

The Charlotteville Herald

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1895.

Vol. XXIV. No. 44

NEW SERIES.

Calendar for October, 1895.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
5	29	30	31				

NOTICE TO PAY.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for years 1893-94 and '95 are asked to pay their accounts in full before the first day of November next. All accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in Attorney's hands for collection.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.
Ch'town, Sept. 16, 1895.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

TRANSACTIONS every description of Fire and Life Insurance on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent,
Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Jan. 21, 1893.—1y

Notice to Debtors.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for Veterinary Services are requested to pay before the first day of December next, as after that date all amounts remaining due will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Payments may be made in Charlottetown at Mr. Bernard Callaghan's, Dochester Street.

JAMES PENDERGAST.
Hope River, Oct. 23, 1895.—11

ENEAS A. MACDONALD,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian,
Office, Great George St.
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown
Nov 9, 1892.—1y

John T. Mollis, M. A., LL. B.

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
HARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
Office—London House Building.

Collecting, Conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal Business promptly attended to.

Investments made on best security. Money to loan.
mar1-26



After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition
Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

1891 THE CULTIVATOR 1896

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.
—THE BEST OF THE—
AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.

DEVOTED TO

Farm Crops and Processes,
Live Stock and Dairying,
Horticultural & Fruit Growing.

While it also includes all minor departments of Rural Interest, such as the

Poultry, Gardening, Bee-keeping, Greenhouses and Grapes, Veterinary Recipes, Farm Questions and Answers, Fire-side Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its MARKET REPORTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospect of the Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions.

CLUB RATES FOR 1896.

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS, in one remittance \$4
SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS, do do 10
TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS, do do 15

BUY YOUR

Drugs & Medicines

HUGHES

THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST.

He can select remedies for you in a great many cases. Hughes prepares the best

Remedies for Horses & Cattle.

Advice free. It will pay you to deal with Hughes, at the

Apothecaries Hall,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Sept 5—5m

Grateful—Comforting.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

D'FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES COLIC CHOLERA CHOLERA-MORBUS DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN & ADULTS PRICE 35CTS BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

From the Mother Country.

(Interesting items gleaned from exchanges.)

ENGLAND.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

It is rumored that his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan will probably visit Rome again this winter in connection with the great question of the reunion of the Churches. This news is welcomed by his numerous friends with hope and pleasure, for he is recognized as one whose calm, unprejudiced view of difficult questions may be accepted and relied upon with faith in his judgment. A further development of Father Berry's systematic plan of dealing with waifs was inaugurated on the 1st inst., when St. Bernard's Training Home, Everton-essent, Liverpool—so called in memory of the late Right Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, Bishop of Liverpool, and blessed by the present Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Whitehead, on the occasion of the recent annual conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society—was formally opened by the Right Hon. H. W. Watts, Lord Mayor of Liverpool. The object of this new home which is situated to the rear of the new St. Philip's Home, is to give a number of the lads a certain amount of industrial training to enable them to earn a living. It has been started by Father Berry with that courage and trustful dependence upon Providence and public sympathy which has been a marked feature of his rescue work from the beginning; and the interest evinced by all classes and creeds there practical manner. The "Bristol-Mercury," in a temperate and well-written article urges that the Holy See in dealing with Freemasonry should draw a distinction between British and foreign Masonry. When the Grand Orient of France struck out of its fundamental principles that of belief in God, the Grand Lodge of England refused to recognize it. The Grand Orient still remains outside the pale of English Masonry. The present Pop., observes the writer, is credited with entertaining the most friendly feelings towards this country. He might easily give effect to them, without derogating from the position in matters of religious belief which was defined in Bristol by Cardinal Vaughan, if he would discriminate between Freemasonry as practiced in English and as practiced in Latin countries. A more tolerant attitude towards this country would make his position stronger and more logical than it is at present. The Catholic Times commenting upon the article says: "We quite agree with our contemporary that English, as distinguished from foreign Freemasonry, is now a conservative of law and order, and does not partake in the remotest degree of a political character. But apart from its rites, which partake of a non-Catholic religious character, there is an insuperable bar to its toleration which, we are sure, the editor of the 'Mercury' will, on reflection, admit to be reasonable. The Catholic Church cannot sanction a secret oath-bound society. No man should be committed to principles and acts of which before he is bound he knows little or nothing."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh has just inaugurated her new supply of water from the Talls, one of the best waters of the Tweed. The event was immortalized in the following ode read at the inauguration ceremony:

Hail to this day, September Twenty-Eight,

A day which some historian may relate,
Was once by which Edina's sons might thrive.
(It was in Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Five.)

For then a new supply was to be found
Of water pure, brought in from Gameshope ground,
And from the Talls glens, so far from home,
Mid pastures, green, where men delight to roam,
While, all around, the giant mountains stand,
Th' eternal sentinels of enchanted land,
Upon their slopes no tenderilly grows
No primrose pale—no musk, red, blushing rose;

Nought but the heather and the blue hare-bell
Do on these grassy braes delight to dwell.
We wander off beside Tweed's silver stream,
Murmuring and sobbing, as a child in dream;
Then dashing onward, in its onward course,
O'er boulders, powerless to resist its force;
Its waters seem intent to hurry on,
Until in ocean deep they are all gone.
We view the mists that on the hill-top rise,
And seemingly unite the earth and skies;
We think of God, who does so much for man,
Whose life at best is but a mortal span;

A day to be remembered this has been;

We shall not soon forget the lovely scene,
As, first of all, the Lady cut the Sod,
When we had asked the blessing of our God
Upon the means which we are bound to take
To bring "sweet waters" in, for City's sake,
May this, our latest project, when 'tis made,
Contribute largely to increase our trade,
And may our children's children live to see
That their supplies of water sure shall be.

The work of convincing non-Catholics

of their ways in a religious sense is being pursued with considerable success in many parts of Scotland. In no parish perhaps, is the harvest of souls more plentiful than in that of St. Francis, Glasgow, where a number of Protestants are under instruction. Indeed, the significant phrase "stream of conversions" has lately been used in reference to this populous mission. This announcement will yield genuine pleasure to every pious Catholic in the land of the Scot. A religious function of great interest has taken place with considerable pomp in the Pro-Cathedral of St. Andrew, Dundee. Solemn High Mass was sung in presence of a number of clergy and a considerable gathering of the laity, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Canon Donlevy, of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, the occasion being the unveiling of a new altar to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, devotion to which has spread with such rapidity in Scotland. Rev. Father Spaine, S. J., speaking at Edinburgh on "The Union of the Churches," directed attention to the fact that His Holiness has addressed his Encyclical Letter to the people of England and not to the Churches. This, the rev. lecturer pointed out, arises from the fact that his Holiness recognizes the utter impossibility of the Catholic Church attaching to itself denominations, such as the Anglican, that hold the Bible to be the only guide in faith and morals, and that permit independent interpretation of the Biblical teachings. The lecturer proceeded in a most lucid manner to show the folly of regarding the Bible, which was not compiled for two hundred years after Christ's death, and which was for one thousand years beyond the reach of the vast majority of Christians, as account of its price, as the guide of men in faith and morals. Scottish Catholics will learn with very deep satisfaction of a great honour which is about to be paid by the University of Aberdeen to Canon Chisholm, President of St. Blair's College, Aberdeen. The honorary degree of D.D. is to be bestowed upon him in connection with the celebration on the occasion of the opening of the new Aberdeen University buildings.

IRELAND.

