

TERMS: Four Dollars a Year

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

Single Copies Two Cents

VOL 34.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1895.

NO. 264

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1895.  
First Quar 2nd day, 11h 31.6m, p. m.  
Full Moon, 8th day, 7h 46.5m, p. m.  
Last Quar 16th day, 1h 31.5m, p. m.  
New Moon, 24th day, 8h 33.7m, a. m.  
First Quar, 31st day, 4h 36.0m, a. m.

Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water
1 Wednesday	4 51	7 3	4 10
2 Thursday	4 51	7 3	4 10
3 Friday	4 51	7 3	4 10
4 Saturday	4 51	7 3	4 10
5 Sunday	4 51	7 3	4 10
6 Monday	4 51	7 3	4 10
7 Tuesday	4 51	7 3	4 10
8 Wednesday	4 51	7 3	4 10
9 Thursday	4 51	7 3	4 10
10 Friday	4 51	7 3	4 10
11 Saturday	4 51	7 3	4 10
12 Sunday	4 51	7 3	4 10
13 Monday	4 51	7 3	4 10
14 Tuesday	4 51	7 3	4 10
15 Wednesday	4 51	7 3	4 10
16 Thursday	4 51	7 3	4 10
17 Friday	4 51	7 3	4 10
18 Saturday	4 51	7 3	4 10
19 Sunday	4 51	7 3	4 10
20 Monday	4 51	7 3	4 10
21 Tuesday	4 51	7 3	4 10
22 Wednesday	4 51	7 3	4 10
23 Thursday	4 51	7 3	4 10
24 Friday	4 51	7 3	4 10
25 Saturday	4 51	7 3	4 10
26 Sunday	4 51	7 3	4 10
27 Monday	4 51	7 3	4 10
28 Tuesday	4 51	7 3	4 10
29 Wednesday	4 51	7 3	4 10
30 Thursday	4 51	7 3	4 10
31 Friday	4 51	7 3	4 10

Canada Atlantic and Plant  
STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR BOSTON,  
—CALLING AT—  
Hawkesbury and Halifax.

S. S. OLIVETTE  
will leave Navigation  
Co's Wharf, Char-  
lottetown, FRIDAY,  
May 17, at 12 noon,  
and every Friday  
thereafter until fur-  
ther notice. Will  
leave Hawkesbury at 6 p. m. same days,  
and Halifax on Saturdays at 10 p. m., ar-  
riving at Boston Mondays at 7 a. m.  
FROM BOSTON—Tuesday, May 14, at  
12 noon, and every Tuesday thereafter  
until further notice, calling at Halifax and  
Hawkesbury, and arriving at Charlotte-  
town on Thursday evening.  
For rates of passage, freight, etc., apply  
to local agents, or the general agents as  
below.

HALIFAX SERVICE.  
S. S. "Halifax" or "Olivette" will  
leave Plant Wharf, Halifax, every WED-  
NESDAY, 8 a. m., and SATURDAY, 10  
p. m., until further notice, for Boston  
direct. Returning, will leave north side  
of Lewis' Wharf, Boston, Tuesdays and  
Saturdays, 12 noon, until further notice.  
Passengers arriving in Halifax TUES-  
DAY evenings can go directly on board  
the steamer without extra charge.  
Tri-weekly services by S. S. Olivette and  
Halifax, between Boston and Halifax, and  
weekly service by S. S. Florida between  
Boston and Charlottetown will be resumed  
in June, as last season.  
Through tickets for sale and baggage  
checked at all stations on the Intercolonial  
Railway.  
For rates of passage, freight, etc., apply  
to local agents, or

H. L. CHIPMAN,  
Agent for Canada, Plant Wharf, Halifax.

RICHARDSON & BARNARD,  
Agents, north side, Lewis' Wharf,  
Boston.

may7

W. W. CLARKE,  
Agent.

April 18

Black Diamond Line.

THE S.S. BONAVITA, due here from Mon-  
treal MONDAY, May 13th, will call for St.  
John's, Newfoundland, via Sydney, carrying  
horses, cattle and sheep on deck and produc-  
ing, under deck at lowest possible rates. For  
particulars apply to freight and passage  
apply to

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,  
Agents.

may9

SALT! SALT!

To arrive per Steamships Sunrise and  
Tafua, 10,000 bags Liverpool Salt and 800  
bags Fishery, which will be sold at lowest  
prices whilst discharging. Both steamers  
are due here about 1st May. Apply to

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,  
Ch'town, April 18, 1895—1f

What's the time?

If you have a Cough  
It is time you were taking

GRAY'S RED  
SYRUP OF  
SPRUCE  
GUM

THE OLD STANDARD CURE  
FOR COUGHS, COLDS,  
ASTHMA and all LUNG AFFECTIONS.

