

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1891.

VOL. 28.—NO. 53

Still the Rush Continues AT PROWSE BROS' STORE, THE WONDERFUL CHEAP MEN.

Hundreds of People are taking Advantage
of their Big Clothing Sale.

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
Are Being Sold at Never-to-be-Forgotten Prices.

PROWSE BROS., THE WONDERFUL CHEAP MEN.

Charlottetown, June 23, 1891—eod & wky

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 5th day, 11h., 46.4m. p. m., N.,
below horizon.
First quarter, 14th day, 1h., 16.4m., a. m., NW,
below horizon.
Full Moon, 21st day, 9h., 41.6m., a. m., N,
below horizon.
Third quarter, 28th day, 0h., 21.2m., a. m., SE.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	rises	sets	rises	wa't
1 Wednesday	4 18	7 49	0 57	8 9 15 32
2 Thursday	5 18	8 49	1 22	9 0 31
3 Friday	6 19	9 49	1 55	9 47 30
4 Saturday	7 20	10 48	2 31	10 30 29
5 Sunday	8 21	11 46	3 18	11 10 28
6 Monday	9 21	12 44	4 16	11 49 27
7 Tuesday	10 22	1 42	5 15	12 28 26
8 Wednesday	11 22	2 40	6 25	0 24 25
9 Thursday	12 23	3 38	7 32	0 59 24
10 Friday	1 24	4 36	8 37	1 34 23
11 Saturday	2 25	5 34	9 41	2 11 22
12 Sunday	3 25	6 32	10 39	2 59 21
13 Monday	4 26	7 30	11 48	3 37 20
14 Tuesday	5 27	8 28	12 50	4 25 19
15 Wednesday	6 28	9 26	1 56	5 44 18
16 Thursday	7 29	10 24	3 6	6 51 17
17 Friday	8 30	11 22	4 17	8 0 16
18 Saturday	9 31	12 20	5 17	8 55 15
19 Sunday	10 32	1 18	6 36	9 46 14
20 Monday	11 33	2 16	7 29	10 35 13
21 Tuesday	12 34	3 14	8 24	11 20 12
22 Wednesday	1 35	4 12	9 1	12 3 11
23 Thursday	2 36	5 10	9 52	0 43 10
24 Friday	3 37	6 8	10 26	1 26 9
25 Saturday	4 38	7 6	11 19	2 10 8
26 Sunday	5 39	7 54	12 10	2 58 7
27 Monday	6 40	8 52	1 1	3 41 6
28 Tuesday	7 41	9 50	2 1	4 28 5
29 Wednesday	8 42	10 48	3 1	5 14 4
30 Thursday	9 43	11 46	4 1	6 37 3
31 Friday	10 44	12 44	5 1	7 56 2

John McLeod & Co

Best Value in Summer Overcoatings!
Best Value in Scotch Tweed Suitings!
Best Value in Trowserings!
WE HAVE A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF THESE
GOODS. Prices away down to suit the times.
Special attention is directed to our \$15.00 and \$18.00
WORSTED SUITS. This is fully 20 per cent. lower than
we have ever before offered the same quality of goods.
TWEED SUITS from \$12.00 up. We defy competition.
We guarantee first-class fits.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

Charlottetown, June 3, 1891. Merchant Tailors, Upper Queen St.

Beyond a Doubt

THERE IS NOTHING that interests the average man as
much as the price he pays for his clothing—unless it is
the price he pays for his Wife's Clothing. We don't deal in
the latter. In the former we have an assortment that for
General Excellence and Low Prices has absolutely no equal
in the city. We do not claim to be the Cheapest Clothier,
but we claim to give the Best Value.

Our READY-MADE CLOTHING is manufactured on the
premises by competent workmen, and of good material. No
shoddy. No moss-back cloths. We can give you a solid
ALL-WOOL TWEED SUIT for \$7.25. It pays to deal with

BRUCE THE CLOTHIER.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1891—dy & wky

Seaside Hotel, RUSTICO BEACH, P. E. I.

THIS beautiful and well-known Summer Resort will open
for Guests and Visitors on JULY 1st. Terms moderate.
For particulars address

JOHN NEWSON & CO.,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 24, 1891—1-2m

LIME JUICE!

