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The Newfoundland Elections.

AT present writing it appears that, in the general elections which took place in Newfoundland on Thursday last, the Government of Sir William Whiteway was defeated. In consequence of the difficulty in obtaining information from the outlying districts, the returns are not all in yet. Whiteway himself and his colleagues were overwhelmingly defeated in the district of Trinity, which they carried in 1893 with sweeping majorities. The same fate overtook the Government ticket in Bonavista. This was the third administration led by Sir William Whiteway, and its history has been not a little eventful. The Thorburn Government, which took office in 1885, after a split in the Whiteway party, was defeated in 1889. Up to that time, the three most prominent public men in the colony, had been Sir William Whiteway, Sir Ambrose Shea, and Sir James Winter. Sir Ambrose Shea, after having been appointed Governor of Newfoundland, was afterwards transferred in a like capacity to the Bahama Islands. Sir James Winter, who was an able man and a clever lawyer, was appointed to the bench by his political opponents. With the ground thus cleared, Whiteway's strongest political antagonist was a Mr. Morine, a young man who had gone to the colony a few years previously from Nova Scotia, to take a position on a newspaper. He subsequently read law and got into the Legislature. Thus were the political parties marshalled when the gage of battle was thrown down in 1893. In the general elections of that year the Whiteway Government was sustained by a two-thirds majority. But there were breakers ahead; for Mr. Morine and his friends claimed the elections had been carried by an improper expenditure of money. Accordingly they caused the return of the ministers and their supporters to be protested. It so happened that Sir James Winter was the judge who heard the first case in the election protests. The result was that all the ministers but one were unseated and disqualified. Seeing the fate that had overtaken himself and his friends, Sir William Whiteway went to the Governor and asked for a dissolution; but this was refused, and on appeal to the Imperial authorities, the Governor was sustained. Meantime the court continued its fatal work. Nothing then remained for Sir William and his Government but to resign; this they accordingly did, and Mr. Goodridge, of the opposition, formed a ministry. As Mr. Goodridge's friends were in a minority in the House his Government could not work; consequently no business could be done until the members of the opposition were reduced from twenty-four to ten; but this was effected by the court. Finally seventeen members were unseated, and this gave Goodridge a majority of five in the House. When the bye-elections, consequent on the vacancies created were brought on, the matter was further complicated by the Whiteway party again leaving a majority. The Goodridge Government, again powerless, resigned; but as the Whiteway ministers were all disqualified, Mr. Green formed a ministry. This was, of course, only a temporary arrangement, and the ministry finished its work as soon as it had pushed through the Legislature its first bill, which was nothing else than a whitewash bill, freeing the condemned ministers and members from the penalty imposed by the Court. Thus Sir William Whiteway found himself once more entrenched in office, which he retained till the election of Thursday last. Finding himself once more safe in the saddle Sir William did not forget his friendly foe, Sir James Winter, whose judicial decisions had caused him such trouble. Sir James was chosen as the solitary judge whose salary was reduced on the score of retrenchment. His Lordship resented this special attention paid to him on the part of the Government. He resigned, came down from the bench and took the leadership of the opposition against Sir William Whiteway, and the indications now are that he is in power and Sir William does not even occupy a seat in the Legislature. Whatever may be said of his methods, the evidence here furnished shows that Sir William Whiteway is a strong man and a resourceful tactician; but he himself doubtless sees by this time that he made a great tactical mistake when he undertook to wreak vengeance on Judge Winter. During the last term of the Whiteway Government the Colony has suffered severely from a financial depression, on the heels of the disastrous fire in St. John's, that has wrecked the banks and reduced a number of the leading business houses of bankruptcy. Railway construction has been pushed forward and mines have been discovered and developed. All these have given the Colony some relief from the business depression.

