THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1892.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A two weeks mission by the Jesuit Fathers O'Brien and Doherty of Montreal, will open in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday, the 20th inst. The first week will be for the women and the second week for the men.

Our agent Mr. Landrigan will now call upon our subscribers at Souris, East and West, and all the section east and north of Souris; St. Margaret's, Beer River, and the adjoining districts. We trust our friends will be prepared to settle with him when he calls.

The beautiful new church of St. Paul, Montague, was blessed by his Lordship Bishop McDonald, on Sunday last. After the ceremony of blessing, Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. R. B. McDonald, as arch-priest, Rev. J. C. McLean, as deacon and Rev. William Phelan, Pastor of St. Paul's, sub-deacon. The ceremonies were directed by Rev Father Hogan. The sermon was preached by Rev. R. B. McDonald, needless to say it was an able and exhaustive discourse. St. Paul's Church, of which we gave some account last winter, is now completed interiorly and is one of the handsomest church edifices in the diocese. The beauty of it is that the work is all paid for. The Rev. Pastor and the parishioners of Sturgeon are to be congratulated on this happy consummation of their work.

London advices inform us that Sir Charles Tupper has been appointed a special British plenipotentiary to act with Lord Dufferin in negotiating a commercial treaty between Canada and France. The object is to secure for Canadian lumber, etc., the minimum tariff given to favored nations by treaty. At present our trade with France is somewhat one-sided, the imports from France averaging over two millions a year, while our exports to that country average less than half a million. With a special tariff arrangement a considerable trade could, no doubt be developed, especially in lumber.

Yesterday, Feast of All Saints, Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral at ten o'clock, by His Lordship Bishop McDonald. The other officers of the Mass were Rev. Dr. Morrison, arch-priest, Revd. Father Reid, deacon; Rev. Father Hogan, sub-deacon, and Rev. Father McAulay, Master of Ceremonies. The sermon of the day was preached by Father Reid. To-day at nine o'clock a Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem was celebrated by His Lordship for the souls in Purgatory, the priests assisting being the same as on yesterday.

It is satisfactory to observe that a business-like start has been made in the matter of procuring more ample hotel accommodation for Charlottetown. On Saturday last a meeting of leading citizens took place in the Legislative Council Chamber, when the question was well discussed. Plans and estimates were submitted, which showed that a hotel, such as contemplated, would cost about $50,000, including furniture and all appointments. A proposition was made by one of our citizens as to the financial basis upon which to start the project, and a committee was appointed to consider the question in all its details, and report later on. It is sincerely to be hoped the question will take practical shape, and that before another season arrives we will have such a hotel as the importance of the place demands.

Rev. D. Davies Moore, a native of Charlottetown, who is engaged in Methodist missionary labors in Penang, East Indies, writes a very interesting letter to the Examiner concerning a peculiar mania which at times takes possession of the Malayan seamen. It is known as Meng Amok (running amuck), and while in this frenzy many lives are sacrificed and much blood shed through the murderous swipes of the Malay paeang, a heavy curved knife, with a length of two feet and a razor blade. In the course of his letter the reverend gentleman describes the hospitals wherein the wounded victims of this murderous onslaught are cared for, and pays the following glowing tribute to the Catholic Sisters: "I must say a word of praise concerning the heroic sisters of the Catholic Church who minister in our hospitals. They fear no pestilence, but stand night and day by the poor leper, or the cholera or the small-pox victim. They blanch at no blood-curdling sight. They turn away at no horrible stench. They stand always and do their duty till they die; and they are loved by the suffering ones of every tongue. The Roman Catholic cemeteries of Singapore and Penang are sown thickly with plain black crosses, which point down and say, a Sister of Mercy lies here; which point up and say, unseen on earth; in heaven a daughter of the palace! I know that any tribute of praise to my Roman Catholic sisters will not be relished as coming from a Protestant chaplain by some of the Examiner's Protestant readers; but I am writing of facts as they are, and indeed have little trust in anything else than facts. It is fitting that a recital of fiendish cruelties should close, if possible, with a tribute to angel-like ministry in behalf of human suffering. And, no doubt, most men will rather rely more upon such statements than upon the cowardly insinuations sometimes belched forth from books and sermons against Catholic Sisters of Mercy."

Hon. Mr. Tupper, Minister of Marine, left for England, via New York, Monday.

