THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1896.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

SUBSCRIPTION—$1.00 A YEAR,

JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

FOLLOWING is the opinion of Mr. Laurier expressed by Mr. Tarte a few years ago: "Mr. Laurier is a man not wanting in polish. . . . He is without large ideas. . . . The fact is that he has not yet pronounced a single discourse of a nature to manifest in him a man of serious worth. His polished manners, his astuteness, a certain ability in concealing his principles —not far removed from hypocrisy —have won for him his popularity in the country." Is it for fear Tarte would emphasize this estimate of him that Laurier has made Israel his chief organizer in the present campaign?

GRADUALLY as the fiscal year draws to a close, the revenue and expenditure statement comes more and more to improve. For the month of April there is a gratifying increase of a quarter million, while the expenditure is less than that of the same month last year. On the 30th April there was nearly a surplus of five millions in the treasury, which means that when the books are finally closed for the year there will be a substantial sum over and above the expenditure. The expenditure on capital account is half a million less than in the same period last year. The net debt increased last month by $789,196.

MR. LAURIER has been subjected to analysis by the Kinkardine Review, and the findings are in part as follows:—"That man Laurier is a dandy. If any of our readers can catch him we will advertise him free. He is slick as a whistle. The flea is not in it with Mr. Laurier for unfailing absenteeism from the place where you expect to find him. His speeches are refined and polished. He is not stubborn in anything. He can supply whatever political pabulum you desire. If you oppose the Remedial bill he is with you. If you are for remedial legislation he is with you. If you are French or British you can get taffy from his tongue. If you incline to free trade he is with you as it is in England, but, if not, he is willing to change his views so as to protect the manufacturer. You can't catch him in opposition to you unless you follow him into Quebec, and you really couldn't afford to do that. What a nice man he would be at a pink tea!"

COMMENTING on the impending elections in Canada, the Washington Post, taking its cue from the New York Sun, has announced its preference for Liberal rule. It starts out by saying that "this Parliamentary election in the Dominion is beginning to excite an exceptional interest on our side of the line, and the sympathy and good wishes of our people are decidedly on the side of the Liberals, notwithstanding the fact that they are in favor of free trade and their opponents are committed to the policy of protection," and concludes with the assertion that "our people hope for a Liberal victory, and, as a result of it, a marked change of policy. We want to live in something more than nominal friendship with our brethren at the north of us." It is quite evident from this that the people of the United States are unanimously in favor of Laurier and his followers. This in itself ought to be a strong inducement for all patriotic Canadians to vote Conservative, for it is not through love of Canada that the politicians of the United States endorse the Grits.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, Premier of Canada, and Hon. Hugh John McDonald, Minister of the Interior, arrived at Winnipeg on Thursday evening last, and were given the greatest reception ever accorded to any public men in the West. They were conveyed through the streets in a carriage drawn by four white horses, preceded by bands of music and an immense torchlight procession, while several thousand people paraded the streets. The people cheered themselves hoarse. The enthusiasm was at fever heat. Sir Charles said it was the grandest demonstration he had witnessed in his forty years of political life. On the following evening a mass meeting assembled in the largest skating rink in the place, was addressed by the Premier and Minister of the Interior. The building was packed and the presence of the speakers was the signal for the most enthusiastic applause. This demonstration is the key-note of the compaign in the West, and it is regarded as the forerunner of a sweeping victory for the government at the polls on election day.

OUR daily morning contemporary, referring to the different questions set forth in the manifesto issued by the Premier of Canada, takes occasion to make some remarks anent remedial legislation. In this connection it assumes there are few among us "who would be willing for the Canadian parliament to use its great power, and force separate schools upon us." "Yet," says our contemporary, "this is precisely what it is proposed to do in the case of Manitoba." The writer of the words just quoted knows that they are disingenuous and misleading or he does not know. If he knows then he is an imposter, whose object is to deceive the public in the hope of arousing prejudice. If he does not know, he is equally unfortunate; for he is endeavoring to deceive the people by undertaking to discuss a question he does not understand. He may accept whichever horn of the dilemma he wishes. Every one conversant with the question under review knows that the "Canadian parliament" has no power to "force separate schools upon us;" nor have we in this Province the right of appeal to the Governor-General in Council to exercise any such power In the second place the Dominion Government are not "committed" to "force separate schools" on Manitoba. The Dominion Government are pledged to restore to the minority in Manitoba a constitutional right of which, according to the decision of the Imperial Privy Council, they have been robbed. Surely no one, considering himself a patriotic Canadian, should be guilty of trying to thwart the Government in carrying out the provisions of the constitution.