QUITE recently Archbishop Cleary of Kingston, Ont., issued, to the clergy and laity of his diocese, a pastoral on the holy Sacrament of Matrimony. It appears that a Catholic lady of Kingston had assisted at and participated in a non Catholic marriage ceremony, in the capacity of bridesmaid or something of that sort, and the Archbishop, in the concluding chapter of his pastoral, alludes to this fact and refers to the "gross scandal," given thereby. His Grace severely condemns such conduct and forbids the Catholics of his diocese to assist at non Catholic marriages or burial services. Archbishop Cleary is one of the most learned and fearless churchmen of the day, and when he promulgates any decree for the guidance of his diocesans, he is prepared to stand by it. This declaration of his Grace appears to have created quite a furore among our separated brethren, and the comments of their press, all over the Dominion, have manifested a great amount of bitterness. When it is remembered that his Grace's admonitions were directed only to the Catholics of his own diocese, and that he was particular to state that he in no way wished to interfere with the religious exercises of our separated brethren, it seems a little strange that so much wrath should be manifested. Such is the fact, however, and the contagion reached even our own city of Charlottetown. The Morning Organ, of course, could not let such a favorable opportunity pass without animadverting, in its stale stereotyped fashion, upon the tendencies of the "Roman" Church, and the lurking dangers of "Romish" agression. Nothing better could be expected from this sheet whose very existence depends upon its capacity to make use of every possible incident that will afford an opportunity to have a fling at "Rome." What better could be expected from its editor who has been described by one who knows him well as a "hireling and a contemptible sample of the breed." One would, however, expect something better from the Examiner. But our evening daily contemporary fell into line with the rest and sounded its little whistle as a note of warning to his Grace of Kingston. It seems to have been very much rattled over the affair, and thinks it quite "regrettable" that Archbishop Cleary should have spoken as he did. It is most unfortunate that the archbishop of Kingston did not know before hand that his ideas on this question might not be pleasing to the Examiner. Our contemporary prescinds from the merits of the question altogether, and takes occasion to make some nasty insinuations about attendance at places of actual sin such as "taverns," "gaming houses," etc. We have on record language very much like that used by our contemporary. It was employed some ninateen hundred years ago by those who said of the Founder of our holy religion: "This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them." The examiner may always be depended upon when the occasion offers, to show the cloven foot.

ON Friday last Premier Mitchell of New Brunswick resigned, in consequence of his continued ill health. A reconstruction was effected, with H. R. Emmerson as Premier, retaining his office of Commissioner of Works, A. S. White changes the office of Solicitor-General for that of Attorney-General, and the late Premier, who was Attorney-General, becomes Solicitor-General. The other members of the Government, Messrs Tweedie, Dunn and Labillois retain their former portfolios. They hold the offices of Provincial Secretary, Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Agriculture, respectively. New Brunswick has had a coaliton Government for a long time. Mr. Blair's colleagues in the Government and followers in the House were composed of members of both political parties. On his retirement, Mr. Mitchell, a Conservative, who had been Provincial-Secretary, was called to the Premiership. Mr. Mitchell is very highly spoken of; but his health has been very poor for a long time, and he is never likely to be any better, consequently he was unable to take any active part in public affairs; hence his resignation. Mr. Emmerson, who succeeds him is a Liberal, so are Mr. White and Mr. Dunn, while Messrs. Mitchell, Tweedie and Labillois are Conservatives. It will thus be seen that the portfolios are equally divided between the two parties. The Solicitor-Generalship will not involve much work and is practically a sinecure to Mr. Mitchell in consideration of his feeble health and long public service. The change involves no by elections.

SUPERINTENDENT Labruere has issued a circular directing the inspectors of the Catholic schools of the Province of Quebec to call the teachers in each parish together for instruction in educational work. The conferences are to last two days, and the pupils will be given a holiday meanwhile. The teachers are to be instructed in various departments of scholastic work, and are also to be encouraged to depart from the class routine to give wise counsel to the children on the duties they will have to fulfil in the world. "Tell them to inculcate in the children great respect for paternal, civil and religious authority. Let them advise them to avoid trickery and litigation, and to respect the sacredness of contracts. Let them also teach the children to be clean in their habits, and polite in their manners. Let them point out the advantages of agriculture and instil into the children a deep love of their country." This is certainly good advice, and its application need not be restricted to children. Adults of all classes would profit by following it. A strict adherence to it cannot fail to form patriotic and worthy citizens of our country.

