THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,

Editor & Proprietor.

Provincial Political Situation.

III.

THE Liberal-Conservative conference to be held in this city on Wednesday, February 10th. will be of the greatest importance to our party, soon to meet at the polls a Government that has, by its recklessness and disregard for the people's rights, forfeited public confidence. In order that the Opposition may be at no disadvantage when the appeal is made to the high court of public opinion, the electorate, it is necessary, as we have already pointed out, that the most thorough organization should exist in its ranks. It is also necessary, we think, that a platform of public policy be unanimously agreed upon. These are matters that will, no doubt, receive serious and earnest consideration at the conference already referred to. Having set the wheels of organization in motion, and having brought this organization to as great a degree of perfection as possible, the next step for the electors of each district is, in our opinion, the choice of candidates. As great care should be exercised, and as much pains should be taken in this particular, as in perfecting organization and formulating a policy. The people have to pay the taxes, the people's votes elect the representatives; consequently the people, through their organization should select the candidates who are to be the exponents of their views before the public, and who should advocate their rights and promote their interests in the Legislature. There should be no hole and corner meetings for the purpose of choosing candidates; there should be no packed conventions; no one man in a district should arrogate to himself the right of determining who shall or shall not be the candidates for that district. No one should be chosen as a candidate, for the reason that he might be the means of assisting some one else to be elected, rather than for any special fitness of his own for the position of representative. Every candidate should be chosen on his own merits; should be chosen because he is believed to possess such qualities as will make him a good representative of the views of the electorate, an intelligent exponent of the political principles of his party and an able advocate of the public rights of his constituents. No one should endeavor to create prejudice against another, in this connection, because of his place of residence, or other matters of like minor importance. Selfishness and petty jealousies, which tend to create friction and suspicion wherever found, and which demonstrate in their possessor the instincts of the parish politician, rather than those of the statesman, should, once for all, be frowned down. This is plain language; but these statements are made for the general good, and we trust that should any of our readers discover such weaknesses as we have pointed out, they will act upon the advice we have ventured to suggest and see that such obstacles to the success of our party are trampled under foot. As we have already, more than once, stated the contest at the polls, when it does come, will be a bitter one. Our political enemies are most unscrupulous and may be depended upon to exert every influence, to have recourse to every device possible for political ingenuity to conceive, to retain power, and to regain that public confidence which they very well know, they have forfeited by their mismanagement of Provincial affairs. Having to face the people with a record of taxation, debt and deficits; with the Province on the brink of financial ruin, and dreading the withering exposures that must inevitably follow their relinquishment of office, they will fight with any energy begotten of desperation, and will stop at nothing in order to gain their end. They will, no doubt, hypothecate whatever of the Provincial resources are not already pledged, to procure the means of debauching the electorate; and their emissaries, like a scourge, will overrun the Province, employing the most contemptible tactics to deceive the people. In the face of all this, surely it be behooves every man with a spark of patriotism in his breast; every man who does not wish to see the heritage passed on to him dissipated and destroyed, to rise superior to all jealousy and selfishness, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with his brother in a supreme effort to rid the Province of the political incubus by which it is now oppressed.

THE Bank of Montreal has given five thousand dollars towards the Indian famine fund.

THE Trade and Navigation returns show the collections of the five leading ports as follows: Montreal, $6,684,572; Toronto, $4,189,194; Halifax, $1,093,152; St. John, $791,817; Quebec, $686,157.

The attention of the whole world is now directed to the sufferings of the people of India in consequence of famine and plague. The matter was brought before the Parliament and people of Great Britain, a few days ago, in the Queens speech at the opening of the session, and already a generous response has been made by the people in the old country. The subject has now been taken up by the Governor General, and an appeal is made to the people of Canada, as the following telegraphic correspondence will show;

"Ottawa, Jan. 23

"His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island.

"After consultation with Dominion Ministry, I have undertaken to receive and transmit contributions from all parts of the Dominion in aid of the distress in India, and I trust I may have your Honor's support and co-operation in this national expression of sympathy.

"ABERDEEN,
"Governor-General"

Government House, P. E. Island.
January 25, 1897.

