THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1894.

GOVERNOR CARVELL DEAD.

At about half past two this morning death relieved Hon. Jedediah Slason Carvell, Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, of his sufferings. His Honor had been ailing for years, and was for months at a time unable to leave his room. Nearly two years ago his condition became very critical, and for a time his recovery was considered doubtful. Of a naturally robust constitution he however sufficiently recovered to be able to move about and perform his gubernatorial duties. At times, though, his old enemy would again intrude, and leave him only in a more impaired state of health. The past few months his illness became especially acute, and finally carried him off in the 62nd year of his age.

Although not a native of this Province, having been born in the neighboring province of New Brunswick, Lieut-Governor Carvell by his long residence amongst us, and his public services in behalf of the Island, was long looked upon as a son of our sea-girt isle. Certain it is though that he conserved her interests just as carefully as one indigenous to the soil. As her representative and spokesman on the floor of parliament, and later as representative of his Queen, he ably discharged the duties pertaining to both offices. He was naturally of a retiring disposition; and nothing more forcibly illustrates this quality than the fact that in not one of the several volumes of Canadian Biography floating around can a line regarding him be found. Even the briefness of his biographical sketch in the Parliamentary Companion is noticeable. His death will be heard of by many with regret.

AN UNEXPECTED TURN.

At almost the very last moment the civic wheel took a sudden and most unexpected turn, but one with which, we imagine, the majority of the citizens are satisfied. At the call of time those ruling spirits of the old Council failed to respond and enter the lists, and victory rested with the eight men, said to be of similar political predilections. Of the truth or falsity of this statement we cannot speak, but certainly the ease and noiselessness of their victory does not usually characterize civic elections in this city. A battle royal was expected on this occasion, but one half the prospective candidates either feared the result of the fight, or had tired of the sweets of office. We are inclined to lean to the former opinion as the cause of their backdown. They had felt the people's pulse and found their actions during the past two years would not be endorsed by re-election. Accordingly they rightly judged that discretion would be the better part of valor and retired—but at a most inopportune time. By their action in remaining in the field until the very last moment and then failing to make good their pretentions and nominate, they precluded the possibility of men equally as capable filling their places. By this manœuvre they intentionally played into the hands of their opponents. If therefore the present Council does not come up to the anticipations of its friends and give the satisfaction that is expected, the onus of the blame must rest upon those men who withdrew from the fight at the eleventh hour.

Mayor Haviland did a wise act in retiring, although requested to again nominate by a large and influential body of our citizens. Knowing that a vast majority were opposed to the position of Mayor being monopolized, and that his peculiar method of casting his vote did not meet with popular approval, he foresaw only defeat, and decided withdrawal was the easiest way out of the hole.

Several of the old Councillors and one would-be one condescended to take the people into their confidence and explain the reason of their backdown. In their letters to the daily press these gentlemen speciously plead that the incorporation of religion and politics into the civic fight were the causes which led up to their withdrawal. Ye gods and little fishes, just think of it, the very men who were the authors of the "reform" regime in this city having any scruples of conscience on religious grounds! These men appear to think all people are as devoid of memory and consistency as themselves. When penning their letters it must never have occurred to them that one of their chief reasons for instituting reform was to limit Catholic representation at the council board. It was principally for this reason that they with a few grit bigots disfranchised the three lower wards of the city. Now, however, the fruits of their exertions of two years ago have recoiled upon their own heads, and even their grit allies in the job were prepared to do all in their power to bring about their defeat had they contested the election. Both Messrs. Crabbe and Horne were leaders in the campaign for civic reform. Perhaps the latter now repents the part he played in the disreputable proscriptive scheme. At any rate we hope he has. We know that at present a majority cannot be scraped up in the city to deplore Mr. Crabbe's absence from the council. Such was not the case two years ago. Then he carried Ward Four with flying colors. But were he today contesting the Ward against Mr. Hazard the result would not attend the efforts of the so-called "reformers" and him as a tool to attain their ends, and these achieved, they dumped him. His treatment should serve as a warning to those who attempt to reach the pinnacle of fame by the ladder of intolerance. But to now hear these men advance the paucity of Catholic representation at the board, as one of their reasons for retiring from the contest, is more than one conversant with the facts can conveniently believe.

Sir Oliver Mowat having promised prohibitory legislation—providing, of course, something does not turn up to block the way, but which he however hopes to Heaven will—it is now in order that Premier Peters should blossom forth as a staunch prohibitionist and make a similar promise. Failure to do so may render his standing as a member of the "organized hypocrisy" open to question.

