THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1891.

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

To our Subscribers.

A representative of this office will, in a few days, call upon our Subscribers at Peake's Station, Cardigan Road, Ruskin and vicinities. As it is in order to afford our patrons every convenience we send out a collector, we trust our friends will be prepared to pay their subscriptions without causing unnecessary delay. It will readily be understood that a collecting tour takes time and involves expense. We would therefore feel under obligations if, as sometimes happens, men should be away from home they will so arrange with those at home that the collector may not be disappointed.

MARITIME UNION.

Recently our morning contemporary has considerable to say regarding the question of Maritime Union, that is a legislative union of this Province with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The opinions of the three Provincial Premiers and other leading public men, regarding the subject, have been published; but no definite pronouncement has been elicited.

So far as this Province is concerned, it does not appear to us that the question is within the bounds of practical politics. We stand much better financially than either of our Sister Provinces, and unless we should be so unfortunate as to have the present Liberal Government in power for any considerable length of time, so that they might succeed, by means of debentures and other methods peculiar to that political school, in saddling a heavy debt upon us, there is no reason for believing that our Province would seriously think of giving up its independence and autonomy.

It is very true that we are by far too much governed; but it should not be necessary to have recourse to Maritime Union in order to reduce our Legislative Machinery. Our Legislative Council should, long since, have been abolished and the number of members in the House of Assembly could very well afford to be very considerably reduced. This done, and an economical Liberal Conservative Government again in power, we feel sure the question of Maritime Union would not be heard of.

We would very much wish to have the assistance of the other Provinces in our agitation for the tunnel; but that assistance they should willingly accord us, regardless of any other consideration, because they would benefit by the tunnel as well as ourselves.

HON. MR. FOSTER'S VISIT.

Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, arrived here on Friday evening last via Summerside, and remained till Monday morning, when he left via Pictou on the stermer Northumberland. During his stay in the city he was the guest of Neil McLeod, Q. C., M. P. P. Notwithstanding that Hon. Mr. Foster's visit seems to have been of a strictly private nature, it is satisfactory to know that Ministers of the Crown take sufficient interest in us to pay us a visit from time to time. In this way they will have a better opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of our position and our wants than by the representations, or as may sometimes happen, the misrepresentations of others.

Mr. Foster is a man of first rate ability; he is full of information, is a hard worker and an excellent speaker. His successful administration of the finances of the Dominion has fully justified his appointment to that important portfolio by the late Sir John A. McDonald. He had for predecessors in that office such able financiers as Sir Francis Hinks, Sir A. T. Galt, Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper.

We would be pleased to have a visit from other ministers of the Crown from time to time, as we believe a personal knowledge of our peculiar geographical position would stimulate them to a stronger advocacy of our claims regarding the tunnel than would otherwise be the case. Of one thing they may be sure, they will receive from our people such a welcome as Islanders know how to give.

UTTERANCES OF THE GRIT LEADERS.

In another column we publish the letter addressed by Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, to Dr. McKay, M. P. P. for South Oxford, relative to the annexationist meeting held at Woodstock, Ont., on the 24th of November. Following evidently the Hunter banquet at Boston, it has, and no doubt was intended to have, more than a local significance. It would seem as if Mr. Mowat availed himself of the opportunity to place himself on record against the sentiments of the Liberal Party, who never lost an opportunity of declaring their willingness to grant the United States whatever concessions she may ask reciprocity of consequence; who would seem to be anxious for annexation to that country. Mr. McKay evidently believes in the George Brown School of Liberals, and does not seem to endorse the new fangled trade doctrines espoused by Mr. Laurier and his ardent followers who love to tell the people of the United States what privileges they will obtain from Canada if only the Liberals come into power.