WE publish in this issue the manifesto addressed by Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet, Premier of Canada, to the electors of the Dominion. It must be admitted by all that it is the manifesto of a statesman; it is moderate, forceful, concise and comprehensive. It asks the electors of Canada to compare the records of the respective parties seeking their suffrages and to judge for themselves, whether or not the best interests of the Dominion are indentified with the triumph of Conservative principles The manifesto points out that the Conservative party has always been guided by fixed principles of government, and has exerted its energies for the development of Canadian interests. The Premier invites the electors to compare the position of Canada to-day with what it was at the time of confederation, and then ask themselves what causes have contributed in the greatest degree in bringing about the marvellous improvements seen on every hand and the wonderful advancement made. Among the great questions to be considered by the Government in the near future are preferential tariff arrangements; better steamship service on the Atlantic, and the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion. On the Manitoba School question the Premier speaks with no uncertain sound. He shows that the Government have taken a clear, definite stand on the constitutional aspect of the case, and by that course they are prepared to stand or fall. The manifesto is worthy of the most careful perusal; all electors who seriously consider the responsibility resting on them and the gravity of the issues before the public will find in it food for the deepest thought.

Most Important Testimony.

THE opponents of remedial legislation persist in misrepresenting the question to the public. Wherever it suits, religious prejudices are appealed to on the ground that the Dominion Government are endeavoring to force separate schools on an unwilling majority in Manitoba. When this style of argument is not calculated to gain votes for the opposition, attempts are made to show that it was not intended in the confederation compact to give the minority of Manitoba the right to separate schools. Both these statements of the question are false and misleading, and their falsity is well known to those persons who advance either one or other presentation of the case. We have frequently shown in these columns, and it should be clear to everyone, that the duty devolving on the Federal Government re Manitoba school question is simply to carry out the provisions of the constitution as interpreted by the highest court in the realm, the Imperial Privy Council. The Dominion Government had the duty forced upon them, by the Privy Council, to determine whether or not the faith pledged to the minority of Manitoba when it became a province of the Dominion should be preserved inviolate. The Government decided —no honorable government could do otherwise—that the compact made with Manitoba should be observed. In their effort to carry their intention into law they were thwarted by the obstructive tactics of their opponents. The strongest evidence of the righteousness of the course pursued by the Government is furnished by the expressed opinions of those who had most to do with bringing Manitoba into the Confederation. We give below the testimony of the six men in public life in Canada in 1870 who knew more about the conditions upon which Rupert's Land became a Province of the Dominion than any one else. It is fortunate that nearly all these men are still living to place on record their sincere convictions regarding this important question. Some of them are out of public life, and others of them are opposed on general principles to the present government at Ottawa; but all are agreed regarding the conditions relative to education, upon which Manitoba entered the union. Sir John McDonald was Premier of Canada at the time; Hon. William Macdougall was actively concerned in the acquisition of the new territory; Sir Donald Smith was a special agent of the Dominion Government to effect a settlement with the people of Rupert's Land; Hon. Peter Mitchell, Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Leonard Tilley, were all members of Sir John Macdonald's Government at the time Manitoba became a Province of the Dominion. Following are their opinions regarding the matter:

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

"You ask me for advice as to the course you should take upon the vexed question of seperate schools in your province. There is, it seems to me, but one course open to you. By the Manitoba act, the provisions of the B. N. A. act (sec. 93) respecting laws passed for the protection of minorities in educational matters, are made applicable to Manitoba, and cannot be changed; for, by the Imperial act, confirming the establishment of the new province, 34 and 35 Vic., ch. 28, sec. 6, it is provided that it shall not be competent for the parliament of Canada to alter the provisions of the Manitoba act in so far as it relates to the province of Manitoba. Obviously, therefore, the seperate school system in Manitoba is beyond the reach of the legislature or of the Dominion parliament."—*From a letter addressed by Sir John Macdonald to a member of the Manitoba Legislature in 1889, and printed in Pope's Life of Sir John.*

HON. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL.