With both the Liberals and Tories issuing urgent appeals to the members to be on hand for the opening scenes, and the reported Liberal-Unionist revolt, lively times must be expected during the present sitting of the Imperial Parliament. To the Lords this premonition of extra exertion must come with genuine alarm, as its eventuation will add greatly to their chief occupation of rubbing down their paunches.

London policemen should be extremely thankful to the Social ist leader Williams, as through his kindly offices they may be ushered into realms of bliss they can never otherwise hope to reach. At a meeting of the unemployed last week Williams declared that if the police interfered with their gatherings they would send them to heaven by chemical parcel post. He said a piece of explosive the size of a penny, which could be carried in the pocket, would accomplish the work. If the Social ist leader was not metaphorically expressing what we understand as only a rise in the world, London peelers have a cinch on a privilege for which their brothers throughout the world sigh.

Charles Chamberlain, the Ontario man who did such tall personating for the grits in the Winnipeg bye-election, is again before the public, this time at Toronto. In his exertions to advance the cause of the "party of purity" at Winnipeg he fell into the clutches of the law; but pleading not guilty to the charges preferred against him he was allowed out on his own bail and that of two bondsmen. Regaining his liberty he skipped to Dakota, leaving his bondsmen to pay the full amount of their sureties. Three weeks ago he bobbed up in Toronto, and as soon as his presence there became known the Queen City's finest started on his trail and run him down a week later. The authorities at Winnipeg were notified of his arrest.

This smallest province of the "narrow strip of sterile land" does not appear to be the only place on the continent honored by the presence of Jack Frost and his immaculate partner Miss Snow. Reports during the last few days from the domain of Brother Jonathan—some of the residents of which country express their admiration for Canada in such endearing words as "sterile," "ice-bound," "snow-covered," etc.,—show that it too in certain sections is not exempt from their visitations. Here the mercury may drop to 15 and 20 below the cipher, and our trains be tied up on account of the snow; but similar occurrances take place in the Western, Central and New England States—with the exception that there the mercury sometimes gets down to 40.

About People Here and Everywhere.

Dr. J. H. McLellan has been appointed health officer at Summerside.

John Livingstone, journalist, and at one time editor of the St John Sun, died at Montreal, Saturday

We are pleased to learn Rev Father McElmeel's condition is considerably improved, and that he is now on the way to recovery.

William Brennan, and old Charlottetown boy, and brother of Capt Jas. Brennan, Scuris, was elected last week as the representative of ward one in the town council of Pictou.

Rev. Father Boyd has been appointed as assistant to the Very Rev. Mgr. Macdonald, V. G., of St Andrews. Father Boyd has only recently returned to the Province, having been attached to the Cathedral at Ogdensburg, N. Y., during the past year.

Mr. Gladstone has returned to London from Biarritz, France. He declares that the alleged interview with him, published by the Paris Patri of the 8th inst, is pure fiction. In this interview Mr. Gladstone was represented as saying he would retain office so as to lead an attack on the House of Lords.

Mr J H Fletcher, formerly editor of the Island Argus, has gone back to journalism. He now occupies the editorial chair in the office of the Daily Independent of Salem, Oregon. Ex-Governor Fletcher may be depended upon to ably uphold his end of the concern, and likewise the prestige of Islanders abroad.

William Richards, L C Owen and John Ings, Esqrs., directors of the P E I. Steam Navigation Company, were in Ottawa last week and presented to the Government a request for an increase of subsidy from $8,000 to the former figure of $10,000. They say the Government required them to build a new steamer and at the same time reduced the subsidy and they found last season's operations unprofitable.

On the occasion of his birthday Hon. John Costigan, Secretary of State, was waited upon by Messrs J H Riley (United States Consul General at Ottawa) MacCabe, LL. D., F E Lefouned, Senator, P A Scholes, P D Hayes and C J Bland, and presented with a silver gold-headed cane, on the occasion on behalf of the contributors. The cane is set the following inscription: "To Hon. John Costigan, P. C., M.P., from his friends. Ad Multos Annos. Ottawa, 1st February, 1894."

The Alabama's Destroyer no More.

The U. S. S. Kearsage Goes to the Bottom Down South.

HER FAMOUS DUEL WITH THE ALABAMA RECALLED.

Washington, Feb. 8.—A cable from Colon today announced the wreck of the Kearsage on Roncader reef on the 2nd inst., while en route from Port au Prince to Bluefields, Nicaragua. All the officers and crew were saved.

