# THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 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 Priest Pond, St. Margaret's Souris East 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.

## THE OBJECTIONS DISMISSED.

OTTAWA advices of the 18th. inst., conveyed the intelligence that the Supreme Court of Canada had dismissed, with costs, the appeals in the Queen's and Prince County election cases. These cases are in consequence, referred back to our courts to be tried on their merits.

Our readers will remember that the election of Messrs. Davies and Walsh in Queen's County, and Yeo and Perry, in Prince County, were petitioned against on the ground of bribery and corruption. When notice of the petition was served on these gentlemen, they filed a large number of technical objections, and it is said Mr. Davies boasted that any one of these objections would prove fatal to the petition. In due course argument regarding these objections was heard before the Supreme Court here, Mr. Morson appearing for the petitioners and Attorney-General Peters arguing against the petitions and in favor of the objections. The Chief Justice, after the hearing of argument decided the objections were not valid, and dismissed them.

The members petitioned against were not disposed to acquiesce in this decision and appealed their cases to Ottawa. The result is that the highest judicial tribunal in the Dominion has confirmed the decision of our Supreme Court and dismissed the appeal with costs. The cases will therefore have to come before our Supreme Court and be tried on their merits. It is hard telling what revelations may be made before all is over, unless these members may deem it wiser not to allow their cases to come to trial, and resign their seats to save exposure.

## DEATH OF REV. DAMIEN J. A. MC. DONALD.

It is our sad duty, to-day, to chronicle the death of Rev. Damien John Alexander McDonald, which took place at the home of his parents, Johnston's River, about four o'clock on Monday morning last. Father Damien was in the twenty-fifth year of his age at the time of his death, and was less than six months in the Sacred Ministry.

He was the son of James A. and Ellen McDonald, Johnston's River, and was born in February 1867. He entered St. Dunstan's College in 1881, where he made a full course of classics and philosophy. By the time he got through college, however, he began to suffer more or less from that fatal malady, heart disease, which finally carried him off. But, feeling himself called to the priesthood, he battled against the dread disease, and notwithstanding his sufferings, persevered in his studies.

He entered upon the study of Theology in the Grand Seminary, Quebec, in the fall of 1888. His sufferings seem to have increased as time went on, and he was obliged, once or twice, to interrupt his studies and return home. At length the day he so ardently desired arrived, when, at the foot of the Altar, he offered himself a sacrifice to his Divine Master. On the Feast of Corpus Christi, May 28th last, he in company with Rev. John P. McGrath of Tignish, was ordained to the Holy Priesthood, by His Lordship, Bishop McDonald, in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown.

Shortly after his ordination he was sent as assistant to Rev. Francis J. McDonald, at St. Georges Grand River East. Here he remained until two or three weeks ago, when he became so ill that he was scarcely longer able to exercise the duties of the Sacred Ministry. During his brief stay at St. Georges, his unassuming piety, his gentleness of disposition and child-like innocence attracted all hearts. About a fortnight ago he went to the home of his parents, his sufferings continued to increase and he gradually sank, until Monday last, as above stated, when fortified by the last Sacraments and surrounded by his friends he yielded his soul to God.

His mortal remains were taken to the church of his native parish, Fort Augustus, yesterday afternoon where the funeral obsequies take place this forenoon. From his youth he yearned to spend himself in the service of the Sanctuary. He had the happiness of being ordained to the sacred ministry, and of thus offering up his life for the service of his Divine Master. The sacrifice is now complete and his Heavenly Father has taken him to Himself to enjoy the reward of a life spent in His Service. Of him it may be said that "being made perfect in a brief space, he filled a long time." Eternal rest give unto him O Lord and may perpetual light shine upon him.

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North Dakota farmers are apparently having a pretty tough time of it. In [illegible] 18,000,000 acres of grain are still standing in shock and the country is covered with three inches of rain and snow. A Kenmare Republican says that three quarters of the crop of this district is snowed under and the rest much of it is likely to be lost. In McLean county snow has set in with unusual severity and the prospects are that a great deal will be left in the fields. It seems as though the Dakota farmer is pursued by misfortune, because when he raises a fair crop, which is seldom, he can't get it to market.