"To Governor-General,
Ottawa

"Telegram received yesterday. After consultation with my Government you can depend on our heartiest co-operation.

G. W. Howlan,
Lieut.-Governor.

We do not yet know what means of co-operation our Provincial Government will provide. In any case, there is no question that the need is urgent.

THE death penalty is the punishment decreed by statute for the crime of murder. But the Ottawa Journal points out that the sentence was carried out in case of but one of the last seven persons convicted and sentenced in Canada. The death sentences commuted were those of P. Kane of Vancouver and J. T. Shortis of Beauharnois in the latter part of 1895; John Kearney of Lindsay, Christian Hanson of Parry Sound and A. Prentiss of Coburg in 1896; and M. J. Brennan of Barrie in 1897. The one sentence which was carried out was that of Peter Wheeler of Bear River in 1896, whose crime was bad enough, but not worse than some of the others. Four of the commutations were made on the advice of the present Minister of Justice, Sir Oliver Mowat, one on the recommendation of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, and one by Lord Aberdeen on his own motion. This latter was the case of Shortis. Sir Charles H. Tupper considered that the sentence ought to be carried out, but the cabinet did not agree on a recommendation, and the Governor General was left to his own devices. The absence of a recommendation to the contrary would generally seem to imply that no interference should take place with the process of the law, but in this case it brought the commutation of the sentence. The Ottawa Journal calls for a public protest against such nullification of the law and of justice.

ACCORDING to the reports from Ottawa, an expedition is to be sent to Hudson Bay to find out three things—first the date of the opening of navigation there, second, the date of the closing of navigation; and, third, the fishery resources. It seems extraordinary that an expedition should be fitted out to get this information, when it is only necessary to turn to the sessional papers of 1887, No. 15 of Vol. 14, to read it all. The opening of navigation is from July 1 to July 10; the close is in the first week of October. The fish include the whale—the right whale, the white whale, the uni or narwhal; the purpoise; seals—the great seal, the harp seal, and the rough seal; salmon and trout. If the Government would like to know what birds and insects there are there the Mail and Empire can give a list; also the quantity of whale oil exported from 1846 to date, together with the temperature daily at all reasonable points during the past fifty years. A curious circumstance about the expedition is the fact that the Imperial Government has been asked to join in it, and has declined on the ground that it does not believe the route feasible, in which opinion Mr. Dobell, a member of the Ottawa Government, has joined. Mr. Dobell does not think the expedition is any use, but is spending the money of the people upon it. It ought to be added that a couple of bye-elections are about to take place in Manitoba, and that the Government wants to convey the impression in the West that it is preparing to build a Hudson Bay railway. The Government organ in Winnipeg has just declared against a fast Atlantic service on the ground that the Hudson Bay railway is more necessary.—Mail and Empire.

DURING Sunday night last the thermometer in this city, went down to 4 degrees below zero.

Burns Concert.

A large and select audience assembled in the Opera House on Monday evening last, the occasion of the Burn's anniversary concert. The following programme was well carried out:

1, Overture—Douglas—Orchestra. 2, Living Picture—"Burns"—By Mr. W. C. Harris. 3, Solo—The Highland Emigrant's Song—Mr. Brent McInnis. 4, Recitation—Miss Stentiford. 5, Solo—"Blue Bells of Scotland"—Miss H. Collings. 6, Quartette — Messrs. Dixon, Dawson, Whear and Moore. 7, Violin Solo—Scottish Melody—Prof. Vinnicombe. 8, Solo—"I lo'e nae a laddie but ane"—Miss E. M. Sinclair. 9, Selection—Miss Jones. 10, Highland Dance—Master Vernon McDonald. 11, Humorous Song—D. McDonald. 12, Orchestra. 13, Living Picture—"Hallowe'en"—By Mr. W. C. Harris. 14, Oration—Rev. D. Sutherland. 15, Solo—Mr. J. W. Sutherland. 16, Solo—"Mary of Argyle"—Mrs. J. Byrne. 17, Recitation—Scotch Selection—Miss Flo McKenzie. 18, Solo—"Jeanette"—Mrs. E. H. Norton. 19, Orchestra—Annie Laurie Waltz. 20, Jolly Beggars—Tam O'Shanter Club. 21, Solo—"Highlandman's Toast"—Mr. C. Hermans. 22, Solo—"Bonny Curl"—(By request)—Miss E. M. Sinclair. 23, Quartette—Messrs. Dixon, Dawson, Whear and Moore. 24, Auld Lang Syne.