CHAUNCEY WIMAN'S VISIT.

On Thursday evening last a large audience assembled in the Market Hall to listen to an address from Erastus Wiman, Esq., of New York. Our readers, we think, are more or less familiar with Mr. Wiman's name. It has come quite prominently before the Canadian people, within the last few years, in connection with a question known as "Commercial Union." At the time of the last Dominion election, especially, his name, in common with that of Farrar's, Butterworth's, and several other celebrities, attained a rather unenviable prominence. Indeed it was said, at that time, that he was the real leader of the Grit party.

It appears that Mr. Wiman is a Canadian by birth; but he has lived for a great many years in New York, where he has acquired immense wealth. He is a man of middle age, of middle height, and rather burly in appearance. He speaks with a fluency which, no doubt, arises from long practice and frequent deliverances on the same subject. His diction, however, is not faultless, or free from errors of pronunciation. He poses as a kind of philanthropist, and claims to have no political bias; says he comes here to make known to us glad tidings. How generous!

What he set out to show was, how continental unity would enlarge the opportunities of the United States for the benefit of Canada. Certainly the employment of opportunities by the United States, for the benefit of Canada, would be something new in the history of that country. As a rule, the people of the United States make use of their opportunities for the benefit of the United States. If we are to judge of the disposition of the Government of that country towards Canada, by the McKinley Bill and recent negotiations looking towards reciprocity, it is to be feared that Mr. Wiman set himself a very difficult task, to prove that the enlargement of the opportunities of the United States would be for Canada's benefit.

Mr. Wiman gave an account of the progress made by the United States; her position in the commercial world, and the extent of her manufactures. He claimed that that country had done and was doing a great work in creating homes for the people, and in the sustentation of the human race. That country had improved its opportunities, and so had we; but, said he, if the two countries would only work together, the opportunities of both would be vastly augmented. He claimed that the United States had contributed largely to the success of Great Britain, by supplying her with cheap food and other commodities. Canada's opportunities, he considered, were the same as those of the United States; but ours had not been improved to the same extent, and why not?

There are many reasons why Canada was not so far ahead in the race of material progress as the United States. The principal of these is, of course, because it has not got the population. Then the question arises why has she not? Well, the Dominion of Canada, in comparison with the United States, is but a young country. The United States, by its protective policy, rapidly built up her manufactures and attracted artisans. The stream of immigration was attracted thither, and the development of the country went forth with leaps and bounds. Canada has adopted a somewhat similar policy, and its results are felt in the increase of manufactures. Immigrants are also beginning to fill up her great Northwest. Each year will see extraordinary advances in these respects. The people of the United States are shrewd enough to observe these signs of the times, and fearing the results will be disastrous to themselves, they seek, by specious pleading, to turn Canada's opportunities to their own advantage.

The speaker pointed out the three principal causes of the greatness of the United States. They were: 1st. Ever increasing territory. For years the country had gone on developing and extending her territorial boundaries, including state after state and territory after territory in the federal union. But now there was no more territory to acquire, no more states to be brought in. Hence the country had reached its limit of development in that direction. The second cause was immigration. For years immigrants entered the country at the rate of 500,000 a year. Each of these immigrants was worth to the country on an average $1,000. But this could not continue any longer. There was no place for these people now, and laws restricting immigration were enacting. The third cause of the country's greatness was the development of natural resources. But these also, Mr. Wiman admitted, were about exhausted. The facilities of the United States for the work of developing these resources were so great, and the development so rapid, that every avenue was now practically closed, and combines controlled nearly every industry. There were coal combines, oil combines, and railroad combines.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the three great sources of the material progress of the United States have practically reached their limits. The public men of that country, aware of this are looking round for new "opportunities." They see beyond the Canadian border a land of boundless resources, which they earnestly desire to make tributary to the greatness of their own country. With this end in view they send emissaries over here, who, with honeyed words and specious arguments, endeavor to obscure the actual facts, as to the commercial relations of the two countries, in the hope of inducing some of our people to commit themselves to a policy of commercial and political suicide. Mr. Wiman tells his hearers how deeply the people of the United States regret they have not the same opportunities of doing for us what they have been doing for themselves. Now, let no one deceive himself with the notion that the people of that country have any desire to do anything for Canada's advancement, unless with the ulterior motive of doing twice as much for themselves. Does their conduct in the Behring Sea affair; in the canals tolls question; in the McKinley Bill, and in numerous other instances indicate that we need ever look for fair play from them when it is possible to escape granting the same? Let Canadians jealously guard the glorious heritage upon which their neighbors are just now casting avaricious eyes. Its development is now well under way, and the next decade or two will witness an extraordinary era of progress in our great Canadian land.