## MR. LAURIER IN BOSTON.

ON Tuesday the 17th inst., Hon. Wilfred Laurier Leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament was banqueted in Boston, by a large number of his compatriots, French Canadians, living in the New England States. Mr. Laurier made a speech on the occasion, as did other gentlemen who accompanied him to Boston. We have not the slightest doubt that the speech was a good one, so far as choice diction and oratorical finish are concerned. But on an occasion such as this, when a leading public man of a country is entertained by the citizens of a foreign country, it is most natural to expect that he should speak as a citizen of his country rather than as the representative of any particular political party, and that he would carefully refrain from saying anything that might be construed by his hearers, to the disadvantage of his country.

Was this the case at the Boston banquet? The gathering purpoted to be French Canadian irrespective of party, yet all the speakers took sides with the party controlled by Mr. Mercier in Quebec, and led by Mr. Laurier at Ottawa. Among the speakers were the Langeliers, one of whom, at least, has acquired unenviable notoriety by the revelations made before the Royal Commission, lately in Session at Quebec.

According the reports of Mr. Laurier's own speech, it was a bid for foreign support and sympathy for his party in its struggles for supremacy in Canada. During an election campaign, or in the Parliament of his county, a political leader may be expected to advocate his political views in such a way as to win popularity and strengthen his following; but addressing a meeting of foreigners, knowing to be, by no means, over friendly to his country, he would be expected to act altogether differently.

Throughout his speech Mr. Laurier kept before his hearers the fact that in any negotiations for trade relations between the two countries, terms far more advantageous, to the United States, might be expected from his party, should they only come into power. In fact, he left the impression that he and his party would be willing to grant them nearly any concessions they might ask?

Now, in the face of the fact that negotiations are at present pending between the Governments of Canada and the United States, we submit that Mr. Lauriers speech was ill-timed and decidedly unfair to his country. Hearing such expressions from the Leader of the Opposition in Canada, and not knowing his very slim chances for obtaining power, many, otherwise will disposed toward this country, might be induced to change their opinions in the hope of reaping some decided advantage for themselves by a little delay. It is well known that many of the people of New England believe that a reciprocity treaty in natural products would be of advantage to the United States; but when they would hear the leader of Canada's opposition tell them they would only have to wait a short while and they could have unrestricted reciprocity, they would no doubt be favorable to that which would be of the greatest advantage to their country.

Mr. Laurier went so far as to say the old reciprocity treaty was one sided, and he would be quite willing to be a party to a treaty that would discriminate against Great Britain and in favor of the United States. Greater Liberals than he considered the old treaty a fair one for both countries, and scorned the idea of favoring any trade arrangement that would unnecessarily discriminate against the Mother country. Mr. Laurier's speech bears a strong resemblance to that made in Boston by Sir Richard Cartwright, just previous to the last Dominion election, when the United States paper's said the Liberal Leaders were looking to that country for a sign by which to conquor.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Russian decree prohibiting the export of all grain but wheat was followed by an immediate advance in the price of food stuffs in Britain. American maize is the only supply which now stands between the poor class of British consumers and the pinch of hunger.

IT was stated in Quebec on Monday that a committee composed of Montreal and Quebec gentlemen, not in political life, have taken Pacaud in hand and in a short time will take criminal as well as civil proceedings against the king of the Quebec boodle brigade. The first will be for the misappropriation, and the second to recover $100,000 stolen from the province.

THE capture in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence of the schooner Marie Rose, said to be from St. Pierre, with $30,000 worth of whiskey, brandy, etc., is a feather in the cap of the Customs preventive service, and will more than repay the expense of keeping up a revenue cutter. These Gulf smugglers have grown to be a serious nuisance of late years, and a few heavy punishments are needed to make them stop their traffic.

THE total exports from the Dominion during October are valued at $12,865,312 and for the four months of the financial year $46,882,212 against $17,238,949 during the first four months last year the imports for October reached $9,536,493 on which $1,248,273 duty was collected. For the four months of the current fiscal year the imports were $40,074,421 and the duty $6,736,000 while during the corresponding four months of the previous year the imports were $41,155,950 and the duty collected $537,710.