All remember the name of Hon. Edward Blake, proclaimed immediately after the last Dominion election, whereby he dissented from the doctrine of commercial union, which he regarded as a precursor of political union. Mr. Blake plainly put himself on record against the policy enunciated by the opposition party; but rather than go against his former political associates, he retired from public life. The letter of Mr. Mowat in the present case is very much of the same nature as that of Mr. Blake and may well be looked upon as supplementary to it, as the following extracts will show.

Mr. Blake says: "The tendency in Canada of unrestricted free trade with the States, high duties being maintained against the United Kingdom, would be towards political union, and the more successful the plan the stronger the tendency, both by reason of the community of interests, the intermingling of populations, the more intimate business and social connections, and the trade and fiscal relations, amounting to dependency, which it would create with the States, and of the greater isolation and divergency from Britain which it would produce; and, also, especially through inconvenience experienced in the maintenance and apprehensions entertained as to the termination of the treaty. Our hopes and our fears alike would draw one way. We would then, indeed, be 'looking to Washington.'" Then, Mr. Blake added, "assuming that absolute free trade with the States best described as commercial union, may and ought to come, I believe that it can only come as an incident, or at any rate as a well understood precursor of political union, for which, indeed, we should be able to get better terms before than after the surrender of our commercial independence. Then, so believing—believing that the decision of the trade question involves that of the constitutional issue, for which you are unprepared and with which you do not even conceive yourselves to be dealing, how can I properly recommend you now to decide on commercial union."

Compare this with the following extract from Mr. Mowat's letter. "The great majority of our people, I believe and trust, are not prepared to hand over this great Dominion to a foreign nation for any present commercial consideration which may be proposed. We love our Sovereign, and we are proud of our status as British subjects. To the United States and its people we are all most friendly. We recognize the advantages which would go to both them and us from extended trade relations, and we are willing to go as far in that direction as shall not involve, now or in the future, political union; but there Canadians of every party have hitherto drawn the line." The Ontario Premier urges his friends to "show that we love our own nation better than any other nation, and our own interests better than the interests of any other country; that we are prepared to sacrifice something if necessary—though I do not suppose any sacrifice will be necessary—in order to retain the allegiance of this great Dominion to the Sovereign we love, instead of suffering it to be transferred to another nation which may any day be at war with our own nation, the nation of our fathers."

How different this sounds from the utterances of Mr. Laurier at Boston. The letter of Mr. Mowat is evidently intended as a warning to the members of the Liberal party of the disastrous results likely to follow the persistent advocacy of the doctrines enunciated by Mr. Laurier. What effect this letter may have on the party it is difficult to say. From a party point of view, the Conservatives might well desire that Mr. Laurier's tactics should be followed as such a course would be altogether likely to keep the Grits in opposition for many years to come. On the other hand, should it happen that the Liberals come into power, it would be satisfactory to know that Mr. Mowat's advice was heeded and that the country would not be placed at the disposal of the United States.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WINNIPEG statistics show that 13,039 bona fide emigrants arrived there for settlement during ten months of 1891, as compared with 41,918—an increase of 1,121—over the same period for 1890. Everyone of those arrivals gives the lie direct to the pessimists' assertions.

MR. CHAPLEAU at Providence proclaimed the future of Canada as an existence entirely independent of the United States; Mr. Laurier at Boston referred to it as one of complete dependence upon the Republic. This is the difference between the party politics.

A SYNDICATE of British capitalists has been organized to begin whaling in the Antarctic seas. The proposal has awakened interest regarding the character of these extreme southern latitudes, and the most competent authorities are inclined to think that the severity of the climate has been greatly exaggerated. At all events it is generally admitted that the desirable kind of whales frequent the Antarctic waters.