Everyone present, who was possessed of a spark of patriotism, must have felt proud as Mr. Wiman, in glowing language, portrayed the resources of Canada. Each Province with its peculiar greatness was referred to. The vast wheat fields of Manitoba and the Northwest were dwelt upon by the speaker. The great fisheries, the boundless forests and unlimited mineral wealth of British Columbia came in for his unstinted praise. According to him the only way these vast resources could be developed was by allowing the United States a free hand in the work. But how was this to be done? Some spoke of political union; but, said the speaker, such a union was not desired by the people of the United States, and the allowing of this element in the discussion of the important question at issue would only retard the consummation of the project of commercial union, which was the only practical solution of the problem. This was to be the balm for all Canada's ills. Mr. Wiman seems to have forgotten that when he addresses audiences in the United States he tells them that political union is the only solution of the commercial problems between the two countries, and that the best and quietest way of bringing this about is by commercial union.

It must have been apparent to every unbiased listener of Mr. Wiman that, in his address of an hour and a half, he threw no light on the question of the commercial relations between this country and the United States. He said the people of the United States were willing to enter into reciprocity with us. Now, if that is the case, he should not be losing his time talking to audiences in these Provinces, for the people here are desirous of entering into fair and reasonable reciprocal trade relations with their republican neighbors. They are not willing, however, to make of our country a slaughter market for the surplus manufactures of the United States. Neither are they desirous of making any such trade arrangement with that country as will give our neighbors an undue advantage and discriminate against the mother country. The truth of the matter is, the conduct of our neighbors has been such in the past that we may rest assured they have no thought of entering into any treaty with us which will not give them the lion's share of the gains. But, as Mr. Wiman admits, the sources of their prosperity have now reached a limit; hence their anxiety to avail themselves of Canada's "opportunities" for the benefit of the United States. No stronger proof than this is needed that Canada's opportunity has come. Let Canadians, then, take advantage of the situation, and let all lend their aid in developing the resources and colonizing the broad and fertile plains of "this Canada of ours."

Canada's Pacific Province.

Burrard Columbia, the most westerly Province of the Dominion, lies between the 49th parallel of north latitude, the international boundary between Canada and the United States, and latitude 60° north, and extends westward from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. It includes the mainland of British Columbia, Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Island. The Province contains a superficial area of about 300,000 square miles. For a number of years British Columbia was occupied only by Indians and Traders of the Northwest company, afterwards amalgamated with the Hudson's Bay Company. Finally Vancouver Island was made a colony in 1849. In 1858 the mainland territory became a colony, with the name of British Columbia. In 1866 the two colonies were united, and so remained until 1871 when British Columbia became a Province of the Canadian Confederation. The Canadian Pacific Railway, commenced in 1881 and completed in 1887, suddenly transformed this Province into an easily accessible and profitable field for commercial enterprise. Since the completion of the road cities and towns have sprung into existence and grown with extraordinary rapidity. Concerning the leading cities of the Province I purpose saying a few words.

Vancouver city, the Pacific terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is situated on a peninsula between Coal Harbor, an extension of Burrard Inlet, on the east, and English Bay on the west. The harbor is one of the finest in the world. It is a land-locked sheet of water, accessible at all times to vessels of the largest size. It is protected by great mountains, and gigantic forests, hence the waters are almost always as calm and smooth as the smallest inland lake. Vancouver is also the point of departure of the Canadian Pacific steamship line for China and Japan, the shortest highway to the Orient. The arrival in Canada, the youngest of nations, of one of these magnificent steamers freighted with the choicest products of the oldest countries of the habitable globe, is in itself an event of no little significance. Vancouver has a population of about fourteen thousand inhabitants. Until May 1886 its site was covered with a dense forest. From May till July of that year its growth was rapid, but in the last named month a fire spreading from the surrounding forest, swept away every house except one, in the young wooden built city. The work of rebuilding was at once commenced and fine structures of stone, brick and iron soon took the places of the destroyed wooden buildings. Under the influence of the extensive transportation interests established there in the following year, the building of the city advanced rapidly. It has now several churches, school houses, newspapers, banks, and hotels. The Hotel Vancouver, owned by the C. P. R., is a magnificent building, with beautiful grounds. Its opera house is a splendid building. It has an ample supply of pure water provided by means of pipes, laid under the inlet, from a mountain stream opposite. The city has many miles of well made streets and is lighted by both gas and electricity.