A correspondent of the Cork Herald announces the death at Youghal of Mrs. Mary Frances Regis Lynch, a member of the Presentation Community. Sister Regis was but 36 years of age, and a little over ten years a religious. She was of delicate health for years past, suffering from weak lungs and phthisis supervening, that disease ultimately caused her death. She was much beloved, which was owing to her docility and gentleness of manner, particularly by those to whom she imparted instruction, and those who shared her friendship deeply deplore her death. She was sister to the Rev. Father Lynch, C. C., Charleville, formerly curate at Queens-town, and to Mr. Lynch, J. P., Lisquinian. The Community have sustained a great loss on the death of Sister Regis. It is not generally known that the magnificent pieces of lace made recently at the convent, and which have still further enhanced the fame of Youghal lace, were designed by her. In addition to the gifts of being an excellent portrait and landscape painter, Sister Regis had a rare talent for inventing and drawing to the very finest detail, designs, some of them most wonderfully intricate, of Youghal needlepoint lace, and even on her deathbed, when her strength permitted her to work, she was busy drawing designs. On the 1st inst., a young girl, residing with her parents near Ballyhob, left her home, saying she was going to pay a visit to an aunt of hers who lived a few miles away. On the following evening the parents ascertained that she had not gone to the aunt's home at all, and she was traced to Bandon and Innishannon. She was greatly exhausted, having, according to her own statement, subsisted entirely on blackberries and water from the time she left home. Cheap novels prompted her escapade. The annual celebration of the Feast of St. Finbarr took place as usual in the "Green Island of Iona Gougane Barra," immortalized by the

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Addressing the Catholic Truth Society of England the other day, Cardinal Vaughan made this memorable statement: "I need hardly say that the idea of my maintaining any position hostile to Reunion, or of my desiring to do anything to hinder what might promote it, is absolutely devoid of foundation. There is nothing we Catholics desire so ardently as to see England once more reconciled to the Apostolic See in the Unity of the Faith. There is nothing—absolutely nothing—that we would not do which might bring this a step nearer realization. As to our allowing self-interest to find a place in the matter, the idea can only be entertained by those who do not know us; what we really think, what we really feel. I do not understand what is meant by the notion, which has been put about, that of course, if England and Rome were to draw together again, the position of the Catholic clergy, and more especially that of the Bishops and the Archbishop of Westminster, would become impossible. If it means that upon England once more becoming united to the Catholic Church, it might be necessary or expedient for the good of religion that we, the actual Archbishop and Bishops, should efface ourselves, I have no hesitation in saying at once, gladly would we do so. Most certainly there is no one of us who would allow vague fears about possible results to our own position in consequence of opposition to any honest and straightforward overtures made to the Holy See. This is the very object which we have most at heart for which we have always labored and prayed, and to secure which no sacrifice we could possibly be called upon to make would be too great. To sacrifice life itself in such a cause would be an unspendable privilege—so intensely do we desire the welfare of our fellow countrymen, our brethren according to the flesh, in the Reunion of Christendom." If the accomplishment of the prayer of the Lord that His followers might all be one, depended upon us Catholics, it would not long be deferred.

A Protestant Jesuit.

We have as our readers will easily remember from time to time, published some of the expressions of the Rev. Washington Gladden, a Congregational minister of Columbus, Ohio, who so emphatically denounced the A. P. A. and the abominable forged encyclicals, circulated by that association, in the hopes of making their dupes believe the Pope had ordered the general massacre of the Protestants in the United States on the Feast of St. Ignatius, 1893. In consequence of the fair and outspoken attitude assumed by the Rev. gentleman he has been denounced by the A. P. A. and accused of being a Jesuit. The following letters in this connection speak for themselves:

BENTONVILLE, Ark., Sept. 6, 1895.

Rev. Washington Gladden:

Dear Sir—As one who has read much that you have written, and who has been much impressed by your incisive style and ability, and who feels that he knows you, allow me to inquire why you refuse to acknowledge to the world that you have become a Jesuit? However much we Protestants and former admirers deplore this sad fact, yet we must concede to you and to all men the liberty of choosing Rome if convinced in your own conscience. But we would certainly think far more of you, as would all noble-minded men, if you would publicly avow boldly and fearlessly the fact of your change. There is a general conviction and belief that you have united with this order, as it is impossible to otherwise account for your recent course, utterances, etc. I am an A. P. A. leader and strong in this patriotic order, as the one hope of our country. May God have mercy on you in your sad and fatal mistake, as I feel it to be.

Yours,

R. M. CORBON.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 11, 1895.

My Dear Sir—How did you find it out? It is marvellous—the enterprise of your fraternity. But you hadn't heard that I am to be the next Pope, had you? Well, you'll hear that pretty soon. It's part of the bargain. But don't tell it till you are dead sure that it's so. There is another little piece of news that you'll be glad to get. Just as soon as I am elected Pope that measure is going to begin which Leo ordered, you know, but which the faithful hadn't the backbone to carry out. Perhaps it is the heroism of the mayor of Toledo that prevented it. But when I get there it is going through, sure pop. We have engaged the public gardens at Washington, down by the monument, and we are going to make a pile of corpses of Protestant ministers, in the form of a pyramid higher than the top of that monument. It will take, according to my figures, 346,927 ministers to make this heap. There are not enough now in the country, but several new Theological seminaries will be started at once (by the Jesuits, of course) to furnish the supply. We've got the railroads chartered to haul 'em from all parts of the country. Aren't you a minister yourself? Well, you'll be in it. I'll try to keep a place near the top for you. Apex reserved for former admirers. And when the pile is completed, I'm going to mount to the top of it and sit there and howl!!! Now you just take this down to the next meeting of the council and read it to 'em—you'll see! If anybody says he doesn't believe it, you'll know what's the matter with him. He's a Jesuit!!!

Very truly yours,
WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

FOR DANDRUFF

GENTLEMEN FIND PALMO-TAR SOAP EXCELLENT

IT CLEANSSES THE SCALP, RELIEVES THE DRYNESS AND SO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING OUT.

BIG CAKES HANDSOMELY PUT UP 25c

Boehoe of Italy's sacrilegious celebration

of the Pope, are still reverberating. The Rome correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes: "A source of soreness left by the fetes to the monarchy and all belonging to it that furnished by the absence of the Princes of Savoy from these patriotic displays. Before they came off it was announced that all the princes and dukes and duchesses would gather here. King Humbert, Queen Margaret and their son, the Prince of Naples, only came and hurried away as soon as they could. The anti-clerical journal of Milan, Italia del Popolo, commenting on their absence, says: 'They are curious, these Princes of Savoy, who would not go to Rome on the very days of the greatest festivity and who hastened away to Monza. . . . To us, in parenthesis, whether the Austro-godo or not go to Rome does not matter a red cent, but it appears to us that in acting in this fashion they show that they do not in any way feel the stimulus of that famous national sentiment of which the court journals and Crispi have so loudly declaimed during these days. They must assuredly think that Italy can do very well without Rome for its capital!' And not only the whole of the House of Savoy but all foreign sovereigns and princesses staid away. They know that the ship is about to sink—Catholic Review."

Catholicity in Japan.

Catholicity is spreading in every land, particularly in the strongholds of paganism. Some very interesting statistics of the condition of the Church in Japan have been compiled. It was in 1891 that Leo XIII. established the Catholic hierarchy in Japan, consisting of an Archbishop and three bishops. To-day there are sixty-five Catholic districts in the island, 200 churches, chapels, or public oratories, a seminary at Nagasaki containing forty-four students, two colleges at Tokio and Nagasaki, with 154 students, three young ladies' schools with 130 inmates, seventeen orphanages, with 1,892 children, eighteen workshops, with 303 artisans, thirteen pharmacies, three hospitals and a home for lepers. The number of Catholics in Japan is about 50,000. There are eighty-four European missionaries, twenty-two native priests, seventeen clerics, 207 catechists, twenty-one European religious, nine Japanese religious, and nineteen Japanese novices.—Exchange.

Business Flourishing.

WE HAVE HAD A
SPLENDID SUMMER TRADE

And we are feeling good over it. But we have some Goods left that we will sell very cheap. Good chance to get the

BEST CHEAP SUITS,

Hats, Underclothing.

Everything in our line in SUMMER GOODS marked down fine.

John MacLeod & Co.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Charlottetown, August 7, 1895.

John's got the Rheumatism and Muscular Pains again. Why not try the Best Mental Plaster my wife got me one, it cured like magic.

For a long time I suffered with Rheumatism in the back so severely that I could not even sit straight. My wife ordered a B. & S. Mental Plaster. I tried it and was soon going about all right.