THE prosperity of Australasia seems to be very great, and to be built upon a most substantial basis, if at least we may judge by the current figures of the live stock owned by this 3½ millions" of people. Horses number 1,397,031 cattle, 10,897,999; sheep, 115,621,077; pigs, 1,280,716. Certainly if both statements regarding debt and taxation be correct the Australians, with $570,000,000 indebtedness, an average per capita of $220, should be in a position of terrible depression and suffering. But they are said to be the richest people in the world.—*Empire.*

AFTER mature deliberation upon Mr. Laurier's Boston speech, the journals of the United States are willing to admit that unrestricted reciprocity with Canada and a common outside tariff would be a boon to the republic. Granted; but it would be a boon neither to Canada nor to the rest of the world to have the North American continent adopt the McKinley tariff. Mr. Laurier, judged by the comments made upon his speech, has not succeeded in educating public opinion across the line, but it is extremely doubtful whether he had any wish to do so.—*Empire.*

ANOTHER cent trade coal which can be sold at one dollar a ton sounds very alluring, especially while the thermometer outside our window registers zero, and the card in the window of the coal dealer registers "Stove coal, $4.50." A Polish inventor claims to have discovered how to make coal at the price above named ($1 per ton), and if he has really made such a discovery, or invention, or whatever he pleases to call it, he has done something which will cause his name to be handed down to posterity, if it takes every letter in the alphabet to spell it. The new coal is not only to be cheap, but it will be absolutely odorless, and capable of being burned without smoke and consumed so utterly that it leaves but one per cent. of ashes.

AN Opposition organ announces, with the air of profound wisdom which a kind Providence sometimes gives to men who are not blessed with a very large supply of brains, that Conservatives consider it "disloyal to dig coal and iron and to grow wheat and barley for foreign consumption." No! we only believe in a loyalty which will refuse to place our country under the domination of foreign trusts and combines; which will refuse to give up the control of our tariff to a foreign power; which will refuse to limit our buying and selling to one country, and that a foreign one; which will continue to support Canada for the Canadians and not for the Americans.—*Empire.*

HE WANTED MONEY OR LIFE.

A terrific explosion occurred Friday in the Arcade building, New York. About noon a man called at the office of Russel Sage, the millionaire, financier and railroad magnate, who occupied rooms on the second floor, and demanded a private interview with Mr. Sage. This was refused as Mr. Sage was too busy; but the man persisted and demanded $1,000,000 from the millionaire. On his request being refused and be ordered to leave the office, the stranger took a bomb from a small gripsack he carried and flung it upon the floor. An explosion followed, and every window in the building was blown out. All in the office at the time were injured and some killed. Mr. Sage was one of the first of the injured to be treated at the drug store opposite. He groped his way out into the corridor after the explosion, was assisted down the stair way and across the street. He had an ugly wound on the forehead from which the blood was flowing freely and several lesser lacerated wounds on the head. He suffered greatly from the shock, but being immediately attended to rallied quickly. He said the man's card bore the name of "H. D. Wilson."

The interior of the offices showed the force of the explosion to be something terrible. All the partition walls were blown down and sashes and window frames forced outward. The ceiling was torn down, the floor forced downward, rendering it unsafe to walk upon; desks and chairs overturned and hurled into an indescribable mass; every piece of glass in the big air shaft that ran to the roof was shivered into thousands of particles. Inside the door of the general office was found the body of a man, the head severed from the trunk. The whole lower part of the body was shattered to pieces. The right arm and left leg are missing. The remains are supposed to be those of H. D. Wilson, who threw the bomb. He seems to have been the only person killed outright. Benjamin T. Norton was thrown through a window in the street. He is clerk in the office of Mr. Sage and was removed to Chambers street hospital, where it was found necessary to perform an operation for fractured skull. A young woman, a type writer employed by Mr. Sage was also killed, both legs being blown off, and her body terribly mangled. The probabilities are that not more than two persons met with death. Russel Sage, jr., states that his father had received three or four threatening letters of late signed James Walsh. In them the writer demanded $1,200,000, as he was about to marry two women, the widows Spinola and Manheim, and wanted money to put them on their financial level. No attention was paid to them although the writer threatened Mr. Sage's life.