The wreck of the Kearsage adds another to the misfortunes which have of late befallen Admiral Stanton. He was summarily relieved from command of the South Atlantic station for saluting Mello, the insurgent. His explanation of his action caused Secretary Herbert to detach him from the command of the South Atlantic by placing him in command of the home station. He sailed from New York on January 10th, and joined the Kearsage the latter part of the month. He is believed, however, to be in nowise responible for the accident. The navigation of a naval vessel rests entirely with her commander and his assistants, therefore, it appears as if commander Herman will be held responsible, and on him will devolve the task of showing that the accident was unavoidable. He will look to the officers of the deck at the time of the wreck for an explanation.

The Kearsage went into active service in January, 1862, and her first mission was a chase after the confederate steamer Sumter, which was reported at Cadiz, Spain. Captain Chas. Pickering, commander, had orders to search for the Sumter until she was captured or otherwise made away with. The Sumter was discovered at Algeciras, across the bay from Gibraltar, and there the Kearsage kept a watch over her. On Sept 29 1862, it was learned that the Alabama was off the Azores destroying United States whalers, and the Kearsage put off in search of her, but found the bird had flown. She returned to keep an eye on the Sumter, her watch being ended by the sale of the steamer by the confederates.

It was not until June 14, 1864 two years after her original search that the Kearsage caught up with the Alabama, which was found in the harbor of Cherbourg, France. The Kearsage was under command of Capt. John A. Winslow when the Kearsage and Alabama battled. The ships were pretty evenly match d in size, the Kearsage being 1,031 tons and the Alabama 1,016 tons by the old system of measurement. The Kearsage had a little the advantage of speed and a crew of 163 all told, while the Alabama carried 147 mne.

The Kearsage's armament consisted of four 32 pounders, two 11 inch Dahlgren pivot guns and one 30 pound rifle, or seven guns, with a total weight of projectiles of 430 pounds.

The Alabama carried six 32 pounders, one 100 pounde Blakely rifle and one eight inch shell gun, or 8 guns with a projectile weight of 360 pounds. It will thus be seen that the broadside of the Kearsage was slightly heavier than that of the Alabama but her great advantage of guns lay in the two 11 inch pivots which covered the deck of the Alabama with dead and wounded.

There remains one other point in the Kearsage's favor, and of this Capt. Semmes of the Alabama boldly complained in subsequent terms and declared that if he knew it he would not have gone into the action. Her sides were sheathed with heavy chain cable, forming an impenetrable barrier of iron, but which was covered by a thin covering of deal boards. Virtually, therefore, she was an armored man-of-war fighting an unarmored cruiser. The only shell which struck the Kearsage that could have done any damage was a shell which lodged in her stern post post and did not explode.

It was a quiet Sunday and the Kearsage's crew were in their Sunday attire when the word went out that the Alabama was leaving the harbor and French jurisdiction. Each vessel was head d for the other. The Alabama opened the ball. The Kersage men stood by their guns while the captain steadily bore down on the enemy, holding his fire till within a thousand yards when the starboard battery planted a solid sheet in the Alabama's frame. Then the firing grew hot, the Alabama's being rapid but inaccurate, while the Kersage's gunners were deliberate and steady. The Alabama after a time began to settle at the stern and her commander put about, evidently intending to escape into neutral waters.

The Kersage then poured a deadly volley into the disabled ship. At this last broadside a white flag was shown over the stern of the Alabama and a small boat was despatched to the Kearsage with an officer who declared the surrender of the Alabama, and begged for assistance. The Alabama was sinking fast and her decks were encumbered with dying and wounded men. Her small boats were shot away and unless help was promptly rendered all must drown.

While the Kearsage yet remained some distance away from the wreck, the shatt red hulk plunged out of sight, sinking stern foremost in 274 feet of water. An English yacht which had seen the battle steamed up and at the request of Capt. Winslow commenced to receive the Alabama's crew, who were floating around on spars and bits of wreckage. She picked up Capt. Semmes, Executive Officer Kell, twelve officers and twenty six men and immediately sailed for English waters. Nine sailors and Surgeon Lewellyn were drowned.

The news of the result of this naval duel was hailed with delight in the north for the Alabama had destroyed $150,000,000 of federal shipping.

The Kearsage for the services which she had rendered was exempted by special act of congress from the law which condems the old wooden vessels when repairs to them cannot be made within the limit of 10 per cent of their original cost. With the Hartford she was to be preserved as a historical relic. At the navy department the news of the wreck created a deep sensation. She had a warm place in the hearts of the officers, who regarded her as a monument to the achievements of the war navy.

Great regret was expressed by the members of the house naval committee when the news of the wreck of the Kearsage was made known to them. The chairman, Mr. Cummings said that the navy could ill afford to lose any of its vessels at this time. Their presence was required to protect American interests in many foreign ports.

The famous old vessel was not unknown to Charlottetonians. She last visited this port during the summer of 1880.

News in Brief

The British House of Commons re-opened Monday.