B. & S. Mental Plaster, 25c.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1895
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Mr. Laurier's various attitudes on the trade question are described by the Belleville Intelligencer as follows: "Mr. Laurier is a protectionist in 1876, a 17 1/2 percent tariff man in 1877, a commercial unionist in 1890-3, an advocate of free trade as it is in England in 1894, and at present he is a revenue-tariff-free-trade-impossible-reciprocityist. What next?"

The Toronto Mail and Empire neatly sums up Mr. Laurier's recent teaching in Ontario as follows: "The chief feature of the programme are free trade, the installation of the Liberal party at Ottawa, and the giving to the provincial cabinets of the right to manipulate the federal franchise. These features are not reforms. They threaten alike the prosperity of the people and the morality of public life."

SAYS the Kingston News "Those who talk long, and say little, are not to be trusted. The tariff being a 'tax' granted to monopolists, entirely forget that every industry prosecuted by a tariff schedule is as free to them to embark in as for those actually engaged in it." Upon which the Halifax Mail remarks: "The grifts have often had this important fact pointed out to them, and been invited to participate in the riches of the monopolies they talk about, but they have steadily refused to invest their money and grow rich, and this has led many people to the shrewd suspicion that the awful monopolies are only grift balloons, and that the grifts know it."

It appears, says the Mail and Empire, there is a promising market for Canadian cider in Great Britain. If not at present, at all events in the near future, our farmers must make much more out of their orchards than they ever did in the past. The tremendous waste of windfalls is now pretty well saved by the evaporator, which turns to account even the peeling and cores of the poorer apples. The choicer fall apples it will soon be possible to ship to England without loss, through the application of cold storage. All other apples not suitable for drying or shipping can be made into cider. There remain only the fine hard fruit, for which there is always a good market in England. The economies introduced or now coming into the apple industry should make it a very profitable one.

St. Vincent de Paul Society.

The first of a series of entertainments in aid of the poor, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was given in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday evening last. Professor Caven, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Conference, presided. The entertainment was eminently successful. There was a large audience, the best of order was observed, and all present seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly. The following programme was well rendered, several of the numbers being encored:

- 1. Piano duet.....Miss Robin and Miss McMillan
2. Song.....Miss Josephine Smith
3. Recitation.....Miss Cecile K...
4. Song.....Mr. Chas. Bell
5. Reading.....Mr. John McPherson
6. Song.....Miss Bertha Nicholson
7. Song.....Professor Caven
8. Piano duet.....Miss Carroll and Miss Callaghan
9. Song.....Miss Zaida McLean
10. Recitation.....Mr. W. C. Whitlock
11. Song.....Miss W. C. Harris
12. Violin Solo.....Mr. William McKay
13. Song.....Mr. William McKay

The accompanists were Miss Caven, Miss Payne, Miss Fraser, Miss Carroll, Miss Cotton and Miss Thorpe. The League of the Cross Band played several airs at the door. The vocalists and instrumentalists acquitted themselves excellently. The recitations of Miss McLean and Miss Kelly were worthy of the highest praise, and Mr. McPherson's reading was exceedingly amusing. The members of the Conference are under the deepest obligations to all who took part, as well as to the large audience in attendance, and will be pleased to see them all on the occasion of the next entertainment in December.

The Irish Conference.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., the Irish leader, has written a letter to the newspapers declining to join in the conference which the Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, Conservative member of Parliament for Dublin University, has been trying to bring about between representatives of the various sections of the Irish parties to discuss measures for the general good of Ireland, which might be jointly submitted to Parliament. Mr. McCarthy says that he does not believe anything in the way of material improvement in the condition of Ireland will be conferred by the Parliament at Westminster or Dublin castle which will extinguish the national desire for Home Rule. Still, he could not take part in any organization having for its object to seek a substitute for that which he believes is Ireland's greatest need. In his written to Mr. Justin McCarthy to deny that his proposal is identical to the Home Rule cause. He says he regrets Mr. McCarthy's decision, but that he intends to preserve in his ideas, and hopes for the aid of the other leaders, and for that of Mr. McCarthy later.

A "Sign" Wanted.

As the present Dominion Parliament shall, if not previously dissolved, terminate by lapse of time within six months it is time the different leaders of the Grit party should make known their respective policies on the various important public questions of the day. On the trade question one of the leaders, Sir Richard Cartwright, has placed himself on record as an out and out "free trader." Other leaders; to wit, Mr. Laurier and Mr. Tarte, have, of late, been enunciating policies, differing according to time and place. Nor is it probable that they have yet completed their variations. It would be rash to conjecture what further changes may come over the spirit of their dream before the elections take place. The effect of environment on Mr. Laurier's trade theories may best be illustrated by his remarks in different sections of the Country. For instance, during his visit, last year to the Northwest where there is very little manufacturing, his speeches promised free trade. The following, from an address at Winnipeg, is a fair example: "We shall give you free trade, and although it will be a hard fight we shall not give an inch or retract one step, until we have reached the goal, and that goal is the same policy of free trade as exists in England to-day."

This language cannot be doubted. It is an express declaration of "free trade as it is in England." The same positive declarations of a determination to wipe out every vestige of protection were made in the rural portions of Quebec. But when Mr. Laurier addressed audiences in Toronto and Montreal, he was careful not to make any such sweeping statements regarding free trade; so he had recourse to a considerable amount of trimming. In his recent campaign tour in those sections of Ontario, where some of the larger and more prosperous industries are found, Mr. Laurier regaled his hearers with a bran new order of speeches. He not only did not manifest any disposition to oppose protection, himself; but endorsed strongly protectionist speeches made by some of his followers. At Elmira, for instance, a Mr. Snider, the Liberal candidate for North Waterloo, is reported in the Liberal organ to have said: "So far as protection is concerned my views on the tariff question are these: I should not venture to support any government, if I should happen to be the choice of the electors of North Waterloo, and I should not want to go down and represent you with the idea in your minds that I would endeavor to help free trade, that is, entire free trade, for I don't think we could possibly have it. I don't think our party, as a party, would think of introducing it at the present time. Some people have an idea that free trade would be a good thing. I believe myself, that free trade is a good thing. I believe that as firmly as anybody could believe it, but it is a question whether it is adapted to our conditions at the present time. I think it would be impossible so long as we require such an immense sum of money to meet our current expenditure. So long as we have to pay ten million dollars annually simply to meet our interest account, besides the immense amount of money that is required outside of that, we simply cannot have free trade unless we have direct taxation. Everybody knows that is not what is wanted. I believe that so far as the tariff is concerned, we can make changes that will be beneficial to all concerned, that will relieve a great many manufacturers on their raw material." It will be freely admitted that this is by no means a free trade declaration. Yet, Mr. Laurier spoke after Mr. Snider and commended his doctrine on the trade question.

Berlin, Ont., is another manufacturing centre. At a meeting held there, Mr. Snider was, again, one of the chief speakers. He is thus reported in his own party organs: "In regard to protection, I could hardly ever see the difference outside of that, we simply cannot have protection and free trade. I could hardly ever see that the difference ought to be so enlarged upon as it frequently is. We all know that we have not had pure and simple free trade for years. I do not remember the time when we have had it. We have always had a duty against certain classes of goods. In 1873 and afterwards changes were made, and, for my part, I believe it would have been in the interest of the liberal party had Mr. Mackenzie seen fit to have changed his tariff at that time, instead of leaving it as it was then, for I think it was necessary at that time that a higher tariff should have been levied. It was necessary to increase the tariff so as to secure a large revenue, and a larger revenue was necessary, I think. They claim that the manufacturers are growing rich, but, as a rule, if you ask the manufacturers throughout the country, they have not been making very much money of late. In fact, it is quite plain all over the world that for some years back