THE steamship Empress of Japan sailed from Vancouver, B. C. for Japan, and China on the 19th inst., with 53 first-class saloon and 350 Chinese passengers. She carried nearly 10,000 tons of cargo and 87 bags of mail. Among the passengers were Sir William Robertson and family, the new governor of Hong Kong; Chief Justice Way, of Adelaide, South Australia and Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, vice president of the Canadian Pacific railway, who is taking a trip to Japan. A large number of missionaries also left on her.

THE political situation in New South Wales continues interesting. The free traders, exasperated at the overthrow of their cherished idol, charge that the new Dibbs Government is painting the financial condition of the colony in colors absolutely black, so as to justify the raising of the tariff. The Government intends to make electoral reform the first item in its legislative programme, so that if the fiscal changes are rejected by Parliament the general election may be held upon a satisfactory register. If this means that Mr. Dibbs is going to follow the example of our Mr. Mowatt and gerrymander the constituencies, it indicates a desire to load the dice before casting them.—*Empire*

THE London correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman evidently knows a good wholesome egg and the value thereof. He says: "The McKinley tariff, although it has had many bad, has at least had one good, effect in this country. It has opened up a new source of supply for eggs. Canadian eggs are now reaching England in large quantities, and, it appears, with satisfactory results to the exporters, one shipper having made a thousand pounds on a recent consignment. Most of the eggs which now come here would have gone to into the States, but the McKinley tax of 2½d. per dozen effectually excludes them from the American market. To those interested in the question of transit charges it will be surprising to hear that eggs can be brought from Canada to Great Britain at one penny less freight per dozen than from France—a difference which no doubt has contributed largely to the demand by the dealers for Canadian supply. Possibly the success of the egg trade may induce some of the Dominion farmers to try their hands at butter. Some experimental shipments were formerly made, but the quality was so abominably bad that the butter was almost unmarketable. What is wanted in Canada is an extension of the creamery system—by co-operation or otherwise. Without it there is not much hope of farmers obtaining a large market for dairy produce in this country. It rather upsets the Grit theory about "the cold charity of a market 3,000 miles away" to learn that the freight to Britain is less on Canadian than on French eggs.

THE following from the Rochester, N. Y. Herald should be carefully perused by those Grits who are so fond of running down their own country and praising the United States. It brings out an idea we have often commented upon, viz., that all parties in the United States praise their country, no matter how much they may differ as to political methods, or to what political school they may belong. If our Grit friends would follow the example here set for them and preach less blue ruin, it might be better, not only for the country but for themselves. The article has reference to views expressed by the Toronto Empire anent the recent elections in the United States. It points out that the Empire took the proper view of the situation:

The TORONTO EMPIRE looked across the lakes during the recent political campaign and saw hot warfare waged in five of the states; it also noted that "no matter how bitter the contest, no matter how strong the diatribes against an opponent's policy, one and all seemed to be actuated by a most profound belief, confidence and respect for the republic as a whole. No minimizing of its resources, no contempt for its past, or glory in its reverses, no dependence upon external powers or contempt for national institutions was, or rather would have been, tolerated for a moment."

Well viewed, old man! Next year you will see the same sort of war general. All along the 4,000 mile line from Maine to California the fiercest battles will rage. You would not know from the musketry of small talk, the cannonade of "big guns," the sulphurous denunciations, which party was about to destroy the country. But look closely and you will find there is but one flag there, that over all "forever floats that standard sheet," and let any outsider try to interfere if he would like to see with what unanimity everybody would go in to whip him

