THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1891

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

CHRISTMAS.

Nigh two thousand years have fled since that memorable morn when Angelic choirs announced to the lowly Shepherds on Judean plains that the era of peace and good will to men had begun; and once again, as in each recurring Christmas morn, will their joyous pæan be re-echoed by our earthly choirs throughout the universal world. Yes, once more has Time's revolving cycle ushered in the blessed Christmas-tide; and ere another issue of the HERALD makes its appearance it will be numbered with the past. On each recurrance of this holy season man turns aside for the nonce from all thoughts of worldly cares, and joins in the universal festival of rejoicement. The prosaic routine of every-day life is forgotten, and both young and old unite in one common cause—the consummation of a Merry Christmas. Joy, pleasure and rejoicings may have been our lot throughout the year, but into what insignificance do they not pale when contrasted with that joy, contentment, and calm repose experienced at this one particular season of the year; Throughout the length and breadth of Christendom blessed peace pervades the breast of man; and even the estranged though they pass without exchanging that musical and beautiful salutation, "A Merry Christmas," must in their heart of hearts have the kindliest feelings toward each other.

Christmas! What thoughts does it not bring to both old and young? Bowed down by the weight of many years, and with locks silvered by the cares and troubles of an unsympathetic world, the former go back in fancy to the first-remembered Christmas day, and again review and recount, with all the fervor of a youthful enthusiast, the happy joyous days that Yuletide brought. To the young the occasion is especially one of joyous anticipations. Yet unknown to the contrarieties, cares and anxieties of life, they dream only of pleasant hours to be spent, and the various gifts with which their beloved Santa Claus will present them on his nocturnal visit on Christmas-eve.

Christmas is a season of social re-unions, festivings and rejoicings; a time when man in the exuberance of his joy is transformed into another being, and no a[illegible] blance of his former self remains. The finer qualities of his nature assert themselves, and his whole soul goes out in one transport of joy. In the Church especially the blessed time is made the occasion of much rejoicing. Her altars are decorated with the choicest exotics, and are resplendent with a thousand lights. Her ministers are attired in her richest vestments; her choirs perform the grandest music, and from her steeples peals forth one harmonious strain of joy. Peace, with her [illegible] in her train.

In the midst of this general rejoicement though, there are some who through their indigent circumstances will be unable to taste the sweets of the holy season, unless through the intervention of those charitably disposed. It will be ever thus, for God himself has told us that the poor we shall always have with us. What more pleasant thought then, can be imagined than in knowing that through some slight act of our generosity we have helped to make them enjoy that which the HERALD wishes all its readers—

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

PREMIER MERCIER DISMISSED.

ALL conjecture and suspense regarding the outcome of the Royal Commission re the Baie des Chaleurs Railway steal is now at an end. The result of the labors of the Commission has been communicated to Lieut. Governor Angers and as a consequence he has dismissed from office, Mr. Mercier and his colleagues.

Owing to the illness of Judge Jette, chairman of the commission, it was impossible to present the full report of their deliberations; but judges Baby and Davidson, the other Commissioners, came down to Quebec, on Tuesday of last week and laid before the Lieut. Governor an interim report, accompanied by a letter from Judge Jette, and on the following day Mr. Mercier and his colleagues were relieved from duty, as advisers of His Honor.

Under the circumstances no other course would appear to be open to Lieut. Governor Angers than that which he pursued. His advisers were accused of malfeasance in office; of appropriating for personal profit the funds of the Province. Their conduct in this particular had been investigated by an independent judicial commission, and the charges against them were sustained. In view of these facts the Lieut. Governor was forced to act. In order to preserve the dignity of the Crown; to uphold the constitution and to safeguard the treasury, no other course remained than to dismiss the ministers whose hands were soiled with public plunder. When the Commission was appointed the Lieut-Governor told Mr. Mercier and his colleagues that he could no longer accept their advice. That was practically a direct censure, and had Mr. Mercier had any self respect he would not have continued in the position of adviser after being told his advice would not be accepted.

Mr. Mercier rode into power by appealing to the baser passions and prejudices of the people. He sustained himself in power and opulence by appropriating the funds of the Province. For a long time he managed to deceive the people; but his subterfuge methods are now to some extent exposed. What further penality may yet be undergone it is difficult to say.