Dominion Parliament will meet on the 15th of March.

The German cruiser Marc, now in Chilian waters, has been ordered to Rio de Janeiro.

Secretary Lamont reports that about 8,223,997 men are available for military duty in the United States.

San Jose, Cal., experienced a sharp shock of earthquake Wednesday morning last. No damage was done

President Piexoto claims he will throw into jail all persons whom he believes to be against and his cause, including foreigners.

The roof of the sothwest corner of the Agricultural Building at the World's Fair grounds was slightly damaged by fire the other morning.

Representatives of the printing trade waited on the tariff commission, and requested the removal of the duty on printing presses, and that type enter at ten per cent.

Immigrants from foreign ports before their embarkment from the U. S., must be inspected. The added duty of the inspection is imposed upon the U. S. Consuls.

At Worcester, Mass., Edward Cunningham, charged with killing William Baxter at Holden on July 6, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to ten years in State Prison.

A fad of the New York girls this winter is the wearing of little green lizards, tethered with a gilt chain to a stick pin. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has taken the matter in hand, and the practice has been ordered stopped.

Ship writer H. J. Dolan of the United States training station at Newport, R. I., has mysteriously disappeared. Trouble with Lieut. R. T. Newton is the supposed cause of his disappearance. He has been connected with the station since 1889 Friends are endeavoring to find him.

The residence of Louis Keubler at Indianapolis, Ind., was wrecked the other morning by an explosion of natural gas. Mr. Keubler's daughter, Rosa, aged twelve, was killed; his seven-year-old son, Charles was fatally injured, and another son aged fifteen was badly hurt.

The correspondent at Constantinople of the Independence Belge, telegraphs that the Russians are making preparations for the immediate seizure of Herat, Afghanistan, 41,540 troops, mostly Cossacks, are concentrating on the Afghanistan frontier. The correspondent does not give his authority for the statements.

Edward Marjoribanks, Liberal whip, sent an urgent circular to the Liberal members of parliament requesting them not to fail to attend the opening sitting of the House of Commons as the government expects there will be important divisions on questions concerning the difference between the Peers and Commons.

Sir A. P Caron addressing a large meeting under the auspices of the Macdonald Club at Ottawa said the government would revise the tariff on the lines of the National Policy by still affording adequate protection to Canadian industries. He made an eloquent appeal for toleratiin and fair play to a l classes of Canadians.

Cardinal Rampolla, papal Secretary of State, has written a letter to Count de Mun, who at a recent bye election in France was returned to the Chamber of Deputies, congratulating him upon his election. He says that his statement is encouraging to social and political action, and it is in consonance with the papal policy in France.

A deputation of British shipowners waited upon Earl Roseberry, secretary of foreign affairs, and urged that the British commanders at Rio de Janeiro be instructed to see that all British vessels were enabled to discharge their cargoes without molestation. The English owners wish the same protection that Admiral Benham of the U. S. navy gives his merchantmen.

A letter carrier of St. Roch, Quebec, named Jeannet was arrested the other day at the instance of the postal authorities, on a charge of having stolen two registered letters. The man had been suspected for some time and was trapped. The post office inspector posted two letters addressed to different parties containing money and bearing a special mark. These letters were found in the possession of the prisoner, but still unopened.

The London Standard's Rome correspondent says that the following prelates will be created cardinals at the next consistory: Mgr Tanerelle Fausti, papal auditor; Mgr Cranca, secretary of the congregation of propaganda; Mgr Ferrand, archbishop of Bologna; Mgr Jacobini, archbishop of Creara; Archbishop Satelli, apostolic delegate to the church of the United States; Eugenio Clari, bishop of Viterbo, and Father Steinhuber, the Austrian Jesuit.

Just after the adjournment of the circuit court at Mt. Sterling, Ky., one day last week, H. Clay Turner, of Morgan, and Capt. J. L. Bomar, of Mt Sterling, two deadly enemies, met in front of the court house. They at once drew pistols and began firing. Where Bomar fell and Turner fell fitted with bullets in the body and head, from which he died in a few minutes. Clay Turner, Bruce Turner and his son, James and Thomas Blair, of Morgan, are in jail. Blair received a wound in the arm. About 100 shots were fired.

Dr. Pyle, of Canton, Ohio, wants the Legislature to grant permission to use condemned criminals for scientific research He proposes to take a criminal, cut an opening in his skull and study the action of the brain while the man lived, and to open his stomach and observe the processes of digestion. When through with the subject he would kill him with opiates. This would a felon, he says, pay his debt to society. As a vivisectionist, Dr. Pyle appears to yearn for extended practice, but we do not think the Legislature will favor his proposition.

