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Aug 24—tf.

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Aug 10.—tf

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MEN'S OVERCOATS.
MEN'S CAPE OVERCOATS.
MEN'S ULSTERS.
MEN'S RIGBY WATERPROOF COATS,

BOYS and CHILDRENS OVERCOATS, CAPE OVERCOATS, ULSTER SUITS, etc.

IN ODD PANTS WE LEAD, HEAVY WINTER WEARING, THE BEST PANT IN THE MARKET.

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McKAY WOOLEN MILLS.

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Under the Care of the Irish Christian Brothers.

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Call and Inspect and get Bargains at Auction Prices for Cash

THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON P. E. ISLAND.

DRAWING ROOM PARLOR SUITES, best value.
BEDROOM SUITES at low prices,
All kinds of UPHOLSTERED GOODS at Bargains,
PICTURE FRAMING, 125 varieties, very cheap and nobby
LOOKING GLASSES,
The latest in WINDOW BLINDS, and all kinds of WINDOW FURNITURE and Fixings at cost.
trouble to show goods. Can suit all tastes at NEWSON'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1889.

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by a persevering use of the great

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.

Premier Taillon.

Mr Taillon the new Premier of Quebec, was born in Terrebonne, in 1840, and was called to the bar at the age of twenty-five years. He was first elected to the legislative assembly in 1875. After serving one term as speaker of that chamber, he accepted the portfolio of attorney-general in the Ross-Taillon administration in 1882. The government of which he was a member was defeated by Mr. Mercier on the Railway in 1886; Mr. Taillon continued a leader of the opposition until his defeat at the general elections in 1890. Upon the defeat of the Mercier ministry one year ago, Mr. Taillon accepted the post of leadership in the assembly without port-folio, having been returned for Richelieu county. The Montreal Gazette says of him that: "He has been for years in public life, and against his name there is no record of anything but what is honorable. Through all the scandals that have damaged the fair fame of this province he has passed unscathed. In whatever position he has been found, and he has filled many of honor and trust, he has been the same courteous, high-minded gentleman, discharging his duties in a manner to win the esteem of friend and opponent alike."

The Montreal Star has this to say of him: "While Quebec must part with regret with the man who came to her rescue when Mercierite corruption seemed invincible, it could ask for no better successor to ex-Premier de Boucherville than Hon. L. O. Taillon. Mr. Taillon is a man of clear record and conspicuously clean motives. He has never been a place hunter nor filled with greed for salary. His position in the late Ministry is convincing proof of this. Undoubtedly the most important member thereof next to the Premier he took upon himself the arduous duty of leading the Government forces in the elective Assembly without portfolio, patronage or ministerial salary. He could have had all three, for they were clearly his right; but he came back into politics at the call of high patriotic duty, and demanded no place for his services."

Instances of this kind bear the marks of an earlier age than ours. Yet no one believes that Mr. Taillon could have had any unworthy motive in thus playing a conspicuously unselfish part. He is plainly just the man to lead the Government through a financial crisis in which a severe strain will be put upon the patriotism of the people. They would find it trying to bear hardship under the band of a selfish or extravagant Premier. Thus to-day the feeling against the business tax gathers great force from the continued existence of the Legislative Council and the salary grab of the members of the Assembly. Both these eyesores must disappear; and with a man at the head of the Government who has an established character for patriotic devotion and the pursuit of a high idea of honor, the future of the province will look brighter than ever."

The Trappists' Labors.

A FRENCHMAN'S ACCOUNT OF GREAT WORK DONE BY THEM.