"We certainly intended that the Catholics of Manitoba, or whichever denomination might be in the minority, should have the right to establish and maintain their own schools. You see the words "or practice," were inserted in the Manitoba Act, so that the difficulty which arose in New Brunswick where seperate schools existed, but were not recognized by law, should not be repeated in Manitoba. And then the right of appeal to the Federal Parliament was given to make assurance doubly sure."—*Hon. Wm. Macdougall in 1892.*

SIR DONALD A. SMITH.

"I may mention that at that time the schools were voluntary, or separate schools—that is, the Roman Catholics had their own schools and the Protestants had theirs, and there were certain grants of money given to each. The Hudson Bay Company, then the governing body, made a grant to the Roman Catholic Bishop, the late lamented and Reverend Archbishop Tache, and I will say of that prelate —that very great man—that he was revered equally in those days by the English Protestants as he was by his own co-religionists, and well did he deserve it. There was a grant given to the one and to the other—a money grant as well as a grant of land—for school purposes. It is true that not much was said about schools at that time, but it was distinctly understood by the people there, that the promise was made to these people that they would have every privilege, on joining Canada, which they possessed at that time. And such promise I gave as a special commissioner from the Dominion of Canada."—*From Sir Donald Smith's speech in the House of Commons, March 19, 1896.*

HON. PETER MITCHELL.

"I helped to make the bargain with Archbishop Tache for the admission of Manitoba, one of the terms of which was the preservation of the Catholic schools, and the Greenway bill was a violation of that act and contrary to it."—*From his speech in the Northumberland election campaign in January, 1896, reported in the Chatham Advance, and in the St. John Sun of February 1, 1896*

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN.

"It was understood that the people were to have schools of their own, not where they would be taught another religion than their own, but schools that they could control in this and other respects. That is the reason why the clause was put in the act. The words may not be exactly the same as those referring to the seperate schools in the province of Quebec, but it was understood that they would have their schools, and parliament so understood when the act was passed. It was so understood in Manitoba afterwards, because for twenty years these schools were maintained unchallenged, until Mr. Greenway's government changed the law and did away with seperate schools. . . . Mr. Speaker, the law that was passed to give the minority their schools in 1870 was the result of an arrangement between the government and parliament and themselves. It was a compact, and they should be maintained in the enjoyment of their rights and privliges."—*See Hansard 1896 at page 2923.*

SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

"I said that the terms of union as to schools were in my mind closely connected with the condition of the original union. The reason is that the delegates from Manitoba, as I distinctly remember, claimed that the minority there should be placed in as good a position as the minority of Ontario and Quebec. This was agreed on. We went further. Because it was doubtful whether the schools of Manitoba could be said to "exist by law" in Manitoba, the clause was made to read "by law or practice," in order that the minority might be absolutely sure of protection. We who were members of the government at that time could see no reasonable objection to granting the same privliges in Manitoba that were given in Ontario and Quebec." "You feel quite certain that the intention and agreement was that seperate schools should be granted to the minority if they desired them?" "Unquestionably I do, There is no doubt about it." Sir Leonard went on; "It seems to me very important that the history of the case should be understood, because my observation has been that many of both parties who oppose remedial legislation do so because they are opposed to seperate schools. I cannot help thinking that when the people come to see that it is not a question of policy at all but a question of preserving the constitution and maintaining a solid compact, they will not condemn the policy of remedial legislation whatever view they may take of other matters of government policy. I know that many men who are condemning remedial legislation, would honestly and faithfully carry out their personal compacts even to their own hurt, and I do not see why they should support the violation of a compact by a public body. It seems to me that sympathy ought to go out to the aggrieved rather than to the aggressor in Manitoba If the case had been otherwise and Quebec province had repealed the provisions allowing Protestants their seperate schools, we would all have protested and demanded protection and would be justified in doing so. As to the remedial bill, I do not flatter myself that I am as competent as some others to discuss its details. But it certainly seemed to me that the offer made Mr. Greenway's government by Sir Donald Smith and his fellow commissioners was not unreasonable" In closing the interview Sir Leonard said: "Personally I have not taken an active part in politics since I left the ministry in 1885. It is true that my recollections and views have to do with practical politics, but I do not see why I should refrain from expressing them on that account. Whatever the effect might be in the impending contest I would be only too glad if what I have said should lead any supporters of either party to look more closely into the history of the Manitoba question. Those who do so will, I think, come to regard the matter no longer as a matter of seperate schools against non-sectarian schools, but will see that the real question is whether as a nation we intend to keep faith or break it."—*From interview in St. John Sun, April 20, 1896.*

Sir Charles Tupper's Manifesto.

