THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1893.

The Liberal Conservative Candidates.

PRINCE COUNTY.

First District.

J. E. Birch — J. Blanchard.

Third District.

J. A. Macdonald — J. O. Arsenault

Fourth District.

M. R. McCabe — G. W. Bentley

Fifth District.

D. Rogers — G. DesRoche

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

First District.

D. B. McLeod — W. Campbell

Second District.

Dr. J. T. Jenkins — D. McKay

Third District.

W. S. Stewart — P. Blake

Fourth District.

A. Martin — A. A. McLean

Charlottetown and Royalty.

Hon. L. C Owen — R. R. Fitzgerald

KING'S COUNTY.

First District.

J. Kickham — W. A. O. Morson

Second District.

J. C. Underhay — J. P. Sullivan

Third District.

J. E. Macdonald — C. Shaw

Fourth District.

A. McLeod — J. Clow

Fifth District.

D. Gordon — A. Macdonald

Getting There.

Reports say that that once great pillar of gritism, Mr. B. Rogers, is becoming shaky, and has gone so far as to denounce in unmeasured terms the boodling of the present government in both the Public Lands and Public Works Departments. The news comes with no surprise. To the intelligent men of the country—those who place principle before party—the scandalous actions of the government have become nauseating and more than they can stand. Mr. Rogers is not the only hitherto strong supporter that decrys the prostitution of the public departments in order to catch votes. Dozens and dozens not only denounce the corrupt methods, but have come over boldly to the side of good, pure and honest government—the Liberal-Conservative party.

A Pertinent Question.

That was a very pertinent question addressed to Mr. Peters the other day during one of his campaign speeches, by an elector. The Premier was waxing eloquent over the good his government had done the country, and went on to ask "Who has given you your good roads, bridges etc?" "And who will have to pay for them?" interjected an intelligent but disgusted elector. Exactly so; who will have to foot the bills. Surely not Mr. Peters nor anyone of the candidates who asks to be returned as a supporter of his. It is the hardworking farmer who will have to ante up and look pleasant. And for whom and what? For the benefit of Mr. Peters and his candidates, in payment for the road and bridge contracts given by the government to shaky supporters in order to keep them from "ratting." This method of fixing voters has obtained all over the Province almost since the time the Peters government first secured their grip upon the purse strings. Electors, remember the extra heavy burden that has been placed upon your shoulders by the shady transactions and jobbery of the present regime, and cast your votes to consign the authors where they will be unable to increase the load.

What a Spectacle!

The spectacle of Mr. L. H. Davies rushing off to Morell, with the hope of influencing the sturdy Irishmen of that section into lending their aid to elect a scion of the old Tory party, must have caused many of these thrifty farmers to grin in their sleeves. To many others of them—especially, the older ones—of a more retrospective turn of mind, the very thought of such a pleader, and a lineage of the one for whom he spoke, must have engendered some bitter reminiscences. The spectacle is only paralelled by the conduct of another branch of the family seeking a similar favor from the men of Fort Augustus.

Above all other people those of the Emerald Isle and their descendants have no reason to look with favor upon anything smacking of landlordism. Both in this country and in the old sod they had to combat this hydra-headed monster. Many of them thought when they braved the terrors of the Atlantic, entered the fastness of a primeval forest and endured all the hardships to which pioneers are subjected, that they had seen the last of the evil. But sad to relate a similar one presented itself in their new home. The old family compacts had to be overturned and routed, before the bright anticipations which their new western home inspired, were realized. The fight was a long and bitter one—one of trials and privations of which we of this generation can form but a very poor idea. The thought of the possible recurrence of this galling yoke cannot but be viewed with alarm. But much as the sons of the old party leaders will dislike to see the old regime again in operation the plot will prove abortive. The old men may have passed away to their eternal reward, but their detestation of the system is deeply graven in the breasts of their children. With all their might and main will this younger generation oppose and defeat every attempt having for its object the re-enactment of the cursed old family compacts. Other nationalities have felt the blighting effects of this evil, but none have greater reason to detest it than Irishmen and their descendants.

Their Days Numbered.