A FRESH STOCK of this Pleasant, Refreshing and Healthy Summer Drink
just received in Bottles and on Druggist.

ALSO

"Santis" Disinfecting Fluid, Condy's Fluid, Chloride of Lime, Insect Pow-
der, Hellebore, Fly Poison, Pads, Sticky Fly Paper, etc., etc., at

A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE,

Ch' town, July 4, 1891.

The Western Agricultural Convention

ANNUAL MEETING AT CAVENDISH

Question of an Experimental Farm
for P. E. Island Discussed.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Convention was opened by William Laird, Esq., who gave a very interesting description of his recent visit to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and set forth, in vigorous language, the importance of an Experimental Station for this Province. He referred to the fact that the one great interest of Prince Edward Island is agriculture, and argued that the promotion of agriculture ought to be one of the main and special objects of its Government and Legislature. The Stock Farm does not give satisfaction to the country. But an Experimental Station is needed. When he visited the Experimental Station at Ottawa he put politics aside. Accompanied by his friend, Mr. Dickieson, of the Ottawa Civil Service, he visited the Experimental Farm—which contains 470 acres and is beautiful for situation—and called upon Professor Fletcher, the entomologist. He found that gentlemen busy amongst his bugs and other insects. These were distributed about the room in great number and variety. But they were not particularly delightful to the eye of the visitors, who hastened to the stables, where some very fine cattle were feeding on ensilage—some with gusto and some as though they didn't care for it. There were eight excellent bulls of different breeds, and the Devon and Holstein cows were splendid animals of their kind. These were more to Mr. Laird's taste. The pigs were not much to look at—not better than those to be found on our own stock farm. But the grain growing in the fields looked better than that of any other farm he had seen this year. Experiments were being carried on in every department—some with success, some without success. He considered the farm a great benefit to the agriculture of Canada, and he left it highly pleased. The question arises whether the Dominion Government should also establish an experimental station in Prince Edward Island? This is an agricultural province. Therefore, special efforts should be made to improve our methods of farming. The attention of our smart young men should be turned to the farm. Inducements should be held out to them to study the science of agriculture. For this purpose instruction should be provided at the Prince of Wales College and an Experimental Farm in connection therewith. If this were done, it is probable that our youth would return home, practically educated and determined to follow the avocation of their fathers. It might be well to have two agricultural professors in the Province. Farmers are the bone and sinew of the country; and public money would be much better employed in educating young men to be farmers than in educating them to be preachers and doctors and lawyers. In respect to this question we should cast politics aside and advocate measures that will promote the best interests of the country. Farmers want an experimental farm and they require the tunnel, and they should exert their influence to obtain these things.

William McNeill complimented Mr. Laird upon his address, and spoke of the experiments which were being conducted at the experimental farms at Ottawa and Nappan. The latter farm does not benefit this Province so much as it ought to, because the conditions of soil, etc., are different from what they are here. We ought, therefore, to have an experimental farm for ourselves. There can be no question about the fact that our system of agriculture must be changed, if the Province is to continue to prosper. In selling oats and potatoes we are selling too much of our soil. We cannot afford to do this at the rate of former years. In Connecticut and other States experimental farm stations have long been established with good results; and we must, if we desire to keep up in the race, have an experimental farm here at which the information and instruction required may be obtained. It is impossible for private enterprise to supply this need.

H. A. Stewart said that he was highly pleased with Mr. Laird's address. It is, no doubt, true that every farmer should, to some extent, experiment for himself. But there are experiments which the private farmer cannot possibly afford to carry on with success. The Stock Farm has seen the best of its days. We want a farm at which the youth of the country can obtain practical lessons in agriculture. He believed that if the Dominion Government were asked for it they would grant a sum for the establishment of such a farm in this Province. But if we do not ask, we shall not obtain.

Arthur Simpson thought that we could not demand a grant from the Dominion Government for the establishment of an experimental farm—as a right. But that Government might, perhaps, be induced to assist in the establishment of an experimental farm for this Province. He said that he would have liked to be with Mr. Laird on the occasion of his recent visit to Ottawa and complimented him highly on his vivid description of the Central Experimental Farm. He thought the farmers should exert their influence to see if they could not have an experimental farm here.

