

Throws Up the Sponge.

A despatch to the Halifax Herald says that, "A. G. Morrison, the recently nominated candidate of the grits of Colchester, has thrown up the sponge, and the party are thrown again upon their beam ends, as no one can be found to accept the nomination and run an election. There are considerable regrets expressed that Mr. Morrison should have come to his determination, but his action is commended by his real friends, who see no reason why he should put himself into position merely as a dummy by which the party wish to show their spite against Sir Adams."

What will the Unrestrictionists of Colchester do now!

Northwest Crops.

As to the crops of the Northwest, Mr. Van Horne says: "They are simply magnificent. They are even better than last year and the way from Winnipeg to the mountains. The finest crops I saw growing were between Moosejaw and the mountains on the western 400 miles of the prairies. Beyond Moosejaw, the wheat, oats and barley will be ready to cut in a few weeks. If nothing unforeseen happens, and as the season is so far advanced there is little danger now, they will have as good a crop as the wonderful one of last year, and with largely increased acreage. What is the character of the increased facilities this year for the transportation of the crop. We are adding several thousand cars to the rolling stock and building two large elevators at Thunder Bay, and with these additions there will be no difficulty whatever in moving the crop."

Imperial Federation.

In commenting upon its interview with Parnell, the Pall Mall Gazette said: "We have seldom published any interview with more satisfaction than that which appears in to-day's issue, in which Mr. Parnell expresses for the first time with frankness and fulness his adhesion to the principle of Imperial Federation. No more important declaration has appeared in English politics since Mr. Gladstone made his famous plunge for home rule. The manifesto of the home rule leader throws into the shade the miserable squabbling about the libels in the Times, and restores a saner tone to the political controversy of the hour. We forbear for the present from further comment, but merely add that the new departure of the Irish leader will necessitate a reconsideration by the Unionists of the attitude which they have taken up in relation to home rule."

Scotch Education.

So much is put forward in behalf of the excellence and high standard of education in Scotland that the latest figures dealing with its cost are interesting. According to the annual report just published, the total income of the 980 school boards in Scotland in 1887 were £1,426,905, an increase of £85,643 over the previous year. The largest sources of this income are, in order of size, the school rate, grants from the Educational Department and school fees. In a total expenditure of £1,406,043 there was paid for teachers' salaries the sum of £741,143, and this, with £208,638 for the erection of new school buildings, makes up the chief expense. The sum of £1,576 was spent for "prosecuting defaulting parents." The school rate varied, according to the locality, from one penny per pound to five shillings, fourpence per pound. There are 19 higher-class public schools, and these are practically self-supporting, the income being £52,109 and the expenditure £52,902.

The Parnell "Times" Commission.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune reports that the Parnell Commission Bill is an open door through which anybody and anything may walk. Perhaps no commission ever sat with such large powers. Lawyers are already suggesting that the judges who are to compose the commission may themselves object to the scope of the enquiry. Roughly speaking, whatever the Attorney-General alleged in his speech in O'Donnell against Walter may be enquired into, whether it affects Mr. Parnell or any other member of Parliament or any outsider. Everything in the Times pamphlet, "Parnellism and Crime," may be enquired into, because that pamphlet was read by the Attorney-General. Anything referred to in the course of the proceedings in that trial may be enquired into. Witnesses are compellable to attend and are to be examined and cross-examined by as many counsel as the judges choose. All documents must be produced. Everybody implicated may have counsel; if Mr. Egan comes over he may have counsel. Everybody who makes a clean breast of it goes scot free. He may be forced to incriminate himself, but cannot be prosecuted if he does, nor made defendant in a civil suit on account of his evidence. This certainly goes far beyond Mr. Parnell's expectation, but at present his attitude is one of uncertainty.

The Point of the Judgment

The judgment of the Privy Council on the Parnell-McMaster election case has been published. The petition before their Lordships was one for leave to appeal to them from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada on the six months' delay point in the contested election act. The issue was an important one, involving the prerogative of the Crown to intervene in a matter that affected the privileges of a co-ordinate branch of Parliament, with which the Crown originally had no right of interference, and which had been, by the act of the House of Commons for its own reasons especially delegated to specified courts for adjudication. Their Lordships would not give their views on this, contenting themselves with an expression of opinion that if such prerogative existed it ought not to be exercised in the appeal before them. The number of cases that could be effected by the precedent they might lay down was very small, and Parliament, if it chose so to do, could prevent the necessity of further appeals of a like nature by amending the law so as to make its purport more plain. They also recognized the spirit of the statute to be that these trials should be carried to a conclusion with expedition, and without appeals to courts outside the colony. The law points they left altogether aside. The judgment is on the expediency not the merits of the appeal.