depression existed, and if depression exists no country can expect to make headway rapidly, either with respect to the manufacturing or the agricultural classes. Some times they say the manufacturers are rolling in wealth. I am sure the majority of manufacturers have not been making more than they should have made. Some, of course, have made more money than is necessary. I believe there are those who are protected so unnecessarily high that they have been able to make more money than properly belongs to them. I think the Liberal party, if they get into power, will adjust matters somewhat differently from what they are now, but I don't think for one moment any specific change will be made to revolutionize trade. I know some manufacturers are afraid if the liberal party should go into power that everything would be thrown aside as far as their interests are concerned. Now, I am sure the liberal party, as a party, have got amongst them business men. They know they cannot wipe out of existence industries that have arisen through the influence of the present system that has been adopted. If it is a wrong system it has been in a long time, and the influence of the representatives of the people, chosen to represent them, True, the system has brought changes in our manufacturing lines. It would be simply ruin if any party, either liberal or Conservative, should go to work and wipe out of existence what has been brought about under the present state of things. Nothing, however, would be done to jeopardize the interests of the manufacturers or anybody else. (Applause.) I will go further and say this, if I should happen to be your representative after the next election, and the Liberals should get into power, if anything should be done that I believe would be against the interests of the manufacturers and the people at large, I could not support it. Surely this is the language of a rank protectionist; yet Mr. Laurier takes this man to his bosom, as a good Liberal, as the following remarks from him, on the occasion will show: "I understand that some of my fellow countrymen in this town of old protectionist views say that my friend Mr. Snider made a protectionist speech at Elmira yesterday. So far so good. If the protectionists of the towns of Berlin and Waterloo are satisfied with the declaration of Mr. Snider, if they claim he is a protectionist, let them send to Ottawa such a protectionist as Mr. Snider. "What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." I do not care what you call him. For my part I am ready to admit by the ranks of the liberal party, just as he is and will be, and he will be a good supporter, I am sure of the liberal cause." From the evidence here quoted it must appear quite clear to every unbiased reader that Mr. Laurier's trade doctrines are sufficiently elastic to please the most fastidious.

Now, while Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Laurier and the other leaders of the Liberal party in Ontario and Quebec are thus delivering themselves, it would seem most opportune that our own Mr. L. H. Davies, the leader of the Maritime Grits, should declare himself on the great living public issues. Why is he silent; why does he keep his followers in suspense; why does he not give them a "Sign" by which to conquer? What is to be his Shibboleth, when he rallies his forces for the onslaught? Has "free trade, as it is in England," so far as he is concerned, lost its magic? During the last session of Parliament, while discussing the question of "free trade as it is in England," Mr. Davies said he would not be in favor of his party acting in this matter, after the fashion of "a bull in a china shop." From this we infer that, at that particular time, he would favor coming to a free trade basis, by degrees. But that is six months or so ago, and as Grit trade policies undergo frequent changes in that length of time, it would be interesting to know how far he has receded from his then declared position towards "free trade as it is in England." Nor is the trade question the only important issue agitating the public mind in Canada just at present. There is, for instance, the Manitoba school question, concerning which Mr. Laurier has made many, as various and as contradictory statements as he has regarding the tariff. Mr. Davies, as leader of all the Grits in the Maritime Provinces, should give the public the benefit of his matured convictions on this all important matter. During an election campaign in Westmorland, N. B., in August last, he is reported to have "denounced the Government for interfering at all in the affairs of Manitoba." This is some time ago, and in consequence of the fickleness of Grit notions on public questions, it would be interesting to know whether or not he is still of that frame of mind on that particular subject. In view of all the facts, it is quite evident that Mr. Davies, as a political leader, will be guilty of a dereliction of duty, and

inflicting a serious injury on his numerous followers if he does not, at once, declare himself on the great questions agitating the minds of the body politic in this Dominion.

Sir John McDonald.

A monument to Sir John McDonald was unveiled at Kingston on Wednesday last. The ceremony was most imposing and the day was a memorable one for the late chieftain's old home. Sir Mackenzie Bowell unveiled the monument amid loud cheering from the multitude, and immediately the old flag was run up on the grand staff in Macdonald Park, one hundred yards distant, on the lake shore, and the battery guns began to boom. They kept booming until eighteen cartridges had been disposed of. The band of the 14th battalion then played Rite Britannia, which was followed by a chorus (Canada, Fair Canada, by the children. The effect was very marked, and created great enthusiasm among the spectators. The first address was made by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, whose remarks were most appropriate and praiseworthy of his old colleague. Another chorus, The Maple Leaf Forever, was sung by the children, and then Hon. Dr. Montague, the orator of the day, was introduced. It was his first appearance in Kingston. His effort fully realized the expectations of his hearers. He was followed by the Hon. G. A. Kirkwood, Minister of Agriculture, Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education in Ontario; and Hon. Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston. Every address was well received, and the finance ministers effort was magnificent. It should be mentioned that politics were entirely obscured, many prominent reformers taking active part in the work. For instance, the chairman of the printing committee was E. J. B. Pense, president of the reform association. He issued a beautiful souvenir of the occasion. Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Hilbert Tupper and Hon. Clarke Wallace telegraphed their regrets at not being able to be present.

Sad and Sudden Death.

The Western Chronicle says: One of the saddest events that has ever come under the notice of the citizens of Kentville occurred Friday, when young Edward Martin, of Glouce Bay, N.S., died of hemorrhage of the lungs at the railway station. When the train stopped at Kentville that afternoon, the young man got off and going to the basin in the hall began to bleed at the mouth and nose. He stood there for some few minutes unnoticed, when he was approached by a gentleman who noticed his condition and inquired of him: "What is the matter?" He replied: "Oh, my God I am bleeding; get me a doctor, quick. I asked that man there to get me one, but he won't." This gentleman then turned to the man standing near and said: "Why didn't you get him a doctor?" Receiving no reply, he ran out on the platform to find Dr. Woodworth whom he had seen there a few moments previous. About this time the deceased was found standing at the basin by Policeman Davis, who supposing him to have been in a fight or drunk, took him by the arm and led him out to the edge of the platform. Here he was met by Dr. Woodworth, who immediately recognized the seriousness of the case and at the same time the fact that nothing could be done for him. His heart blood was flowing from his mouth and nose in such a stream that in a very few minutes he was dead. The suddenness of this sad event will be realized when it is understood that ten minutes from the time he was taken with bleeding he was a corpse.

In Honor of a Canadian Hero.

The monument erected in honor of the hero of Chateaugay was unveiled at Bryson, Que., on Saturday last, by the little grand daughter of Col. De Salabery, who with 300 Canadian volunteers repulsed 7,000 American soldiers under Hampton. Amongst those composing the party were Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. A. R. Dickey, representing the Dominion government; Henry De Salabery, Chateaugay De Salabery, Ben De Salabery, Miss Hermine De Salabery, Miss Alice De Salabery and Miss Therese De Salabery, grand children of the hero of Chateaugay. One hundred and fifty men of the Montreal garrison artillery, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Cole, and accompanied by the garrison band, accompanied the party. Sir A. R. Caron delivered an eloquent address in French, in which he eulogized the services of De Salabery and his companions, who by their victory had saved lower Canada to the British crown; for had they not won the battle, Montreal would have surely fallen and Lower Canada have been taken by the Americans. Hon. Mr. Dickey, minister of militia, followed in a brief address in English, in which he justified the erection of such monuments in any spirit of emulation to the Americans, or of braggadocio, but simply to perpetuate the memory of Canadian heroes and their glorious deeds. The Americans were too generous and too great a people to imagine that they were erected in any other spirit.

During this fall a series of Liberal-Conservative meetings will be held in the different portions of Quebec, at which the policy of the Government will be fully elucidated. As a preliminary, a meeting has been arranged to be held at Orono on Thursday, which four Ministers have promised to attend.

The Pioneer says:—On Thursday Mr. H. Jones took away 830 sheep which went to Somerville, one of the Boston cattle markets. On Friday Mr. John Forbes, of Tyne Valley, sent away 200 for Apohaqui, N. B., and Mr. P. G. Mahoney, of Melrose, N. B., sent away 194. Again on Saturday 191 were shipped for McDonald, of St. John.

Local and Special News.

MINARD'S FAMILY PILLS are purely vegetable.

Look out for colds at this season. Keep yourself well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great tonic and blood purifier.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE. To properly fill the offices and functions, it is important that the blood be pure. When it is in such a condition, the body is almost certain to be healthy. A complaint at this time is catarrh in one of its various forms. A slight cold develops the disease in the head. Droppings of corruption passing into the lungs bring on consumption. The only way to cure this disease is to purify the blood. As it is made, simply because it is made, the medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla, in the blood, remove the cause. Not only does Hood's Sarsaparilla do this but it gives renewed vigor to the whole system, making possible for good health to retain supreme.