A man named W. D. Southwitch, said to be the leader of a gang of bomb throwers, has been arrested.

A CONCERT in aid of the poor will be given in the Lyceum next Wednesday evening. An excellent programme has been prepared.

ALL attempts to raise the sunken steamer Heather Belle having proved fruitless, the undertaking has been abandoned altogether. The divers left for home yesterday; and the barge Iris, tug William Aitken, and launch Commodore, have all come in from the scene of operations.

THE market yesterday was poorly attended. The prices continue to drop gradually. Potatoes were quoted at the following prices per bushel: Blues and Dakota Reds, 20 cents, Garnets 23 cents. Eggs ranged from 17 to 22 cents per doz. Pork sold at from 5 to 5½ cents, and Oats at from 34 to 35 cents per bushel.

A BANGOR, Me., despatch says: A large number of men from Prince Edward Island and other places in the provinces annually come to Bangor to secure work in the woods during the winter. There have recently been complaints that men were sent on fools' errands up the river to some camp where the operators had no idea of wanting men, and the duped victims were obliged to get back here as best they could, the majority of them being without a cent. Robert Crawford of this city, it is charged, has been hiring men, as they supposed, charged them $1 apiece, and then sent them off somewhere, sometimes 200 miles. The consequence is that the woods are full of destitute men, who will either starve there or walk out.

AN application was heard by the Chief Justice yesterday to set aside the orders extending the time for the trial of the Election Petitions in Queen's and Prince counties. It was argued that they were improperly obtained in violation of an order made by His Lordship staying all proceedings on the Petitions till after the Supreme Court at Ottawa should decide on the preliminary objections to the Petitions. His Lordship took the application into consideration. Mr. Morson appeared for the Petitioners and Mr. Peters for the Respondents. Application was also made for an order setting down the cases for trial and fixing the day, on which judgment was reserved. The same Counsel appeared. Under the new law the trials must take place before two Judges.

By a recent earthquake in Japan 600,000 persons have been rendered homeless.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FURTHER PROOFS OF MR. BREWERS UNTENABLE POSITION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In my former letters the doctrinal unity of the Roman and British Churches was clearly and firmly established. It was proved that the early British were in communion with Rome, and acknowledged the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff over the whole Church of which they professed themselves to be members. They were in perfect accord with all the councils held by the Catholic Church, and remained faithful to her during the turmoil caused by the Arian heresy—a rather better record than England can show for the latter centuries of her existence.

That Britain had always remained faithful until the coming of St. Augustine, A. D. 597, is not a difficult matter to prove, and, although certain minor practices or local customs were not kept in exactly the same manner, they did not on that account vitiate their doctrinal unity with Rome. As a support for the truth of this statement we have the authority of the venerable Bede, the English historian, whose authority in this question is not, and cannot be, called into doubt. He gives an account of a council held in Britain on the coming of St. Augustine, at which both St. Augustine and the British bishops assisted. Now, if, as Rev. Mr. Brewer says, it were true that the early British church believed in justification by faith alone without good works, or did not practice confession, it would certainly have been discussed in this council, and it is equally certain that St. Augustine would not admit such a belief as being true, or such a practice as lawful. But the fact is that nothing, concerning these or any other doctrinal points, was brought into dispute by that council. Their dogmas, there, consequently, in full accord, and they held the same belief concerning justification and confession as did the Roman Catholic Church. Hence whatever discussion took place in that council, it could not have been about any material difference between them, as is evident from the conditions proposed by St. Augustine to the British bishops and recorded by Bede. This historian tells us that Augustine, addressing the British bishops, informed them that they practised things which were contrary not only to the Roman *custom*, but also to that of the universal church; but if they would conform themselves to three points only, he would tolerate the rest. (Bede, Lit 3, Chap. 2.) Consequently, these three points must certainly have been the most important on which any difference could have existed, otherwise St. Augustine would not have laid such stress on them; and again, the other little contrary customs which he was willing to tolerate must have been of little or no consequence, for if not they would not have been tolerated. But let us now see in what consisted the three points referred to. The first was that they should celebrate Easter at the proper time; the second, that they should administer the Sacrament of Baptism according to the *custom* of the Holy Roman and Apostolic Church, and the third was that they should join with him and his companions in preaching the Gospel to the Saxons. (Bede loc. cit.) Perhaps Rev. Mr. Brewer would have us believe that the points in question has reference to the justification by faith and good works, or to confession. But against him we have Bede, from whose testimony it is evident that the early British church believed with St. Augustine that faith alone without good works was not sufficient to justify a sinner; it did not believe e. g. that a man could commit a crime, and be justified by simply believing in Christ, or *believing* himself justified. For had there existed any difference in that or anything else respecting doctrine, St. Augustine would certainly have claimed their conformity as he did concerning the points already mentioned. Consequently the only difference—if it can be called a difference—existing between them was with regard to certain *local customs*; and although the Britains were desirous of retaining these customs, it does not follow that they wished to reject the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff. For even at the present time there are to be found in certain countries local customs tenaciously adhered to by Catholics who nevertheless belong to the Catholic Church, professing their firm attachment and filial subjection to the See of Rome.