The singing was, on the whole, good; some of it indeed very good. The solos of Miss Sinclair and Mrs. Byrne were excellent. The recitations of Miss Stentiford and Miss McKenzie were very well rendered and riveted the closest attention. Mr. Hermans and Mr. McInnis sang well as they always do. The declaiming and posing of Miss Jones were artistic in a high degree, and elicited deserved applause. It goes without saying that Mr. Vinnicombe's orchestra as well as his violin solo were first class. The most popular number on the programme was the dancing of Master Vernon McDonald. Master McDonald is in his eighth year, the son of Mr. Daniel McDonald, Vernon River Bridge. He was dressed in full Highland costume, and his execution of the sword dance was admirable. The thunders of applause that greeted him fairly shook the building. Although the order was "no encores," the audience could not be quieted till he appeared the second time and gave an excellent exhibition of real Highland dancing. This again brought down the house and he had to come before the curtain and acknowledge the ovation. Rev. Mr. Sutherland's oration was fine. He held up Burns of the Bard of Brotherhood. He exemplified this, by reciting and analysing the poem, "A man's a man for a' that." The programme was a good one, and on the whole, was well rendered. We regret that there was one jarring note; one number that was a most lamentable exception. The "Jolly Beggars," by the "Tam O'Shanter Club," should have had no place on such a programme. The whole scene was simply disgraceful; it was a representation of revolting vulgarity and disgusting drunken orgies. We cannot understand by what oversight the committee of management allowed it to have a place on an otherwise excellent programme. No surer method, than this, could be adopted to discredit the Burn's anniversary concert, hitherto looked forward to with delight by the music loving people of our city.

Imperial Parliament.