Reports from all over the Province pretend the exit of Mr. Frederick Peters and his government on the 13th. The people have become fully alarmed over the scandalous acts and mismanagement of the government that have been disclosed even at this date in the campaign. The meetings everywhere are being attended as they have never been before during an election campaign, showing the deep interest the electors are taking in the fight. When such a strong desire to hear the questions of the hour discussed is evinced, some idea of the abnormal state of the people's mind may be formed. It clearly points out that the bone and sinew of the Province have become alive to their interests, and are determined that the recklessness of the past three years shall cease. They know that if Mr. Peters is again entrusted with the reins of power that the same old policy of squandering the assets of the Province, slaughtering the debentures in the money markets of the neighboring provinces, opening roads to sugar and other camps and constructing bridges altogether unnecessary for the public convenience and comfort, shall continue. No assurance has been given that it will not. The government candidates one and all have so far failed to denounce the system of recklessness. Some have the temerity to attempt its defence. We wonder not that they cannot define their position upon the question. In the past their actions have been controlled by the nod, beck and scowl of one man, and he has not yet made known that he will allow them to exercise their own free will.

In view of this condition of things the decision of the people to return the Peters candidates to their homes causes no surprise. That they will surely do so is apparent from the wide-spread discontent noticeable at the meetings. The hearty manner in which the Liberal-Conservative candidates have been received on their canvass tends to accentuate the belief. Indignation expressed in such a way cannot be an idle waste of energy. The bald truth of the matter is the people realize the necessity for a change of men and policy and such will be brought about on the 13th.

Arrant Hypocrites.

The hypocrisy of Mr. Peters is more fully exemplified—if further illustration were necessary—in the conduct of Mr. L. H. Davies, the representative of Queen's County in the Dominion House of Commons, going about the country delivering long-winded speeches in behalf of the "most brilliant lawyer" in Canada after himself. When the autocrat who at present controls the purse strings of the Province rose in his place in the House of Assembly last session to move the act intended to gag over five hundred British freeman, and take from them the right enjoyed by every intelligent man that walks God's green earth outside of the Czar's dominions, he distinctly stated that one of his greatest objects in wishing to silence them was to separate Provincial from Dominion politics. This "peer of the best" considered that the advancement of the Province was hampered by the undoubted right exercised by the officials of the Dominion government, and very wisely and magnanimously decided to reduce them to the condition of serfs And this he and his servile supporters, his bare majority of one, did, and all for the alleged purpose of separating Provincial from Dominion politics!

But how is this rule enforced now when we are in the throes of an election contest? Is it still adhered to and carried into effect by this brilliant man of great legal acumen? By no means. As in all other matters the cloven hoof presented itself, and the great party led by Mr. Frederick Peters receded from the policy enunciated by him upon the floor of parliament, when he gave the first stroke towards knocking off the heads of men just as intelligent, just as capable and just as solicitous for the welfare of the Province as he or any one of the loyal-vote-it-through brigade that assisted in the decapitation act. The present trend of affairs and the duplicity and hypocrisy of the grit party occasioned us no surprise. We were fully aware that the legislative enactments, made under the pretence of curtailing expenditure, equalizing representation and widening the breach between the two governments, were for no other purpose than to secure by legislation the return of the Peters government.

Knowing then the utter want of principle of the chief exponents of Petersism we are not surprised to find the representative of Queen's in the Dominion House acting the jumping-jack and stumping the country in behalf of the "peer of the best." Mr. Davies has a perfect right to act as he is doing; but to carry out the solemnly expressed ideas of Mr. Peters he should employ different arguments from those used, as he imagines, with crushing effect against the Liberal-Conservative party. Instead of confining himself to local issues the Maritime Liberal leader exhorts the people to return Mr. Peters and his party to power, as by so doing they will strengthen his hands for the next Dominion contest, show themselves in favor of tariff reform and greatly help towards securing freer trade relations with our neighbor to the south! What balderdash! The arguments are enough to make one devoid of the smallest particle of common, ordinary everyday horse sense collapse with laughter. But yet such clinchers are employed by the brilliant Mr. Davies with the vain idea that they will conduce to a prolongation of Petersism in this Province. Besides they but voice the idea of the man of huge forensic ability that Provincial should be entirely separated from Dominion politics! Could hypocrisy be more glaringly expressed.