Concerning the time of the celebration of Easter, however, a brief explanation may not be out of place. The Jews celebrated the Pasch on the day of the first full moon after the Vernal equinox on whatever day of the week it fell. Certain christians of Asia Minor, known as the Quartodecimans, celebrated Easter on the same day, while the Universal Church celebrated that feast on the first Sunday following the said full moon, as above. The Quartodecimans were required by the Roman Pontiff, Victor I, to conform themselves in this point to the rest of the church; and it was finally decreed in the council of Nice that the Easter should be kept on the Sunday following the first full moon after the Vernal equinox, as had been always observed by the Church. (See Eusebius Lib 5th.) The decree of this council, as I have already proved, were received and acknowledged by the Britains, who were always willing to follow the dogma and discipline of the Church, but a mistake had crept into their computation of the Sunday following the first full moon after the Vernal equinox. The mistake was only this, that if the full moon fell upon Sunday, they celebrated the Easter on that day instead of waiting for the Sunday following, and so it happened that once every seven years they misapplied the decree of the council of Nice. It is, therefore, wrong to assert that the Britains had derived this custom from the Asiatic Quartodeciman churches, for these latter churches celebrated the Feast on the 14th day of the moon on whatever day of the week it fell, while the Britains held their celebration on Sunday only, as our ancient historian Bede expressly informs us. (4th, 17th, which see.) And although they did not wish to relinquish this custom, no reasonable man claim that they thereby wished to call the Pope's authority into question. For even the Asiatic Quartodecimens, notwithstanding that they had refused for a time to comply with the custom of the Universal Church, always professed their devotion and subjection to the See of Rome.

Finally, St. Augustine required of the British prelates that they would join him and his companions in preaching the Gospel to the Saxons, as is already shown. Will Rev. Mr. Brewer, Venables, or any one else, in the face of this testimony, insist on saying that these Britains entertained Gospel views nearer those held by Protestants of to-day than to those held by St. Augustine? Any one of common sense must certainly see that they held the self same doctrines as he did, for he never would have asked them to preach to the Saxons a doctrine contradictory that held by himself and the Apostolic See from which he had been sent as a missionary. If, for example, St. Augustine should now arrive as missionary in Charlottetown, he certainly would not invite Rev. Mr. Brewer to preach to the people the doctrine he at present holds, and I am quite certain that the Rev. gentleman would be obliged to conform himself in rather more than three minor disciplinary customs before being permitted to act as Gospel companion of such a missionary.