Before his departure from Ottawa, for Winnipeg, on Tuesday 5th, Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet, Premier of Canada, issued the following electoral Manifesto:

To the electors of Canada:

Gentlemen—With a deep consciousness of the gravity of the issue before you, I feel I can confidently appeal to the calm judgment of my fellow Canadians at this important juncture in the history of our common country. It is not my purpose to present at length the reasons which should guide you to a hearty support of the liberal conservative cause in this national crisis. It seems to me you will clearly see without persuasion that the best interests of the Dominion are identified with the triumph of conservative principles in the coming struggle. You will see that the policy of the party I have been called upon to lead has been marked by an abounding faith in Canada and by a spirit of the agressive progress we have pushed the great enterprises to a successful finish, directly against the opposition of the men who now ask you to entrust them with the reins of government, We have steadfastly striven to make Canada

A UNITED AND PROSPEROUS COUNTRY.

I invite you to compare the record of the two parties before you, and with all the facts in view, dispassionately declare which is better entitled to your confidence. The Conservative party has consistently adhered to certain fixed principles of the government as being best adapted to the needs of the country, while the course of the liberal party has been vacillating and uncertain, whether in relation to the fiscal matters or the general development of Canadian interests. Our policy has many times had your endorsation, and I trust may still command your hearty approbation. I feel that I may safely appeal to your cordial and direct support in maintaining the national policy as a measure essential to the continued prosperity of Canada. In doing this it is not necessary to enter upon an elaborate series of arguments in support of that proposition. The people of Canada may be trusted to express their convictions upon this supreme issue with a clear understanding of the attitude of the two parties. On one hand the Conservative party stands definitely and clearly committed to the continuation of a fair measure of protection to the industries of the Dominion, involving an

EQUAL MEASURE OF PROTECTION

to labor represented in those industries. On the other hand, the liberal party has declared for free trade, sometimes described as "free trade as it is in England," but always as "removing every vestige of protection." The issue is therefore sharply defined and you are once again judges between the parties. With your verdict in favor of the government, as it was in 1878, 1882, 1887 and in 1891, the industrial progress of Canada is assured. Whereas, a declaration in favor of the liberal party will undoubtedly lead to a reversal of the fiscal policy which has obtained since 1878, and to a disastrous revolution in the general business of the country. I cannot, therefore, too earnestly impress upon you the very great importance of keeping this issue directly and steadily in view. It is with pride I ask you to contemplate the position of Canada today and measure the causes which have combined to bring about happy conditions everywhere apparent. When I first entered public life Canada was represented by a few scattered provinces, having little of cohesion and feeble in national strength. We are now a strong confederation, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and commanding

THE ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD

for our progress, stability and immeasurable resources. The mere act of union, however, has not brought about this result. From 1867 until 1878 we made but slow and uncertain progress Something was wanted to give effective and general stimulation to the life of the Dominion, and that something was found in the national policy. It was my privilege to be directly associated with its introduction and development, and in the light of results, so self-evident as not to require statistical corroboration at this time, I ask you to assist me in keeping its fundamental provisions intact. At the colonial conference which met in Ottawa in 1894 a series of resolutions was adopted in favor of closer trade relations within the Empire, involving the principle of preferential tariff arrangements. This opens a hopeful view to Canada. During the past few years our export trade with Great Britain has undergone great expansion, and particularly in the products of the farm. Our total trade with that country has increased from $97,288,848 in 1879 to an average of $101,011,304 during the past five years, while the annual export of farm products alone has increased from $32,028,611 to $50.106,898 in the same period. With a tariff based on