The following are extracts from a letter which Mr. Charles Burion of the General Manager's Office, Midland Railway, has received from a friend, Mr. Henri Rambaud, licencie en droit et lettres, Grenoble (France). They relate to work carried out by monks, whom so many people think now unnecessary: "Walking along the ridge of the hill, we entered the immense woods of Cambarand, about six and a quarter miles in width, and three times as much in length. But the land being extremely dry, the trees are not high and what I called woods are really only copses. Some twenty years ago there came here some Trappists from the Abbey of St-Pont-Fonts; in the Department de l'Allier. They began to grub the land and, after taking out the stones that were in it, they sowed it with wheat, and in course of time a good crop was obtained. This encouraged the country people, and now, the vast part of the land which had been for such a long time of no utility, is being attacked from all sides, and will soon afford subsistence to a large number of people. Such is the utility of Trappists. I know another place where their self-denial and labor have restored a whole population. It is in the Department de l'Ain, in that district northeast of Lyons which is called La Dombe, and extends between the rivers Rhone, Saone and Ain. In former days this land was flourishing and well cultivated, but after the religious wars and that with Italy in the time of Henri IV., there were no workmen there—all had been taken away by the war, and the population which remained, being incapable of cultivating it, found it convenient and desirable to change their work. The region is composed of small, almost imperceptible undulations without any high mountains, or any well delineated valley. Dykes and dams were constructed, and the water thus stopped, finding no means of penetration into the ground owing to its clayish nature, formed a multitude of ponds, which covered nearly all the district. There was soon nothing to be seen but sheets of water of no great depth and separated by dykes and clusters of trees where the soil remained dry; fish was bought, and multiplied rapidly; fishing became the main resource of the inhabitants for two centuries. Unhappily they had not foreseen a terrible consequence of this state of affairs. The ponds not being deep a powerful aquatic vegetation sprang up and transformed them into swamps. Fever spread into the country, and then two things happened: a part of the population—which, by the way, was becoming less and less—retired into the neighboring districts, into the Jura to the east, and to the Beaujolais to the west, to be in a dry country. But the families who, either through poverty or affection for their native land, were deterred from leaving it were undetermined by fever; and the disease being transmitted by father to son wrought degeneration, both physical and moral. Thus a vast region was to be reconquered and cultivated once more. Some landowners asked for men in the neighboring districts, but did not succeed. So another means was to be tried. Trappists were asked from the Abbey of Aiguebelle in the Drome, and forty of them came. They placed themselves in a half finished building, and began to empty the ponds. The dykes were opened to let the water flow away, and afterwards the ground was dug very deep. About 1½ yards beneath the soil was a thin layer of clay. This was broken up, and the water entered farther into the earth. The land was dried, and magnificent crops of wheat were gathered. But, when they saw that it was comparatively so easy, the people in the villages around there shook off their torpidness, and those of neighboring districts flocked together. The same operation was repeated in many places, and the land is now productive again."—*Catholic Standard.*

A Life Well Lived.

SOME MUSINGS ON THE LATE CARDINAL HOWARD.

The most simple record of the events in the life of the late Cardinal Howard reads like a romance. It was an existence which began in sunshine, and, humanely speaking, ended in gloom; but one which the peace which passeth understanding ever seemed to bless, owing to the retirement necessitated by mental maladies. The name of this rare scholar and holy man has been but little before the public of late, and the secular press has dismissed the mention of his death with scant comment. The world at large forestalls the demise of a man, however great, whose work appears to be done; it is to the confreres and co-religionists of Cardinal Howard that we must look for an interest in the removal from earth of this distinguished ornament of the Church.

Edward Henry Howard had in his veins the best blood of England; and as he entered manhood the enticements of society were thrown around him, as about every youth who is born to the purple and possessed of the graces which attract and hold. Like so many other Englishmen of wealth and education, he entered the Life Guards and all things pointed to a brilliant military career. But God had other work for this darling of fortune. A winter in Rome marked the turning-point in his destiny; and after serious questioning of himself, and in spite of the opposition of many friends, he decided once for all that only in the selfless and laborious life of the priesthood could he find the heavenly way. He was ordained at Rome on the morning which witnessed the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, and therefore became in an especial sense a client of our Lady.

His rise was rapid, but new honors only served to increase the severity of his own life and his devotion to the poor. The people of Rome grew familiar with the sight of this tall English ecclesiastic, hunting for unfortunates to whom he might minister or give consolation. The unpleasant and repulsive features of work among unclean paupers were to him as though they did not exist. After he became Cardinal the outward state consequent upon his position gave no clue to the simplicity of his daily habits. His life was, as one says, but a perpetual fast; and he never allowed himself but one meal a day, although dispensing a boundless hospitality to the stranger within his gates. His great dream was the reconciliation of East and West; and this led him to a study of the eastern tongues, in which he became singularly proficient. This knowledge was subsequently put to good use, as his deep interest in foreign missions caused his residence to become a headquarters for missionaries of every nation.