## ARNOLDI'S ARREST.

The Ottawa correspondent of the TORONTO EMPIRE, had the following to say, on the 18th. inst., regarding the arrest of Arnoldi:—Mr. J. R. Arnoldi's beautiful whiskers will get an airing in the Police Court to-morrow morning, simply because the owner will be compelled to take them there. As the readers of the Empire know, Mr. Arnoldi was, until a few weeks ago, chief mechanical engineer of the Public Works Department. Mr. Arnoldi appeared before the Public Accounts Committee last session, when it was shown that the steamer Joe, engaged by the Government in survey work in the name of J. R. Wilson, Montreal, was owned by Arnoldi. At the sitting of the previous year Arnoldi denied ownership of the steamer. It was also shown that Arnoldi received various gifts from merchants and others doing business with the Government, among them the famous "brass dogs," said to be worth $300, pipes, a watch, a dinner table and a horse. To day Arnoldi was arrested by Inspector Dan O'Leary, of the Dominion police, on the charge of having defrauded her majesty. There are three separate counts in the indictment against Arnoldi, all of which are laid on the information of Inspector O'Leary. The first charges him with unlawfully conspiring while in the employ of her majesty with James B. Wilson, of Montreal, to obtain for his personal gain the sum of $2,800. The second accuses him of conspiring with F. Merritt, of Ottawa, to obtain and acquire for himself $120. The third charge covers 40 pages of foolscap, and relates entirely to the alleged fraudulent and false pretence resorted to in obtaining various sums of money, aggregating close on $3,500 for the services of the steamer, "which was used in connection with the dredging done in the harbors and rivers." The information states that he disregarded the duties of his office while mechanical engineer to make an undue and unlawful profit and advantage for himself. O'Leary having informed Arnoldi what he was wanted for, the ex-engineer said he would go with him at once to the office of Mr. O'Gara, the police magistrate, and give bail. The inspector took his prisoner to Magistrate O'Gara's office and a messenger was despatched for Senator Clemow and M. King Arnoldi, who went bail for the appearance of Mr Arnoldi in the sum of $2,000 each, when the prisoner was released from custody. The preliminary examination will take place to-morrow.

## CUT A WHALE IN HALVES.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE TO AN OCEAN LINER—HIS LEVIATHANSHIP IS SURPRISED

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—When a whale runs afoul of a big iron steamship going sixteen knots an hour the whale is apt to get the worst of the encounter. That is what happened to a whale which got in the way of the Ethiopia, of the Anchor line, which arrived yesterday. It happened when the Ethiopia was about 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, shortly after ten o'clock last Saturday morning. The weather was clear, sea smooth, sun shining and most of the passengers were on deck enjoying the scene. Second officer Fife was on the bridge.

Suddenly right ahead up shot a stream of water. Then appeared the huge back of a whale. The monster was so near that a collision was inevitable. The sharp iron prow of the steamship struck the whale right amidships, as sailors would say, and clove clean through it. Before the whale could possibly have formed any notion of what was the matter with it, it had been cut in halves. The force of the collision caused the big steamship to tremble from stem to stern, but she was uninjured. A trail of blood from the whale was left in her wake. The passengers for a time were somewhat excited.

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60 Goat Robes low prices at James Paton & Co's, Browns Block, 168 Market Square.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### MR. BREWER'S UNTENABLE GROUND.

SIR:—In my last correspondence, I demonstrated conclusively, from what took place in the Council of Arles, that the early British Church was, as regards her gospel views, in full accord with the See of Rome—that her identity with Rome from a doctrinal standpoint was such, that she not only revered the church of Rome and its Pontiff, but was also a dutiful and filial communicant with that church, recognizing the supreme power of its Pontiff over all the church. Any unprejudiced student of history cannot fail to see clearly the truth of this position, and it is indeed lamentable to find certain persons who foolishly allowing themselves to be overcome by prejudice, prefer to follow the biased imaginations of recent historians (?) who in turn unblushingly trample under foot the clearest documentary evidence of ancient coeval-writers. The evidence produced in my last correspondence will stand the test of the most prepossessed critic, and can well afford to judge and condemn the so-called modern records of miscalled ancient facts.

