit of a moderate profit to manufacturer and dealer. Any one who visits our retail stores must be convinced that there is as large a volume of trade as ever, and it stands to reason that the ordinary necessities of the people must be supplied in full times as well as in prosperous. But the trouble is that in trade, as now conducted, there is little or no money to be made; and we shall not see brighter times or a more healthy state of business until prices are on a basis to afford a reasonable return for the labor of production and the expenses of business."

## POETRY.

### THE LOST VOICES.

Snuck as in dreams, and lost in anxious thought,  
My footsteps brought me to this lonely spot?  
To whom belongs the field? this lowly bed?  
The dead?

Rather than in my soul, why shouldst thou fear?  
Naught but sweet buds and flowers are blooming here.  
Whence comes the essence for these sweet perfumes?  
"From Tombs!"

See here O maid where all thy paths must end,  
Howe'er arid as the way they wind.  
Listen! the dead leaves speak; yea, here thou must:  
"To dust!"

Where are the careless hearts that on the earth,  
Tumbled in pain, or beat in anxious thought,  
Those in whose breasts the flame of hatred smouldered?  
"Mouldered!"

Where are the mighty who take life by storm?  
Who on to heaven would lift their proud  
What croak the ravens on you most grows wild?  
"Buried all!"

Where are the dear ones in Death's cold sleep lying,  
To whom you owe a memory undying?  
What will you cry—trees?—oh, least than that,  
"Not."

To see where these ones passed, did no eye crave?  
May we not long for pieces beyond the grave?  
The first-rose shake their wild heads one by one,  
"None, none!"

The evening wind smelt the trees sighing,  
Fettered in dreams, and lost in anxious thought,  
The twilight falls, the red glow palest list—  
"This spot!"

### CABINET MANING ON DRINKING.

On Sunday week the Cardinal presided at the Church of St. Mary and Michael, Commercial Road. In the course of his sermon he said: "I hope you have come together to make a resolution before God to do away with that which is the curse and the shame and the ruin of our people—I mean the deadly and accursed drink, which is wrecking men, wrecking women, wrecking little children, and making wreck of homes in our country. This bad habit of drinking to excess has led to a shame and a scandal among men. It is my great joy to know how many thousands of the poor are of my flock, and also how many thousands of them have altogether renounced this great curse of soul and body. I wish to increase the number of them. I wish to prevail on every man who would listen to my voice to have nothing to do with it, never to set his foot in any place of temptation—never to listen to companions who tempt him. I honor the working man who has the courage—I will say the manhood—to give up drink, and take water, that pure, that sufficient drink which God has given us, with which a man's strength even in toil will be sufficiently sustained, and his thirst will be sufficiently slaked; I honor and love the working man who has the manhood to do this, and I will tell you why. He labors from morning to night, his strength departs from him, he is tempted on every side; his companion drink, they offer it to his lips; on his way from his work to his home there flares upon him a temptation at every corner, inviting him to come in and work with me who has the strength to say 'By God's help I will not do it, and who perseveres in that resolution, I look upon as a man who could be a martyr if called on—who would lay down his life for the sake of tests and his faith. It is not so much for us who have not the toil of the body as you have. We toil indeed, but it is toil of the head, which breaks our sleep, and wears our health and strength, and brings many of us to an early death, but it does not bring the need which you have as working men. And, therefore I look on the self-denial of working-men who take the pledge and keep it, as a bright example to all of us. I love and respect him for giving such example to us. What I say of men I also say of women. Dear brethren, it is bad enough if a man drinks; it is worse if a woman drinks. Under God I can cure a man of drink, for a man has got a strong will in him; but one who drinks when once a woman has given herself to drink, there is a weakness to which you cannot give strength; and what is more, if a man drinks he makes a brute of himself, and his neighbors are ashamed of him; but when a woman takes to drink, she loses the sense of shame—she becomes dead to shame—she becomes more dead and more insensible to rebuke than a man does. Alas! the father drinks, misery comes into the house—the poor wife suffers—the poor children are naked and hungry—the house is wrecked; but, if the mother drinks, the risk is seven times greater, and the hope of cure is seven times less! And therefore I say, if there be any who hear me, who have got this most horrible and most accursed habit, dear brethren in Jesus Christ—dear sisters for whom Christ died—make your resolutions to-night, resolve to-night to give it up. Remember your children, the souls of whom are entrusted to your charge. Think of what an account God will take of you at the last day for every son and for every daughter, and for every boy and every girl and every infant; and if there be any one among you who has not yet fallen, and who thinks he can escape this dreadful habit, let me tell him that there is a man and woman who has drunk little by little until at last the fatal evil grew upon them. It is just as if you were to bind a skein of silk round about the hands and feet of a man. The first time threads would hardly be sensible, but when ten, and twenty, and a hundred and a thousand threads are bound, then they become like strong ropes, which nothing could break. So it is with the gradual habit of drinking.

## UNITED EMPIRE CLUB.

At the laying of the foundation of the United Empire Club, on Dominion Day, the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. McDonald was present with a handsome silver trowel bearing the inscription "Presented to Right Honorable Sir J. A. McDonald, K. C. B., Q. C., M. P., by the committee of the U. E. Club, on the laying of the foundation stone, Dominion Day, 1st July 1875." He then went forward and laid the foundation stone, in the usual manner. Sir John then said, that it was not his intention to make a long speech. He was glad to be present and happy to congratulate the members of the United Empire Club upon the work commenced under such favorable auspices. He hoped the club would have the results anticipated, namely the concentration of the Conservative forces and its eight years' agony on Confederation, the scattered provinces are brought together and welded into one great nation, so he hoped the Conservative Parties would be united. The Conservative party has always had an honored name in this country and now it was going to have a loyal habitant. He was glad to see the party in this country following the example of their friends in England, in erecting a club, where notes can be compared and the party properly organized, because upon such organization and concentrated action success depends. He congratulated his Conservative friends upon their enterprise and also upon the name they had selected. It was a happy inspiration that the name of the Conservative place of meeting should be connected with the memory of the United Empire Loyalists. When he came to this country, five years old, there were many men who knew what the United Empire Loyalists had suffered. Those men were not lip-loyalists, or place-keepers, but men true to their principles, who gave up health and home in the United States and came to Canada when Canada was a howling wilderness. They give up all rather than give up their loyalty to the Queen. Those were men who believed with the poet, that "Loyalty is still the same,  
Whether it lose or win the game."

They had their reward, for what was a wilderness grew and blossomed like a rose. He strongly upheld allegiance to the British Constitution and expressed unwavering confidence in the monarchical institution held up by popular representation—the