Excessive toil at last brought about serious consequences, and mind and body suffered together. His last Mass was said in 1887, on the anniversary of his ordination; and then in his native land, and with dear friends at hand, he passed into the twilight, which was to last until death came to bring the day. God rest his noble soul.—*Ave Maria.*

St. Andrew's

THE UNIVERSITY NOW HAS A CATHOLIC RECTOR FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS HISTORY.

Two days hence the ancient University St. Andrew's—oldest in Scotland, and most striking landmark in the history of the Scottish Reformation—is to do what might seem an odd thing, writes Harold Frederick in the New York Times, from London, Nov. 22. The most distinctively Protestant of all the British seats of learning, it is to choose without opposition as its lord rector a Roman Catholic in the person of the Marquis of Bute. The dry bones of Cardinal Beaton, wherever they may be, might well rattle together in satisfaction at this curious revenge of time. No one can think of St. Andrew's without conjuring up the grim picture of the murdered cardinal being held up to sullen public view to the very window of his castle whence he had watched Mr. George Wishart burn at the stake. Here Knox had his earliest and most thorough-going followers and wrought such an upheaval and demolition of ecclesiastical, monastic and academic architecture as happily visited no other part of Scotland. Here rises perhaps, the most imposing "martyrs immorial" to be found in these islands. Here, also, surely for the first time since the destruction of the old cathedral in 1559 there will be next week a Catholic rector of the historic university.

There is a good deal more than the mere interest attaching to a quaint paradox. The selection of Lord Bute signifies indeed, the recognition of the fact that strange times are coming in Scotland. After years of arduous and depressing labor the principle of devolving back to local centres the bulk of that tremendous aggregation of power which Parliament has for centuries been dragging in to itself at London is accepted as the dogma of a great party. Everybody understands that when Ireland is out of the way, if only temporarily, work must be begun at once upon giving autonomy to Scotland and Wales. That there will sooner or later be parliaments, akin in powers to our Legislatures set up in Edinburgh and Cardiff or Carnarvon, has come to be commonplace in the British political mind. And most Scotchmen of information, reading about like this coming ceremony at St. Andrew's, are likely to think of the Marquis of Bute as destined to play an important role when the drama of Scotland Revived shall be put upon the stage.

As men go in these climates, Lord Bute is still a young man. He was 45 last September. The memory of how long ago it seems since his conversion, to Rome set the whole world agog would give the impression that he was much older. He certainly looks older—a very tall man, not over erect, with long head and a dark, grave, almost sad face, the hair thinning to baldness at temples and crown, and the short, round beard plentifully silvered with gray. Although he is among the very richest men on earth, he has rather a shy not to say deferential, manner, and gives the impression of thinking somewhat poorly of himself and his position in life. He comes rarely to London; the peerage contains extremely few names less familiar to metropolitan society than his. He comes into contact with many more of his fellow creatures in the way of business, but they, too, get only a fair impression of his simple reserve and complete absence of pretence. It is only now and again that one meets a man that knows him well—and then it is to hear reiterated with positive confidence that no mere observer or acquaintance would ever suspect, viz, that Lord Bute is one of the cleverest, strongest and most original characters of his generation.

This opinion must, of course, take its chances of acceptance until something tangible in the way of proof is offered. It is known, for example that the marquis is passionately devoted to archæology, and besides assisting the labors of others, has himself done a good deal of intelligent work in that field. This is true, however, of numerous gentlemen who have no chance of ever being rated as strong or original, or as natural leaders of men. In the management and improvements of his vast properties—particularly in the line of the development of Cardiff, which is to a great extent built on his land, and which of late years is growing in population, business and wealth more rapidly than any other places in the three kingdoms—he has shown a clear head with a fair-minded, honorable conception of things, but that also does not constitute a great man. In other words he has cut no figure in politics or in Parliament, and until Englishmen have taken his measure there they will not consider him seriously—all the more as the apparent aim of his life has been to escape consideration altogether.

He has a clear net income of over 1,000,000 a year; perhaps it is half as much more. He is a Stuart by blood. He has purchased and fitted up as a residence the ancient ruined royal palace at Falkland, so familiar to all tourists in Fifeshire. Although nominally a Tory, he is a convinced and outspoken advocate of Scottish home rule and a Parliament in Edinburgh, and is the one great and opulent Scotch noble, save, perhaps, Lord Rosebery, who will be in the position of an old time sympathizer when that movement comes to the fore. It may easily be that the new rector of St. Andrew's is, after all, to have a place in history above and beyond that belonging to the model for Disraeli's "Lothair."