I am not however without other documentary proofs which clearly confirm the identity of the ancient British with the Roman church. By consulting ancient historical and other writers, we find that the British church was represented by her bishops at the Council of Sardica (A. D. 247), at which there assisted no less than 375 Orthodox bishops, the schismatics having abstained from taking part therein, as the historian of the time informs us. (Sozomen Lib. 3. cap. 11). That the British bishops assisted at this Council, there cannot be the slightest doubt, for our authority on this point is that of St. Athanasius who was personally present at the Council, and surely he ought to know better than Venables, Freeman &c., who in comparison with St. Athanasius are only as of yesterday. Now, this holy man expressly declares that the British bishops were present and assisted at this Council, making particular mention of Restitutus of London, who had previously assisted at the Council of Arles. If any one doubts the truth of this statement, let him consult the second apology of St. Athanasius. This council in the first place assented to all the decrees previously confirmed in the Council of Nice A. D. 325. (See Epist. Synod. Sard. and Apol. Athan.) Consequently our early British bishops agreed to all the decrees established in that former Council. I am well aware that it is highly probable that these bishops of Britain attended the Council of Nice. As regards the present question, however, it makes very little difference since we find them here assenting to all the decrees confirmed in that former Council. Accordingly we will cast a glance at what was transacted in the Council of Nice. The Nicene prelates, having performed their duty with regard to the Arians, drew up several canons or rules of discipline known as the "Apostolic Canons", of which the sixth begins thus:—"The Primacy *has always* resided in the Church of Rome. Let the ancient customs then be vigorously maintained in Egypt, Lybia and Pentapolis, *for so the Roman Pontiff orders.*" This canon continues in defining the limits of jurisdiction for the patriarchates of Alexandria and Antioch. Should any one require a more extended account of these transactions, he may refer to the ecclesiastical history of Rufin who lived at that very time, and was thus in a position to know the true state of affairs as they were at that time. Now it is unnecessary to offer any comment on this canon. The primacy of the Roman Pontiff is here so expressly laid down, that I fail to see how any one can even feign the contrary. Since, therefore, the British bishops assented to this canon, they must have recognized the Roman as being always the Mother Church, for, and mark it well, they not only speak for the then future, but clearly assert that the Church of Rome was *always* supreme. Let the foregoing suffice for the Council of Nice. We will now return to that of Sardica.

After their receiving the Nicene decrees, the prelates convened at this Synod, framed other disciplinary canons, of which the 3rd, 4th, and 7th, referring to the manner of appealing to the final decision of the Roman Pontiff in any disputed matter, furnish us with a valuable proof of their fidelity and subjection to that See. As these canons would occupy too much space, I will refrain from quoting them. They are still extant, and can be found in any reliable, extensive history of the church. But they clearly define that all churches are subject to, and should revere the See of Rome; and that the decision of the Roman Pontiff, being the successor of St. Peter, is final in all matters appertaining to the church. Surely Rev. Mr. Brewer cannot pretend that, among the decrees of this council, or of that formerly held at Nice, an exceptional canon was inserted for the British Bishops, by virtue of which they might be permitted (perhaps advised) to entertain views approaching those to be held by Protestants of over 1,500 years afterwards. What then does he, or can he, claim? Is it that perhaps these bishops dissented from the voice of the council? St. Athanasius, who was present at the council does not say so. On the contrary, he extolls their attachment to the Roman See. If these bishops had dissented, their non-aquiescence would have been recorded by the council itself, or by the historians of that time. For example, we find recorded the names of the two dissenting Arians in the Council of Nice—Theonas and Secundus of Lybia—by both the council and the then living historian Rufin (Lib. 1. chap. 5), and also by the historian Socrates (Lib. 1. chap. 8) who flourished not long afterward, but not a sylable is to be found concerning any dissent on the part of the British bishops in the council of Sardica. It is therefore evident that these bishops representing Britain were in full accord with the doctrine and discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, and if Rev. Mr. Brewer is not satisfied with this, he will please read a letter to various bishops written by the emperor Constantine, and quoted by Eusebius (Lib. 3, chap 14) who, by the way, also flourished at that identical time,—in which it is frankly asserted that among the provinces, which observed the orders prescribed by the Council of Nice after that of Arles, Brittain was one. Had these early bishops foreseen that their names would have been used as an imaginary support of the Protestantism of to-day, we may well conclude, from what has been said, that they would have issued a pastoral condemning such a course. Little did they think that after 1200 years their country would be torn asunder by a repetition of the scenes which at that time formed such a deplorable characteristic of the Oriental Church, which characterise however, I am pleased to say was, not long afterwards abandoned, a happy result of the assiduous labours of those venerable bishops.

Again, although many provinces had been infected with the Arian heresy, yet we find that the early British were comparatively free from its passion, having remained faithful to the See of Peter in those tempestuous times. This fact is authenticated by the authority of St. Hilary who at that time was bishop of Poitiers. Being sent into exile by the Arian emperor Constantius, he kept up a continual correspondence with the bishops of Brittain and those of the continent who remained orthodox in their faith and attachment to the Roman See. He extolls their constancy, which as he says "had become famous over the whole empire, the example of which had caused many of the Orientals to become ashamed of their heresy" and again he expresses his joy that they professed their communion with him, though a banished man, which they had refused to the Arian. (See Hilar, Pictav, Frag. Epist.) Who would then have believed that the descendents of those faithful children of the church should one day be snatched from her maternal care that they might be sacrificed to the cupility of the individual whose name is well known to every reader of English history.