James Ramsay agreed with the previous speakers who said that the usefulness of the Government Stock Farm is past. But he feared that the Local Government is not financially in a position to establish and maintain an experimental farm station. If by any means pressure could be brought to bear upon the Dominion Government

to induce them to give us an experimental farm, a great boon would be obtained for the Province; and if a movement to that end were begun by the Convention the meeting would not be held in vain.

James Laird thought that an expensive experimental farm is not needed. Such a farm on a small scale is all that is required, and that is feasible enough. The Dominion Government have ample means.

W. J. Simpson thought that if too many demands for experimental farms, etc., were made upon the Dominion Government, the Tunnel Scheme—which is of the highest importance—would be prejudiced. The Government would argue that the people of P. E. Island are asking for too much. But the need of an experimental farm is felt. The sooner we begin to agitate for it, in the press and elsewhere, the better. It is true that the Province is not in a position to spend a great deal of money in an experimental farm. But the appointment, by the late Government, of an agricultural professor was a step in the right direction, and it might, without great expense, be followed up by such additional instruction as would be of great advantage to the Province. He thought it would be well to have an additional professor to travel through the country and wake up public opinion in respect to the necessity which exists for improved methods of farming. Agricultural meetings are not now so largely attended as they ought to be. Something is wanted to rouse the farmers up in this respect.

George Simpson argued that the Convention should take steps to bring the question of the establishment of an experimental farm before the Public and the Government. But an experimental farm for this Province could not be a partnership affair between the Dominion and the Island. He thought that the proposed farm should be under the control of the Provincial Government and that another Agricultural professor ought to be obtained in connection with it and the Prince of Wales College. The farming interests are not now receiving a fair proportion of the benefits of Government expenditure for education, etc. This being the fact, farmers who will have to pay the bulk of the taxes when taxes are levied, should ask for a larger share. If means were provided by which one or two young farmers out of every settlement could be educated as farmers and returned to their farms to carry out the improved methods, and show their neighbors how to do it, the whole Province would be greatly benefited.

After some further discussion, James Ramsay, Esq., from a committee appointed for the purpose, submitted the following resolution which was thereupon moved by Arthur Simpson, Esq., seconded by S. R. Black, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Agriculture is by far the most important industry in this Province, and Whereas, It is essential in order to the successful preservation of this industry that instruction in the practical agriculture should be known to our people and especially to the young generation:

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the Government of this Province would be justified in maintaining an agricultural department in the Prince of Wales College, and also in substituting an experimental station for the present Government Stock Farm even at the risk of a moderately increased expenditure.

News Notes.

Hundreds of cattle are said to be dying of Texas fever, in the Cherokee nation, Arkansas.

The French Government was yesterday sustained in a vote of confidence by 319 to 103.

Mr. Balfour proposes to increase the grant for the relief of distress in Ireland during the coming financial year to £100,000.

A company is being formed in British Columbia to build a fleet of large lumber ships to ply between that country and China and Australia.

The Czar, after the reception of the French squadron at Cronstadt, will sail for Copenhagen, escorted by the united Russian and French warships.

The Czar and Czarina had an extremely cold reception in Finland. A famous Finnish choir was dissolved in order to avoid singing in the presence of their Majesties, and the populace was sullen.


Operations have been commenced in the construction of the much-talked-of C. P. R. bridge over the Niagara, above the whirlpool. It is supposed the structure will be finished before the snow flies.

French extremists continue the agitation in regard to the Alsace-Lorraine passport regulations. At a meeting Friday night in Paris it was resolved to hold a public meeting to protest against what they term the "treachery and cowardice of the Government."

Reports from Priceville, Tenn., the scene of the trouble with the miners over the employment of convicts, say the militia is camped in the valley and the surrounding mountains are garrisoned with armed strikers. Should a combined attack be made, the soldiers would have no possible chance to escape annihilation. The commandant of militia has telegraphed for immediate reinforcements.

The fact that Paris green is a deadly poison should be universally understood; not only is it an energetic poison to cattle, etc., when carelessly scattered over their feeding places, but it is alike poisonous when inhaled and entering the lungs. Arsenious acid being a mineral poison its active principle is not lost by age.