The benches of the House of Commons, were, on the 19th, crowded with members and the galleries were packed with privileged spectators. Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, Sir William Harcourt, leader of the opposition in the house, were greeted with prolonged cheers as they entered the chamber. After the Queen's speech was read by the speaker, Viscount Folkstone, member of south division of Wiltshire, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. In the course of his remarks he referred to the approaching completion of the 60th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and expressed the hope that an event so unique in the annals of the country would be befittingly celebrated. Sir Wm. Harcourt said the most important, as well as the most satisfactory statement contained in the Queen's speech was the reference to the relations between Great Britain and the United States. He heartily congratulated the country upon the conclusion of the differences regarding Venezuela, and gave unstinted praise for the general arbitration treaty recently signed by the British ambassador at Washington and the American Secretary of State. Sir William's remarks were received with cheers. In the House of Lords the earl of Kimberly, previously chosen leader of the liberals in the lords in place of Lord Rosebery, resigned, said he deeply regretted that Lord Rosebery was no longer leader of the liberal party. Speaking on other matters he congratulated Lord Salisbury upon the success of his negotiations with the United States. In regard to Turkey, he said he felt impelled to ask if the treaty of Berlin was dead. Prime Minister Salisbury said he regretted Lord Rosebery's retirement from leadership of the liberal party for the moment He paid a high tribute to Lord Rosebery's patriotic policy as shown in his speech upon the occasion of his retirement, and defended the consistent policy of the conservatives. The government, he declared, had not initiated the anti-Russian policy of 1878. It was the Crimean war that initiated it. The powers were now generally agreed that if reforms were not granted in Armenia, material pressure would be applied to the Sultan by the rest of Europe. There were but slightly different wordings, he said, in the communications of the powers in regard to the way it should be done, but all were convinced that unless the Sultan introduced genuine and effective reforms the worst results must follow. The premier said Dongola was taken because it was on the route to Khartoum, which place was eventually be taken from the Dervishes He repeated it was the intention of the British government to reconquer Soudan for Egypt. In regard to the treaty of arbitration just concluded with the United States, he said he could not speak fully on the subject because the agreement had not been ratified. He would say that people must think they were living in the millenial dispensation. He hoped something would be done to diminish the risk of war. He would not say the treaty would remove the greatest risks of war or restrain a Napoleon or a Bismarck. The policy with the United States was full of an infinite number of small differences, which sometimes exaggerated, caused irritation and enmity. The formation of a tribunal of arbitration would settle those, would prevent such, and stop two nations who understood each other so well that unless they were friends they were almost certain to be enemies. Another advantage would be derived from the treaty in this respect. A minister dealing with a subject involving the honor of his country, or which some person claimed involved its honor and to think how to furnish an account of the transaction which would soothe the jingoes. Arbitration would be a bulwark for such minister. It would be impossible to say he had trifled with the honour of his country if he said he had submitted the matter to the decision of an impartial tribunal. Lord Salisbury pictured the nations groaning under excessive armaments and declared the government believed that the measure they had taken was valuable in that it would lend to the gradual disappearance of vast armaments before the growth of a tendency to substitute judicial decisions for the arbitrament of war. This would be something to look back upon. In conclusion Lord Salisbury said: "I hope the effort, small as it is, will be successful, that others more extensive and more successful will be made." The prime minister was heartily cheered when he finished his speech. Lord Castletown (liberal) gave notice that he would raise the question of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. The address in reply to the Queen's speech was adopted, and the house adjourned. In the Commons, Sir William Harcourt said that there could not be a better celebration of the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign than that her government should be among the first of the nations to set the example of settling differences by arbitration. He denounced the Nile campaign and asked the government to justify its Egyption policy. In regard to Armenia he was glad to hear the government had abandoned its hostility to Russia in the matter. Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house, made a speech in which he spoke of the Anglo-American treaty in terms similar to those employed by Prime Minister Salisbury in the House of Lords. His references to to the subject was greeted with cheers. Mr. Balfour intimated that the government would at a future date deal with the question of financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. In the meantime, he felt it was necessary to say, that there were large matters which the former commission had been bound to investigate, but which it had refused to do. The government would, therefore, take measures to effect such investigation, and would shortly announce the terms upon which an investigating body would be appointed. He intimated that the government would soon afford a chance for the house to debate the subject after the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech had been finished and before the budget should be taken up. Hon. Edward Blake (liberal) member for South Division of Longford, accordingly withdrew the motion regarding the Irish taxation question which he proposed as an amendment to the address.

Farmers in Session.

The semi-annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's association was held at Norch Milton on Thursday the 21st inst. The delegates from the different branches met at 2 o'clock, p. m. His Honor Lieut-Governor Howlan occupied the chair, and after transacting the business of the branch societies, the Association adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, when it was opened to the public. Before the close a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was tendered his Honor for his kindness in attending their meeting and for the interest he has always taken in the promotion of farming. His honor replied in a lengthy and spirited address, advocating co-operation and confidence among husbandmen. He pointed out the great benefits derived from farmers exercising a Christian helpful spirit one to the other, and instead of laying by money in the Savings Bank utilizing it for the good of themselves, their fellow farmers and their country. In this way the Island would be relieved of many mortgages, and the heavy interest the farmers in numerous instancesare obliged to pay.