Besides the regular steamship service to China, steamers ply between Vancouver and Victoria; San Francisco, Alaska and Puget Sound ports. The coal supply comes from Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, directly across the Strait of Georgia, and almost within sight. The scenery in every direction is magnificent. To the north rise the Cascade mountains; across the water to the west are the Montains of Vancouver Island; to the south-east are the Olympics, and Mount Baker looms up to the southeast. Electric cars run over the city in all directions. There are several extensive saw-mills, where the giant trees of this region are fashioned into all manner of lumber. Tug boats ply to and fro in the harbor, steam whistles are puffing and screaming, and on every hand are seen the evidences of modern progress. The city is laid out on a magnificent scale, and everything in connection with civic government is in keeping with the plan. Real estate has reached very high figures. Indeed, there is some reason to doubt whether or not the sources of the city's progress are such as warrant these prices. When it is considered that six years ago most of the ground where the city stands was covered with the heaviest of timber, its growth and progress must be regarded as marvellous. There are many Islanders in Vancouver, some of them holding positions of honor and responsibility, others coming rapidly to the front in the race of material prosperity. A. H. B. McGowan, formerly of this city is Secretary of the Board of Trade, and occupies other offices of responsibility and emolument. A. R. Anderson, formerly of Eldon, is one of the leading dealers in real estate. Mr. Albert McNeill, Barrister-at-law, late of Charlottetown, is rising in his profession, and Mr. C. B. McNeill, Barrister, who took up his residence there within the last thereo months is in a fair way to success. Mr. James C. Shaw, of Brackley Point, graduate of Dalhousie College arrived there about two months ago and entered on the duties of Principal of the High School. Mr. Lawrence O'Brien, formerly of Wheatly River, is also among the successful Islanders in Vancouver. The list includes a great number of other Islanders who have made the western terminus their home. M.

The British steamship Roumania was wrecked Friday, near Peniche, Portugal. Of those on board 196 were drowned and only nine saved. The Roumania was a vessel of 2,387 tons, belonging to the Anchor Line, and plied between Liverpool and Bombay.

W. B. Jeffreys, English stockholder in the G. T. R., says he will seriously consider the proposal to reduce the fare to the rate of two cents per mile, as he thinks the increased business resulting from such a change might possibly be a remedy for the present non-paying state of the line. He is obtaining the opinions of leading men of various places on the matter.

At 5.30 Friday evening fire broke out in the Union Oil Company's store, at Milwaukee. It was fanned by a gale blowing at the rate of 36 miles an hour. It was midnight before the blaze was placed under control. The damage done is immense. Insurance men estimate the loss at $7,000,000. Over 500 buildings were destroyed, and 3,000 people are homeless, many of whom lost all their effects. The majority of these burned out are of the poorer classes.

Quite a sensation was created in Toronto business and political circles Saturday by a double leaded article in the Globe, some days ago J. D. Edgar, M. P., member for Ontario, of the Liberal organ, went to Montreal to interview his friend, President Van Horne, who apparently consented a convention upon the past business of Ontario. The Globe's article, which is an able one, strongly advocates the sale of the Intercolonial railway to the Canadian Pacific, and asks the Dominion government to give that great corporation sufficient subsidy to establish a fast Atlantic service between Great Britain and Canada. This means, that if such a scheme should emanate from the Ottawa government next session, the liberal party will offer no opposition.

The United States secret service division has discovered a counterfeit of the new issue of the $2 silver certificate, series 1886, check letter B—2235, W. S. Rosecrans, register; James W. Hyatt, treasurer. The most marked difference between this note and the genuine, and a difference which will result in the detection of the counterfeit at a glance, is that the upper loop in the J in James, in the signature James W. Hyatt, points directly between the D. C. after Washington in the genuine, while in the counterfeit it is about one-eighth of an inch to the left, or immediately under the letter D.