CHEEROKEE VERMIFUGE kills worms every time.

Handsome Features. Sometimes unattractive blotches, pimples, or other specific blemishes, destroy the beauty of handsome features. In all such cases Hood's Sarsaparilla will build up the system and impart freshness and beauty.

Biliousness and Liver Complaint, headache, etc., are cured by Burdock Pills.

Physicians prescribe Ayer's Pills as the safest and most perfect cathartic compound.

Norway Pine Syrup strengthens the lungs and cures all throat troubles, coughs, colds, etc.

Distressing Pain Cured. DEAR SIR:—I can recommend Burdock Blood Purifier as like magic. It drove all the most economical and satisfactory cure I have ever known.

For Spasmodic Coughs—Minard's Honey Balsam.

ACTS LIKE MAGIC. DEAR SIR:—I can truly say that Burdock Blood Purifier acts like magic. It drove all the most economical and satisfactory cure I have ever known.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

PLEASANT AS SYRUP. Mr. Douglas Ford, Tor. Ont., states that Minard's Honey Balsam cured his cough and cold in five days. He had been using it for several weeks and had been almost as pleased as syrup, while for coughs and colds it gives complete satisfaction, acting promptly even in obstinate cases.

Signs of Worms are variable appetite, itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best worm expeller.

ONE BOTTLE CURES. DEAR SIR:—This winter I was troubled with the most distressing cough and cold, but without avail. On the advice of a friend I bought a bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which completely cured me.

That Tired Feeling. Is a common complaint and is a dangerous symptom. It means that the system is debilitated because of impure blood, and in this condition it is especially liable to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla being almost as pleasant as syrup, while for weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver.

MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM, once tried, always used.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Rev. Wm. Brown.

I was cured of a bad case of carache by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mrs. S. Kaitback.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mrs. S. Masters.

Rheumatism is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Write J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, for evidence.

MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM is a sure cure.

A GREAT MEDICINE. Cod-liver Oil is useful beyond any praise it has ever won, and yet few are willing or can take it in its natural state. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is not offensive; it is almost palatable.

Children like it. It is Cod-liver Oil made more effectual, and combined with the Hypophosphites its strengthening and flesh-forming powers are largely increased.

Every Hack Makes a Breach. In the system, strains the lungs and prepares a way for pneumonia, often-times consumption.

PYNY-PECTORAL positively cures coughs and colds in a surprisingly short time. It's a certain cure, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

The Prince Edward Island Commercial College. THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Commercial College and Shortland Institution is now open.

Physicians prescribe Ayer's Pills as the safest and most perfect cathartic compound.

Norway Pine Syrup strengthens the lungs and cures all throat troubles, coughs, colds, etc.

What's the Matter with it? If you think there's anything the matter with your watch, let us take a look at it.

Our Prices Are Dwarfs, Our Values Are Giants.

COAL! Afloat, Loading, and to Arrive 2,000 TONS COAL.

300 Tons Old Sydney Mines, Round Coal.

300 TONS ACADIA NUT Per schooners Spring Bird, May Queen, Emma B. Margaret Ann, Henry Phillips, A. S. Townsend, Etiole du Matin, Day Spring, Tarquin and Olivia.

SEVENTY-FIVE American Ranges SOLD WITHIN THE YEAR.

Run of Mines, INTERCOLONIAL NUT, VALE NUT.

Sydney Slack. All the above vessels will be here in a few days.

C. LYONS & Co. Oct. 23.

The Greatest Show of Mantles, Jackets and Furs. Many claim to have the Greatest Show of Mantles, Jackets and Furs. We claim to show as fine an assortment of Latest Styles, Best Goods and Lowest Prices as any firm on P. E. Island.

P. S.—You do yourself an injustice if you do not see our goods and prices. S. B.

Our Prices Are Dwarfs, Our Values Are Giants.

COAL! Afloat, Loading, and to Arrive 2,000 TONS COAL.

300 Tons Old Sydney Mines, Round Coal.

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C. LYONS & Co. Oct. 23.

FENNEL & CHANDLER. Charlottetown, Sept. 18, 1895.

Overcoats and Reefers. The Finest, Best, at the Cheapest Possible Honest Price. No put on to take off. See our \$5.25 Reefers. Big Profit Stores ask \$8.00 for no better. See our \$5.25 Storm Ulsters. JAMES PATON & CO.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

There are twenty-four creameries in Maine that do nothing but manufacture butter the year round.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON arrived at Summerside yesterday evening, and is expected here this evening.

Ripe strawberries were picked in Mr. Henry Holl's garden, Upper Prince Street, on Sunday last. So says the Examiner.

It is stated says the Halifax Herald that the rate of civic taxation in that city the coming year will jump from \$1.38 to \$1.62 per \$100.

GENERAL MANAGER CLOUTON, of the Bank of Montreal, says: "Times have changed for the better, all over, while things are on the boom in British Columbia."

SIR MCKENZIE BOWELL, and Sir Charles H. Tupper arrived at Washington, in connection with the Behring Sea affair, on Monday, and are guests at the British Embassy.

It is announced that Princess Maud, the youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, is betrothed to Prince Kail, the second son of Prince Frederick, heir apparent to the throne of Denmark.

The store of T. J. Downey, at St. John's, was entered by burglars a few nights ago and \$250 worth of jewelry was taken therefrom. The constables are after two suspicious characters.

At the forthcoming session of the Dominion Parliament it is the Government's intention to introduce a bill dividing Alberta into two electoral districts, with one additional representative in Parliament.

PARIS advised yesterday, announces that the French ministry was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, on a railway question. The ministers immediately tendered their resignation to the President of the Republic.

INSPECTOR O'BRIEN, commanding the cruiser Flona, has returned to St. John's, Nfld., with information respecting a whole series of smuggling cases at Berlin and its neighborhood. He arrested a dozen leading traders thereabouts and seized a large quantity of smuggled liquor, tobacco, tea and sugar.

THOMAS L. BROWNELL, of Lockport, N. S., while feeding live stock a few nights ago, knocked his lantern down, setting fire to the hay in the barn. He had just time to save the horses and cattle. The contents, consisting of hay, grain, farming utensils, etc., were all destroyed. Small insurance.

THERE is a big sensation in Montreal over the reputation by Mr. Laurier of La Patrie, the Liberal organ. Ex-Mayor Beaugrand had announced that the paper would be run on the old Liberal lines as in the days of Drouin and Dorion, and Mr. Laurier wrote a letter of protest, saying that he belonged to the English school of Liberalism. La Patrie will reply and maintain its position.

The stamp craze evidently has caught the blue noses of the Maritime Provinces in great style; for on Saturday a stamp was sold at the largest price ever paid for a Canadian stamp. Mr. H. F. Ketcheson, the well-known philatelist of Belleville, and mail clerk on the Grand Junction, on Saturday sold a stamp collector in Nova Scotia a 12d Canadian stamp, issued in 1851, for \$500. It was an unused specimen and was, as may be expected, a very rare stamp. The purchase of this costly piece of paper is a Bank Manager in Nova Scotia.—Peterborough Review.

BIG BAR-Gains in Furs. Don't wait if you want a bargain in a Fur Jacket, Coat or Cape. BUY NOW. Our immense stock is at your disposal at a very low price. DIRECTIONS. How to judge the quality of Fur Goods are gladly given by us to everyone who wishes to know the difference between good and poor Furs. We have made Furs a study for years and know how to judge the value. Our knowledge is yours for the asking. SPECIAL. Low prices on Ladies' Fur Capes and Jackets, and an immense stock to pick from. BEER BROS., The Leading FUR STORE of P. E. Island.

MURDERER HOLMES.