From a number of opinions regarding the action of Lieut. Governor Angers, we have culled the following, which are well worthy of consideration. Dr. Bourinot Clerk of the Houses of Commons, an acknowledged authority on constitutional matters, being asked his opinion said:

"The Lieut. Governor, like the Governor General, has full constitutional power to dismiss the body of men who assist his constitutional advisers in all matters of state. It is for him alone, at his peril, to determine when he can place confidence in his advisers. In the Dominion of Canada the Governor-General has exercised the power of dismissing his advisers, but he must at the same time call to his counsel immediately a new set of advisers who will be prepared to accept the full responsibility for his acts and to justify them to the legislature and to the country."

Donald McMaster, Q. C., one of the foremost lawyers in Montreal had the following to say regarding the case. Lieut. Governor Angers is perfectly justified in dismissing the Mercier Cabinet. The constitutional principal in such matters is clear. The senate committee's finding was virtually a verdict of guilty of embezzlement against Mercier Pacaud and others, of the enormous sum of $100,000 diverted from the people's pockets into the pockets of the Lieut. Governor's advisers and their immediate friends and the Lieut. Governor was bound to act. His sworn advisers were incriminated. He might have dismissed them at once; but with great indulgence, he appointed a commission of impartial judges, before whom the ministers could prove their innocence, if possible. The ministers accepted the commission and are bound by its finding. If they did not wish to accept it, they might have tendered their resignation when the lieutenant governor proposed it. The lieutenant governor told his ministers, when he appointed the commission, that until it reported he could no longer accept their advice. This by English constitutional usage was practically a dismissal and no minister with one particle of self-respect would remain an adviser for one minute after the sovereign or governor had told him he would not take his advice. That Mr. Mercier acquiesced in that position is degrading to the historic record of Prime Ministers and created for a time the thought that the Lieut-Governor's indulgence and his own self-abnegation meant the suspension of constitutional government. The Queen's government must be carried on and Mr. Mercier should have known better than to stay as an adviser where his advice was rejected.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The official correspondence between the Lieut-Governor and Mercier has been made public. In it the commissioner's report is included. This document is in part as follows:

"The serious illness of the president of the commission rendering absolutely impossible for an indefinite period his concurrence in the drawing up of the final report, we are compelled to suspend that report. However, we understand that your honor has a right to be informed as soon as possible in the public interest of the result or our deliberations. His honor Judge Jette has apprised your honor that his state of health rendered it impossible for him to participate in any report for the present. Conscious of the grave responsibility assumed by us in accepting the difficult charge which we undertook we believe that it is strict duty for us under the circumstances to transmit to you without further delay a summary of the conclusions at which we have arrived without comment, however reserving such for our final report."

Judges Baby and Davidson then continue: "Both McDonald and Armstrong were persuaded that Pacaud's intervention was necessary to enable them to succeed. The bargain entered into between Armstrong and Pacaud about March 19th, 1891, by which the sum of $100,000 was promised and afterwards paid to Pacaud, was fraudulent, contrary to public order and an audacious exploitation of the provincial treasury, and it was effected under a pretext wearing all the outward appearance of plausibility. The Government when the order in council, No 237, was passed April 21st and 23rd, 1891, and letters of credit issued April 28th had nothing before them to establish that the persons with whom they were supposed to be transacting were legally [illegible] ditions of the act. We are of opinion that McGarneau in the course of the entire transaction with them, undergent considerable pressure on the part of his colleagues and gave proof of carelessness, but that he was in good faith and benefited in no way by the transaction. The fact of Hon. Mr. Robidoux having in his possession Pacaud's note for $10,000, endorsed by P. Vallie;, and to which was attached one of the $20,000 checks signed by Jean Chrysostome Langelier, commissioner in the Baie des Chaleurs affair, and the letter of Cashier Webb to Cashier Bonnquet, promising that this letter of credit for $100,000 would be paid by the government, together with the attempt made by Mr. Robidoux to get this check of Pacaud's cashed, constitute very compromising acts for that gentleman. Mr. Langelier was one of the ministers who took the greatest part in the adoption of the Thom proposal. He knew and seconded the efforts of Pacaud, his intimate friend, to get the $100,000 letter of credit discounted at the Banque Nationale. We cannot avoid saying that when Mr. Langelier accepted the money from Pacaud he was perfectly aware of the source from which it had come.

Referring to political notes paid by Pacaud the report says that Mercier and Langelier, being endorsers, profited by their payment and never repudiated it.