IT is now certain the contract for carrying the Canadian Atlantic mails will be given by the Government to the Beaver line of steamers. St. John, N. B. will be the Canadian terminus, and the steamers will call at Halifax going and returning. The Beaver line has already a government subsidy for carrying freight across the atlantic to and from St. John, and it is said an increased subsidy of something like fifty thousand dollars is to be given it for carrying the mails. This was probably the best the Government could do at this late season. Had they taken up the matter early in the year they would have had ample time to give the question thorough consideration. But they thought proper not to do so; consequently with the near approach of the time limit for which contracts had been made, they had to accept such terms as they could get.

HENRY GEORGE, the apostle of what is known as the single tax, was a candidate for the mayoralty of Greater New York. The other candidates were Seth Low, known as the citizen's candidate, General Tracey, Republican, and Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate. On Thursday evening last George, who was making extraordinary exertions in the campaign, had spoken at two or three public meetings. He returned to his hotel shortly after eleven o'clock and retired for the night. Shortly after three o'clock next morning he became very ill and almost immediately lost consciousness, which he never regained. He died that morning. His sudden death, for a time, confused his workers in the moyoralty contest. Hisson, Henry George, jr., was chosen as a candidate in his father's place.

THE Newfoundland Legislature consists of 36 members. In the last House the parties stood: Government supporters 22; Opposition 14. The latest reports to hand of the elections of Thursday last show the results of the constituencies heard from to be 19 for the opposition. The districts yet to report are said to have given an opposition majority in 1893.

WE beg to remind our subscribers that they are not sending in their remittances as promptly as a desire for mutual good would dictate. Let us hope that practical evidences of sincere amendment in this respect will manifest themselves before this day week.

THE election for the Mayoralty of Greater New York took place yesterday. Van Wyck the Tammany candidate was elected by a plurality of 50,000 votes. Seth Low was second, and General Tracy, Republican was snowed under.

THE members of Mr. Warburton's cabinet without portfolio, so far announced are: Hons. James W. Richards, Peter McNutt, and Benjamin Rogers, Ch'town.

Had Many Ailments.

"For years I have been taking medicines for liver complaint, rheumatism, heart trouble and nervous prostration, but three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. I heartily recommend it to others." MRS. S. A. JUDD, Vernon, Michigan.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy, yet efficient.

Coughs, colds, pneumonia and fevers may be prevented by keeping the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ARE YOU LOSING FLESH?

Then something is wrong. To the young man it always means trouble. It is a warning to any one, unless they are already too fat. Scott's Emulsion checks this waste and brings up your weight again.

News About Seals.