Lord Rosebery's Views.

In reply to an invitation from the Halifax Branch of the Imperial Federation League, to visit Halifax, in the autumn and address a public meeting, Lord Rosebery has written the Corresponding Secretary the following reply, which, since it has an important bearing upon the discussion of the idea of Imperial Federation is deserving of special prominence:

30 BERRKLEY SQUARE, W., 10 July, 1888.

SIR, I am very sorry to say that I have been compelled to give up the idea of visiting Canada this year, consequently I cannot have the pleasure of accepting your invitation. With regard to the utterances of Mr. Bright in reference to Canada, I think you might admit that they are isolate, and have not received the slightest support from public opinion here. I trust, therefore, they will not have any effect on your consideration of the great question, which as you say, now lies before us. On the other hand, I could point to utterances of countless members of parliament, and leaders of public opinion in Great Britain, sympathising warmly with colonial aspirations and with every effort for drawing closer the ties which unite the Mother Country and her colonies, without impairing free local autonomy.

You say that there is an impression abroad in Canada that Imperial Federation is essentially a Tory project; if so, the case is very different there from the state of things in England, where Imperial Federation receives the support of, I think, the great mass of the Liberal party—I should say the universal support—were it not that some of the older school of Liberalism have, perhaps, doubts of the practicability of the scheme. It is a delicate matter to write about, but I strongly suspect it would be found that the Imperial Federation League in England counts not less Liberals than Conservatives, and though we are desirous to maintain it entirely as a non-political question, I cannot allow the Liberal party to be excluded from its share of this great policy.

I am, Yours respectfully, ROSEBERY.

Charles H. Cahon, Esq., Halifax, N. S.

Where Shall We Go?

When so many localities are being claimed as the most attractive for picnics and excursions, the ordinary reader becomes puzzled to know which he should select. A shrewd committee, appointed by the Methodist Sunday Schools of this city, after travelling east and west, have decided that the beautiful fields and groves between the rivers Marie and Midgell, immediately opposite the spacious harbor opening out of the far famed waters of St. Peter's Bay, present more attractions than any other locality visited. This Mesopotamia is unrivalled. Here the worshippers of Sylvanus can roam through virgin forests, the sons of Neptune hold sweet converse with their deity, and the devotees of all the refined sports of the day can enjoy themselves to their hearts content, without being wilted under a scorching sun. The angler, too, can ply his favorite sport in the limpid waters of the Midgell and the Marie, famed for their piscatorial treasures. A "fish story," without reference to the Morell, Marie, or the Midgell is tame indeed. In this charming spot, thirty miles from the dust and heat of the city, the Methodist Churches hold their picnic on Thursday next, the 2nd August, when no pains will be spared to make the day one of pleasure and recreation to the children and visitors. Return tickets by train only 60 cents. For solid comfort, health and happiness don't fail to go and take your best friends to the Methodist picnic at Midgell on Thursday next.—Com.

Who is She?

A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN IN THE PARNELL CASE. A special from London to the New York Times says: "The interesting question being asked in political circles is, 'Who is she?' It is rumored, and it seems to be generally believed, that a woman is at the bottom of the Parnell prosecution and that she is the main source from which the Times obtained the material on which it based its charges. Not only is the woman known to the initiated few, but it is said that the line inserted in the bill, making any and all persons who testify before the commission free from any injury which might otherwise accrue from their testimony, refers particularly to her and was put in to get her into the witness box. If she has forged the letter she will naturally keep out of the way, but should she appear some very interesting proceedings may be looked for. This news will make more acrimonious than ever the debate on limiting the scope of the commission, and, as the Gladstonians' all support Parnell's position, the likelihood diminishes that the bill will pass. The government are in an independent position, confirmed in it by the cabinet council yesterday, and simply say that if Parnell will not accept the opportunity as offered him, they will drop the whole matter. The whereabouts and personality of the woman are shrouded in mystery."

The Canadian Pacific.