In conclusion the commissioners regret that important letters between ministers were not produced and read before the royal commission, and state that it is not proved that Mr. Mercier knew of the existance of the bargain between Armstrong and Pacaud and that gentleman declares that he benefited in no way thereby. Messrs. Ross, Shehyn, Royer and Duhamel derived no advantage from the transaction.

Lieut. Gov. Angers, commenting on the report, addresses Mercier thus;

"Sir, the statements you made to me in the ministerial explanations that the government's action was perfectly honorable and in the public interest that the negotiations between the government and the company were carried out in the most regular and honorable manner possible from a business standpoint only and that nothing occurred directly or indirectly which could give rise to suspicions on the character of the transactions as regards the ministry, all these statements as well as the justification which you have attempted of the conduct of the ministry lose their value in the face of the foregoing report. The carlessness and the illegalities with which the action of the ministry is marked, the facts and circumstances which preceded, accompanied, led to, and followed its action, the issue of letters of credit to the amount of $175,000 in violation of the lieut. governor's order and to the injury of the public credit, the malversation and diversion of a sum of $175,000 from its legislative destination, the payment made thereof to Mr. Armstrong to whom nothing was due by the government or by the company in money, the charing of the $100,000 levied from Mr. Armstrong and the use made thereof to pay the debts of several of the ministers and subsidize several members supporting the cabinet, the contradictions existing between the evidence and the ministerial explanations, the silence of those explanations in regard to certain facts of extreme gravity personal to some of the ministers, as the whole is proved and established by the investigation and the above report, force upon me the conviction that the ministry is not in a position to advise the representative of the crown wisely, disinterestedly and faithfully. In the face of the [illegible] of the ministry to remain in office notwithstanding the grave and illegalities of its action and the facts established by the investigation, there only remains for me under the circumstances, in order to protect the dignity of the crown and to safeguard the interests of the country, to relieve you and your colleagues from your functions as advisers of the representative of the crown and members of the executive council. Wherefore sir, I withdraw my confidence from you and relieve you and your colleagues from your functions as advisers of the crown and members of the executive council of the Province of Quebec."

The Lieut. Governor sent for the Hon. Mr. Deboucherville and entrusted to him the task of forming a ministry. Mr. Deboucherville was leader of the Government dismissed by Lieut Governor Letellier, and Lieut. Governor Angers was Attorney General in the same Government.

The new Cabinet is announced as follow: De Boucherville, Prim Minister; Ministers, with portfolio—Beaubien, Hall, Nantel, Flynn, Cangrain, Pelletier; without portfolio—Masson, Taillon, Macintosh.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANGLICANS HAVE NO JURISDICTION IN THE CONFESSIONAL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR:—I notice that Rev. Mr. Hamlyn has not hazarded an answer to my correspondence published in your issue of last week, which of course gives us to understand that he is always willing and prepared to make unfounded charges against the Catholic Church, but not prepared to prove them. For how long a period is Christianity to be molested by such individuals? Is it not shameful to find sacred truth thus assorted at by narrow minded men, who, when called upon to prove what they say, are unable to offer a single motive but that of sixteenth century prejudice. If Rev. Mr. Hamlyn desires to oppose the doctrine of Confession and absolution, he must do so by means of *argument*, not by *empty words* only. True, his express intention was to refute his brother of the High Church Rev. Mr. Simpson, which he could indeed have successfully done, had he but started from sound principles. But this would have necessitated a concession to the Roman Catholic Church, the idea of which he would not for a moment entertain. Accordingly he preferred to start from a principle by which Confession itself was called into question,—a principle which a thousand and one times has been refuted. The result of such a course is already known to the public, as having been a decided failure on the part of Mr. Hamlyn. He could have successfully brought his adversary to a "stand still" had he but observed that it is one thing to consider Confession made to, and absolution received from, one who *can absolve from sin*, and another to consider the same respecting one who *cannot give absolution*. Instead of showing that Rev. Mr. Simpson has not the necessary conditions for granting absolution from sin, he undertook to assert—not *to prove*—that such a power does not exist in the Church founded by Christ, —an assertion as devoid of proof as is the assertion that a circle is a parallelogram.