Apropos of H. M. S. Resolution's narrow escape from foundering Mr. C. R. Low, Elsham Road, Kensington, writes to the London Daily News:—No lower than four Resolutions have come to an untimely end by battle, fire, or wreck. The first bore the flag of Blake in his great victory off the North Foreland, over Van Tromp, in the 28th September, 1652, and in Monk's equally great success off the same headland on the 25th of July, 1653; she was burnt by a fireship the only one lost, as against twenty sail taken or sunk. Forty years later, the Resolution engaged a squadron of six ships off the Spanish coast, and was run ashore and burnt by Captain Mordaunt, son of the famous Earl of Peterborough, to save.

A special despatch from Zeerubusnie, says a riot took place January 26th at the large iron works at Nishni Taghilsk in the Ural Mountains. Five thousand workmen took part in the disturbance, which was attributed to low wages and nihilistic propaganda. The local authorities were unable to cope with the disturbance and sent for a strong force of troops. A fierce conflict followed during which many rioters were killed and a number of soldiers shot or stoned to death. The troops were finally repulsed and driven to seek shelter in a fortified position. Additional troops were summoned and the combined forces drove the rioters from the works quelled the disturbance. Many more were killed and wounded on both sides during the last engagement. The troops and police made a number of prisoners who will be dealt with in a most severe manner. The Nihilists are spreading the propaganda in similar manner in many parts of Russia.

Arguments for a new trial for Prendergast, Carter Harrison's slayer, will be heard to-day.

Native British and French military police are said to have again exchanged shots in Sierra Leone.

R M Ballantyne, the celebrated writer of stories and adventure, died at Rome on Thursday.

The Czar is going to the Crimea at the end of February in order to complete the recovery of his health.

Rev. Dr. Douglas, chiefly known to fame by his bigoted and unjust attacks upon Sir John Thompson, did at Montreal, Saturday afternoon

Complete returns of the recent prohibition plebiscite in Ontario show a majority of 81,730 in favor of prohibition. 58 per cent of the whole vote was polled.

The vatican has issued a precis inscracting prelates of the church in Hungary to encourage resistance to the Hungarian marriage bill which makes legal civil marriages.

Twenty settlers were frozen to death in the Western States during the blizzard a few days ago. One farmer cut the throats of his wife and six children, sooner than see them freezing, and then suicided.

Last week, for the first time in several months, the net balance in the U. S. treasury went above the hundred million dollar mark. The increase was due to the payments of the subscriptions for the new five per cent bonds.

The Pope has accorded an extraordinary jubilee to France. The period of the jubilee extends from Easter to Christmas. The occasion is the 15th centennary of the baptism of Clovis, King of the Franks.

Radical papers point to a speech made by the Duke of Devonshire in the House of Lords in opposition to an amendment to the Parish Councils' bill, which Lord Salisbury has strongly advocated, as a Liberal Unionist revolt and desertion.

A violent hurricane swept last week over the coast of Great Britain and most of the countries bordering on the North Sea. Many casualties occurred. Sea dykes were destroyed and the lowlands flooded; cottages were blown down and shipping received considerable damage.

In an address before the National Farmers' Alliance at Topeka, Wednesday, J. S. McDowell said that the Grover Cleveland-John Sherman combination was making more votes for the People's party than all the public campaign orators and newspapers combined.

There have been immense imports of wheat to France recently in view of the proposed increase of duty. During the last week in January 672,432 sacks of American wheat were landed as compared with 500,000 during the first week and 200,000 during the following weeks of the same month last year.

A terrific gale swept over the British Isles again on Saturday and Sunday, doing much damage. In many districts trees were uprooted, roofs lifted and chimneys and buildings blown down. Four churches were wrecked. Many people were injured in various sections. Communication with the continent was entirely shut off.

At Scranton, Pa., the other day Geo. Sapur sold his daughter Annie aged 20, to Frank Nasta, for $600. All the parties are Austrians. The transaction is the outcome of a love affair between Nasta and the girl. After he deal the father, lover, girl, and three fellow countrymen, witnesses to the sale, entered the clerk of courts office and secured a marriage license.

According to Price Collier in the February Forum the most remarkable feature in the remuneration of professional and public men in England is the chasm between mediocrity and eminence. Fourteen members of the royal family receive annuities amounting to $3,000,000 while a miner with a family gets $300. The Archbishop of Canterbury's stipend is $75,000 per year; the average clerical income $600 a year, and so on.

Cases of wines, gallons of brandy, fine cigars by the hundreds, fancy prices for birds and game, carriage and harness, fancy furniture, table linen and carpets, box boss and Roman punch figure in the reports which the comptroller has handed out for the past two years as part of the expenditures of the superintendents of the New York state insane asylums, and when read before the finance committee of the senate to show the necessity of a change, it created a sensation.