In the evening a public meeting was held, the hall being well filled. The chair wrs ably filled by Mr. Charles Bryenton, Winsloe Road, and the speakers of the evening were: Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Mr. Dickieson, Mr. J. C. Underhay, Bay Fortune; Jas Carruthers, Bedeque; Angus McDonald, Red House; R. Munn, Marshfield; Theo. Robertson, Red Point; C. A. Stevenson, New Glasgow; Mr. Stewart, Montague; and Jos. Wise, M. P. P., Milton. Dr. Jenkins thought co-operation was the key-note to success in farming and considered the employment of middlemen detrimental to business. He proved this by referring to the injury of such in the old country, and pointing to the small return of the producer after his product had passed through the hands of middlemen. He instanced in this regard the price of the fertilizer, "Kainite," which he stated could be purchased in wholesale lots at $8.50 per ton and in small lots at $20 per ton. Thus co-operation in this case alone would effect a saving of $11.50 per ton to the farmers. It was his opinion that if farmers would co-operate the government would assist in establishing a pork packing factory on the Island. The doctor spoke of the benefit of manure in farming, of growing the sugar beet which was so productive that its cultivation might supply a large portion of the sugar used in Canada. Mr. Dickieson spoke principally on the dairying industry, urging farmers to gain and maintain a first class reputation for their butter and cheese, pointing out the loss sustained to Island farmers when the reputation of their oats was lost in the old country, by placing a bad article on the market. This mistake should not be repeated in our dairy output. Mr. Underhay pointed out that the ancient method of farming and the modern idea of living could not go hand in hand. New methods must be adopted. He praised Prof. Robertson for his efforts in introducing cheese and butter making in this Province, and reviewed the advances and results of that industry. Mr. Underhay wasnot in favor of that part of the Cheese-makers' Union, lately established, which fixed their salary at a certain sum. Merit must always command the higher salary, and it was not to be expected that farmers would pay any more than they considered just and reasonable. Cheese makers, he thought, were not superior to other mechanics who had served longer time, and therefore wages should be guaged accordingly. Mr. Carruthers considered the eastern section of the Island well advanced in the dairy industry, and was pleased at the large representation present from that part. Neatly and practically he spoke of the boys on the farm and the proper way to encourage them in agricultural pursuits. Give them responsibilities and make them feel that their help and judgment are appreciated. Mr. Angus McDonald, a well-informed farmer, thought as the ground had been well covered, he would not take up the time of the meeting beyond heartily endorsing the remarks of the previous speakers. Mr. R. Munn was the next to address the meeting and was listened to with keen attention. He thought this large gathering evidenced deep interest in the dairying movement. He believed the proper way of receiving milk at all the factories was by the Babcock test. Results were better and more satisfactory. It was also more profitable (labor included) to send milk to the factory than to manufacture it at home. A silo was also of great benefit to the farmer. He also spoke of what he considered the best mode of feeding, advising the use of carrots and mangels instead of turnips. Mr. Theo. Robertson dealt mostly with fertilizers, also speaking on pork packing and dairying. He advocated more care in the feeding of the cow. Mr. D. A. Stewart differed from some of the former speakers in regard to labor unions and expressed himself as being in favor of such. He believed in encouraging the boys to remain at home and thought a good way to do this was to urge them to plant fruit and ornamental trees. At this stage of the proceedings recess was taken and all present were refreshed with a most tempting luncheon furnished by the hospitable people of Milton. When the meeting re-assembled there was a brief talk respecting the revision of the tariff and it was decided to leave the question to the branch Associations. Mr. C. A. Stevenson was the first speaker after recess and his remarks were mostly on the tariff and how it affected the farmer. Mr. Jas. Shaw, of Milton branch, showed the great advantage farmers enjoyed through branch Association, giving practical illustrations in the way of importing and selling. Mr. Jos. Wise pointed out the benefits farmers derived from the experimental farms, and would be in favor of establishing one on the Island. He advised housing the manure, and gave his ideas regarding the quantity and kind of feed he considred best for the cow. He found by experience that slightly warming the water for the cow increased the flow of milk, and advocated the use of fertilizers with barnyard manure. Mr. Prowse, a merchant of Montague spoke from a commercial standpoint urging perfection as the standard of the cheese and butter manufactured for shipment. He agreed with Mr. Munn that the proper way of receiving the milk at the factories was by test. This concluded the proceeding and the meeting closed. The thanks of all the delegates who attended the Convention are due to the kind people of Milton for their entertainment, and especially to Joseph Wise M. P. P. Milton, who met the delegates at Royalty Junction and conveyed the entire party to his residence where he entertained them to a substantial repast.

JAS. D. MCINNIS,
Sec'y Central F.&D. Ass'n.

Startling NEWS

Now is the time for the buying public. Thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of

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For Men & Boys & Youths.

If ever times were hard Prowse Bros. are trying to make them easy by giving such tremendous bargains in

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PROWSE BROS.

The Farmers Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men

Address and Presentation.