To make matters plain, however, we must observe that although Rev. Mr. Hamlyn was grossly wrong in his supposition we must not infer that Rev. Mr. Simpson was right in what he claimed to be the true position. Accordingly, we will now turn our attention to this latter gentleman, or rather, to what he advocates concerning confession and absolution. Before entering on this subject, I desire the public to understand that I would be sorry to give offense to any member of the community of whatever persuasion he may be. Up to the present time I have frankly stated my position, proving every point which required proof, and I see no reason why any one should be offended because I prove the truth of what does not agree with his [illegible] about Rev. Mr. Simpson unless that he also seems to have retained some of the sixteenth century idioms concerning the Catholic Church. Not unfrequently, when speaking of that church, does he make use of the term *Romish*, which, although not injuring the person or character of any Catholic, nevertheless exhibits not a little of that spleen which is everything but becoming to a Christian community.

This premised, I say with all possible emphasis, that although Rev. Mr. Simpson may claim confession to be admitted in the Anglican church, he may rest assured that no Anglican, clergyman, Ritualistic or otherwise, can either lawfully or validly absolve from sin, and as a consequence I further assert that he, who believes that he has *received* absolution from an Anglican clergyman, is labouring under a grave delusion. What then must we think of a clergyman or any one else who, though unable to absolve from sin, nevertheless enters a confessional and pronounces words of absolution which can have no effect whatever towards the remission of sins. Such however, I am sorry to say, is the case with certain Clergymen of the Anglican church. True, they may believe that they are doing what is right but that does not suffice for valid absolution, nor does it show their penitents to have been absolved.

Now, in the first place *supposing*, without admitting, that the clergymen of the High Church were truly invested with holy orders, there are still other *essential* conditions required for validly absolving from sin, which conditions, as I will afterwards briefly show, *are not verified* in the Anglican High Church clergyman, and consequently not even in this supposition can the said clergyman absolve from any sin. This supposition concerning Anglican orders grants him far more than history can satisfactorily justify him in retaining, as it is evident from historical facts in connection with the validity of ordinations (?) in the Anglican church. But even *supposing the validity of their ordinations*, we will see that as such they cannot absolve from sin.