One of the points on which an agreement was reached at the Washington conference just adjourned was the appointment of an international commission to consider the question of the protection of international fishing waters. In conformity with this, it is understood that Capt. Wakeham has been selected as the Canadian commissioner. The American commissioner is not yet named, but doubtless it will be one of the principal officers of the Washington fish commission, which is now directed by Col. Marshall McDonald. The duty of the commissioners will be to enquire and report on the question of close seasons, purse seining, pollution of water and kindred subjects affecting the protection of the industry. Their report will form the basis of negotiations by the respective governments, with a view to an international agreement on a uniform system of laws and regulations regarding the fisheries in waters the property of both nations, or through which the boundary line may pass, or adjacent to them.

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Rev. Father Lefebvre, C.SS.R., Rector of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Boston, says: "Many persons have been cured in my church by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and I know it to be a good medicine for the disease for which it is recommended."

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

The government of Jamaica has abolished the quarantine on Canadian vessels.

The Court of Queen's bench has issued a writ of execution against William O'Brien for £3,000, the amount of a judgment given against him in a libel suit.

Hugh McMillan, conservative M. P. for Vaudreuil, Que., has acknowledged irregularities by his agent, and the seat has been declared vacant.

Right Rev. Father Fabre, superior general of the Oblat order died at Paris last Wednesday, aged 80 years. He has been head of the order since 1861.

The exportation of eggs to Great Britain has assumed large proportions. In two weeks the Beaver line has shipped to Liverpool from Montreal 20 carloads, containing 214,000 dozen.

Sheriff McIntyre, of Cornwall, Ont., is endeavoring to find Radclive, who hanged Burchell, and about seven other murderers, to take charge of the execution of Slavin, who is to be executed on Dec. 16th, for shooting constable Davey.

The Newfoundland delegates to confer with Canada's representatives on trade matters, leave there to-day for Halifax. In view of Hon. Mr. Tupper's departure for England, it is probable that Sir John Thompson will replace him as one of the Canadian representatives at the conference.

Miss Ann Parnell, sister of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, has been successful in her suit for damages against a hotel keeperon the Strand, who had ejected her from the hotel after having let a room to her. Miss Parnell sued for damages in the Wandsworth County court and the court awarded her the sum of £20.

Unofficial returns of Canadian trade the first quarter of the present fiscal year compared with the same period last year show an increase in exports of $3,750,000; increases of imports $2,750,000 and of duty $1,500,000. It will be noticed that the export trade last year was sixteen per cent over the previous year and that the trade of the first quarter this year shows the same percentage of increase over last year.

Fred. W. Smith of Carmel, Me., while deer hunting with a party in township 28, forty miles east of Bangor, on the Calais stage road, was taken for a deer by his companion, Forest Archer, while prowling through the woods. A 38 calibre bullet entered the back of his head and came out over the right eye. Smith was carried to Bangor in an open carriage. Archer is an old hunter and talks coolly of the affair. The party exonerate him from all blame. Smith is 27 years of age and Archer is 38.

A sensation has been created in the state department at Washington by utterances of John C. Sullivan, gunnery master on the Mohican, patrol ship at the sealing islands in Behring Sea. Sullivan said: "We (the United States) have not a shadow of right to the entire Behring Sea, and we will be knocked out entirely in the international "commission." Sullivan's utterances will be brought to the attention of the president and it is expected the out-spoken officer will be summarily dismissed.

In an interview, Friday, regarding the position of the government on the Manitoba school matter, Sir John Thompson said: "The subject has not been taken up and will not be until the pending appeal is heard by the privy council. The hearing of this appeal has been postponed in consequence of the wish expressed by the counsel for the appellants to procure further papers from Winnipeg. Until then, of course, no minister will express an opinion as to what shall be or shall not be done."

Hon. Edward Blake spoke in Tremont Temple, Boston, Wednesday night. An important clause in his address was this: "We are not likely to obtain home rule as a completed measure next session, or this session of parliament. The Irish party has before it a struggle as critical and difficult as ever it had. It has a struggle before it in which it is not merely propounding principles, and forcing the attention of English people to the necessity of redress, but it has to do with the constructive part of legislation."