H. H. Holmes, or Herman Mudgett, whose name has rung throughout the length and breadth of the continent as the most unscrupulous and skillful murderer of modern times, was placed on trial for his life on Monday morning, in the court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia. The specific charge to which he was called upon to answer is the murder of Benj. F. Piestel, and has already officially declared himself not guilty. The revolting details of the many crimes which Holmes' name has been directly or indirectly connected have been given such publicity, and the cold, implacable demeanor which has characterized the man throughout, has been so frequently commented upon, that the trial will probably pass into history as the most celebrated case known to the criminal annals of the western hemisphere. The Commonwealth has already spent thousands of dollars in bringing the prisoner to justice, and there is an indication that should a conviction for murder in the first degree be obtained he will be railroaded to the gallows.

Polar Expedition.

The documents from the explorer Jackson which were brought back by the Winward, after leaving the explorer on Franz Joseph Land, and which were kept sealed up in the cabin of the Winward during her return trip, were opened at London, the other day. Upon being opened the papers were found to record that the expedition landed at Cape Flora on September 7, where they erected log houses. All the members were given certain duties to insure regular exercise. Bears soon appeared to the number of 30, and, together with eight walrus, were killed and added to the winter's provisions. The only man who died of scurvy was the first mate, Mr. James Beahut of Summerside has a turpish which he claims, measures 34 inches and weighs 20 1/2 lbs. Next!

DIED.

At Dundas, on October 5th, of paralysis, Leonard Nicholson, aged 74 years. At Fort Augustus, Tuesday 29th inst, Peter McNally, aged 20 years. R. I. P. Suddenly at St. Mark's, Lot 7, of heart failure, Kate, beloved daughter of James Butler, aged 28 years. R. I. P. At Morell Station on Friday, Oct. 11th 1895, of meningitis of the brain, John James, eldest and dearly beloved son of Francis and Jane Rossiter in the 6th year of his age. At Lower Montague, on the 18th inst., after a brief illness, William Kelly, in the 19th year of his age. The deceased was a young man of irreproachable character, and held in high esteem by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Thursday afternoon he took dinner as usual and afterwards remarked that he would go out for a walk. He did not do so, however, as while he was speaking to a priest he dropped dead.

TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

VERY REV. JAMES PIELAN of Montserrat, returned last week from a visit to the old country. He looks well after his trip.

At Black River, Kent Co., N. B., on Saturday last, Anoline LeBlanc was drowned from a boat in which he was fishing alone.

A YARMOUTH, N. S., County man with his children made \$800 in three weeks, picking blueberries. They were shipped to the United States.

SHORTLY after one o'clock Saturday the brick Academy at Pictou was destroyed by fire. It caught from lightning. The insurance amounts to \$12,000; the cost was \$25,000.

MR. GRANT, representing the British Condite company, was at Ottawa recently urging the government to adopt smokeless powder for the Canadian service. It is not likely the request will be acceded to.

It is stated in Montreal that Mr. Wainwright, Assistant General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, will shortly resign and take charge of the Trunk Line Association in New York at \$10,000 per year.

The largest turp, this time, is reported to be in Prince County. Mr. James Beahut of Summerside has a turpish which he claims, measures 34 inches and weighs 20 1/2 lbs. Next!

A TRAIN on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, on Thursday last, covered the distance between Chicago and Buffalo, 510 miles, in eight hours, one minute and seven seconds, an average including stops, of 63.10 miles an hour, or excluding stops of 64.98 miles an hour.

The Summerdale Journal says that a lad named William Eesey, living at Kensington, stepped from the top of a moving box car at the station one evening last week, breaking his arm and sustaining other injuries. It seems that he mistook his position on the car, being somewhat dazzled by the light.

The importance of the present discussion in regard to the Canadian copyright act will be realized by the fact that the governments of the United States, France and Belgium have asked their representatives in this country to report upon the probability of an act on the copyright privileges of the authors of those countries.

A GLOUCESTER, Mass., despatch of the 24th says, the schooner Lizzy Griffin, from Grand Bank, reports that Edward Carrigan, Isaac Little (of Nova Scotia), Martin Hanson and Carl Johnson, (of Sweden) members of her crew, were lost by going astray, while attending trawls. A heavy breeze coming on shortly after, their chances of being picked up are light.

DOMINION COMMISSIONER PRINCE'S proposed opinion on the British Columbia salmon dispute referred to on the 4th page, has saved the trade in frozen salmon to England from ruin. Mr. Prince's views that the fish are really salmon were called to the T. He has been backed up by expert testimony in the another country, so that the fish mongers company has receded from its position.

A CONFERENCE to arrange the details of the proposed arbitration to assess Behring sea seizure damages meets at Washington this week. Premier Bowell and Sir C. H. Tupper constitute the Canadian representatives at the conference. At that time should be only two arbitrators, one for Great Britain and the other for the United States. It is expected that a British Columbia judge will be recommended to the home government as the British representative.

MONSIGNOR O'BRIEN, member of the papal household, died suddenly at St. Patrick's Presbytery, Montreal, on Thursday last. He was overcome by a fainting fit on Sunday morning when saying Mass in St. Patrick's Church. He was very low and at his own request the last sacraments of the church were administered to him by Father Quiliver. On Monday, however, it was thought that he had recovered, although he was still weak and rest was considered imperative by his medical advisers. Thursday afternoon he took dinner as usual and afterwards remarked that he would go out for a walk. He did not do so, however, as while he was speaking to a priest he dropped dead.

RECENT Ottawa advices say it is practically settled that the government will send an exploratory expedition to Hudson Bay next summer. It will be under the joint auspices of the fisheries, interior and customs departments. The idea is to obtain a full report as to the possible resources of the bay and country immediately adjacent to it. If the steamer St. Lawrence can be spared from the fisheries service it is felt she will be the best boat that could be utilized. Failing her, an offer has been made by an English firm to loan a steel clad vessel accustomed to the ice of the Baltic sea, which could be secured for the purposes named. High Sutherland, president of the Hudson Bay railway, has a long interview recently with Hon. Mr. Costigan in regard to the proposed expedition.

It is announced that ex-President Benjamin Harrison is engaged in writing a series of magazine articles for the Ladies' Home Journal, in which periodical they will begin in the December number. The series will be called "This Country of Ours," and will consist of ten articles and probably more. The papers are being written by General Harrison especially for women, to meet a growing, widespread desire on their part to intelligently understand the workings of our Government and the great National questions. It will be the aim of the articles to explain in the clear and concise style for which the ex-President is famous, just what the United States Government means; the origin and meaning of the Constitution; how laws are enacted and enforced; what the powers of the President and other officials are; what the judicial system means; how our foreign relations are brought about and their meaning; how Congress and the Senate legislate,—in fact, a complete explanation of the Government, in the popular way. General Harrison writes the articles from the standpoint of a citizen who understands his subject. They have no bearing on politics whatever. While directly intended for women, the articles will naturally have a much broader scope and likewise interest men, and especially young men.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There were eleven degrees of frost in London, England, Thursday morning, and the cold was very severe in the north of Britain. Snow fell in Lancashire and other points throughout the night.

A cable was received by the marine department, Ottawa, on Saturday stating that the government steamer Quadra had run on Portland reef, about eight miles east of Victoria. A tug and scows have been sent to the assistance of the vessel.

The correspondent at Constantinople of the London Times telegraphs: "A threatening letter was found at the palace addressed to the Sultan recently. An inquiry incriminated 14 members of the household. All of them were executed on the same day."

News reached Quebec that the steamship Brazilian, Capt. Whyte, from Montreal for London, of the Allan line, has gone ashore two miles below Cape Laigle. Particulars of the accident are lacking. The wrecking steamers Relief and Lord Stanley have gone to her assistance.

Over 100 negro students live in the Paris Quango Latin. They come chiefly from Haiti, and the French colonies of Guadeloupe and Guyana. The Haitians are well off and dress well, as their government pays them \$9 a month while abroad. They have a newspaper of their own, La Fraternelle.

The total salmon pack of British Columbia was 512,197 cases of 48 one-pound tins, an increase of 17,826 over 1894—a splendid result, as this was thought to be the off year. It is generally conceded in the Province that the government hatchery is largely responsible for this improvement in the fishery.

Anthony and Bernie Koch, the two children of Anthony Koch, proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, Hamilton, Ont., who lost his own life in rescuing his family from the burning hotel Tuesday night of last week, died Wednesday of injuries sustained in the fire. Another child and Mrs. Andrews, who was a guest at the hotel, are in a critical condition.