From what I can learn, it appears that the opinion commonly held by Protestants of the High Anglican church, who profess that Penance is a Sacrament, and that Christ left to his Church the power of absolving from sin, is, that every priest *rightly* ordained can, without any further requirement, absolve all well-disposed penitents. If such is not the belief of Rev. Mr. Simpson or of the High church in general, I beg to be told so. In a certain sense one cannot be surprised at this belief; for as the practice of confession has only quite recently been introduced among them, they could hardly be expected to know what the ancient teaching of the Catholic Church really is, as regards the Sacrament of Penance. What we do expect of them is that they should search for the true ancient teaching concerning this Sacrament. On the contrary all instructed Catholics know that even a rightly ordained priest, although receiving at his ordination the power of remitting and retaining sin in the Sacrament of Penance, *cannot validly use that power except in such cases as the nature of that Sacrament will permit him to use it.* In order to make this clear we must observe that the absolution given in the Sacrament of Penance is a *judicial* act, by which sentence is pronounced in favor of the penitent in the words "I absolve, etc." A judicial act is likewise performed when absolution is sometimes withheld until the penitent has sincerely repented of the past and firmly purposed amendment for the future. We therefore see that the penitent may receive a favorable or unfavorable sentence according as he is, or is not, disposed to lead a good life. And this, be it remembered, belongs to the very nature of absolution. Consequently, absolution is essentially a judicial act. But in order to perform a judicial act, one must have *jurisdiction*. A lawyer, for example, can give counsel, but inasmuch as he is a lawyer, he cannot perform a judicial act i. e. he cannot give judgment. To do this, he must be a judge, who of course must have jurisdiction. The same must be said as regards the tribunal of Penance. He who gives or retains absolution *must have jurisdiction*, otherwise the absolution (?) he pronounces is invalid, and consequently has no effect. It is therefore evident that the very nature of absolution in the Sacrament of Penance is such that even a rightly ordained priest cannot absolve unless he has jurisdiction. If he has no authority his words of absolution are simply null as to the giving of sacramental grace. Now we must remember that sacred ordination in itself does not confer on the person ordained any authority or jurisdiction whatsoever. He indeed receives the sacred character of the priesthood, which no doubt should be revered, and *without* which he cannot receive jurisdiction in the tribunal of Penance. But the fact of his being ordained does not give him this jurisdiction. This may be more clearly illustrated from the following considerations. Rev. Mr. Simpson, I think, will admit that a rightly ordained priest receives power to consecrate at the altar. He will also admit that the priest cannot use this power in an arbitrary manner according to his own fancy. For in order to consecrate validly other conditions are essentially necessary. He must, for example have bread, and wine of the grape, and must use certain prescribed words. He is not a creator but a commissioned minister who must follow exactly the orders given him. From this it follows that although at his ordination he receives power to consecrate and absolve, from the *very nature* of this power, he cannot use it unless according to the laws fixed for him, i. e. that as the priest, who has power to consecrate, must have bread and wine in order to consecrate valid y, so the priest who has power to absolve, in order that the absolution be valid, must have subjects given him by *superior, lawful, and valid authority*. Until he has bread and wine before him, he is a priest but cannot consecrate; until he has subjects given him by some one who has the rightful authority of giving them, that is, until he has received jurisdiction from some one who, in his turn, has valid and lawful jurisdiction to give him, he is a priest but cannot absolve; and should he attempt to absolve without this jurisdiction, besides committing a grevious sin, his act would be as null and void as would be his act in attempting to consecrate without bread and wine. This is so evident that I fail to see how any reasonable man can call it into question. Hence it is that in the Catholic Church there may be priests who, not having received jurisdiction, have never heard a confession. Nay, more, there are in the Church consecrated bishops who having as yet no see or diocese allotted to them, cannot absolve unless they receive the required authority either directly from the Supreme Pontiff or indirectly through some bishop who has already received the required authority, from the head of the Church. But perhaps Rev. Mr. Simpson will say by way of objection, that in the ordination the priest is addressed, "whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven." But these words do not show that he has thereby received jurisdiction. It shows, indeed, that he has received the power of Orders, but it does not show that he can use that power validly before receiving jurisdiction, as is evident from the very nature of that power which I have already explained. For be it remembered that the power of orders is not the power of jurisdiction and as, in his ordination he receives the former *only*, it must follow that he does not thereby receive the latter without which no absolution whatever can be given. This jurisdiction must be obtained either directly or indirectly from the successor of him to whom Christ has said, "to thee I will give the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven" and "feed my lambs—feed my sheep." While the priest has this jurisdiction he can validly absolve, provided he does not go beyond the limits of his jurisdiction. If his jurisdiction is confined to a certain diocese, or to a certain time, he cannot validly absolve beyond these limits; if it be altogether revoked he cannot absolve until it be again renewed; if it be never again renewed he can never again absolve, and no Catholic priest would [illegible] attempting to absolve under such conditions.

This once established, and *supposing* Rev. Mr. Simpson and all the High Church clergy to be priests, the question arises: have they valid and lawful jurisdiction to give absolution? If so, from whom did they obtain it? They certainly did not obtain it from any one who did not have it, for no one can give what he has not. The fact is, they have no jurisdiction to give absolution. For if they had, it would have been derived from Parker, the first Anglican Bishop (?). But Parker, even supposing him to have been a bishop, never had jurisdiction to give. Whatever *supposed* prerogatives he had in that respect, he obtained them from Elizabeth, who in her turn had no jurisdiction whatsoever with regard to the valid or licit administration of the sacrament of Penance, while the idea that the Parliament could grant such a power is worse than ridiculous. Elizabeth was "cut off" and with her were abscinded from the Church all her clients—Parker and all other Anglican clergymen—who consequently had no jurisdiction in the confessional, and as such they could not absolve from even the sin of stealing a pin. The truth is they did not attempt at that time to absolve, for they knew right well that all attempts in that direction were completely paralyzed by their being separated from the unity of the Church, which of course deprived them of all jurisdiction if any of them ever had any. Consequently, even if Parker should have said to those he ordained (?) "absolve every one who comes to you for absolution, for I also give you full *jurisdiction*," such would have been worth absolutely nothing, for the simple reason that he had no lawful or valid jurisdiction to give; and as all Anglican supposed jurisdiction in this respect depends on that of Parker, it follows that *not one of them*, be he of today, yesterday, or three hundred years ago, can give absolution in the sacrament of Penance. They may indeed listen to a confession, for any one can do that so far as the sense of hearing is concerned; they may likewise vest in cassock, surplice and stole, but absolution they cannot give, and their penitents may rest assured that, if they have even the slightest sin on entering the High Church confessional they have still that same sin on their return. A Chinaman, for example, may dress himself after the Canadian fashion but that does not make him a Canadian. In the same way an Anglican High Church clergyman may dress himself in the garb of a confessor, but that does not make him a priest who can absolve from sin. By these words I do not wish to offend either Rev. Mr. Simpson or any member of his congregation, but we must not sacrifice truth to the danger of giving offense. If these clergymen desire to be instrumental in according sacramental grace through the Sacrament of Penance, they must obtain their credentials from the proper source appointed by the Divine founder of the Church; they must show the lineage of their *absolving authority* before assuming the title, or attempting to perform the functions of a validly and lawfully authorized confessor.