Liberal-Conservatives are not at all perturbed that Mr. Davies should take the stump. Let him travel east or west and he will find the candidates of that party fully able to cope with him. True they may not all be so verbose, so dogmatic in their statements or so vehement in their asservations; but none of them fear to meet him upon the rostrum. Their strength lies in the justice of their cause. No one will assert that Mr. Davies or any other of the grit guns with a penchant for Dominion politics should rest easy during the contest. But this they do assert that by their professions when about to cut off the political heads of the Dominion officials and their subsequent conduct in the present campaign they have in this, as in other important questions of policy, stamped themselves as a pack of arrant hypocrites.

It will be pleasing news to every man with a spark of manhood about him to learn that the candidates for the city have entered into a written agreement pledging themselves that neither they nor their agents will use money or other means for the purpose of influincing voters on election day. It would be a matter for general rejoicement if the candidates all over the Province were to follow the good example set by Charlottetown's nominees. The news will come with sorrow to those who expected to realize big money out of the contest.

Mr. Davies and the Patriot are hard up for a reason to explain to the people why the member for Queen's absented himself from the Mount Stewart meeting, when they assert that an arrangement had been entered into that neither Mr. Davies nor Senator Ferguson were to address meetings in the Fort Augustus District without giving each other timely warning. We have it from the Senator himself that he knows nothing of such an agreement. The truth of the matter would appear to be that the eloquent Mr. Davies knows this to be true; but the Patriot desired to hide his cowardice behind an innocent looking "agreement."

Rumor says that in the Returning Officer's proclamation for the Fourth District of Prince County no mention is made of a polling place to be held at Kinkora. A poll has always been held there in past elections, but the government seem determined to treat it like Dundas, and if possible, prevent the people from exercising what is theirs by right. Kinkora, it is almost needless to say, is solid for the Liberal-Conservatives, and has always rolled up a large majority for the party candidates. By this further despotic act the Premier possibly hopes to defeat Bentley and McCabe. But we shall see how the trick will work. No honorable person will countenance this partial disfranchisement of the electors of Dundas and Kinkora.

Meeting at Tracadie Cross.

A large meeting of the Electors of Tracadie and vicinity was held on Saturday 2nd December. The government and opposition Candidates were present. Mr. Angus McAulay occupied the chair. Mr. Patrick Blake opened the debate and in a masterly manner indicated to the electors the undercurrent of corruption, which for the last three years, has been undermining the rights of the people. He sketched the history of the late Government showing its indefatigable efforts to secure from the Dominion Government the fulfilment of the terms of confederation. On the other hand he showed that the present party have failed even to petition for one concession from that quarter. They succeeded in rolling up a provincial debt of $300,000. This statement, he challenged the present leader to deny. But that great man was dumb. Mr. Blake also showed up the workings of the Land Office and Public Works Departments and their use as instruments for securing votes for the present party and basely corrupting the minds of the unwary electors of P. E. Island.

Next upon the rostrum appeared the Hon. member from Fort Augustus. He dialated upon a few spikes which were bought for a certain wharf on East River during the late administration. He then floundered into a defence of the disfranchisement Bill, citing as an example of the degrading effects which the possession of a vote has upon Government officials the fact that a certain friend of his; one who was his schoolmate for twenty-five years, was obliged to undergo the agonizing ordeal of voting against him, which done, being struck with compunction for his most ungracious act, he immediately repaired to his hon. friend to explore the crime. Well replied his hon. friend, a scowl of indignation suffusing his usually placid visage whilst from his lips fell those prophetic words. "If ever I come into power I will take away from you your vote" What incomparable generosity on the part of Mr. Cummiskey. He appealed to the young men of the meeting, to witness his honesty in depriving them of one half their rights. Stating that they still had the same privileges as in former years, that although he had taken away a vote they possessed one still One from one leaves one, emphatically roared that great legislator; as he brought his clenched fist into his palm. "One from one leaves one" slowly repeated the small boy. I think the hon. member ought to secure that old schoolmate of his and go back to school for an additional twenty-five years. By the end of that time he might have acquired a knowledge of the primary rules and secured a vote from his friend.

Mr. Stewart followed sweeping before him the frail fortification that Mr. Cummiskey had thrown up to protect his dearly beloved leader throwing open the portals of the fortress he disclosed to the electors the rotten foundation upon which it stood.