Forming now a general conclusion of all that has been written on this question, we must say that, when Rev. Mr. Brewer asserts that the early British church entertained views of Gospel truth nearer those held by Protestants of to-day than to those held by St. Augustine, he has either shown himself as not being too well informed on early British history, or he has not been by too scrupulous about representing facts in their true light. I trust, however, that he now sees the broad ocean that lies between his religious views and the faith of the early Britains, and if he has any desire to be in accord with the faith they held, he can obtain the same truths from the same rock from which they had obtained them—the rock on which Christ built his Church against which the gates of Hell shall never prevail.

Very probably Rev. Mr. Brewer will not answer this correspondence, for the same reasons that he did not answer my former letters, one of which reason may be that he cannot answer them. If he is satisfied with the truth of my statements, he should in all justice retract his unfounded assertion, and cease from making any discreditable reflection on the hallowed memory of our Ancestors. If he is not satisfied with my arguments, let him show wherein they are at fault. This, I presume, he will not attempt, simply because my arguments will stand any test to which he may subject them. I would therefore advise him that, in future, he should think at least twice before giving currency to any misleading assertion.

GENUINE CATHOLIC.

Dec. 8th, 1891.

MR. MOWAT'S LETTER.

In connection with the Continental union meeting fizzle held at Woodstock Ont., on the 23th ult. the following letter from Hon. Oliver Mowat to Dr. McKay, Liberal whip in the Ontario Legislature, will be of more than ordinary interest:

TORONTO, 23rd November, 1891.

MY DEAR MR. MCKAY,—With reference to our conversation this morning I desire to reiterate my strong opinion that it would not be good policy for the friends of British connection and the old flag to stay away from Mr. Solomon White's meeting at Woodstock to-morrow. By doing so, or not voting at the meeting, they would enable Annexationists to carry a resolution in favor of their views, and to trumpet it throughout the Dominion and elsewhere as the sentiment of the community as a whole. If in the loyal town of Woodstock, thriving beyond most, if not all, the other towns of Ontario, and in the banner county of Canadian Liberalism, formerly represented by the great champion of both British connection and Liberal principles, the Hon. George Brown, and noted ever since for its fidelity at once to the old flag and to Liberal views; if in such place a resolution were carried at a public meeting to which all had been invited, no subsequent explanation as to the thinness of the attendance, or as to the contemptuous absence of opponents would, outside of Oxford, have any weight.

There are in most countries a few annexationists; in some countries more than in others; but the aggregate number in the Dominion, I am sure, is small as compared with the aggregate population, and the great majority of our people, I believe and trust, are not prepared to hand over this great Dominion, to a foreign nation for any present commercial consideration which may be proposed. We love our Sovereign, and we are proud of our status as British subjects. The Imperial authorities have refused nothing in the way of self-government which our representatives have asked for. Our complaints are against parliaments and governments which acquired their power from our own people. To the United States and its people we are most friendly. We recognize the advantages which would go to both them and us from extended trade relations, and we are willing to go as far in that direction as shall not involve, now or in the future, political union; but there Canadians of every party have hitherto drawn the line.

We do not wish to disconnect ourselves with the motherland, unless it should be by-and-by to set up for ourselves as an independent nation in friendly alliance with the fatherland, if no longer in political connection with it. But the time for absolute independence has not come. The strongest tie between the provinces of the Dominion at this moment is British connection and all that such connection implies. British connection should therefore be cherished by all practical means until other ties and the mutual interests of the provinces become strong enough to secure their union and their independence as a nation. North America is amply large enough for two independent nations; and two friendly nations would be better for both populations than one nation embracing the whole continent.

I am glad to believe that these are your views as well as mine, and I should strongly advise that as many as may be our constituents who hold them should endeavor to attend the meeting to-morrow and should carry a resolution repudiating annexation or any present change in our political relations.

Such a resolution would show that we love our own nation better than any other nation, and our own interests better than the interests of any other country; that we are prepared to sacrifice something if necessary—though I do not suppose any sacrifice will be necessary—in order to retain the allegiance of this great Dominion to the Sovereign we love, instead of suffering it to be transferred to another nation which may any day be at war with our own nation, the nation of our fathers.