THE FIRST ENGINE OVER THE BRIDGE AT GREENVILLE JUNCTION—A SERIOUS ACCIDENT. A Greenville Junction, Me., despatch of the 23rd to the Bangor Commercial says: "The first Canadian Pacific engine crossed the bridge at Greenville Junction to-day. Track laying east is progressing rapidly. A hand car with four men on it jumped the track on the Canadian Pacific, five miles west of Greenville, Saturday afternoon. Jas. McGee, of James River, N. S., was terribly hurt in the head and was unconscious for 24 hours. His condition is more favorable to-day. Chas. Hogan, of P. E. Island, was severely injured in the shoulder and side. — We publish elsewhere, with great regret, a notice of the death of Mr. Angus Gregor, formerly of New Glasgow. A Eureka (Cal.) paper says:— "Angus Gregor, who suffered from a cancer in the stomach for several months, died at his residence on Fifth Street yesterday morning. He was an industrious, upright man, and had many friends. He leaves a widow and several children and other relatives, who have the sympathy of many friends in this affliction."

Gooseberries, currants, strawberries, etc., in cases, by Piston boat this evening. Sale to-morrow, July 27th, at 11 o'clock.—A. McNell, Auctioneer.

A Contrast.

Commander Cheyne describes in The Empire his tour on the upper St. John. In the course of his narration he remarks: "Ere proceeding with the narration of events let me offer a few comments on that portion of the river now left behind. Forcibly, and, indeed, in some respects, painfully, was I impressed with a decided difference between the two sides of the St. John, from the St. Francis river to Little Falls in regard to general cultivation and industry, as illustrated by the following facts: Given both sides of the river, equally beautiful in a natural sense, yet, in spite of a rather partial inclination to obtain a majority of views on the Canadian side, the reverse was the case. And why? Merely because the right bank, or American side, was beautifully cultivated and improved by enterprise and industry,—trees left here and there, singly as well as in groups and forest patches, in place of being ruthlessly cut away, as has been too much the case on the Canadian side. The farms, the churches, the houses on the American side, all betokened at least fifty years in advance of the side opposite. Look at Calais and at St. Stephen; stand on the bridge between those two towns, notice the vigor of trade on the Calais wharves and the comparative deadness fronting St. Stephen. Look again at the lovely and formerly lively village of Magog, Quebec, or St. George as it is now called, a locality of the greatest natural beauty, which, in American hands, would be a thriving place of resort for visitors from far and near, with large hotels built of the beautiful granite to be obtained from its vast quarries; but now dead, aye, like a village of the dead, waiting for the hand of enterprise to raise it from its most unnatural ashes and make it a place of delight to people of all countries. This is no digression, but only to point to the remarkable superiority in enterprise and results on the American border generally over that on the New Brunswick side. I leave an explanation of the cause to our politicians. There is, there must be a remedy; let it be found out and applied. Both banks of the St. John, on the upper waters to the St. Francis, are settled by French-Canadians, the very same people, yet the Maine side marches ahead of the Canadian! Oh, that I could take every Canadian M. P. and M. P. P. in canoes and let their eyes be opened to the facts I have here stated."

Personal.

E. Hackett, Esq., Tignish, is at the Osborne. The Emperor of Austria is expected to visit England. J. Hunter-Duvar, Esq., Alberton, is in the city. He is at the Davies. Principal Grant has arrived in Australia, and will remain there several months. Queen Victoria has a real motherly kindness underlying her brusque manners. Sir Andrew Clarke, Mr. Gladstone's physician, received \$25,000 for a journey to Italy. Archdeacon Farrer does not believe that Solomon had 1,000 wives, but only about 70. Premier Greenway says Manitoba's surplus of wheat this year will amount to 20,000,000 bushels. His Lordship Bishop McIntyre and Rev. F. X. Gallant returned from the Magdalen Islands last evening. Mr. H. L. Spencer, of St. John, N. B., has been requested to allow himself to be represented in a volume of the Canterbury Poets, to be published by Walter Scott, London and Newcastle-on-Tyne, next autumn. During the war of 1870-71 many German princes and generals put their names in the visitors' book of the Grand Hotel at Blois. All signed in German save the Crown Prince (the late Emperor Frederick) who signed in French. Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle on the Duke Alexander of Oldenburg, commander of the Russian Guards corps. In bestowing the decoration the Emperor extolled the perfection of the corps. Dr. James Ridley, the medical officer in attendance at Tallamore Jail during Mr. Mandeville's incarceration there, and who was subpoenaed to appear at the inquest at Mitchellton into Mr. Mandeville's death, has committed suicide. Dr. Ridley had been present at the inquest daily waiting to be called to the witness stand. The evidence given to show that Mr. Mandeville was subjected to ill-usage while in the jail seemed to prey upon his mind. His suicide confirms the popular belief that Mr. Mandeville was cruelly treated by the prison officials.