But now the great leader must appear to rehabilitate his shattered idol. Forth from a dark corner where his subtle brain had been coining false statements, strode that great man, that great leader of a great party that man great in all things except political rectitude As the wily spider, insidiously labors to mend the broken meshes of his snare so that much injured man endeavored to readjust the cords of his political network. He extolled his tactics as legislator, and repeatedly reminded the electors, that he repaired their roads and gave them discount on their lands. He asked the people not to expect too much from him in three years. This was unheeded for the people expecting little received much, but it was much of injustice. He asked them not to expect milk and butter from a cow that had only seen her mate. Perhaps the hon. member's mind was occupied in sorrowful remembrance of that "gentleman cow" which he and his party imported to this Province but had died without progeny.

He next reminded the people that he had lessened the expenditure o the Department of Justice which for the last nine years of the late administration had never less than $19,000. He however failed to tell them that the draw upon the department of Justice was greater at that time, owing to the greater number of criminal cases, then it was during his three years of office and also that the expenditure for that department or any other department for the last year is unknown. He did not tell them that he concealed the state of this Province that he might be more confident appearing before a people, who are deprived of an opportunity of judging of his capability of ru ing the destinies of this Province.

Kickapoo.

Letter From Senator Ferguson.

Sir,—From the Patriot's report of the Hon. David Laird's speech in the Market Hall, Charlottetown, on Tuesday evening last, I learned that the present Government had passed a minute of council regarding our claims against the General Government. I at once procured copies of the Journals of the Assembly and Legislative Council for last session. In Appendix 1 to the Journals of the Council I found a minute of council urging the claims of the Island in regard to railways and canals. You can judge of my surprise when I found that the general groundwork, the other argument, and, in many cases, the very words of this minute were copied from memorials prepared and submitted at Ottawa by the present Chief Justice and myself in 1887 and by Judge McLeod and myself in 1891. Mr. McLeod having resigned in 1891, before the meeting of the Legislature, Mr. Peters never laid the last-named memorial on the table of the House. He left it in the pigeon-holes of the Executive Council But it appears that he knew exactly where to go for it when he wanted to purloin its contents and pass them off for his own. The memorial to which I refer may be found in the Daily Guardian and the Daily Examiner of February 6, 1891.

My object in writing this letter is not, however, to expose Mr. Peters' plagiarism, but to point out the gross carelessness and culpable ignorance he has displayed in paraphrasing our memorials and bringing the facts and figures up to a recent date.

Mr. Peters' minute of Council says:

"4. At the time we entered Confederation it was estimated that the sum to be expended on the Canadian Pacific Railway would be $30,000,000, and on the Intercolonial Railway, $10,000,000; over and above the amount then spent, $9,000,000, and these were the figures upon which the terms of Confederation were based. As a fact, up to the 30th of June, 1892, the expenditure on the Canadian Pacific Railway has amounted to the sum of $65,044,166. An excess of more than $35,000,000 over the estimated expenditure, and the expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway has amounted to the sum of $14,328,164, an excess of more than $4,000,000 over the estimated amount.

"5. With regard to subsidies granted to local railways, the total amount spent, up to the 30th of June, 1892, was $13,008,053."

To put the figures exactly:

Amount expended on the Intercolonial Railway	$14,328,164
Amount expended on the Canadian Pacific Railway	65,044,166
Subsidies	13,008,053
Total amount expended	112,380,383
Less amount estimated at Confederation	49,000,000
Total expenditure on these heads to June 30, 1892	$63,380,383

8. A comparison of the figures as they stood at the time the said order-in-council was made, or rather on the 30th of June, 1892, with the figures on the 30th of June, 1892, will prove conclusively that if there was a just claim in March, 1887, there is a still stronger and larger claim at the present time.

Amount expended on railway and subsidies to June 30th, 1892	$112,380,383
Amount expended on Canadian Pacific Railway to 30th June, 1892	65,044,166
Amount expended on Intercolonial Railway	36,112,848
Amount expended on subsidies (calculated)	2,875,774
Total amount expended on construction and subsidies	$63,034,013
Total amount expended since order-in-council	$203,036,503

And, therefore, to the extent of our just proportion of the expenditure of $203,036,503, the claims of the Province to increased compensation has become larger since March, 1887, for the two items of above expenditure for construction of and subsidies to railways.

9. It is further submitted that the Province has a claim for a further annual subsidy as compensation for the amount expended by the Dominion Government for the maintenance and enlargement of canals over and above the amount estimated and authorized at the time this Province entered Confederation.