Finally, before closing this correspondence, I must make reference to Pelagius the pioneer heretic of Brittain. Heretic though he was, he nevertheless appealed to Pope Innocent, and afterwards to Pope Zozymus, in order that he might be permitted to return to the communion of the church from which he had already been excommunicated. In his endeavour to justify himself, he wrote to Pope Zozymus a profession of faith couched under the most subtle language, which however did not escape the vigilant eye of the Vicar of Christ. The following is the conclusion of his appeal. "This is the faith, most blessed Pope, which we have learned in the Catholic Church, which we have always held and do now hold. If there be anything improper in this profession of faith, I ardently desire that you, who hold the faith and the See of Peter, do correct it" (See Baronius av An 417, No. 31.) Now if neither he nor the British Church had been in communion with, and subject to, Rome, why did he implore the Roman Pontiff to loose the bond of excommunication? He would not have appealed to Rome unless he considered both himself and the British church, of which until then he had been a member, as being subject to the Roman Church having "the faith and the See of Peter," the prince of the Apostles. The Catholic Church has nothing to dread so long as she retains the faith of St. Peter, and she has the promise of her Divine Founder that she will hold it until the consummation of the world.

If Rev. Mr. Brewer has anything to say in defence of himself, I will meet him with all fair play, or, if he has any objection to offer—e. g about the celebration of Easter—he may rest assured that I will satisfy the public on that point also.

GENUINE CATHOLIC.

Nov. 23rd, 1891.

## 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.

OPPOSITION.

Leduc in Nicolet.
Mulock in West York.
Campbell in Kent.
Watson in Marquette.
Fremont in Quebec.
Bain in Wentworth.
Spohn in East Simcoe.
Charlton in North Norfolk.
Rider in Stanstead, P. Q.
Guay in Levis, P. Q.

MEMBERS UNSEATED—GOVERNMENT.

Henderson in Halton.
McDonald in Victoria, N. S.

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.

SEATS VACANT—LAST CARRIED BY GOVERNMENT.

Kingston, Ont.
Halton, Ont.
Richelieu, Que.
Quebec West, Que.
Victoria, N. S.

CARRIED BY OPPOSITION

South Perth, Ont.
Lincoln, Ont.
Montmorency, Que.
Kings, N S.
Queens, N. S.
East Simcoe, Ont.
East Bruce, Ontario.

## WESTERN NOTES.

Campbellton, Lot 4, situated on the western coast of the Island along the Gulf shore, is a place where considerable business is done in fishing, during the summer season, and has the appearance of a pleasant place to rusticate.

A little further southward, along the shore is located the thriving settlement of Lot 7. The farms and buildings here give evidence of thrift and comfort. The people are hospitable and a visitor finds a cordial welcome among them. Here is situated the Church of St. Mark, served from Alberton and close by it is a neat parochial house recently finished.

Bloomfield is quite a large parish located towards the North Shore, not far from Cascumpec Bay. The parish church is dedicated to St. Anthony, and is distant from Bloomfield station, near about three miles. The church is well finished and in its immediate vicinity there is a neat and well arranged parochial residence. Rev. F. X. Gallant ministers to the spiritual wants of this extensive parish.

O'Leary, along the line of railway, east of Bloomfield, some five or six miles, is a growing place, where considerable business is done. Coleman, some three miles further east is also advancing. The principal mercantile business of the place is done by Mr. Angus McKinnon. He conducts a large store, runs a mill, buys produce, and may be said to be a general dealer. Mr. McKinnon and his family are extremely hospitable, and may be set down as charming hosts.

Leaving the train at Conway Station, and going three or four miles north and west, you come to Lot 11. This is a good agricultural settlement. In its westward extension it runs between Foxley River on the left, and the Narrows on the right. Both these rivers flow into Cascumpec Bay. There is here a neat church dedicated to St. Bridget, and a commodious parochial residence. The church is served from St. Patrick's, Lot 14.