CATHOLICUS CATHOLICUS.

December 21st, '91.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, of Cardigan, was arrested in this city, Friday on the charge of assaulting and discharging a revolver at a constable named Murphy while in the discharge of his duty. Some time ago Robertson was convicted for a breach of the Scott Act at Cardigan, and in default of payment of the fine imposed was lodged in gaol at Georgetown. It was while Murphy was making this arrest that the assault occurred. Robertson however after his incarceration paid the fine, was released and came to this city to live. The constable then had a warrant issued for his arrest for obstructing him in the discharge of his duty; and police officers Warren and Taylor served it Friday. Officer Campbell took Robertson to Georgetown, where shortly after his arrival he was arraigned before two J. P.s, and sent up for trial in the Supreme Court.

THE CHOIR CONCERT.

The Concert, in aid of the poor, in the Lyceum last Wednesday night was successful both from a monetary and an artistic point of view. The programme was an excellent one, and was well carried out. Misses Trainor, Callaghan and Higgins, of the Cathedral Choir, all made their first appearance in public, and proved themselves to be the possessors of sweet flexible voices. Miss Adele Sullivan also made her debut, and received a well merited encore. Herr Hermans sang his favorite song with the undiminished vigor of former days, and responded to the hearty encore with "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," in his own vernacular. Mr. P. McQuaid's comic song was enthusiastically encored and in response he sang a laughable medley entitled the "Land League Band." Rev. F. X Gallant filled a vacancy on the programme, and responded to the rapturous encore with "Believe me if all those endearing young charms." Both selections were sweetly and delightfully sung. The other performers, many of whom are the city's favorite musicians, sustained their already high reputation. The choruses, by the Cathedral Choir, with piano, organ and violin accompaniment were well sung. Mr. Blanchard and Miss L. Caven were the accompanists. The proceeds were in the vicinity of $100. Following was the

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Piano Duet, ...
Messrs. T. Gallant & J. McLeod.
Chorus, ...Spring.
ST. DUNSTAN'S CHOIR
Vocal Solo, ...
.....Let Me Kiss Him For His Mother
MR. B. MACINNIS.
Vocal Duet, Sound Now The Trumpet,
PR. F. CAVEN AND MR. C. HERMANS.
Vocal Solo.....
MISS TRAINOR.
Vocal Duet.....
MRS BYRNE AND MRS. BLAKE.
Chorus, ...
.....We'll Have the Mortgage the Farm,
ST. DUNSTAN'S CHOIR.
Vocal Solo, ...Old Madrid,
MISS SULLIVAN.
Reading, ...
SENATOR HOWLAN.

PART II.

Chorus, ...The Night is Advancing,
ST. DUNSTAN'S CHOIR
Song, ...
Man the Lifeboat (by special request)
HERR HERMANS.
Vocal Duett, ...Beautiful Moonlight,
MISS CALLAGHAN & MISS HIGGINS.
Vocal Solo...The Message of the King
MR. C. HERMANS.
Violin Solo .....
MISS MACDONALD.
Vocal Solo .....The Rhine Wine,
PROF. CAVEN.
Vocal Solo .....The Lost Chord,
REV. F. X. GALLANT.
Comic Song .....
MR. P. M'QUAID.
Chorus .....Jingle Bells.
ST. DUNSTAN'S CHOIR.

SOURIS NOTES.

The young folks are happy in the prospect that the Rink is to be opened again this winter.

The Land Office has had its net set here lately and on account of extra inducements offered they say some good fish have been caught.

The Schools here have been closed on account of a mild form of Diptheria which is on its rounds among the children and Cyrville School is closed for the second time and will likely remain so till after New Years.