Gray's Syrup has been on trial for more than  
10 years and the verdict of the people is that  
it is the best remedy known. It is sold in  
one bottle. Sold everywhere.

KERRY WATSON & CO. PROPRIETORS  
MONTREAL.

may9

A GOOD WATCH

At a Low Price

IS WHAT YOU WANT.

SEE OURS.

G. H. TAYLOR,

North Side Queen Square.

may30

FOR SALE.

House in Georgetown.

That Dwelling House in Georgetown  
the property of Mrs. Capt. John McDon-  
ald, formerly known as the "McDonald  
House," together with the outbuildings.  
This House is in first-class repair, and  
contains fourteen large rooms, and is well  
adapted for a Dwelling or Boarding House.  
Any party or parties desirous of secur-  
ing a summer residence will find this a  
capital opportunity.  
This property will be sold at a bargain.  
For terms and particulars apply at the  
office of J. A. Matheson, Solicitor, George  
town, or to

L. W. MACDONALD,  
Box 694, Charlottetown.

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Ask your Druggist for



Murray &  
Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER

A Dainty Floral Extract

For Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.

Farm For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable  
farm, containing about sixty acres. House  
is in good repair. There are six outbuildings,  
some are newly built. There are two orch-  
ards, one containing six trees of different  
varieties of fruit. About one and a half miles  
from the city. Terms easy.

C. BENOIT,  
Sole Agent.

may7

TO LET.

One half Brick House on Kent Str et,  
next door to Dr. Kelly, at present occupied  
by Miss McMillan. Possession given about  
May 24th. Apply to Dr. Kelly  
April 23 to 1st Mar.

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Ch'town, April 13, 1895—1y

The Reliable Boot and Shoe Dealer.

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Canada and ITS RESOURCES

An Interesting and Instructive Lecture  
by Mr. J. Heber Haslam—Pub-  
lished by Request.

(Continued.)

But it is of the great Northwest that I  
wish more particularly to speak tonight.

Imagine an explorer returning after a  
voyage of discovery and reporting that he  
had travelled through a land almost illim-  
itable in extent, occupying almost the same  
geographical position as does Great Brit-  
ain, Holland, Germany, Belgium, Den-  
mark, Sweden and Norway and the most  
of Russia, and almost as great in extent as  
all of those combined; with a climate vary-  
ing very little from its southern to its  
northern boundary, and the healthiest in  
the world; with a soil that yields with the  
minimum of labor every product of the  
temperate zone, and of the very highest  
quality; having the most extensive forests  
in the world and mountains in whose bow-  
els lay concealed every precious and econ-  
omic metal; coal well distributed over the  
whole area, and in every kind; petroleum,  
natural gas, and of every thing that  
now conduces to the comfort and luxury  
of modern civilization, and with a coun-  
try having every conceivable kind of  
scenery; lakes large enough to wash the  
coast line of Great Britain, rivers about  
the longest in the world, leagues of plain  
where nothing lies between the beholder  
and the horizon but ripening wheat and  
waving grass, and mountain scenery rival-  
ling in rugged beauty that of the Alps—  
how the soul would rush from the thresh-  
hold of nearly every home in the old world  
to hear more of this favored land. How  
their ears would be strained to catch the  
welcome news, for the future at home is  
dark, the patrimony small and there are  
too many to share it. Wages are low and  
employment scarce, and for them and their  
children a prospect before which their  
stout hearts quail.

I will try in very truth tonight to de-  
scribe a land as fertile and as fair as any  
that God ever gave to man.

Western Canada extends from the  
Line of the Woods to the Pacific Ocean,  
and from the 49th parallel (the boundary  
between the United States) to the Arctic  
circle, and contains an area of ter-  
ritory of over a million and a quarter  
square miles in extent. It comprises the  
Province of Manitoba, the provisional pro-  
vinces of Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskat-  
chewan, and the unorganized territories  
of Athabasca and Keewatin, and the Pro-  
vince of British Columbia.

In this vast region there is more arable  
and pasture land than in the whole of  
Europe save Russia.

Its forests are also more extensive, and  
cover more than half the area, and are  
richer in greater abundance and of bet-  
ter quality.

The most extensive oil finds in the world  
are supposed to be in Athabasca, and coal  
is found distributed over the whole area,  
and of most every quality. Iron abounds  
in the northern part of Alberta, and gold  
and silver in Alberta, Athabasca and  
British Columbia. Lumber, being stone,  
brick, clay, terracotta and cement, are  
in abundance.