10. At the time this Province entered Confederation the amount estimated to be expended for canals was $25,000,000, and this estimate was used as a basis when the terms were arranged upon.

The sum actually expended to 30th June, 1892, is	$36,612,300
Deduct amount estimated	25,000,000
Over expenditure	$11,612,300

From this the Province received no benefit whatever.

11. We have therefore expenditure over and above the amount estimated at the time of Confederation as follows:

On Railways and Subsidies to 1886	$ 69,873,679
Since that date	20,906,503
Canals	11,612,300
Total	$102,393,282

A glance at these figures will show that the sum of $20,906,503 is included twice. It is first embraced in the total net over expenditure on railways up to June, 1892, namely the $69,873,679, and it is afterwards put in as the over expenditure on the same works from 1886 to 1892!!

I have no hesitation in saying that this monstrous blunder in a negotiation of such great importance, is as disgraceful as it must be damaging to Prince Edward Island. It exhibits an amount of ignorance and carelessness, which we could scarcely believe to be possible.

But the minute contains another blunder which may prove to be still more damaging to the Island, and is equally disgraceful. The Island is charged with the sum of $25,000,000 as the amount estimated to be expended for canals when we entered the union, and it was further stated that this estimate was "used as a basis when the terms were arranged upon." There was no such sum as $25,000,000 for canals used as a basis when the terms were arranged. The sum of $8,933,333 was authorized by Parliament to be expended on canal's at the time of Prince Edward Island's admission; and this amount, together with the $30,000,000 for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and $19,466,667 on the Intercolonial Railway, formed the basis for allowing us an assumed debt of $50 per head of our population.

This shameful blunder reduces the over expenditure on canals from $27,678,967 to $11,612,300, a difference of $16,066,667 against the Province. Our proportion would be $111,965 The result of the blunder would, if not corrected, be a loss to the Province in the final settlement of over $16,000 a year for all time to come.

I now ask, seriously, all right thinking men, whether the man who is responsible for this minute of council, is fit to be trusted with the continued management of public affairs. I am sincerely yours,

D. Ferguson.

Dec. 4, 1893.

The New U. S. Tariff.

The following summary of the new tariff bill was prepared by Representative Bryan: The bill puts wool, coal, lumber, salt and iron on the free list, and reduces the tariff on sugar from one-half to one quarter cent per pound. It also provides for the extermination of the bounty by degrees. As a rule the tariff has been made lowest upon the cheaper goods of necessary use, and left highest upon the more expensive articles. The wool schedule will perhaps attract most attention. We have left no duty higher than 45 per cent, on manufactures of wool, and that only on ready-made garments, the average being less than 40 per cent. A cheap quality of blankets and flannels are only taxed 25 per cent, and lower grades of carpets only 20. We have also applied a gradual reduction of the woolen schedule, so that at the end of five years the highest duty will be 40 and the average near 29 per cent. Very material reductions have been made in the cotton schedule. Iron ore is on the free list, and we have made a large cut all along the metal schedule, the duty on steel rails being reduced more than 50 per cent. Free lumber will be of great benefit to the people of the prairie states, and free salt will give to those who need salt for their cattle or for curing meat the same advantage which has been secured heretofore by means of a rebate to those who cured fish. Agricultural implements have been placed on the free list in order to enable the farmers to better compete in foreign markets and because many of our agricultural implements are being sold abroad to-day cheaper than at home.

Holydays Suppressed.

A joint letter, signed by Archbishop O'Brien, and Bishops Sweeney, Rogers, Cameron and McDonald, was read in the Cathedral here Sunday. In it their Lordships say:

"The archbishop and bishops of this ecclesiastical province, having regard to the industrial conditions that obtain in our midst, deemed it desirable to petition the holy see to remove from the faithful the obligation of abstaining from servile works, and of hearing mass on certain days hitherto kept holy. By rescript of 14th September, 1893, the Supreme Pontiff has been graciously pleased to relieve henceforth the Catholics of this ecclesiastical province from the obligation of abstaining from servile works on the feast of the Annunciation, Ascension Thursday, Corpus Christi, and the feast of Saint Peter and Paul. Regarding the obligation of assisting at mass on the above-mentioned days as well as on the feast of St. Patrick for the diocese of Halifax, the Holy Father has left it to the bishops to enjoin either the hearing of mass or the recitation of some prayer in lieu thereof.