The schooner Susan P. Thurlow, from Boston for Louisburg, C. B., went ashore on Spectacle Island on Friday. She floated on the incoming tide uninjured. Schooner Mary E. Olys, stranded Saturday week in Kennebec river, was floated Friday by a tug and towed to Kennebec. She afterwards sank in the channel, but was pumped up by a tug and taken to a place of safety.

A terrible accident took place on Monday in a furniture establishment on St. Catherine street, Montreal. A workman named Albert Vautier was engaged polishing a piece of iron, when a large emery wheel, making two thousand revolutions a minute, burst into a thousand pieces, striking the unfortunate man to the floor. Vautier's head was terribly crushed, but he gained consciousness and said, "I am finished; go and tell my poor wife." The poor fellow was taken to the Notre Dame hospital, where he died during the evening. He leaves a widow and three children.

The east bound Chicago and Grand Trunk passenger train died at South Bend, Indiana, at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon was wrecked at a culvert on Kankakee marsh, seven miles west of that place, shortly after noon time. Nine were injured, but none killed. The marsh was on fire and the train rushed full speed into the culvert, which the engineer did not see on account of the smoke. The engine left the track. The train consisting of mail, baggage, express car and four coaches, was telescoped and the burning culvert soon set fire to the wreck. The wind swept the flames through the train and in a short time every car was reduced to ashes.

One man was killed, one was fatally, and four seriously, hurt by an explosion in the dry and mixing-room of the fibrelloid works at Newburyport, Mass., on the 23rd inst. The cause of the explosion will probably never be known, as McMannus, the man killed, was the only person in the room at the time of the accident. It is thought to have happened through the overheating of a quantity of celluloid in process of preparation for the manufacture of collars and cuffs. The explosion was like the report of a cannon, and the concussion was felt like an earthquake shock throughout the city. The side of the building was blown completely out, and the roof was carried nearly two hundred feet into the air. The firm employs about 100 men, several of whom, besides those mentioned, were badly cut by flying glass. The building was the scene of a similar explosion in 1891.

There were eleven degrees of frost in London, England, Thursday morning, and the cold was very severe in the north of Britain. Snow fell in Lancashire and other points throughout the night.

A cable was received by the marine department, Ottawa, on Saturday stating that the government steamer Quadra had run on Portland reef, about eight miles east of Victoria. A tug and scows have been sent to the assistance of the vessel.

The correspondent at Constantinople of the London Times telegraphs: "A threatening letter was found at the palace addressed to the Sultan recently. An inquiry incriminated 14 members of the household. All of them were executed on the same day."

News reached Quebec that the steamship Brazilian, Capt. Whyte, from Montreal for London, of the Allan line, has gone ashore two miles below Cape Laigle. Particulars of the accident are lacking. The wrecking steamers Relief and Lord Stanley have gone to her assistance.

Over 100 negro students live in the Paris Quango Latin. They come chiefly from Haiti, and the French colonies of Guadeloupe and Guyana. The Haitians are well off and dress well, as their government pays them \$9 a month while abroad. They have a newspaper of their own, La Fraternelle.

The total salmon pack of British Columbia was 512,197 cases of 48 one-pound tins, an increase of 17,826 over 1894—a splendid result, as this was thought to be the off year. It is generally conceded in the Province that the government hatchery is largely responsible for this improvement in the fishery.

Anthony and Bernie Koch, the two children of Anthony Koch, proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, Hamilton, Ont., who lost his own life in rescuing his family from the burning hotel Tuesday night of last week, died Wednesday of injuries sustained in the fire. Another child and Mrs. Andrews, who was a guest at the hotel, are in a critical condition.

The schooner Susan P. Thurlow, from Boston for Louisburg, C. B., went ashore on Spectacle Island on Friday. She floated on the incoming tide uninjured. Schooner Mary E. Olys, stranded Saturday week in Kennebec river, was floated Friday by a tug and towed to Kennebec. She afterwards sank in the channel, but was pumped up by a tug and taken to a place of safety.

A terrible accident took place on Monday in a furniture establishment on St. Catherine street, Montreal. A workman named Albert Vautier was engaged polishing a piece of iron, when a large emery wheel, making two thousand revolutions a minute, burst into a thousand pieces, striking the unfortunate man to the floor. Vautier's head was terribly crushed, but he gained consciousness and said, "I am finished; go and tell my poor wife." The poor fellow was taken to the Notre Dame hospital, where he died during the evening. He leaves a widow and three children.

The east bound Chicago and Grand Trunk passenger train died at South Bend, Indiana, at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon was wrecked at a culvert on Kankakee marsh, seven miles west of that place, shortly after noon time. Nine were injured, but none killed. The marsh was on fire and the train rushed full speed into the culvert, which the engineer did not see on account of the smoke. The engine left the track. The train consisting of mail, baggage, express car and four coaches, was telescoped and the burning culvert soon set fire to the wreck. The wind swept the flames through the train and in a short time every car was reduced to ashes.

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We Want Your Cash WE WANT YOUR TRADE WEEKS' IMMENSE NEW STOCK OF Mantles and Jackets, High Class Furs, Dress Goods and Cashmeres, Fashionable Millinery. Selected by our buyer in England, Ireland and Scotland during the past seven weeks. New Jackets, The very newest and heavy cloth and prettily trimmed. Our 2.40 Jackets are worth 3.25 Our 3.70 " " 4.75 Our 4.25 " " 5.50

FURS! FURS! FURS! The leading High Class Fur House in Charlottetown, 12 large cases already opened. CAPES, ALL LENGTHS, ALL KINDS, MUFFS, ALL KINDS, ALL QUALITIES COLLARS, RUFFS, JACKETS. Best 50 cent Black Cashmere, worth 75 cents. Best 50 cent Outside Skirts, " 75 cents. Best Black Cravenette, 60 inches wide for 1.00, sold everywhere, 1.45. Call and see us, we will treat you well.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., Wholesale and Retail.

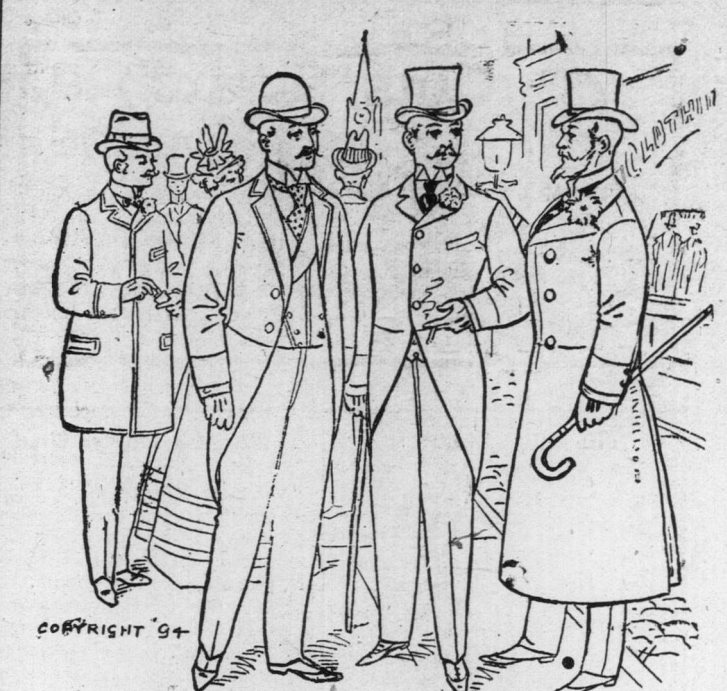
"WHERE'S BRUCE'S Famous Tailoring Establishment? I want to get some Clothing made there." This is the remark made by many strangers coming to our town. Our reputation for making HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING is well known all over Canada and the United States, and no place knows better than P. E. Island, where we are doing business for over 16 years. Steadily increasing, this has been the busiest of any previous years. No one will doubt, but what we have the best Cutters—even our competitors can't with a clear conscience.

Elegant Cloths for Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters to select from. D. A. BRUCE, Leading Merchant Tailor.