Sir Oliver Mowat replying to a deputation from the Provincial Prohibition Convention, which met at Toronto last week, said that should the matter be found within the jurisdiction of the Province he would introduce a Prohibitory bill at the following session, or would introduce any bill possible as far as jurisdiction might be allowed providing that rights allowed the province were not too slight to be of any use for the advancement of the temperance cause.

At Decatur, Ill, the other night Maggie Truelock and Dave Lambert were playing cards. In fun the young man said; "Now she one that wins shall shoot the other." He unloaded the revolver, as he thought, and laid it on the table. The girl won, snatched up the revolver and pulled the trigger. One cartridge had been left in the revolver and the bullet entered Lambert's brain. He died instantly. The girl is almost insane with grief. She and Lambert were engaged to be married.

There are not enough enlisted in the navy to properly man the united States ships which go into commission before the first of May, and moreover, the limit by law will not permit the enlistment of a sufficient number. The big cruisers Columbia and Olympia, the Marblehead and Montgomery, the Atlanta and Boston, Raleigh, Cincinnati, Alert and Marion are all to be manned, requiring about 1,500 men. About half that number is available. Additional authority will be required from congress to enlist sufficient men.

Lenten Sermons in the Cathedral.

As has been the custom for the last few years, there will be this year a course of Lenten Sermons delivered in St Dunstan's Cathedral.

The sermons will be delivered at the ten o'clock Mass instead of at the evening services as heretofore. The sermon on Holy Thursday and Good Friday will be preached in the evening. The following is the programme of sermons:

1ST SUNDAY OF LENT—"Man and his last end," by Rev D B Reid.

2ND SUNDAY OF LENT—"Means of obtaining the final end," by Rev P Hogan.

3RD SUNDAY—"The first obstacle to salvation viz Mortal Sin," by Rev A McAulay.

4TH SUNDAY—"The second obstacle to salvation viz Venial Sin," by Rev Dr Morrison.

5TH SUNDAY—"Repentance" by Rev A J McDonald.

6TH SUNDAY—"Final Impenitence" by Rev Ignatius R A McDonald.

HOLY THURSDAY—"Means of Perseverance viz Holy Communion," by Rev D B Reid.

GOOD FRIDAY—"The Passion," by Rev P Hogan.

EASTER SUNDAY—"The joys of the Resurrection—a figure of our resurrection from sin and our final resurrection on the last day," by Rev A McAulay.

Messrs. Anderson Bros. store at Kensington was broken into on Saturday night. There was nothing of much consequence taken so far as the proprietors are able to discover.

A Fredericton despatch says: Nearly twenty of the men of the R R C I. are laid up with the measles. So many are sick that an additional hospital has been opened for their case. Most all on the sick list are down with measles. This disease is now spreading rapidly around the city. Nearly every soldier has a sweetheart, and most of the latter are employed as domestics. They are now getting the measles also, and the children of the families in which they work may be expected to follow suit.

Oyster Fishing Regulations.

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

1. No person shall fish or catch oysters without a lease or a license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

2. The owner, person or persons interested in a fishing boat employed in the oyster fishery shall cause a memorandum in writing, setting forth the name of the owner person or persons interested to be filed with local Fishery Officer, who, if no valid objection exists may, under instructions from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, issue a fishery license for the same, and any boat or fishing apparatus used without such license shall be deemed to be illegal and liable to forfeiture, together with the oysters caught therein, and the owner or person using the same shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by the Fisheries Act.

3. All boats fishing for oysters shall have a registration number corresponding with that of the license legibly marked or painted on the bow of the boat, in white colored letters on a black ground, and the initial letter of the port to which such boat belongs such letters to be at least eight inches in length.

4. Oysters shall not be fished for, caught, killed bought, sold or had in possession between the first day of June and the 15 day of September in each year, both days inclusive.

5. Fishing for oysters or any other shell-fish throug the ice is prohibited.

6. No person shall fish for, catch, kill buy, sell or have in possession any round oysters of a less size than two inches in diameter of shell nor any long oysters measuring less than three inches on the outer shell.

Round oysters of a less size than 2 inches in diameter and long oysters measuring less than three inches on the outer shell that may be accidently caught, shall be returned to the water alive, at the cost and the risk of the person so fishing on whom in every case, shall devolve the proof of actual liberation.

Provided always that persons holding fishery licenses may obtain from the Minister of Marine an Fisheries, permission to fish for and catch small oysters for the purpose of planting or stocking oyster-beds.