Local Notices.

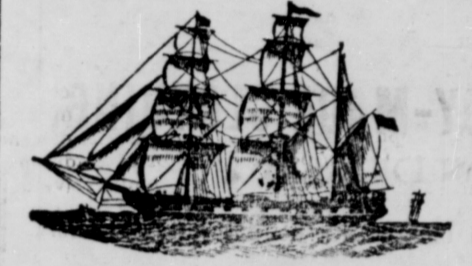
Cups and Saucers sold at R. K. Bruce's for 38 cts. per half dozen. New Trousers, Overcoating and Work-steds, opening to-day at D. A. Bruce's. Grapes, California prunes, tomatoes, cabbage, etc., at Connolly & Co's. [July 25 21pd] Straw Hats, selling at cost at D. A. Bruce's. New Apples, Pears, Bananas, &c., just opened at Beer & Goff's. 31—July 25 FRESH Buckwheat Flour just received at Beer & Goff's. 31—July 25 FAUST! Oh, Faustus! Now hast thou but one bare hour to live. Stand still, ye ever-moving spheres of heaven, That time may cease, and midnight never come. Fair Nature's eye, rise, rise again and make Perpetual day; or let this hour be but A year, a month, a week, a natural day, That I, Faustus, may regale him on Clam Chowder. Now being served at the Reflector House. Brace up old Foster! Clams every day at the Reflector. — July 25 2i The Montreal cotton mills are said to be suffering from a scarcity of operators. Three hundred looms in the Hochebaque mills have been shut down for want of hands. The circulation of Dominion notes on June 30 was \$16,257,317, an increase of a quarter of a million in the month, chiefly in bills of large denominations. The excess of specie and guaranteed debentures was \$1,779,973, and of unguaranteed debentures \$2,057,011. The North German Gazette, replying to an article in the Moscow Gazette, protests against the Russian assertion that the German policy is about to be changed. It says: "The Emperor is convinced that even victorious wars are no equivalent to the blessings of peace. We know of nothing that Russia could grant us which we have not already. There are no strictly legal and just demands of Russia known to us to which Germany has not at all times responded in spite of the imudent boasts of some Russian journals."

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED. July 24—Morning Starr, Thorp, Shemogue, deals; Eldon, McRae, Murray Harbor; Lizzie D, Drysdale, Tracadie, cedar posts; Minnie Scott, Allen, Amherst; Sunrise, Lord, Crapaud, oats. CLEARED. July 24—Lavinia Jane, Anderson, Point du Chene; Lizzie D, Drysdale, Tracadie, bal; Mary Kate, Mullins, Pictou, do; Morning Star, Thorp, Bay Verte, do; Margaret Jane, McDonald, Pictou, do; Minnie Scott, Allen, Bay Verte, do. July 25—Holmes, Branscombe, Newcastle, bal; Lachie, Richards, Glace Bay, do; Swan, LeLacheur, Sydney, 1700 bush. oats.

For Liverpool, G. B., Direct.



THE CLIPPER BARKENTINE EREMA.

—WILL SAIL FROM—

Charlottetown for Liverpool

ABOUT THE 15th AUGUST.

And will carry Lobsters at a low rate of freight. For particulars apply to the owners.

PEAKE BROS. & CO. Ch'town, July 26, 1888—cod if

Molasses to Arrive.

400 PUNS—direct cargo from West Indies—expected early in August. Will be sold low in lots while landing. CARVELL BROS. July 26—dy 2i pat 2i

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale his valuable Freshford Farm, situated at the Head of Hillsborough, Lot 38, containing 88 Acres of excellent Land; 48 are cleared, and 40 more easily cleared; the remainder is covered with a good growth of hard and soft wood. There are on the premises good buildings, a never-failing well of water at the door, also an abundant supply of alder mud. The Farm is convenient to Shipping, Churches, Schools, Mills, etc. For terms and further particulars apply to HENRY JARDINE, Head of Hillsborough, July 27, 1888—4i

Reddin's Drug Store.