Lippincott's Magazine.

FOR JANUARY 1893.

The complete novel of this number, "A Pacific Encounter," by Mary E. Stickney, is a pleasant tale of emotional adventures, matrimonial aspirations, and misunderstandings which occur on the good ship Southern Cross on the voyage from Panama to San Francisco. It is illustrated. The Athletic Series is continued in an illustrated article on "Foils and Fencing," by Eugene Van Schaick, Captain of the Manhattan Athletic Club. There are three semi-biographical sketches; one, illustrated, by Colin Campbell Cooper, on "A Spanish Painter" (Velasquez); one by Elizabeth Hallister Bates, on "An Old-Time Philadelphia" (Captain Charles Biddle, 1745–1831); and another, by Alfred Stoddart, on "An Actress and her Art" (Sydney Armstrong). The two latter are accompanied by portraits. A chapter of Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood's reminiscences is headed "In War-Time." H. F. Machuning translates from the French of Emile Bergerat an amusing paper called "A Dictionary Session at the Academy."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Local and Special News.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

RICH PLUM PUDDING.—This delicious confection is nicely calculated to produce dyspepsia, heartburn, biliary troubles and headache. Burdock Blood Bitters is equally well calculated to cure these troubles and has proved its power in hundreds of cases. B. B. B. regulates and purifies the entire system.

Jas. McKee.
Linwood Ont.

A Japanese proverb says: When a hen crows the house goes to ruin.

K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

The tongue draws men like music, or drives men like a scourge.

A FAMILY FRIEND.—Sirs,—I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my family for years and can highly recommend it for summer complaint, diarrhœa, cramps etc.

Mrs. Geo. West,
Huntsville, Ont.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

If porpoises and whales spout about ships, expect a hurricane.

THE B. N. A. ACT.—The great British North America act nowadays is to buy a bottle of B. B. B., and cure yourself of dyspepsia, constipation, headache; liver complaint or bad blood, and it is an act that always attains the desired result.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

Next to excellence is the appreciation of it.—Thackeray.

CHANGE IS WELCOME—Gentlemen,—For twenty years I suffered from Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Poor Appetite, etc., and received no benefit from the many medicines I tried, but after taking five bottles of B. B. B. I can eat heartily of any food and am strong and smart. It is a grand medicine and has made a wonderful change in my health.

Mrs. W. H. Lee;
Harley, Ont.

Most papers in Germany are owned and edited by Jews.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT successfully in a serious case of croup in my family. I consider it a remedy no house should be without.

J. F. Cunningham,
Cape Island

Anemometers were invented by Wolfers in 1709.

THAT PALE FACE.

For Nervous Prostration and anæmia there is no medicine that will so promptly and infallibly restore vigor and strength as Scott's Emulsion.

Are you troubled with sour stomach, nausea, nightmare? Take K. D. C. the King of Dyspepsia Cures. It is guaranteed to cure you.

Measure yourself by your own yardstick.

Are you troubled with dizziness, emptiness, fluttering? Take K. D. C. the King of Dyspepsia Cures. It is guaranteed to cure you.

When the brain is weak, the nerves unstrung, the stomach out of order, Use K. D. C. Free sample to any address. K. D. C. Co, New Glasgow, N. S.

"A snake in the grass" is all the more dangerous from being unsuspected. So are many of the blood medicines offered the public. To avoid all risk, ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is just out for the new year.

Epictetus was the son of a day laborer.

With many clergymen, public speakers, singers, and others, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the favorite remedy for hoarseness and all affections of the vocal organs, throat and lungs. Its anodyne and expectorant effects are promptly realized.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the hairs causes the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

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If you desire a transcendently CLEAR, FRESH complexion FREE from pimples, blotches, roughness, coarseness or pimples, use

Old Dr Gordon's PEARLS OF HEALTH

These cure all SUPPRESSIONS and IRREGULARITIES, and Make Women Regular.

They create NEW RICH RED BLOOD, which monthly thins the system.

WANTING DISHEARTENING CRASH. The breath becomes Sweet and Healthful. NERVOUS PRESTRATION VANISHES. Eyes bright and Strong. Spirits Buoyant. The skin clear, and the formerly NERVOUS PROSTRATED WOMAN BECOMES A NEW BEING.

Must not be taken during first four months of pregnancy.

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