For Liberals there is an additional reason for maintaining our political relations with the fatherland in that the electorate of Great Britain and Ireland has recently been so extended that the Government and Parliament are now, and shall henceforward be, more than ever before under the control of the body of the people.

Agreeable to your suggestion, I have thus hastily stated my long cherished views; and these views and sentiments I hold very strongly. I believe and trust that they are the views and sentiments of the great majority of the Liberals, and of the Conservatives also, of the County of Oxford; and I am very anxious that the county, whose honored representatives you and I are, should not be misrepresented or misunderstood. I wish the Dominion to know that Oxford has not forgotten the dear lands—England, Ireland or Scotland—from which most of its population, they or their fathers, have come. There is no more enlightened, or civilized or free nation in the world, and I venture to say that there is no nation Oxford or its representatives can now be induced to prefer to it.

Yours faithfully,

O. MOWAT.

ELECTION COURT RECORD.

Members confirmed in their seats and petition dropped:

GOVERNMENT

Langevin in Three Rivers.
Cleveland in Richmond and Wolfe.
Carignan in Champlain.
Frechette in Megantic.
O'Brien in Muskoka.
Taylor in South Leeds.
Ives in Sherbrooke.
Pope in Compton.
Tisdale in South Norfolk.
McNeill in North Bruce.
Ross in Lisgar., Man.
Baker in Missisquoi.
Grandbois in Temiscouate, Que.
Daly in Selkirk, Man.
Caron, in Rimouski, Que.
Boome in West Middlesex.

OPPOSITION.

Leduc in Nicolet.
Mulock in West York.
Campbell in Kent.
Watson in Marquette.
Fremont in Quebec.
Bain in Wentworth.
Chalton in North Norfolk.
Rider in Stanstead, P. Q.
Guay in Levis, P. Q.
Bowman in North Waterloo, Ont.
Langelier in Quebec Centre.
Savard in Chicoutimi, Que.
Simard in Charlevoix, Que.
Amyot in Bellechasse, Que.
Cartwright in South Oxford.

MEMBERS UNSEATED—GOVERNMENT.

Henderson in Halton.
McDonald in Victoria, N. S.
Miller in Prince Edward, Ont.
Ingram in East Elgin, Ont.

OPPOSITION.

Trow in South Perth.
Gibson in Lincoln.
Borden in Kings, N. S.
Tarte in Montmorency.
Forbes in Queens, N. S.
Spohn in East Simcoe.
Truax in East Bruce.
Brodeur in Rouville, Que.
Bowers in Digby, N. S.
Barron in North Victoria, Ont.

Sir James Porter Corry, bart, conservative M. P. for mid-Armagh is dead.

J. Israel Tarte intends moving his organ Le Canadien from Quebec to Montreal.

J. B. Turner, a Quebec post office clerk, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, for stealing money letters.

$10.00

in Prizes for the best Advertisement of our

Black Dress Goods.

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

POINTS!

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

Beer Bros.

QUALITY

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

BE A PROOF

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

BE Now

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

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

BEER BROS.

Look Here

We have just received our New Stock of FALL and WINTER

Overcoatings

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

Meltons & Beavers,

in a variety of colors,

Elysians, Naps Pilots and Oheviots.

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

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

sept 16, 1891.

Blank books, bill heads and receipt forms in the best style, printed at the Herald Office

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

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

Connolly & Co's.

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

CLAYMORE.

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

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

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

Dec. 2, 1891—tf

I Say, Stop and Think

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

They Will Help You Out Sure

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

PROWSE BROS.,

THE WONDERFUL CHEAP MEN,

Ch'town Aug 5, 1891. 146 QUEEN

XMAS IS COMING

—AND—

Beer & Goff

Are now ready with an Immense New Stock to supply you with anything and everything you require in the

GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY, OR FRUIT LINE

RAISINS. We have some very fine LAYER VALENCIAS this fall that are away ahead of last years stock, being much larger and more juicy. Our Common Valencias are also better than last season, and we are offering them very low. We have also imported a few boxes of SULTANA or SEEDLESS RAISINS.