Shipping here seems to be done for the season although it is a fine time for navigation, however business among the merchants is brisk those days on account of the good roads and this along with the fine weather give good prospects for the Christmas Tree at the Convent which is coming off.

EASTERN NOTES.

Business at Morell as at other places along the line of railway has been fairly good, in the out trade, this autumn, prices being as high as thirty-nine cents for a brief period.

A short distance west of Morell, turning towards the north, is St. Peter's harbor, a beautiful and most interesting place in summer A little to the west of the harbor again, is St. Peters or Stukely Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, abounding in different kinds of fish.

Morell Rear is a thriving farming settlement. St. Lawrence is the patron Saint of this parish. There is a nice church, and also a commodious parochial residence, the latter but recently built. The spiritual wants of the people are ministered to by Very Rev. Mgr. McDonald, St. Andrews.

Passing across the country from Morell Rear, through Byrnes Road you come to the parish of St. Teresa, in the vicinity of Baldwins Station. Rev. M. J. McMillan is pastor here, and both he and his parishioners are deserving of all praise for what they have accomplished within the past few years, in the line of church building. The new church of Teresa, now complete is a commodious and comfortable edifice. May the good people of St. Teresa continue to prosper.

NOTES FROM KINKORA.

On Sunday last Rev. John J. McDonald preached an able temperance sermon, on the occasion of the reorganization of the League of the Cross for the ensuing year, when a large number of took the pledge.

After Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament the League was reorganized, when about one hundred and forty of those who had taken the pledge, came forward and were enrolled as members. These did not include all who had taken the pledge.

The good spirit thus manifested, and the determination of the people to advance the cause of temperance is highly creditable to the people of this parish, and is a source of joy and gratification to their pastor, whose hands they have thus strengthened.

The good people of Kinkora, Emerald and Seven Mile Bay are deserving of all praise for the generous manner in which they came to the assistance of their neighbor Mr. Grueagan, when his barn was burned. They procured the lumber for the new building; they turned out to erect the building, and gave him something like $280 in cash. Success to the good people of this parish, their example in doing good is worthy of imitation.

These members of the League are from all sections of the parish, Kinkora, Emerald, Newton etc. A programme of musical and literary entertainments for the winter months was arranged. This will include debates, lectures, concerts etc. A very good plan for sustaining the interest in these entertainments is the arrangement to have the three debating societies of Kinkora, Emerald and Newton respectively, meet alternately at one of these places, once a month or so.

BISHOP WADHAMS of Ogdensburg, N. Y., died on the 8th inst. He was a convert from Episcopalianism, and had been a minister of that communion for some years. The Tractarian movement in England had much to do with bringing him to the true church.

$10.00 in Prizes for the best Advertisement of our Black Dress Goods.

The competition is open to everyone on P. E. Island. The space to be occupied must not be larger than 6 inches double column, or smaller than 6 inches single. The points we wish special attention drawn to are mentioned below. Any further particulars given upon application. All advertisements must be at our office on or before December 16th. Let everyone compete. We are anxious to know your idea of a good advertisement, and will pay as follows: 1st prize, $5; 2nd, $3; 3rd, $2.

POINTS!

1. We make a specialty of keeping only good goods.
2. We buy all goods in Wide Widths.
3. We pay great attention to Weight in our Goods.
4. We keep the best Dye—no Brownish shade to our Black.
5. Our variety is very large—equalling any in Canada.
6. Buying in large quantities, our prices are the lowest.
7. We personally visit the best markets to buy.
8. Our daily increasing sales prove our goods to be the best.
9. We guarantee everything to be exactly as represented.

Beer Bros.

QUALITY

WILL IT PAY YOU to deal with a specialty house such as ours is? If you are a man all we have for you is Fur Coats, Caps and sleigh Robes, (and good value they are, too,) but we make a specialty of everything a lady wants and it is to them we specially address this advertisement. We claim It Does Pay You and for very good reasons. First, our Variety is so large in Dress Goods and Mantles that you can get just what you want in both style and price; second; we pay so much attention to our Fur Goods that you get the very best goods made from us, and every article is guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

B.B. A PROOF of our success is the big business we are doing—this years sales being *THE LARGEST* yet.

B.B. Now we intend making a clear sweep in several departments *TO MAKE* room for Spring Goods, so if you want Mantles, Millinery, or Dress Goods call at once. This is THE chance of the year. Don't miss it.