Some sixteen or seventeen miles west of Summerside, on the line of Railway is situated Richmond Station. This is the nearest point by rail to the fine settlement of Lot 14. In addition to being a good farming locality this place possesses the advantage of no inconsiderable scenic beauty. The grand or Ellis River stretches away east and west, emptying eastward into Richmond Bay. The farms rise nicely from the river, and in the midst of the parish the cross crowned spire of St. Patrick's Church rises majestically. The parochial residence is close by. The zealous and kind pastor is Rev. L. J. McDonald, who in addition to this parish and St. Bridget's Lot 11, has charge of St. Ann's, Lenox Island. Across the river is Lot 16, a good settlement.

About 5 miles west of Summerside is the thriving village of Miscouche. The good people of this place and their energetic pastor, Rev. John A. McDonald, are deserving of praise and congratulation for the work they have accomplished in church building, during the past summer. On July 8th. they commenced work on their new church, and on the 8th November, four months from the date of commencement, their beautiful new church was completed exteriorly. It is a wooden building, of the clear story style of architecture, with twin spires, one hundred feet high. The building is ninety feet long, exclusive of the towers, or ninety six feet, reckoning the width of the towers and is fifty one feet wide. From the rear a vestry extends, thirty feet by thirty. It is expected that in less than a year the church will be completed inside and ready for occupancy. The architect was Mr. George Baker of Summerside, who also superintended the work until the frame was up. He gave good satisfaction. From that time till the completion of the work, Mr. Clovis Arsenault, one of the parishioners, superintended the work. The windows, doors and outside finish were furnished by Schurman Clarke & Co. of Summerside and were very satisfactory. Near the church is the Convent, where four Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame conduct a school of ninety pupils, ten of whom are boarders. Miscouche has also a graded public school, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert Gaudet, assisted by Miss Marion Gillis. There are several merchants of whom the principal one is Mr. Gilbert DesRoches. Considerable business is done here in the oyster trade.


$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.

If you want good Furs go to BEER BROS.

For wonderful bargains in Jackets, Dolmans, Cloaks, go to BEER BROS.

For Fashionable Dress Goods go to

BEER BROS.

For all kinds of WINTER GOODS at lowest prices go to

BEER BROS.

We never advertise what we cannot show. Call and prove for yourself

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 Cheviots.

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.

KEROSENE OIL!

The Best is the Cheapest.

BEER & GOFF have just received their fall stock of Kerosene Oil, and they are now prepared to give the best value ever offered in this line on P. E. Island. Believing that it doesn't pay to either buy, or sell inferior grades of Oil, we have this year bought nothing but the best American Water White, and we guarantee every Gallon we sell to be first class in every respect.

We have it put up in 2 Gallon and Five Gallon Cans (which are made of good solid tin and will not leak the first time you take them home) and which we are selling very low for cash.

If you have an empty can on hand bring it in to us and have it refilled and thereby save the price of the new can.

SPECIAL LOW PRICE BY THE CASK.

BEER & GOFF,

April 8—1yr QUEEN & KING SQUARE STORES

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. 144 QUEEN

WATCHES

TO KEEP GOOD TIME.

WATCHES THAT WILL LAST.

WATCHES AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

WATCHES REPAIRED

☞ Special discounts on all Watches sold to teachers at

G. H. Taylor's,

Sept 9—1y NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1891. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1891.

*On and after Monday, June 1st, 1891, Trains will run as follows:—*

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

| STATIONS. | Expr's | Accom | Ac'm |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Charlottetown ....dp | 6 00 | 8 45 | 3 |
| Royalty Junction.... | 6 14 | 9 17 | 3 |
| North Wiltshire.... | 6 48 | 10 02 | 4 |
| Hunter River.... | 6 58 | 10 15 | 4 |
| Bradalbane .... | 7 23 | 10 48 | 5 30 |
| Emerald Junction.... | 7 30 | 10 56 | 5 49 |
| Freetown .... | 7 40 | 11 10 | 5 55 |
| Kensington .... | 7 53 | 11 29 | 6 17 |
| Summerside ....ar | 8 15 | 12 00 | 6 50 |
| Summerside ....dp | 8 30 | 1 05 | |
| | | P. M. | |
| Miscouche .... | 8 45 | 1 26 | |
| Wellington .... | 9 05 | | |
| Port Hill .... | 9 35 | 2 35 | |
| O'Leary .... | 10 30 | 4 00 | |
| Bloomfield .... | 10 47 | 4 25 | |
| Alberton .... | 11 14 | 5 15 | |
| Tignish ....ar | 11 55 | 6 05 | |
| | | | P. M. |
| Emerald Junction..dp | | | 5 45 |
| Cape Traverse....ar | | | 6 35 |