"The above-mentioned archbishop and bishops, while earnestly exhorting their respective flocks to assist at an early mass when convenient on those days, do not impose it as of obligation. They make it, however, binding on the conscience of those who do not assist at the divine sacrifice to recite a third part of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin instead. The various members of a household may satisfy this obligation by reciting the rosary in common. Indeed this method is most strongly recommended. Pastors are requested to carefully explain this obligation to their people, to remind them of it on the Sundays preceding the suppressed feasts, and to impress it on the children when preparing them for first communion and confession."

The Ministers at Pictou.

Right Hon Sir John Thompson and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Nova Scotia's foremost sons in the world of politics to-day, were given a right royal welcome at Pictou. Addresses were presented them by the municipal body and by the Liberal Conservative Association of Pictou County. Both made suitable acknowledgements, and delivered masterly addresses upon the political topics of the hour.

Sir John declared that his government was for tariff reform. They proposed a tariff as low as possible to provide the revenue necessary to carry on the public services, and that would at the same time afford the Canadian workmen, Canadian manufacturer and Canadian farmer preference over the foreigner. This principle was unassailable and would not be assailed by any intelligent liberal. Referring to the tariff bill prepared by the democrats, Sir John emphasized the fact that instead of being in the direction of free trade the democrats were clinging with might and main to the protective policy and that the duties on manufactured goods under their proposed "tariff reform" were away higher than those under Canada's present tariff He did not believe that there would be any reciprocity treaty. The republicans wouldn't negotiate reciprocity with a dependency of the British crown, and reciprocity was in still greater disfavor with the democrats who preferred to deal with the whole tariff through congress, whereas a reciprocity treaty would only be subject to ratification by the senate. Still, added the premier, for every step the United States takes in reducing duties on Canadian products we will take a corresponding step in the admission of their products into Canada, and we will do everything in our power to make trade freer between the two countries, so far as the requirements of our revenue will make it possible for us to do so, and without sacrificing our commercial independence, the control of our tariff and our attachment to the mother country.

The Minister of Marine delivered a rattling and characteristic speech which was applauded to the echo. The chameleon policies and tortuous records of the grit leaders were shown up in a manner that kept the audience in roars of laughter. L. H. Davies, the new grit leader for the Maritime Provinces, was skinned, drawn and quartered, then disected in a manner that will never be forgotten by those who were present.

News in Brief.

Quebec is to have a winter Carnival. The affair is to outdo all previously held.

The British admiralty will at once begin a twin ship to the Magnificent at Chatham.

The anarchists of London declare that they will meet in Trafalgar square in spite of the government's prohibition.

Parliament is prorogued pro forma to Monday, January 15th. The next proclamation will be for the despatch of business.

A petition asking the crown to grant clemency in the case of Nicholas Connolly is in circulation in Ottawa, Kingston and Pembroke.

The Knights of Labor have accepted the resignation of General Master Workman T. V. Powderly, and elected J. R. Sovereign of Iowa, to succeed him.

Mr. Desjardines (Conservative) moved in the Quebec Legislature Wednesday to cut down the sessional indemnity from $800 to $600, whereat Count Mercier and Mr. Shehyn, ex-Treasurer, promptly moved the 6 months hoist. The matter went over for a day.

Twenty persons have been killed by soldiers in Kotro, Russia. They were Catholics and lost their lives in the church at Korsche, which had been ordered closed by the Czar's mandate. One hundred were wounded and others drowned while floating across a river from the pitiless Cossacks.

Peter Kennedy, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and John Moore of St. George, N. B., were burned to death by the destruction by fire of the Pettegrove hotel, at Calais, Me., Sunday morning. They were aged between 20 and 25 years. Several of the other boarders sustained severe injuries by jumping from the windows.

It now turns out that the personator Chamberlain, who voted about sixteen times during the recent Winnipeg election, was induced to do so by supporters of Martin, the Grit candidate. Mr. A. W. Ross, M. P., is suing the Winnipeg Tribune for criminal libel for connecting his name with the personator, and this fact came out in Chamberlain's evidence.

An election was held in the south division of Wexford on Nov. 30 to fill the vacancy in the house of commons caused by the acceptance of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds by John Barry. Mr. Barry withdrew from Parliament because he was opposed to the policy of his party. The anti-parnellites nominated Peter French for the seat, and he was returned without opposition.