The Montreal Daily Witness sometime ago published a nasty attack on Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P. That gentleman instituted a libel suit against the paper, with the result that in one of last week's issues Mr. Curran is thoroughly vindicated. The Witness says: We regret having published anything that could be interpreted as reflecting on Mr. Curran's integrity, and had certainly no intention of creating the impression that he was using his position as a member of parliament for sordid purposes.

A heavy gale swept over the English channel all day last Wednesday, and during the night the storm was particularly severe on the southeast coast of Ireland. Several vessels went ashore. Heavy weather prevailed along the east coast of England. Thursday a severe wind and rain storm prevailed off the mouth of the Tyne. The schooner Rosalie, in attempting to enter the harbor, was driven ashore. A tremendous sea was running, and the schooner soon pounded her bottom out. Her crew of five men were rescued. The schooner Annie, of Liverpool, was wrecked in Lough Strangford, County Down, Ireland. The crew of six men were drowned.

Speaking at a meeting of the Women's Emancipation Union, at London, last Wednesday, Miss Cozens, the well-known advocate of Women's suffrage said that women should not go on talking until the crack of doom, without securing redress from the injustice under which they suffer. The time had come for them to do something desperate. Women, she declared, had dynamite at their disposal. Several present applauded the sentiment. When questioned as to whether she was serious in her references to the use of dynamite, Miss Cozens replied that she was, if through other means women failed to obtain freedom.

Dr. J. T. Whittaker, two lady friends, and the doctor's coachman, were nearly killed, at Cincinnati, Friday afternoon, by a broken trolley wire at Eighth and Walnut Streets. The party was crossing the car tracks when the trolly wire supply the Liberty street cars gave way and fell across the backs of the horses. The electric current was so strong that the animals went to their knees, throwing the coachman to the ground. In falling the horses pulled the carriage forward, causing it to careen, throwing out the doctor and Miss Joy. The live wire came in contact with Dr. Whitaker's throat, the electric shock rendering him unconscious. He was badly burned and cut, but soon regained consciousness.

LaPresse, an independent French paper with a circulation of nearly thirty thousand, published at Montreal, created a surprise, Thursday evening by coming out squarely in favor of non-intervention in the Manitoba school matter on the part of the federal government. Intervention is opposed, says LaPresse, by the Manitoba Catholics, and the only people in favor of such an act are the Quebec liberals and writers. It states that they are no more sincere now than when that famous resolution was adopted petitioning the Queen in the New Brunswick school difficulty, but in reality to save the Mackenzie government. LaPresse advises the appointing of a committee of both parties to enquire into the circumstances which promoted the framing of the Manitoba act.

According to a decision rendered in the city court of Albany, N. Y., on the naturalization question, Uncle Sam insists upon having his voting done by blacks and whites. Reds, yellows and browns and barred. The decision was on the application of San C. Po, a Burmese, to become a citizen of the United States. In his decision Judge Dauaher holds that a native of Burmah, being neither a white alien nor an alien of African nativity, nor a person of African descent, cannot be naturalized and admitted to become a citizen of the United States. In his opinion the judge lays particular stress upon the fact that the applicant is dark yellow. The applicant has graduated at Colgate academy and is now studying medicine in the Albany medical college. It is his intention to reside in and practice his profession in the United States, and in that and he has conformed to the customs, and has made himself acquainted with its laws and constitution.

"August Flower"

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used your August Flower and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still first-class. I am never without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system. While I was sick I felt everything I ate seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind."

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If this Farm is not sold by private sale before Thursday, the 17th day of November next, it will be set up at public auction on the premises, at the hour of 10 o'clock forenoon, of that day.

ROBERT CARMICHAEL.
Tracadie Cross P. O.

Oct 26, 1892—3i

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE Governor-General has decided that the death sentence passed upon Fa'er Olsen, alias "Rock," for the murder of policeman Steadman, at Moncton, cannot be interfered with, although the medical contained a recommendation to mercy. There appeared no facts in the evidence to warrant a commutation.

St. John Sun.

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The Sun Printing Co. (Ltd.), St. John, N. B.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE WEEKLY SUN from this date until JANUARY 1st, 1894, will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for ONE DOLLAR.

Oct 16, 1892—3i.