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

| STATIONS. | Expr's | Accom | Accom |
|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | A. M. | |
| Tignish ....dp | 1 10 | 6 00 | |
| Alberton .... | 1 50 | 7 05 | |
| Bloomfield .... | 2 15 | 7 44 | |
| O'Leary .... | 2 32 | 8 10 | |
| Port Hill .... | 3 23 | 9 35 | |
| Wellington .... | 3 52 | 10 18 | |
| Miscouche .... | 4 11 | 10 44 | |
| Summerside ....dp | 4 25 | 11 05 | |
| | | P. M. | A. M |
| Summerside ....dp | 4 55 | 12 | 6 15 |
| Kensington .... | 5 17 | 12 31 | 6 48 |
| Freetown .... | 5 30 | 12 50 | 7 10 |
| Emerald Junction.... | 5 40 | 1 04 | 7 30 |
| Bradalbane .... | 5 47 | 1 12 | 7 39 |
| Hunter River .... | 6 12 | 1 43 | 8 14 |
| North Wiltshire.... | 6 22 | 1 57 | 8 30 |
| Royalty Junction.. | 6 56 | 2 41 | 9 17 |
| Charlottetown....ar | 7 10 | 3 00 | 9 35 |
| | | | A. M. |
| Cape Traverse....dp | | | 6 25 |
| Emerald Junc....ar | | | 7 15 |

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

| STATIONS | Expr's | Accom |
|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | A. M. |
| Charlottetown ....dp | 3 15 | 6 30 |
| Royalty Junction.... | 3 30 | 6 50 |
| Bedford .... | 3 58 | 7 28 |
| Mount Stewart Junc....ar | 4 25 | 8 05 |
| Mount Stewart Junc....dp | 4 30 | 8 20 |
| Morell .... | 4 58 | 9 00 |
| St. Peter's .... | 5 20 | 9 30 |
| Bear River .... | 5 55 | 10 14 |
| Souris ....ar | 6 25 | 10 55 |
| | P. M. | A. 25 |
| Mount Stewart Junc ....dp | 4 35 | 8 |
| Cardigan .... | 5 28 | 9 38 |
| Georgetown ....ar | 5 45 | 10 00 |

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

| STATIONS. | Expr's | Accom |
|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. |
| Georgetown ....dp | 7 00 | 1 40 |
| Cardigan .... | 7 17 | 2 03 |
| Mount Stewart Junction..ar | 8 10 | 3 10 |
| | A. | P. M. |
| Souris ....dp | 6 15 | 12 40 |
| Bear River .... | 6 45 | 1 18 |
| St. Peter's .... | 7 20 | 2 00 |
| Morell .... | 7 42 | 2 30 |
| Mount Stewart Junc....ar | 8 10 | 3 10 |
| Mount Stewart Junc....dp | 8 15 | 3 20 |
| Bedford .... | 8 40 | 3 58 |
| Royalty Junction .... | 9 05 | 4 28 |
| Charlottetown .... | 9 20 | 4 45 |

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

J. UNSWORTH,

Railway Office, Ch'town, May. 28, 1891 —6i Superintendent.

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.

A. A. McLEAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

*Brown's Block, Ch'town, P. E. I.*

Money to loan.

Nov. 25, 1891.—3m

TO LET.

THE building and premises now used and occupied as the Charlottetown Hospital, on Dorchester Street. There is a large garden attached and the building is well adapted for a boarding house. It will be ready for occupancy about the 1st December Application may be made at the Bishop's Palace or to A. A. McDonald, chairman Cathedral building committee.

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

Fresh, Wholesome.

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

Woodill's German Baking Powder

consists of FRESH, WHOLESOME MATERIALS, PROPERLY PROPORTIONED.

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., LL. D.,

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