Rev. Joseph B. McDonald, recently ordained in this City, for the diocese of Jamestown, North Dakota, celebrated Mass and bade farewell to his friends in his native parish church, St. Columba, East Point, on Sunday last. Immediately after Mass, he was waited on in the church, and presented with a purse of over sixty dollars, and the following address, which was read by Malcolm J. Campbell:

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—As you are to-morrow to take your departure from us, we take this occasion in behalf of ourselves and parishioners of St. Columba to wish you God Speed. Many have already left this parish to take up their abode amongst our Sohthern neighbors, but we can safely say that none more than you do our hearts and good wishes accompany. Others have gone in order to better their earthly condition, but how different is your mission. You are going as the Ambassador of Christ, our King. As the Apostles were sent by Him, so you go to obey that awful mandate: "Go teach all nations." That one belonging as it were to ourselves should be intrusted with such an onerous responsibility and invested with such a high dignity is a source of pride and consolation for us. You will therefore understand that it is not merely with our lips, but with all our hearts we say to you, God speed. God speed you to be a faithful representative of Him who sent you. God speed you to do your work as befits the good and faithful servant. But this one thing we would ask of you, do not forget your dear friends on far off Prince Edward Island at the altar of God, and we in our turn can assure you that our humble prayers will always ascend to God for your own success and of those committed to your charge. In conclusion we beg to offer you this small contribution as a pledge of our kindest wishes.

Rev. A. J. McIntyre,
M. J. Campbell,
J. J. Campbell,
Eugene Fay,
(Signed) Angus McDonald,
Alex. McDonald,
Joseph McDonald,
Angus McIntyre,
Enos Campbell,

Obituary.

C. M. B. A.—At a regular meeting of Branch 216, C. M. B. A., held on the 26th inst., the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death, Frances A., daughter of our respected brother, Dr. S. R. Jenkins,

Resolved, that we, the members of Branch No. 216, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by him, and extend to him our most sincere sympathy and condolence in his sad affliction. Also,

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes of the meeting and sent to him, also published in the official organ.

By the death of Mr. Duncan McLean, which occurred on the 15th inst., De Gros Marsh has lost one of its most respected residents and St. George's parish one of its most esteemed parishioners. Mr. McLean was in his eighty-third year and had enjoyed excellent health up to a short time before his death. In his last illness he was consoled by the continual ministrations of his son the Rev. J. C. McLean, Pastor of St. George's, who remained at his bedside night and day till his death. Besides the Reverend Pastor of St. George's he leaves to mourn his loss, four sons and three daughters, besides a widow, with whom he had lived fifty-three years of happy married life. His remains were conveyed to St. George's church, on Sunday morning, Jan. 17th followed by a large concourse of relatives and friends; and, after High Mass, were laid to rest in the adjoining cemetery.

May his soul rest in peace.

The mortal remains of Mr. John Maddigan were commited to the earth Sunday afternoon. The funeral left the house, Grafton Street, at three o'clock for St. Dunstan's Cathedral, where the funeral service took place. After the service in the Cathedral the procession re-formed and proceeded to the Catholic cemetry where the interment was made. The funeral procession was one of the largest seen in Charlottetown for some time, all classes and creeds uniting to pay the last earthly tribute to a man who in this life won the respect of all who knew him by his honesty and integrity. Mr. Maddigan was for years an influential and useful member of the Benevolent Irish Society, and that organization attended the funeral in a body, headed by the League of the Cross band. After returning from the cemetry the Benevolent Irish Society met in their hall and passed the following resolution of condolence, which was moved by Mr. James McCarron, and seconded by Mr. Patrick F. Doyle:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our ranks our fellow member, John Maddigan.

And whereas, our departed brother was one of the oldest, most faithful, upright and consistent members of our Society, taking at all times a deep interest in its welfare.

Therefore resolved, that this meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society desire to express their sincere sorrow at the loss they have sustained, and hereby tender their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved widow and family.

Further resolved, that this resolution be inscribed in the records of this Society, and that a copy hereof be sent to the widow and family of our departed brother, and also to the press of this city for publication.

DIED.

At Goose River, Lot 42, on the 24th December last, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Neil McKinnon, in the 99th year of her age. R. I. P.