7. Fishing for oysters is prohibited on Sunday, and from sunset to sunrise on any other day of the week.

8. No person shall dig mussel mud within 200 yards from any live oyster bed, and then only at such place or places as may be prescribed in writing by a Fishery Officer.

9. The use of rakes for the purpose of taking oysters on any bed prepared or planted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is prohibited.

Sporting Notes.

The three-mile match race between J. S. Johnson and Norseng, was skated at Montreal, Saturday and won by the former.

Fred Breen and Hugh McCormick of St. John and Olaf Nortwedt, of Minneapolis, skated a one and three mile race at Montreal Saturday for a purse of $150. Breen won.

A sculling match for $300 a side, between Geo. Hubear and "Wag" Harding, rowed last week over the championship course on the Thames, was easily won by Harding.

In accordance with the request of various United States colleges prominent in football, the University Athletic club, through its football experts, will take charge of the reconstruction or modification of the present playing rules of the game.

At the world's amateur skating championships, at Stockholm, Sweden, Saturday, Oscar Fredriksen, of Norway, won the 500 metre race, in 50 2-5 seconds. The 10,000 metre race was won by Eden, the Dutch skater, in 19 minutes, 12 2-5 seconds, beating the record.

In the international tug-of-war for the championship of the world at San Francisco recently, the Canadian team won first prize, $1000, winning five trials. The team representing Denmark won four trials and the Swedish team won three trials. Norway won two, the American team one and Russia none.

In the indoor handicap games of the Boston Athletic Association, Saturday, two world's indoor records dropped. F. Sweeney, of the Xavier A. C., New York, beat his own record in the running high jump by 3 inches, clearing the bar at 6 feet 3 inches. In the three standing jumps Doherty, of the Dorchester A. C., covered 34 feet 6 inches, beating the record by 1½ inches.

Joe Donoghue's exhibition of speed skating in Victoria rink, St. John, was disappointing. His time for the mile was 2.15, and for the two miles 6 47. The half of the first mile was covered in 1.20. This was Donoghue's first spin in a round rink and the corners bothered him considerably. He said he would require three weeks practice to make any kind of a show in such a rink. He is accustomed to skate on two and four l-p tracks.

Before leaving Montreal after the recent skating championships, Harley Davidson, of St. Paul, and Harry Hulse, of Toronto started in to establish new Canadian records against time. Hulse made the hundred yards from a standing start in 10 1-5 seconds. The world's record is held by J. S. Johnson, who did the trick in the Normans rink, Minneapolis, in 9 3-5 seconds. The mile record of 3.03, made by Johnson in the championship races, and Frank Dowd's two-mile record of 6 24, were lowered by Davidson to 2 58 and 6.06 2-5 respectively. J Inson holds the world's mark of 2 45 2-5 for the mile.

A. D. Smith of St Paul, Minn., has reduced the amateur and professional skating records for all distances from six to twenty miles, at the Edgerton street rink in that city. Smith's time is the fastest ever recorded in any country, and will stand as the world's record. The ten-mile American record was previously held by Joe F. Donoghue, and Smith lowered it by three minutes and 27 4-5 seconds. The world's record was held by Adolph Norseng, and this was broken by about twelve seconds. At five miles the American record, made by Axel Paulsen, which was also the world's record, was cut 5 minutes and 31 2-5 seconds; and twenty miles, the best previous record, was reduced 6 minutes, 31 2-5 seconds, being formerly held by Joe. F. Donoghue. The average speed for the first ten miles was 2 14 per mile, and for the entire twenty miles about 2.19 per mile.

The thermometer registered 12 degrees below zero here Monday night.

James H. McLean, a farmer of Queens County, N. B., was found frozen to death near his home on Sunday. He perished in the storm of Saturday.

From the following Leadville, Col., despatch it will be seen that Mr. Champion, a former resident of Souris, has struck it pretty rich: In one hour last week one man took 37,000 worth of gold from the new strike at Fryer Hill about twenty-five miles from Leadville. It was taken out in chunks. The specimens are the finest ever shown in state. The largest nugget weighed seven-eight ounces and was about seven inches in its greatest diameter, and one inch in its shortest diameter, irregular in shape. It was a beautiful specimen, being composed entirely of crystallized and flake gold. The property is owned by John Campion and others of Leadville, who started five thousand acres of almost virgin ground. Over $5,000,000 was orginally taken out of one vein in this ground.

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Remember, these are good goods, and you can get them CHEAP.

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what we say about our Furniture.

THIS

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During February and March we find it pays to coax trade a little, and while we are doing the coaxing profits must wait for more prosperous times.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Lenten Pastoral.

The following Lenten Pastoral was read in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Sunday:

James Charles, by the Grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Charlottetown.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Charlottetown, health and benediction in the Lord.