Mortgage Sale.
—OF—
LAND AT SOURIS

TO be sold at Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described at Souris in King's County on Friday the 25th day of November next, A. D., 1892, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the tenth day of July, A. D. 1884, and made between Michael J. Foley, of Souris, of the one part, and Malcolm McLeod, of Charlottetown and Norman McLeod, of Orwell, of the other part, all that tract, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being at Souris aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing on the southern side of Chapel street, in the eastern boundary line of Plot number two on a plan of the Cheverie property, made by J. C. Underhay, Land Surveyor, at the distance of two chains and forty-seven links in an easterly direction from a street or road leading from Chapel Street to the property of the heirs of the late Francis Lavie; thence in a southwardly direction parallel with the said street or road leading from said Chapel street to the property of the heirs of the late Francis Lavie till it meets the northern boundary line of the said property of the heirs of the late Francis Lavie; thence in an eastwardly direction parallel with said Chapel street and along the said northern boundary line of the property of the heirs of the late Francis Lavie for the distance of three chains, or until it meets the western boundary line of Plot Number Four on the said Plan; thence in a northwardly direction along the western boundary line of Plot Number Four aforesaid to Chapel Street aforesaid; thence in a westwardly direction along the southern side of Chapel street aforesaid to the place of commencement, containing one and a half acres of land, a little more or less, being marked on the said plan as Plot Number Three.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. M. & D. C. McLeod, Charlottetown, Solicitors.

M. McLEOD,
N. McLEOD,
Mortgagees.

Oct 29, 1892—5i

DR. HANDRAHAN,
Physician and Surgeon,
Graduate N. Y. University.
Office at home, Rochford Square.
Office Hours, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., 3 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.
RESIDENCE—Rochford Square
june8—3mos.

J. J. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC &c.
STAMPER BLOCK—Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Will give special attention to titles, real estate transactions, and commercial litigation.
COLLECTIONS.
Will give prompt attention to collecting and securing claims in this Province. Will collect claims in any part of Canada or the United States, through the co-operation and aid of prompt and reliable legal correspondents.
All matters intrusted to me will receive prompt, careful, and diligent attention.
Money to Loan. Money Invested.
Ch'town, nov. 2, 1892—3mos.

CHRISTMAS TREE.

THE Ladies of ST. JOSEPH'S MODALITY will hold a Christmas Tree in aid of St. Joseph's Convent.

On Wednesday, Nov. 16th.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent.

nov. 2—2i

Thirteen stores found a number of death lists were destroyed and fifteen mailing barrels cut by Hyatt & Johnston, Vt., Monday morning. Loss about $1000.

Beer Bros. Oolumn.

FURS

FURS

MEN'S FUR COATS. WONDERFUL VALUE.

We have a genuine bargain in Coon Coats—such value as we have seldom shown.

Don't Fail to See These Coats.

NO DECEPTION:—We offer $100 reward to anyone who can prove we state anything in our advertisement that is not perfectly true.

NO FRAUD:—THE PRICES ARE IN PLAIN FIGURES, and we guarantee everything to be exactly as represented.

BEER BROS.

FURS

We are headquarters for all kinds of Furs.

Superior value in Astrakhan Jackets.

Superior value in Muffs & Collars.

Beaver Capes.

CAPES & CAPS.

For Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery and Furs there is no place like

BEER BROS.

Look Here

We have just received our New Stock of Spring and Summer Overcoatings AND SUITINGS.

They are, without doubt the finest lot we have ever shown. They consist of Tweeds & Worsteds, in a variety of colors, and of the Choicest Quality.

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.

All kinds of Job work executed with neatness and despatch, at the Herald Office.

LADIES!

If you desire a true protector FREE from pain, disease, worthless medicine, remember PRICE 1.00, use

Old Dr Gordon's PEARLS OF HEALTH

They cure all SUPPRESSIONS and IRREGULARITIES, and Make Women Regular. They create NEW RICH RED BLOOD, which enables the sick to WARDING DISCHARGES CEASE. The Breath becomes sweet and Healthful. Eyes bright and Strong. Spirits Buoyant. The sick grow well and the former NERVOUS PROSTRATED WOMAN BECOMES A NEW BEING.

Must not be taken during first four months of pregnancy.

Price $1. Six packages $4. Sent by mail securely sealed upon receipt of price. Write for circular.

Queen Medicine Co., Montreal
—OR—
GEO. E. HUGHES,
Apothecary Hall, Rodbury's Corner, Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. I.