At McAskill River, on the 9th January inst., Mary Catherine, dearly beloved daughter of John D. McKinnon, aged 15 years. Besides her parents she leaves two brothers and one sister to mourn their loss. R. I. P.

At De Gros Marsh, Lot 55, on Friday morniog, January 15th, Mr. Duncan McLean, in the eighty-third year of his age. R. I. P.

In this city, Jan. 22nd. 1897, of inflammation, John Maddigan, aged 72 years, leaving a wife and two children to mourn the loss of a kind father and affectionate husband. R. I. P.

At Souris West Jan. 14th, Anastasia, wife of Capt. Y. McCarty, aged 56 years.

At Denver, Colorado, on the 15th inst., of tuberculosis, Emma, eldest daughter of the late J. D. Smart, of Emerald.

SPECIAL LINES.—White Goods Sale at Weeks and Co's. Ask specially to see these lines. Towels $1.50 and $2 a dozen; Napkins $1.25, $1.50 and $2 a dozen; Harrickse's Night Gown Cotton 9½ and 12½ cents a yard; Pillow Cottons, Sheetings and Counterpanes, very best value in the city at Weeks'.—3i

WEEK'S Annual White Goods Sale and display all week. Messrs Weeks & Co's clerks were very busy opening up and arranging the White Goods. They will make an extra large display this year of all kinds of White Goods and household Goods, such as pillow cottons and sheetings, table linens and napkins, towels and towelings satin and honeycomb counterpanes rich Swiss embroideries, lawns, handkerchiefs, lace curtains, ladies underwear men's white shirts, collars and cuffs, etc. Special sale prices in all goods.
—W. A. Weeks & Co.—White Goods Sale.

A Washington special to the Buffalo News says: Before the Conference Committee on the Immigration Bill, Congressman Corliss, of Detroit, made a strong plea for a clause to prohibit the employment in the United States of Canadians who continue to live in Canada. He declared that there are upward of 100,000 of such people employed in the United States who really live in foreign countries, and that the annual loss of capital carried out of the country by these aliens approximates $15,000,000.

Minard's Liniment the Lumbermans Friend.

ON our first page will be found an interesting reference to an excellent article in the January Catholic World by Mary P. F Chisholm, entitled "Sam Slick and "Catholic Disabilities in Nova Scotia." In our next issue we will publish in full the portion of Judge Haliburton's famous speech on the occasion referred to, as quoted in Miss Chisholm's article. In this connection it is interesting to notice in late London advices that Sir Arthur Haliburton, son of Judge Haliburton, has just retired from an under secretaryship, and is to be elected to the Peerage.

ELECTION
—OF—
WATER COMMISSIONER.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the 59th year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "Charlottetown Water Works Act, 1887." I do hereby give Public Notice that an Election for a Water Commissioner for the City of Charlottetown, in the place of Henry Smith, Esq., retired, will be held on

WEDNESDAY,
—THE—
10th Day of February, A. D. 1897,

At the several places, that is to say:—

In Ward 1, at or near the office of Mr. John McEachern Queen Street.

In Ward 2, at or near the house of Mr. Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. R. Hearle's warehouse, Sydney Street, between Great George and Prince streets.

In Ward 3, at or near the Market House.

In Ward 4, at or near the New City Hall, corner of Kent and Queen Streets.

In Ward 5, at or near the Carriage Shop of Philip Large & Son, on Great George Street.

And at the said Election the roll will be opened at NINE O'CLOCK in the forenoon, and continue open until FIVE O'CLOCK in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

No. 1 shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground.

No. 2 shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street.

No. 3 shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street.

No. 4 shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and north of Grafton Street.

No. 5 shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

Nomination Day, February 3rd, A. D. 1897.

From the time, TWELVE at noon, until the hour of FOUR o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

For Qualification of electors see Act 50 Vic., intituled "Charlottetown Water Works Act, 1887," also 51 Vic. cap. 12, Sections 24 to 29.

H. M. DAVISON,
City Clerk.
W. E. DAWSON,
Mayor of the City of Ch'town.

City Clerk's Office, Ch'town,
January 20, 1897. } Jan. 27—2i

HALF PRICE.

A grand chance to buy

Ladies' Jackets
—AND—
CLOAKS

Cheap at Stanley Bros.