James R. Walker, the Chicago millionaire, made quick work with a crank. Charles Nostrom, a Swede, called upon him and shouted: "Write me a check for $10,000 and hand it over quick, or I'll put a hole through your heart!" Mr. Walker promptly grappled with the man, rushed him to the door and kicked him down the steps. Then he telephoned for the police, who arrested Nostrom soon afterward.

John Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, speaking in Wexford last week, said he knew that the government had not merely postponed the further consideration of the Home Rule bill until 1894, but had determined Justin McCarthy consenting, not to revive the subject in the present parliament. The prospect of autonomy for Ireland, Mr. Redmond added, were darker now than at any other time in the last ten years.

The Bombay Catholic Examiner, of Oct. 27, announces that the Rev. Richard Somerville Wood, M. A., Oxon, who was appointed military chaplain of the Church of England Indian Establishment last year, has handed in to his bishop the resignation of his position with the view of entering the Catholic Church. A few weeks before Mrs. Wood his wife, was received into the Church by one of the Jesuit Fathers in Calcutta.

The cathedral in Marseilles was consecrated Nov. 30 with the most imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church. Ten thousand persons were present. The corner stone of the cathedral was laid by Napoleon III. in 1852. The building stands on a terrace adjoining the Quai de la Joliette. The cathedral is of the Byzantine order of architecture. The interior presents an imposing aspect, and consists of a nave, with aisles and galleries over the latter. The decoration is very rich.

The condition of John Morley, chief Secretary for Ireland, who has been sick for some time, is reported to be worse, but he is not regarded as dangerously ill. In addition to Mr. Morley, the Hon. Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, and the Hon. David Plunket, member for Dublin university, as well as the Hon. A. Balfour, are suffering from influenza The epidemic, or panic resulting from it, is beginning to thin the attendance in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone, writing to the mayor of Cluth in response to a resolution adopted at a recent meeting, says that he is conferring with Chief Secretary Morley regarding the reinstatement of evicted tenants. This is taken as an indication that a bill dealing with the matter will be introduced in Parliament.

Young Men's Lib-Conservative Association.

In response to the call made in the Examiner a large number of young men met Saturday evening at the law office of Mr. J. J. Johnston for the purpose of organizing a young men's Liberal-Conservative Association. Mr. Angus A. Macdonald was called to the chair and the undersigned acted as Secretary. It was decided that the organization be called the "Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association of Charlottetown." After the transaction of some routine business the election of officers was proceeded with resulting as follows:

President—D. O'M. Reddin, jr.

1st Vice-do—Leith E. Brecken.

2nd Vice-do—Angus A. Macdonald.

Secy-Treas—J. M. Sullivan.

Executive Com.—George Stanley, J. J Johnston, W. L. Strickland, Dr. F F Kelly, F Parker Carvell, A. J. Quirk, A. F. Richards, A. Irwin, Dr. J. K. Dorsey, John A. McLaren, Dr. S. R. Jenkins, Jas. Redmonds.

The meeting was a most enthusiastic one. R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., Q. C., the city's candidate for Assembly man was present and addressed the meeting upon matters pertaining to the campaign.

A membership roll was started and signed by all present.

J. M. Sullivan,
Secretary.

Part of Hobkirk's brewery on the Malpeque Road was blown down in the storm of Friday night.

The latest cause celebre in the London courts has for the plaintiff a young woman who had the misfortune to fall and break a leg while dancing at a ball. She has sued her partner for damages. She alleges that the fall was due to the clumsiness of the gentleman. It is presumed that the defendant will set up contributory negligence on the lady's part, as he is wondering what the penalty will be. All eligible marriage partners in England are reported to be waitsling the case with the greatest satisfaction, and it is probably not going far wrong to say that their anxiety will be shared by a great many young men on this side of the water.

FURS

The time is approaching when you will require an **Astrakan Jacket, Cape, Collar or Muff.** It is right that you should get the VERY BEST for your money We claim that we can do this for you and offer special lines

AT WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES,

which we know cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

IF YOU WANT FURS

sure and see our stock.

STANLEY BROTHERS

BROWN'S BLOCK.

NOTICE FOR MEETINGS

—IN THE—

Fort Augustus District

THE Candidates will hold the following joint meetings:—

Monday, 27th, Nov. Mount Herbert Hall, Lot 48, at 5.30 o'clock p m.