1 Gross ENO'S SALT. 1 Gross BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. 10 Boxes FLY PAPER. 50 LBS INSECT POWDER. INDIGO DIAMOND DYES. Country Traders will find our Wholesale Prices as low as any in the city. D. O'M. REDDIN, JR. July 25—1m

SALT! SALT!

FOR SALE—800 Bags LIVERPOOL SALT, from Warehouse. WILLIAM WELSH. July 25—3i

FURNITURE, &c.

By Auction, at my Salesroom, —ON— FRIDAY, 27th INST., AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M., Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Pictures, Crockery, Glassware, &c. Also—Several first-rate Wagons. GEO. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. July 21

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by JOHN SAUNDERS, ESQ., to sell by Auction, on the Premises, ON MONDAY, 6th AUGUST, AT 12 O'CLOCK, His valuable Building Lot, situated on Fitzroy Street, opposite the residence of C. D. Rankin, Esq. This property offers a splendid opportunity to parties wishing to secure an eligible Building Lot in one of the most pleasant parts of the city. For particulars of sale apply to GEO. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. July 25

Pressed Hay.

30 TONS PRESSED HAY. For sale by July 25 HORACE HAZARD.

"WALTER A. WOOD" AMERICAN Mowers & Reapers.

WE have just received direct from the WALTER A. WOOD M & R. M. CO., Hoosac Falls, New York, a quantity of the above Machines, in Single Mowers, Single Reapers, Combined Mowers and Reapers, and Self-Blowing Harvesters. These machines have been subjected to severe and exact use by the Farmers on the Island, during which they have established an enviable reputation. —ALSO— The following Canadian Machines:—The New Model Buckeye Mowers, Daisy Reapers, Hand Reapers and Self-Blowing Harvesters. We are General Agents for the Celebrated FOSTER & WOOD STEEL FLOWERS and their Extras. Farmers in want of a good machine or Reapers would do well to call and examine them before buying elsewhere. A. HOBNE & CO., Upper Queen Street. Ch'town, July 11, 1888—dy 4w law wky 4i

FOUR WEEKS! FOUR WEEKS!

Great Sale of Boots and Shoes.

IN order to make a speedy clearance, I have decided to offer my entire Stock of Boots and Shoes at 20 per cent. off my usual low prices. This is a genuine sale. I would call attention to my large stock of Ladies', Gents' and Misses' fine goods, which must be sold. Call early and buy your Boots and Shoes at Wholesale Prices. Store closes at half-past six, except Saturdays.

J. C. SPRAGUE.

July 25, 1888—3w Tues thurs sat

A SWEEPING AVALANCHE

BARGAINS

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

We Challenge Comparison with the following Goods: Black Cashmeres, Black Merinos, Colored Dress Goods of all kinds, CARPETS, Prints, Sunshades, Gloves, Hosiery, Underclothing, Millinery and Mens' Readymade Clothing.

JAS. PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, July 23, 1888—cod & wky



DRESS STAYS.

The only Dress Stay made that will not Break, Rust, Warp or Split; is not affected by Perspiration or Body-heat. Cut to exact lengths required, or purchased in covered lengths (6, 7, 8 and 9 inches.) Always ready for use, and can be attached to dress-seam by machine or hand.

THE FEATHERBONE CORSET!

The Lightest and Most Durable Corset! The lightest and most durable. Has no side steels to rust and break, yet keeps its form perfectly and cannot roll up at the hips. OUR GUARANTEE.

Each Featherbone Corset is guaranteed to be absolutely unbreakable, to give perfect ease to the wearer, to wash and laundry without damage, and to be satisfactory in every respect. If not, return within four weeks and your merchant is authorized to refund your money. ST. THOMAS FEATHERBONE CO., Sole Manufacturers, St. Thomas, Ont. E. J. HOWELL, Sole Agent for the Maritime Provinces, 17 King Street, St. John, N. B. July 9, 1888.

FEATHERBONE CORSETS,

—FOR SALE BY—

STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

Charlottetown, July 9, 1888.

600 White and Colored Shirts.

WE ARE OPENING TO-DAY 2 CASES WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS, Which were shipped to us in error, will be sold at Cost and Charges to Clear.

Choice Patterns Direct from Manufacturers.

THOUSANDS OF HATS

Far better value than is given by those that blow so much. You will be Convinced if you examine our Stock and compare Prices.

D. A. BRUCE, CUSTOM TAILOR.

Ch'town, June 14, 1888.