30 Last Years' Jackets
AT HALF PRICE.

Easy to cut a piece off the bottom and make them in the top notch of style.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

A Jacket worth $2.50 for $1.25
A Jacket worth $4.00 for $2.00
A Jacket worth $6.00 for $3.00
A Jacket worth $8.00 for $4.00

HALF PRICE AGAIN.

20 Heavy All-wool Cloaks,

Suitable for middle-aged Ladies at Half Price.

A Chance of a Life-time. See them!

STANLEY BROS.

The Greatest Cloak Attraction.

Women's Jackets.

A price marvel, indeed—50 women's fine fashionable Jackets at about the cost of the Cloth—materials are Boucle and other rough goods—Kersey Cloth, Irish Frieze, Box Cloth in Black, fitted with large buttons, new doucet collars, full backs and slashed backs, twenty different styles. There is no possibility of competition on these lines at our popular price of five dollars—$5.00

100 Jackets,

Worth from $3.50 to $8.00, no two alike. Call them manufacturer's mistakes, samples, or pattern Jackets, we care not what. All we know is that you cannot duplicate them wholesale or retail. You can have your choice for to-day at $2.50, $3.90 and $5.00.

All our Felt Hats,

Ladies' and Misses' that we have too many of, your choice for 25c.
Another lot, worth from 75c. to $1.75, yours for 50c.

Real Ostrich Feather Boas

100 to Choose From.

Ladies' Fancy Neck Dressing fresh from Paris. All the latest creations for Fall. Also 3 designs in Black Chiffon for the neck. Best show of these goods in town.—JAS. PATON & CO.

SNAPS For Ladies,

Grey Flannel, 16c. quality for 24½c., 25c. quality for 19c., 36c. quality for 30c.
Ticking, 22c. quality for 25c.
Linen Towels, 10c., 12c. and 14c. at Paton & Co's.
PATON'S CORSETS—About 40 pairs for 25c., odly 18. 19 and 20, worth double the money.
Feather Boas, Wool Boas and Ladies' Lace Collarettes at clearing prices for Cash—J. P. & Co.
Ladies' Underclothing at Prices that will sell.

Mid-Season Prices on FURS.

Long Capes, Short Capes, Astrachan Capes, Greenland Seal Capes, Collars and Collarettes and Jackets—JAMES PATON & CO.

JAS. PATON & CO.

That Low Prices and High Quality can produce will be put forward at this sale.

JAS. PATON & CO.

JAMES PATON & CO

NEWS OF THE WE

A ferryboat laden with sank while crossing the Us port, England, on the 18th. seven out of fifteen persons were drowned.

Tenders will immediately for by the Government for steel rails for the Intercolonia Advertisements will appear in as well as in Canada.

It is announced in Montrea the occasion of the Queen's j majesty will knight the may five largest Canadian cities, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton an

The minister of marine has of the form of modus vivend to be issued to United States the Atlantic coast next seas licenses are substantially the those of last year, the proviso tained that trafficking in su volves confiscation of the license and the permanent loss leges.

Advices have been receive formation in England of a gre cial institution, the ramifica which will extend throughou Britain and her colonies. It known as the "British Empire Corporation." The following men are appointed to the board in Canada: Sir Charles Hon. J. W. Longley, Sir Jame ex-M. P., and Rufus Pope, M.

According to the reports weather bureau Sunday last coldest day in Chicago for twe years. It was a steady cold was a variation of but four de the twelve hours from six o'c the morniug until the same hou evening. The suffering am poorer classes is intense, and ber of cases of destitution were ed to the police.

Captain Balcom, a prominent coast sealer has come to Nova S secure a band of Micmac Indi engage in sealing on the Pacifi experiment of this importation watched with interest by seale should the Micmacs prove hunters on the Pacific, as they the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Fundy, they may entirely repla Siwashes of the Pacific coast, Sealers.

CRE FUR SAL

Posit All ar

Ladies' F Ladies' F Men's Fu Ladies' F Ladies' F Sleigh Ro

The quality of our g to be the very choicest

This is an unusual ch do not intend to spare article is reduced in pric

BEE Wholes