Washington advices of the 1st inst., says: It is expected that a treaty or convention between the United States, Russia and Japan will be formally signed and executed at the state department during the present week, carrying out the proposition before the Behring Sea conference, for a suspension of pelagic sealing. The present understanding is that the signing of this document will occur within the next few days. It will represent the completed efforts of the conference, and with the signing completed, the conference will adjourn. The terms of the treaty or convention will follow the lines of the proposition considered by the conference and referred with favorable recommendation as to the authorities of St. Petersburg and Tokio. No doubt existed as to the acceptance of the Russian authorities, and it can now be stated positively that the Japanese government has approved the proposition and that the Japanese delegates are prepared to place their signatures to the treaty. This clears away all obstacles, and little remains to be done beyond the formalities attending the signing of such an instrument. The essential feature of the treaty for the suspension is not disclosed. One report is that it will be for one year, subject to extension. Another is that it will cover a term of years. But the exact duration of the suspension cannot be verified. All that can be learned with definiteness is that the treaty is expected to be executed during the present week and that it will be on the lines of the original proposition before the conference. The conference resumed its sessions, but no official statement was made as to what had been done. The attitude which Great Britain will assume toward the proposition and the treaty which is to take its place is awaited with much interest. Thus far the British authorities have not been informed as to what the conference proposes doing. At the same time the British expert, Prof. Thompson, has had several long talks with Mr. Foster and Mr. Hamlin, and these have been of such a satisfactory nature that it was believed an amicable understanding would be reached by all parties concerned if Canada showed a disposition to assent to the agreement. But Canada still stands in the way, and the continued absence of the Canadian expert, Mr. Macoun, is regarded in the light of a diplomatic discourtesy. The foreign office named him, with Prof. Thompson, as an expert to come to Washington. Prof. Thompson came at once, but Mr. Macoun has remained away. The Ottawa government has sent no explanation of this action, and apparently was oblivious to all inquiries. It is thought the presence of Mr. Hamlin as an American expert in the British-American meeting may be the cause of Canada's inaction. Lord Salisbury specifically stated that it was to be one between experts. To this end the British expert, Thompson, and the Canadian expert, Macoun, were named, it being expected that the United States would name its expert, Prof. Jordan. Mr. Hamlin was named however, and it is understood this is viewed rather in the light of naming a counsellor or diplomat as the United States representative rather than an expert. While no official objection has been made to the appointment, it is believed to account in part for Canada's delay in sending her expert to Washington. No mention is made in the convention of the killing of seals in case Great Britain and Canada do not cooperate. It is pointed out that Russia and Japan could not adopt retaliatory steps against Canada, as they have no border interests with her. Any action against Canada, therefore, must be taken by the United Statesalone.

A Washington despatch of the 1st inst., referring to the acceptance of the Yantic by the Mayor of Detroit, says; Dr. Pingree must accept the Yantic unconditionally or not at all. To his request that repairs to the vessel be made by the government. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, replied: "Yantic is reported practically uninjured. If not receipted for immediately and taken charge of by representatives of State of Michigan, vessel will be ordered to return to Boston at once. There are many other naval militia organizations desirous of the Yantic. We have already spent more money than we should have spent upon the Yantic, and we will not spend a dollar more." Commander Moore of the Yantic, made the following report: "Steamer collided with Yantic after failing to answer signals and forcing Yantic out of the Channel. Yantic was struck on port side of stem. False work and unimportant gear carried away. Ship practically uninjured.

The steamer Isleworth, from Pensacola for Dordricht, arrived at North Sydney, C. B, on the 1st inst., having on board Captain Hansen and crew of thirteen men, belonging to the Norwegian barque Bessie Hamilton, which was abandoned in a waterlogged condition Oct. 28th, in latitude 37° 38' N., long. 70.12 W. After being abandoned the vessel was set on fire. The bark was 945 tons register and sailed from Pensacola Oct. 27th, with a cargo of pitch pine for Dublin.

TO CURE CATARRH

Do not depend upon snuffs, inhalants or other local applications. Catarrh is a constitutional disease, and can be successfully treated only by means of a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood and removes the scrofulous taints which cause catarrh. The great number of testimonials from those who have been cured of catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove the wonderful power of this medicine to conquer the disease. If troubled with Catarrh give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial at once.

TEN YEARS IN THE TOILS.

South American Kidney Cure Loosed the Bonds and Freed the Prisoner—It relieves in Six Hours.

"This is to certify that after taking six bottles of South American Kidney Cure I am completely cured of stricture and gravel having suffered from these complaints for over ten years. I felt relief almost immediately, and after taking three bottles felt greatly improved. I continued its use until I was satisfied I was perfectly cured." Willis Goff, Chippewa, Ont. Sold by Geo Hughes.

IN BED FOR WEEKS.

And Every Breath She Drew Was An Excruciating Pain—Rheumatism Fast had Fastened his Talons on his Prey—South American Rheumatic Cure Snatched her from his Grasp.

For fifteen years I had been troubled with rheumatism. It had settled in my back. At times the pain was so severe as to entirely lay me up for weeks at a time. I was just about discouraged and had given up hope when I was recommended to try South American Rheumatic Cure. I did so. The first bottle enabled me to leave my bed, and in one week from the time I commenced its use I was completely cured. It is undoubtedly the best remedy in the world for rheumatism." Mrs. John Beaumont, Elora, Ont. Sold by Geo. Hughes.