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS,

it is reasonable to expect a still greater develoment of our trade in that market, and we should at the same time be rendering material assistance towards unity and the strengthening of the empire without involving a lessening of protection to our industries. On patriotic and commercial grounds, therefore, this measure is worthy of your cordial support. You have been kept well advised of the positive steps taken by the Government to secure a better steamship service on the Atlantic between Canada and Great Britain. At the present time we are at a serious disadvantage in that respect, much of our business in freight and passenger traffic being done by way of American ports, involving heavy losses to Canadian interests and Canadian prestige. We are now engaged, in concert with the British Government, in establishing a service that shall be capable of competing in speed comfort and general facilities with the best fleet of steamers now plying on that ocean, and if we are enabled to carry this plan into execution, it is certain that great benefits will accrue to Canada. We shall not only be in a position to command the trade of the Dominion without foreign help, but by reason of

OUR GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

and the speed of the proposed service, it may fairly be assumed we shall also receive a share of the traffic of the Western states, with all advantages attaching thereto. The Boards of Trade of Canada, without exception, have declared strongly in favor of improved mail and passenger service between this country and Great Britain, and in giving effect to their demands the government feel they are entitled to the co-operation of the electorate at large. It is an undertaking which concerns all classes—the farmers, whose products need to be marketed abroad in the best possible condition, quite as much as the man of general affairs. In a word, Canada cannot afford any longer to occupy an inferior position in the matter of the steamship service on the Atlantic. Closely associated with the improvement of our steamship service on the Atlantic is the project of making Canada the chief highway between Great Britain and Australia, and between Great Britain and the East. The means for accomplishing this great undertaking are at hand, and with the assistance of the Canadian people at this juncture success is assured, At the present time our great transcontinental line of railway affords to Great Britain

THE BEST AND QUICKEST MEANS

of reaching the Pacific. From that point on our western coast, two lines of steamers ply, ane to China and Japan, and the other to Australia. Each has clearly established the practicability of becoming the best and speediest line of communication between the metropolis of the world and the points indicated. The Imperial Government clearly grasps the importance of this fact, and has already given tangible evidence of its desire to make the plan effective by affording direct financial aid to the Atlantic link of the chain, as well as to the service between Vancouver and the Orient Among the things which, however, remain to be done is the laying of a cable in the Pacific, as an essential complement to the transportation facilities, and at his ttime Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Donald Smith, the High Commissioner for Canada, aided by Sandford Fleming, have been commissioned by the Canadian Government to meet representatives of the Imperial and Australasian governments in London, England, for the purpose of arranging the terms upon which this very important undertaking may be carried out. It is my earnest desire that Canada should hold the proud position in which the accomplishment of this imperial scheme will place her, and towards this end I have given my best energies for many years. It is unnecessary that I should attempt within the scope of a paragraph to review the position of the government in relation to the

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Although shamefully misrepresented by men who have had a purpose to serve in doing so, or who have been misled by a misapprehension of the real merits of the question, the fact is recognized the Government has taken a clear and definite stand on the constitutional aspect of the matter. We have simply done what we believed to be right in taking up the duty laid at our door by the judgment of the highest court in the realm, and in endeavoring to redress the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba by restoring the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the constitution. Knowing that our case rests upon a sound constitutional basis, and feeling we are doing right, it is our patriotic duty to adhere to the policy we have adopted in this regard, and we now appeal for vindication to the sober sense of justice of the Canadian people. The present government has not been unmindful of the interests of the great agricultural class. For the past ten years there have been in operation a complete system of experimental farms, admirably equipped and carried on with a view to demonstrating most profitable methods of farming. It is believed they have been of

GREAT BENEFIT TO THE FARMERS

in all parts of the country, and that their usefulness is capable of still greater extension. The tariff, as brought into operation in 1878, has protected the home market for agricultural products and encouraged the export trade, an important fact which can be easily proven. It has been the policy of the government to provide railway and shipping facilities throughout the dominion, so that the products of the farm may be marketed to the best advantage and with the best results to the producer. In addition to this the government has undertaken during the past year to establish cold storage centres, in which perishable products intended for shipment abroad may be kept in the best condition for the market and at the lowest possible cost to the producer. Particular attention has been given to the development of the great dairy interests of the country. In short, the government has left nothing undone which could assist the farmers of Canada in making most out of their labor and skill, and this course it is proposed to follow in the future. You are aware that the government, realizing the relations we bear to the empire, proposes to strengthen the national defenses. For this purpose a substantial vote was asked from parliament during its last session. The first element of national sentiment involves