THIS IS NOT "BLOW" BUT BUSINESS, and you will miss it unless you call and see what we are doing.

BEER BROS.

Look Here

We have just received our New Stock of FALL and WINTER Overcoatings

They are, without doubt, the finest lot we have ever shown. They consist of

Meltons & Beavers, in a variety of colors, Elysians, Naps Pilots and Cheviots.

Our Goods are made up in the most modern style; for Fits we cannot be beaten, and our prices are always moderate. We guarantee satisfaction.

JOHN McLEOD & CO., CHARLOTTETOWN.

sept 16, 1891.

Blank books, bill heads and receipts neatly printed in the best style, printed at the Herald Office

"Christmas comes but once a year, Then let us all be of good cheer."

You undoubtedly will be of good cheer and gladden the heart of your friends by purchasing some of

Connolly & Co's.

large and well selected China Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Table Lamps, Library Lamps, Hall Lamps, Banquet Lamps, Piano Lamps, Vases, Fancy China, and a lot of Bric-a-brac, left by Santa Claus on his last trip of the saloon.

CLAYMORE.

We have a very fine selection of Groceries, including all the delicacies of the festive season, in part. Raisins in London Layers, Cabinets and Valencias in half and quarter boxes, Figs, Nuts, Grapes, Dates, Confectionery, Oranges, Apples, &c., &c.

Our Teas have given excellent satisfaction, if judging by the quantity we sell is any proof, and we intend to keep up our reputation by giving our customers a good article at a small profit. White Rose Kerosene Oil, Granulated, Refined and Raw Sugars constantly on hand. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

CONNOLLY'S FOR THE PEOPLE, AND THE PEOPLE FOR CONNOLLY'S.

Dec. 2, 1891—tf

I Say, Stop and Think

before you spend a single dollar in clothing—think of PROWSE BROS. They work in your interests every time, and as they were brought up on the farm they fully understand how hard it is to make the dollars.

They Will Help You Out Sure

by giving you some tremendous bargains in Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. Save your money on every purchase.

PROWSE BROS., THE WONDERFUL CHEAP MEN,

Ch'town Aug 5, 1891. 144 QUEEN

One Thousand Dollars Worth

REDDIN BROTHERS.

WE have placed upon our Counters ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF XMAS GOODS, comprising elegant lines in Dressing Cases, Jewel Boxes, Desks, Perfumes, etc. These goods must be sold this month. No offer refused. Call and see them, even if you don't buy. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH AT COST.

REDDIN BROS.,

CHEAP GROCERIES

If you want to buy cheap Groceries during the Festive Season, the place to buy them is

At Kelly & McKenna's,

Their Stock is now complete, consisting of Teas, Sugars, Coffee's, Flour, Meal, Beans, Rice, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Nuts, &c.; and also a fine Selection of choice Fruits, Confectionery, Canned Goods, Spices and everything to be had in a first-class Grocery. Remember the place,

Connolly's Old Stand, Queen Street.

58 CASES AND BALES OF Stationery, Books & Fancy Goods, NOW OPEN AND SELLING AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. HAZARD & MOORE, 102 Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Charlottetown, August 5, 1891—tf.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons indebted to me whether by note of hand book account or otherwise; also persons indebted to the firm of H. F. Feehan & Co., that unless the same is settled for forthwith lawful proceedings will be taken for the collection of the same. I will offer the balance of my stock on hand cheap for cash only as I intend to close my business.

H. F. FEEHAN.

Mt. Stewart, Dec. 2, 91.

USE Everybody's Pills.

The Best Family Medicine.

SAFE, MILD, CERTAIN. Guaranteed PURELY VEGETABLE. For INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, PILES, &c., they have NO EQUAL.

For sale by all Druggists, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per box.

Prepared only by A. S. Johnson, Cor. Kent and Prince Streets.

EVERYWHERE.

2½ ounce packets, ... 5 cts
5 " " 10
10 " " 20

Woodill's German Baking Powder

Is well suited for Family Use.

GEORGE LAWSON, PH. D., LL. D.,

Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

NOTICE.

ESTATE S. H. BROWN & Co., Stanley Bridge.

ALL persons indebted to the above estate, by note of hand, Book account or otherwise, are required to make immediate payment to HUGH B. McKAY, Clerk of County Court at Clifton, who is duly authorized to grant receipts for same.

BENJAMIN ROGERS, Assignee

nov. 3—tf