CURRANTS. We have just received several Cases of VOSTIZZA CURRANTS, which are of much finer Flavor than the common kind. Our PATRAS are also very nice and clean.

CANDIED PEELS. We import our Candied Peels direct from London, and can now offer you this fall's importation. Also, a full line of FLAVORING EXTRACTS, etc., on hand.

BEER & GOFF,

April 8—1yr QUEEN & KING SQUARE STORES

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1891-92 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1891-92

On and after Tuesday, December 1st, 1891, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
	A. M.	1 50
Charlottetown ....dp	7 15	2 12
Royalty Junction....	7 34	3 05
North Wiltshire....	8 17	3 20
Hunter River....	8 30	3 57
Bradalbane....	9 00	4 07
Emerald Junction....	9 09	4 22
Freetown....	9 24	4 45
Kensington....	9 46	5 20
ar	10 20	
Summerside.... dp	P. M 12 40	
Miscouche....	1 00	
Wellington....	1 27	
Port Hill....	2 10	
O'Leary....	3 30	
Bloomfield....	3 55	
Alberton....	4 35	
Tignish.... ar	5 25	

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
	P. M.	
Tignish.... dp	6 00	
Alberton....	6 55	
Bloomfield....	7 04	
O'Leary....	8 00	
Port Hill....	9 20	
Wellington....	10 03	
Miscouche....	10 29	
Summerside ar	10 50	
dp	11 35	A. M.
Kensington....	P. M 12 05	6 30 7 05
Freetown....	12 23	7 28
Emerald Junction....	12 36	7 43
Bradalbane....	12 45	7 53
Hunter River....	1 15	8 30
North Wiltshire....	1 29	8 45
Royalty Junction....	2 12	9 37
Charlottetown.... ar	2 30	10 00

STATIONS.	No. 5.	STATIONS.	No. 6.
	P. M.		A. M.
Emerald Junction..dp	4 10	Cape Traverse....dp	6 30
Cape Traverse.....ar	5 00	Emerald June....ar	7 20

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS	No 7.	No. 11
	P. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown .....dp	2 30	6 10
Royalty Junction.....	2 50	6 30
Bedford.....	3 23	7 02
Mount Stewart June. ar	3 55	ar7 33
dp	4 10	
Cardigan.....	5 22	
Georgetown.....ar	5 45	
	No. 9. P. M.	
Mount Stewart June ....dp	4 05	7 40
Morell.....	4 43	8 17
St. Peter's.....	5 12	8 46
Bear River.....	5 7	9 32
Souris.....ar	6 40	10 10

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 8.	No. 12
	A. M.	P. M.
Georgetown.....dp	7 10	
Cardigan.....	7 35	
Mount Stewart June. ar	8 50	dp2 45
dp	9 05	ar3 17
Bedford.....	9 37	dp3 22
Royalty Junction.....	10 10	3 55
Charlottetown..... ar	10 30	4 15
	No. 10 A. M.	P. M.
Souris.....dp	6 20	12 10
Bear River.....	7 03	12 49
St. Peter's.....	7 48	1 35
Morell.....	8 17	2 04
Mount Stewart Junction..ar	8 55	2 40

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
Trains Nos. 11 & 12 will be discontinued after December 31st, 1891.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent

Railway Office, Ch'town, Dec. 2, 1891.—6i

USE Everybody's Pills,

The Best Family Medicine.

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

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

Prepared only by

A. S. Johnson,

Cor. Kent and Prince Streets.

EVERYWHERE.

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

Woodill's German Baking Powder

Is well suited for Family Use.

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

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

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