Nature has still further lavished her  
favours on this wonderful country by  
making her rivers and lakes with fish.  
The salmon of the Fraser, in British Col-  
umbia, are so abundant that the packers  
have to curtail the output so as not to  
overstock the market. The lakes and  
rivers of Manitoba, and the Territories,  
are also teeming with fish of various kinds.  
I will describe more particularly, the  
province of Manitoba, and the Territories  
of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta,  
for they comprise the greater part of the  
arable land, and for the present at least,  
offer greater inducements to settlers than  
any other part of Canada, and it is to this  
region that we have to look in the future  
for the greatest increase in our population.

The first thing we have to consider is  
the climate, for no matter how rich and  
deep a soil is, if the climatic conditions of  
heat, or extremes of cold, or of excessive  
drought or excessive rainfall, crops will  
not grow, soil avails little.

Now it may be stated broadly that the  
climate of those four provinces is such as  
to promote the very highest development  
both of vegetable and animal life.

The wheat of this region is undoubtedly  
and undeniably the finest in the world, and  
Manitoba has a reputation as the best  
milling wheat grown.

The oats and barley are equally good.  
All kinds of roots and garden vegetables  
grow in abundance and without any man-  
uring, while the grass fed cattle of this  
country reach a development which is al-  
most miraculous, in an eastern farmer  
who has to stall feed his cattle for from  
four to six months before having them fit  
for market.

Now it must not be thought that what  
is to follow is wrong because it is con-  
trary to the accepted belief regarding this  
country. This is an age when pre-con-  
ceived ideas of Europe, to make way  
before corrected information and newer  
knowledge.

The northernmost boundary of Alberta  
and Saskatchewan is an exact line, the same  
parallel of latitude as the boundary be-  
tween England and Scotland. Of course  
the climate of England and Scotland and  
in fact the whole west coast of northern  
Europe, is altogether exceptional, owing  
to the influence of the Gulf Stream, and  
the same thing operates to a certain ex-  
tent to modify what would otherwise be  
a very cold climate in the extreme north-  
west of Canada.

A great warm current flows northward  
from Japan to the Arctic Sea. It is inter-  
rupted by the Alaskan Peninsula and the  
states of Washington and Oregon.

It has precisely the same effect on the  
climate of this coast as the Gulf Stream  
has on the coast of Europe. On the north-  
west coast of Europe, which is on the same  
parallel as Labrador, there is no winter,  
and even so far north as Sitka, in Alaska,  
ice is seldom seen. Now, while this cur-  
rent has its greatest influence on the coast,  
its influence is felt in the interior, and  
serves in no small degree to modify the  
climate of Alberta, which is a thousand  
miles nearer the coast than the Minnesota  
and Dakota plains. Moreover, the main  
intervening between Alberta and the coast  
are far less lofty than those of the United  
States. Another very important thing  
to consider is the effect of altitude. There  
is a continual drop to the northward  
of the great central North American  
plateau. In Mexico it is two miles high,  
where the Union Pacific crosses the back-  
bone of the continent; at Sherman, in  
Wyoming, the elevation is eight thousand  
feet, while the elevation is only two  
thousand one hundred and fifty feet where  
the C. P. R. crosses the South Saskatchewan  
at Medicine Hat, and the country  
still further depresses until the Peace  
River is reached, where the elevation is

less than one thousand feet. The differ-  
ence in elevation between the continental  
plain in Wyoming and the valley of the  
Peace River is equal to ten degrees of lat-  
itude in climatic effect. But not only  
does Pacific currents and altitude tend to  
modify the climate of Western Canada,  
but what perhaps has a greater effect than  
either, are the Chinook winds which come  
periodically through the passes of the  
Rocky Mountains, and often makes a dif-  
ference of from forty to fifty degrees in the  
temperature in twenty-four hours, stripping  
the ground so completely of snow and ice  
that not a particle of moisture remains,  
and the ground is left quite firm and dry.  
It is hard to give a reasonable explanation  
of these winds, which after blowing over  
hundreds of miles of snow-covered moun-  
tains, should be so mild and genial and  
bring in the heat of winter all the warmth  
of spring.

Dr. G. M. Dawson, Director of the Cana-  
dian Geological Survey, that whom there  
is no better authority, expresses it as  
follows:

"The complete explanation is to be found  
in the great quantity of heat retained  
latent when moisture is evaporated or air  
is expanded, and in the fact that when the  
air descends again on condensation of the  
moisture, or compression of the air.

The pressure in the upper regions of  
the atmosphere being so much less than  
at sea level, a body of air rising from the  
sea level to the summit of a mountain  
range must expand, and this implying  
molecular work results in an absorption  
of heat and consequent cooling.