A SPIRIT OF SELF RELIANCE

and a readiness to make sacrifices for the common good. I propose, therefore, with the means at our disposal, to make the perfecting of our militia one of the first considerations of the government, in order that when it is called upon to do its duty it may have all the advantage that proper training, armament and equipment can give. This step, I trust, will have your hearty approbation. The government fully appreciates the need of an increased population in the great farming province of the west, and we propose to take all practicable steps within our means to induce a large and desirable immigraion. We contemplate the resumption at an early day of negotiations looking to the admission of Newfoundland into the dominion, which we regard as a desirable rounding off of the great Canadian confederation, and to attain which end we are prepared to make all reasonable concessions. In conclusion I ask you to rejoice with me in viewing the high credit which Canada enjoys in the great money markets of the world. Our Our securities stand at the highest premium as the direct result of the prudent methods of administration and the confidence in our national stability. It is of the first importance that this faith in our standing and prospects should not be disturbed by exposing the country to the revolutionary policy of the liberal party Our credit is a measure of the financial burdens we bear, and the foreign market is most sensitive to change. It seems to me, therefore, you will realize the part of discretion and keep control of the public affairs in the hands of the party which has done so much for the development of our great resources, and whose advance to sound principles followed by Sir John McDonald is capable of bringing about still better results. It has been charged as a reproach against me that I have had too much confidence in the possibilities and the destiny of my country, and that I have been guilty of looking too often on the bright side of things. I do not deny the allegation. I have always cherished the deepest faith in the future of this great confederation, and have given the best years of my life to the realization of those hopes, and now, at the allotted span of life, I return to the struggle, strong in the belief that you will help me to carry on the work of making Canada the home of a great, a prosperous and a happy people.

I remain gentlemen, yours very faithfull,

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

Obituary.

IN our obituary column, to-day, will be found notice of the death of Hubert Perry who, for the last thirty-six years, had been attached to the episcopal residence in this city. Mr. Perry was born at Tignish in 1818. He attended St. Andrew's College, at the same time the late lamented Bishob McIntyre was a student there. When, previous to his episcopal consecration, Bishop McIntyre was parish priest at Tignish, Mr. Perry was teaching school in his native parish, and the friendship of their college days was renewed. Shortly after the Bishop came to Charlottetown he engaged Mr. Perry as his trusted servant. Never was a trust more unerringly reposed, and never more scrupulously guarded. The respect which the warm-hearted Bishop had for his faithful servant, and the deep affection of the latter towards the Bishop was most beautiful and edifying. Mr. Perry stood towards the Bishop, not in the relation of a chief steward merely; but of a confidential friend. Mr. Perry was a man of most exemplary life, unobtrusive manners and deep and unostentatious piety. For thirty-six years he looked after the church; he was sexton and sacristan; he opened the church doors in the morning and closed them at night; he rang the bell for the different services; he prepared the vestments for the sacred offices and daily served Mass. He approached the sacraments frequently, and spent his spare moments in silent prayer. He was somewhat of a mechanical genius, as a worker in wood, and such time as was not engaged about the church or in the immediate service of the Bishop, he employed in his little workshop. After the death of Bishop McIntyre, he continued, up to his last illness, the same faithful service and devotion to Bishop McDonald. Of no one could it be more truly said than of the deceased, that he died as he lived. His death was most beautiful and edifying. Strengthened by the last Sacraments, and fortified by all the rites of our holy religion, he calmly awaited the final summons. His strength gradually failed and, as a child, he quietly and without a struggle passed to his reward. His body was taken to the Palace yesterday afternoon, and, this morning, a Requiem Pontifical Mass was there celebrated for the repose of his soul, by his Lordship Bishop McDonald. The remains will leave here to-morrow morning for Tignish, where the interment takes place. Requiem Pontifical Mass will be sung at funeral by the Bishop. Eternal rest give unto him O Lord and let perpetual light shine upon him.

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apl. 29.—4i.

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NOTICE.

Until change of Time Table a Special Mail Train will leave Charlottetown at 6.20 a. m. for Summerside; returning will leave Summerside at 4.15 p. m., standard time, connecting with steamer to and from Point du Chene.

A. McDONALD, Superintendent. D. POTTINGER, Gen. Mgr. Gov. Rys.

Railway Office, Ch'town, May 13, 1896.—3i

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,

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Nov 9, 1892—1y