At the approach of the Holy Season of Lent, when our Holy Mother the Church bids us put on the garb of Penance, it is meet that we pause to consider the evils that prevail in our midst. Painful though it is, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that we are surrounded by many and grave disorders that tend to weaken faith and counteract the beneficent action of the Church. Among these there is one principal evil that appeals most strongly to our pastoral solicitude; an evil so far reaching in its effects, so pregnant with misfortune to the present generation that it calls for our strictest censure and loudest condemnation. This great evil that plays such frightful havoc with souls is the vice of intemperance. Day after day we are called upon to witness its work of destruction; as we see young and old fall too ready victims to its degrading influence.

The enormity of intemperance calls for a united effort on the part of those who are entrusted with the care of souls. In Holy Writ the drunkard is put on a level with the thief and the idolater. "Do not err," says St. Paul to the Corinthians, "Neither fornicators nor idolators.....nor thieves nor drunkards shall possess the Kingdom of God." (I. Cor. V. 9, 10). That drunkenness is a great sin appears also from the testimony of Isaias: "Woe to you that rise up early in the morning to follow drunkenness and to drink till the evening to be inflamed with wine." "Therefore," he continues "hath hell enlarged her soul and opened her mouth without any bounds, and their strong ones and their people, and their high and glorious ones shall go down into it." (Is. V. 11, 14). Besides being a grievous sin in itself, drunkenness is moreover the fruitful source of many other sins. The annals of our courts of justice are a sufficient proof of this. Crimes from which man in his sober senses would recoil in horror, lose their deadly aspect when reason is obscured by drink, and consequently murder, theft, impurity and blasphemy prevail to an alarming extent. Add to this that faith is obscured, conscience seared, and piety destroyed by this terrible evil. The illustrious Cardinal Manning did not hesitate to say that: "The chief bar to the workings of the Holy Spirit of God in the souls of men and women is intoxicating drink." "Though I have known," said His Eminence, "men and women destroyed for all manner of reasons, yet I know of no cause that effects them with such universality of steady power as this curse of drink."

We exhort you then, Dear Brethern of the Clergy, to do all in your power to stamp out this crying evil. Through you we appeal our beloved brethren of the laity to form themselves into societies having for their aim the advancement of the temperance cause. We recommend in a special manner the Association known as the League of the Cross, which has already done so much good, and is destined to effect a great deal more in the interests of temperance. This society was founded in 1874 for the purpose of uniting the clergy and the laity in a holy crusade against the sin of drunkenness. It has the approbation of the Sovereign Pontiff, who enriched it with many indulgences.

The fundamental rules of the League of the Cross are as follows:

1. The pledge is of total abstinence and taken without limit as to time.

2. Only Catholics can become members of the League.

3. All members, after they have joined the League, must live as good practical Catholics.

4. No one who is not a practical Catholic can, as long as he fails to practice his religion, hold any office in the League.

The members are expected to go to confession and Holy Communion at least once a month. Wherever the League is established by the authority of the ordinary the indulgences may be gained, supposing all conditions are fulfilled.

We hope, therefore, to see this association established throughout the diocese, so that clergy and laity working together in the cause of temperance, drunkenness will become a thing of the past, and peace and plenty is the portion of all.

We prefer that the collections to be taken up for the new Cathedral be postponed till next summer and forwarded to the Palace by the 1st of October, in order that a printed report may be prepared before the end of the year.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you.

Given at St. Dunstan's on Quinquagesima Sunday, the 4th of February, 1894.

† JAMES CHARLES MACDONALD,
Bishop of Charlottetown.

London, Feb 12—The National Liberal Federation to day heartily applauded all the recent attacks on the Lords. In the President's address he said it was on late to mend the Upper House and the needs now must cut it. The Gladstonian battle cry at the next election will be "The Peers Against the People. Down with the Lords." The Radical element in the Liberal ranks is gaining power and popularity with astonishing rapidity. Since the Lords rejected the Parish Councils Bill the tide of popular feeling against the hereditary legislators is unquestionably rising fast.

It is estimated that the land in the United States is worth $12,500,000,000.

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An old Darkey Preacher

Once said in his pulpit: "Bredderen, you can't tell how long de suit will wear by de size ob de advertisement ob de maker.' But you can tell a good deal about it from the *reputation* of the maker. Our reputation for good workmanship has been built up by degrees and is sustained by strict adherence to the principle never to allow a misfit to go out of the shop, or permit a patron to go away dissatisfied. When a man wants a suit of clothes he wants it by a certain time and he does not want to have to return it to have it refitted. Our patrons are seldom troubled thus as we do our work right at first.

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