Last year Denmark exported nearly 90,000,000 lbs. of butter, of which \$3,000,000 went to England. This butter fetches 25 cents per pound, a higher price than either Irish or home made. Canada, with all its splendid natural capabilities, exported 1,200,000 lbs. of butter. Denmark is not one-tenth the size of the Province of Ontario. The astonishing development of Danish dairying is attributed to the centrifugal separator system, by which much more butter can be got from the same quantity of milk, and enables the operators to work greater quantities than was possible under the old system.



Children
always
Enjoy It.
**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**
of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypo-phosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.
A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER
It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.
Beware of substitutions and imitations.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

ELECTION

UNDER provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island, made and passed in the fifth year and fifty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, Chapter Ten, intitled an Act to Amend the City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act, and to decide as to its adoption or otherwise.

In pursuance of the provisions of the above recited Act, I, the undersigned, Thomas Heath Haviland, Mayor of the said City of Charlottetown, do hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE that I have nominated and appointed

Wednesday, 12th day August next, A. D. 1891,

as the day for the PLEBISCITE VOTE to be taken upon the said Act, and that the same will be taken at the several places following, that is to say:—

- In Ward No. 1 at or near Fire Engine House on King Street, between Great George and Prince Streets.
 - In Ward No. 2 at or near the house of the late Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. R. Hearty's Warehouse, Sidney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets.
 - In Ward No. 3 at or near the Market House.
 - In Ward No. 4 at or near the new City Hall, corner of Kent and Queen Streets.
 - In Ward No. 5 at or near the carriage shop of Carroll & McAleer, corner of Euston and Great George Streets.
- And at the said Election the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

- Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground.
- Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street.
- Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street.
- Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and north of Grafton Street.
- Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

- Sec. 12 of 54 and 55 Victoria, Chapter 10:—
- 1st. "Any person entitled by law to vote for Mayor of the said City at the last Civic Election."
- 2nd. "Or any person who shall have paid the tax which entitles him to vote at any time before he actually polls his vote under this Act."

MANNER OF VOTING.

- Sec. 11 of 54 and 55 Victoria, Chapter 10:—
- "Each Elector offering himself at his proper place shall vote either FOR THE ACT, or AGAINST THE ACT, and his name shall be written in the Poll Book under an appropriate head."
- [L. S.] T. HEATH HAVILAND, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.
- H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.
- Mayor's Office, Charlottetown, July 20, 1891.
- July 21—dy 121 wks 21

MORTGAGE SALE

Dwelling House, Shop & Lot at Eldon, Belfast.

To be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Court House at Eldon, Belfast, on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth day of August next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon:—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land situate at Eldon, Belfast, bounded as follows:—Commencing on the south-west side of the Pinette Road, at the east corner of the first above described plot of land; thence running south-east along said Pinette Road thirty feet to a line at right angles to said road south-west eighty feet; thence by a line parallel to said road thirty feet to the south-eastern boundary of first-named plot; thence north-east to place of commencement.

ALSO—A 1 that other tract, piece and parcel of land, situate at Eldon, Belfast, bounded as follows:—Commencing on the south-west side of the Pinette Road, at the east corner of the first above described plot of land; thence running south-east along said Pinette Road thirty feet to a line at right angles to said road south-west eighty feet; thence by a line parallel to said road thirty feet to the south-eastern boundary of first-named plot; thence north-east to place of commencement.

The foregoing sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Ninth day of July, A. D. 1889, made between Kenneth R. Morrison, of Eldon, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, Merchant, of the one part, and Angus A. McLean, of Charlottetown, in P. E. Island, County and Island, Barrister-at-Law, of the other part, which said Mortgage was duly assigned to the subscriber by virtue of an Indenture of Assignment bearing date the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1889, made between the said Angus A. McLean of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part.

GEORGE ALLEY.

July 21—dy 31 & wky 118

FOUND.—About a week ago, two Bank Notes Apply at this office. 17-359

NASAL BALM
SCOTCHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.
Many dreaded diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as Insanities, loss of voice, loss of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have this procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned! In case, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death, sold by all druggists, or sent free, on receipt of price in stamps and \$1. by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

CATARRH

SHARP'S

BALSAM
FOR MORE HOUND AND ANISEED FOR CROUP, COUGHS AND WHOOPING COUGH AND COLDS.
40 YEARS IN USE.
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS
St. John., N. B.