When the air descends again on the  
other side of the mountain range, its con-  
densation results in an increase of sensi-  
ble heat equal to one degree centigrade  
for every hundred feet it descends. It is  
difficult to understand how the Western Ter-  
ritories may be flooded with air nearly as  
warm as that of the coast.

Another very important thing to con-  
sider in this connection is the greater  
length of day during the growing season  
in the northern regions than to the south.

In latitude 56 sunrise occurs on the  
20th of June at 3:12 and sunset at about  
9:45, giving about 15 hours of daylight,  
and the influence of this on the growing  
crops is that vegetation is phenomenal.

It is reported from some of the missions  
on the McKenzie River, that trees pass  
from the bud to the leaf in a single week,  
it is a well established fact that grains,  
grasses and vegetables reach maturity  
quicker than in any part of America!

But whatever the explanation the fact  
remains that the climatic conditions of  
the Canadian northwest are essentially the  
same as those of the northwest of the  
United States, although 20 degrees of lat-  
itude intervenes between the northern  
boundary of the former and the southern  
of the latter. The climate is marked in  
each case by extreme heat in summer and  
cold in winter.

In judging the thermometer often  
reads as high as 95 and 98, and d-  
scends as low as 30 and 40 in winter.

This extreme heat is usually attended  
by cool nights with heavy dews, and con-  
sequently giving a growth of the stalks  
and is accompanied by protracted seasons  
of drought, which dries up the small  
streams and very often destroys the  
crops and grass.

On the other hand the extreme cold of  
the Canadian northwest is very rarely at-  
tended by high winds. The days are clear  
and bright and to healthy active men the  
clear frosty air has no terrors, and it  
seems just the medicine that is required  
to restore wasted tissue and bring animal  
life to its highest perfection. The man  
who has lost vitality in the humid at-  
mosphere of the East, the dry invigorating  
air of this country acts as the best medi-  
cine. In this respect the climate of the  
Canadian northwest is superior to that of  
its favored rival to the south, and that is  
practical immunity from the dreaded  
cholera in summer and the blizzard in  
winter.

But in view of the wonderful progress  
which has been made in the states of  
Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, it seems too  
much to claim that our Northwest is su-  
perior. But there is good reason for dou-  
ting so. Justify its maintenance, and in  
question. Nothing like it has ever  
been known in the history of the world.  
Twenty-three years ago an American  
statesman on the floor of the Congress  
said that the climate of the state  
of Minnesota to grow enough in  
ten years to feed a grass-  
hopper, and such was the ignorance re-  
garding the magnificent region that many  
of the statesmen of that time were  
about a million and a half. Its average  
wheat yield is greater than that of any  
other country, but Manitoba and the  
Northwest of Canada, and it is, perhaps,  
the best round agricultural country in  
the world that is settled.

Seventy years ago an officer of the United  
States army reported to Washington  
that "Fort Dearborn should be abandoned  
for the reason that the surrounding  
country is of such a character  
that it is impossible that  
it can ever support a population large  
enough to justify its maintenance," and  
yet in this short space of time, not beyond  
the memory of living men, it has grown  
up at this place the most wonderful  
city of all time, having a population of over  
a million and a half. The focal point and  
centre of 90,000 miles of railway, and  
the greatest distributing point for food  
products in the world.

It is no unwarranted statement, but one  
made after careful study and travel, that  
in the Canadian Northwest there is a  
country capable of maintaining just as  
dense a population and producing just as  
many bushels of wheat, oats, barley and  
clover, as many pounds of butter and  
cheese, and as many hogs, cattle, sheep  
and horses as were raised east last year in  
the great, prosperous, progressive coun-  
try tributary to Chicago, and from which  
they drew the trade necessary to make her  
one of the proudest and most progressive  
cities in the world.

Let anyone travel over the ground, view  
the expanse of prairie and plain in the  
Northwest, compare its soil with the soil  
of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota or  
Dakota, and its product with theirs, and  
consider the tendency to droughts, insect  
pests and cyclones, in the one territory,  
and the practical immunity from those  
things in the other, and he will be more  
decisive than all the  
supreme test of average yield of the prin-  
cipal crops in both countries, over a series  
of years, and the fact is established beyond  
doubt, that in every thing that goes to  
make a successful agricultural country,  
the Canadian Northwest is equal, if not  
superior to the very best of these great  
states.

(to be continued)

NOT WHAT WE SAY, but  
what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does,  
that tells the story of its merit and  
success. Remember HOOD'S Cures.

Salvation lies (to young man who has  
been paying great attention to the speak-  
ers)—Are you saved?  
Young man—No, I'm a reporter.  
Salvation lies—Oh, I beg your pardon.

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