The customs department at Ottawa was advised on Friday last that the government cruiser Constance had seized in the St. Lawrance gulf the schooner Canada, Captain Macy, with $4,000 worth of contraband whiskey on board. She is thought to belong to Quebec city smuggling syndicate.

A Clothing Sale SENSATION!

Farmers and others who are anxious to make their money go as far as possible, will find it will pay them to buy their Clothing from us. We have about

TWO HUNDRED SUITS

Left over that we have decided to sell out at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Look carefully over the list below.

25 All Wool Suits, sold everywhere for from $7 to $8, now only $5.

25 All Wool Tweed Suits, sold from $8 to $10, will be sold for $6.

25 Good Wool Suits, size 36 to 44, double and single breasted, sold for $11, will be reduced for this great sale to $8.90.

25 Black Worsted Suits, worth $12, will be sold for $9.

68 Black Coats and Vests, worth $8.75, will be sold for $6.

Odd Coats and Odd Vests at half price.

700 (seven hundred) pairs pants will be sold for 75c, 90c, $1. $1.25 and $1.50, worth 25 per cent. more.

400 Children's 2 piece Suits at 25 to 50 per cent. discount.

Boys' Odd Pants, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Youths' Suits, $2.75, $3.75, $4.75 and $5.

Boys' 3 piece Suits, $2.75, $3 and $4.

Everything in our Clothing Department must be sold to make room for Fall Stock.

PROWSE BROS.

The Wonderful Cheap Men.

Rest Easy

About these Blankets you want to buy. Come to us We have the best wearing, warmest and cheapest. An inspection of our goods and prices will satisfy you of fair treatment here.

MILLINERY

How about your Fall Hat. It will pay you to examine our stock and prices before you purchase, as the selection of your Fall Headwear, in our Millinery Department, is a comparatively easy matter.

Gentlemen's Kid Gloves and Mitts, Woolen Socks, Flannel Shirts, Knit Shirts and Underwear, also

Wright's Genuine Health Underwear.

F. PERKINS & CO.

THE BIGGEST DOLLAR'S WORTH —OF— Dry Goods YOU HAVE EVER GOT For 100 Cents!

That's our standing offer to you for your fall's trade.

STANLEY BROS.

Double width heavy Tweed Dress Goods, **16c. per yard.**

Latest styles in Ladies' Jackets, well made and good fitters, **$1.95 each and up.**

Fur Jackets, Fur Capes, Fur Collars, Fur Muffs, and anything you want in Furs, at the **LOWEST PRICES.**

Millinery, Hats, Flowers Wings, Shapes, Tips, etc., the very latest styles, at **Prices you will gladly pay.**

Flannelettes 5c. a yard,
Grey Cottons 3c. a yd.

AND ALL KINDS OF

Dry Goods at the Very Lowest Prices.

STANLEY BROS,

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

For Night Wear.

Our line of Wire and other Mattresses are the correct thing—well and honestly made for comfort and long wear.

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THE HOME MAKERS.

From Eggs To Apples.

From the richest tapestry to the plain hair cloth covered Parlor Suits, and numerous lines between the two extremes, we are leaders in assortments and varieties. Brains and push bring every material, article and fashion into our patronage, and the whetstone of low prices sharpens this desire to purchase, and makes ours the largest furniture business in the province.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.
THE HOME MAKERS.

LITTLE MAXWELL BINDER!

The only right-hand Binder in the market. It has more good points than any other machine made. Chain Drive, Brass Bearings for all Rollers, smooth table, allowing machine to cut the shortest, also any laying down grain. We put a full supply of repairs for the Maxwell Machines of all kinds.

We have also a few Buggies, Concords and Road Carts still on hand, which we will sell at terms to suit customers.

We invite inspection of our stock, or write us for prices and catalogues.

Finlayson & McKinnon

TERLIZZICK'S CORNER, Queen and Kent Sts.

Charlottetown, August 18, 1897.

Bargains in LADIES' JACKETS at Paton's