Tuesday, 28th Nov. Donagh Schoolhouse, Lot 35, at 5.30 o'clock p m.

Wednesday, 29th Nov. Mount Albion Schoolhouse, Lot 48, at 5.30 o'clock p m.

Thursday, 30th Nov. Monaghan Road Schoolhouse, at 5.30 o'clock p m.

Friday, 1st Dec. Mount Stewart Hall, at 5.30 o'clock p m.

Saturday, 2nd Dec. Tracadie Cross School-house at 5 30 o'clock p m.

Monday, 4th Dec. Wheatley Hall at 5.30 o'clock p m.

Tuesday, 6th Dec. York Hall, at 5.30 o'clock p m.

Thursday, 7th Dec. Stanhope Hall, at 5.30 o'clock p m.

Saturday, 9th Dec Grand Tracadie Schoolhouse, at 5.30 o'clock p m.

nov 22—2i

THE Owen Electric Belt.

[TRADE MARK]

R. A. OWEN

The only set entitled and practical Electric Belt for general use, producing a genuine current of electricity for the cure of disease.

Our Illustrated Catalogue contains fullest information, list of diseases cured by Belts and Appliances, prices, severe testimonials and portraits of people who have been cured, etc. Published in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages This valuable catalogue or a treatise on rupture cured with Electric Truss will be sent FREE to any address.

THE OWEN Electric Belt & Appliance Co.

49 King Street West,

Toronto, Ont.

201 to 211 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

The largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

When visiting the World's Fair do not fail to see Dr. A. Owen's Exhibit in Electricity Building, Section U, space 1.

Mention this paper.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will sell by private sale on moderate terms, his freehold farm of 50 acres in Miscouche, Lot 17. The farm is situated about a mile and a half from the Railway Station. About twenty-five acres are cleared and in good till; the balance is covered with wood and poles There is a good new dwelling house and snug barns and outbuildings on the premises.

Part of the purchase money may be secured by the property for a term of years. For further particulars apply to Archibald F Gillis, Miscouche, or to

V. S. GILLIS
Indian River.

Nov 29—3i.

COAL. COAL.

We beg to inform the public that we have opened a Coal Depot on our No. 2 Wharf, We will be glad to book orders for all kinds of coal at very lowest rates.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

aug 9—tf

Do You Eat

BISCUITS,
CAKE,
PASTRY.

If so, it is indispensible that it should be prepared with the purest ingredients. You secure them using

WOODILL'S German Baking Powder.

RETAILS:

2¼ oz.	5 oz.	10 oz.
5cts.	10cts.	20cts.

Give it a Trial.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the auctious; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Diseases of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Scrupulous, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.

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Entirely New. Abreast of the Times. A Grand Monument.

The successor of the "Unabridged." Ten years were spent revising, 100 editors employed, and over $300,000 expended.

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This Work is Invaluable to the household, and to the teacher, scholar, professional man, and self-educator.

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Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the long-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and healing properties of other pectoral herbs and balsams.

A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate cases that resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.

PRICE 25C. AND 50C. PER BOTTLE.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

1ST. DISTRICT OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

THE undersigned will meet the electors of the 1st district of Queen's Co., at the following times and places:—

Thursday, November 23rd, Clifton Hall, at 5 p m.

Friday, November 24th, at Hope River Hall, at 5 p m.

Monday, November 27th, at Granville Hall, at 1 p m.

Monday, November 27th, at Fredericton Hall, at 6 p m.

Tuesday, November 28th, at Springton Schoolhouse, at 5 p m.

Wednesday, November 29th, at Dollar's Mills, Emyvale Schoolhouse, at 1 p m.

Wednesday, November 29th, at Kelly's Cross, at 6 p m.

Thursday, November 30th, at Bonshaw Hall, at 5 p m.

Friday, December 1st, at Crapaud Hall, at 5 p m.

Monday, December 4th, at Bradalbane Hall, at 5 p m.

Thursday, December 7th, at French River Hall, at 5 p m.

Thursday, December 7th, at Irishtown Hall, at 8 p m.

The Opposition candidates are invited to attend.

PETER SINCLAIR
A. B. WARBURTON.

Charlottetown Nov 29, 1893—3i.

Do you feel the first symptoms of a cold settling on your lungs? If so, we would recommend you to call for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Wholesale agents for the Dominion, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.