Coal! Coal! Coal! FROM Dominion Coal Co's Mines in C. B., Now Landing and to Arrive per Steamship Albert, 650 Tons Sydney Slack. Schooner Maggie Bell, 64 " " " " R. W. Smith, 116 " " " " Lizzie C., 120 " " " " Carmena, 100 " " " " " " " " " " Screened. J. B. Fay, 90 " " " " Telephone, 50 " " " " " " " " " " Run of Mine. Albert P., 106 " " " " Ellen May, 80 " " " "

Which will be sold at very lowest rates whilst landing. PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents Dominion Coal Company, Ltd. Charlottetown, October 30, 1895.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS. ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, by book account, notes of hand or judgement, are hereby notified to pay up, on or before the 1st of December next, as after that date all amounts remaining due will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. JAMES A. McDONALD, Glenfinnan, Lot 35. Oct. 30, '95.—31. BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken They cure constipation and sick headache. JAMES A. McDONALD, Glenfinnan, Lot 35. Oct. 30, '95.—31.



GREAT SALE OF Fall and Winter Clothing. We are selling Men's Overcoats for \$3.00, Men's Overcoats for \$4.00, Men's Overcoats for \$5.00, Men's Overcoats for \$6.00, Men's Overcoats for \$7.00. These Overcoats are worth 25 per cent more. We have a large stock and must close it out. See our hurricane Ulster for \$5.00, always cheap at \$6.75, our price \$5.00. Boys Ulsters for \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.00, a genuine bargain. Men's Reefers, Boys' Reefers, Big Stock at Slaughter Prices. See our Stock before you buy and you will save money. J. B. McDONALD & Co. Market Square and 132 Queen Street.

Young Men & Women, LEARN SHORTHAND and GOOD WRITING. By Mail. Success GUARANTEED, AND TERMS LOW. Address, W. H. CROSKILL, Stenographer. Charlottetown, Oct. 22, 1895.

McKAY WOOLEN COMPANY EVER BEEN IN LOVE? WE MEAN WITH A NICE OVERCOAT, ULSTER, REEFER or SUIT.

If you will come to our store and let us show you our new lines of Overcoats at....\$4.50 and 6 50 Our Cheviot Overcoats at..... 8.00 Our Blue and Brown Meltons at..... 10.00 Our Blue and Black Reefers at..... 4.00 Our Frieze Ulsters, from..... 7.00 to 15.00 Our lines of Boys' Suits, from..... 1.00 to 4.50 Our lines of Boys' Reefers at..... 1.50

You will surely fall in love quickly enough. To see them is to admire them. To admire is to desire. If you want an Overcoat, Suit or Ulster, give us a call. McKAY WOOLEN CO. The Bargain Corner.

NEW BOOKSTORE! JUST OPENED, A FULL LINE OF Books, Stationery & Fancy Goods. School Books and School Supplies always on hand. McMILLAN & HORNSBY, Watson's Old Stand, Opposite Prowse Bros. Special discount to the trade. Mail orders post-paid. October 23, 1895.

Cuts, Scratches, Sprains,
and all pains, external or internal, are instantly relieved by
PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer.
This old remedy is known, used and appreciated by all. Get a bottle and keep it by you.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
CURES
DYSPEPSIA, BAD BLOOD, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY TROUBLES, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS.
B.B.B. unlocks all secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common purgative to the most scrupulous one.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.
Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other medicinal herbs and barks.
A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obsolete coughs which have defied every remedy are cured by this pleasant pine syrup.
PRICE: 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Plague of Wind and Fire.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., dated the 29th inst., says: For the past two days, in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Manitoba, sand and dust storms have made the air blinding and a freezing scourge, accompanied as they have been by low temperature. The wind has maintained for hours a velocity of 50 miles per hour. The blizzards have been particularly severe in Manitoba and the sandy soil of South Dakota and Minnesota, are identified by the blizzards. The winds fanned smoldering wood fires into fresh blazes and fery, and started many conflagrations. The loss to farmers is heavy. Seldom have such large areas in the northwest been swept by fire. Some of those conflagrations appeared in southwestern Minnesota and South Dakota, but the bulk of the disaster has fallen on both sides of the Red River Valley in Minnesota and North Dakota, extending for many miles in Manitoba. Locomotive sparks set three fires on the trip from Red Lake Falls to the crossing of the Boston line at Tilden. Just east of this crossing the worst fire occurred. It swept north, and great loss resulted. Another fire started in Kenosauville, eight miles east of Crookston. Nearly all the country between Crookston and Maple Lake north of Foston line in fire every where. The loss is very heavy. A child was burned to death near Hormann, in Manitoba near Elm Creek, two sections of the Canadian Pacific were burned to death. Houses, stables, live stock, grain and hay were consumed in all directions in the province and a half dozen people have lost their lives. Besides these a score of other fires have been started and property lost. It is estimated that a quarter million bushels of grain, and nearly a million tons of hay have been destroyed.

JOB LOT
—OF—
Men's & Boys' Long Boots
Left over from last year. Way down prices. Come and see them. We want the money, and this lot must be sold.

GOFF BROTHERS

FARM FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, A Farm containing 230 acres of land, convenient to Wimer's Mills, Lot 48, 80 acres are cleared, and the remainder is covered with wood and rails. There is a good barn on the premises. Terms easy. Apply to
ANNEAS A. McDONNELL,
Barrister, Charlottetown, or to
JAMES WISNER,
Wimer's Mills, Lot 48.
Oct. 18, 1895.—1f.

Never Mind
What other people say,
We say that the
CITY HARDWARE STORE
is on the top for Good Goods at right prices.
Jewel Stoves, General Hardware, Lobster Packers Supplies
Carriage Builders, Painters, House Builders, Farmers and others, will find us right here every time.
R. B. NORTON & CO.

CLOTHING!
Clothing! Clothing!
Having secured a lot of Clothing for Men and Boys much below the ordinary value, we are prepared to offer to the buying public special value in

OVERCOATS,
Suits, Reefers,
Pants & Vests.

Think of it and Rejoice.
Heavy All-wool Pants, usual price \$2.25, our price \$1.65. Overcoats \$2.75, Reefers \$3.00, Vests \$1.00, Heavy Irish Frieze Overcoats \$5.00, usual price \$7.50.
We are bound the people will get their money's worth those hard times.
1,200 Overcoats, Reefers and suits; 1,000 Reefers, 2,000 Suits for Men and Boys, Ladies' Mantles—400 Mantles to select from.
You may as well trade at Prowse Bros as not. When you can save money you may as well trade with the Farmers Boys

PROWSE BROS.
The Wonderful Cheap Men and Farmers Boys.

MACHINE REPAIRS,
Sections, Knives,
Rivets, etc.

ANNOUNCEMENT!
As we intimated some weeks ago our intention of removing to our present Store, NEXT DOOR TO J. D. McLEOD & CO'S, GROCERS, we have removed, and are now ready for business again. Our present quarters are exceedingly comfortable for our business, and we feel the change has been a good one. We have spared no pains to make our store as inviting as possible, and as our friends have stood by us in the years gone by, we hope we can reasonably expect their patronage in the future. Call in and see us at your earliest convenience.

JOHN T. McKENZIE,
Star Merchant Tailor.

DID YOU NOT KNOW?
By M. CLARE.
Did you not know that I must be about my Father's business?—St. Luke ii, 49.
"My Father's business"—not my own—did not choose my earthly lot.
"Twas all arranged and planned by One who ne'er my nature full forgot.
"Twas He mapped out my days and years—my hours of darkness and of light.
"Twas He laid down the special work which is to earn me Heaven's delight.
"My Father's business"—if the sun should shine upon the work I do, And win approval or applause from those who stand around and view—Should all succeed and prosper, spite the obstacles before me thrown,
"Tis then I must remember, "is "My Father's business" not my own.
The cross may come and all be gloom, while efforts strong and stern may fall, The load may seem too hard to bear—But never once must I forget that "fruit" and "increase" come from Him.
"My Father's business"—Life's one work to toll with all my strength and will, To look on all I do as His—and bid all doubtful fears be still.
"Come, blessed of My Father—come"—I'll be long sound, in sweetest tone, If I remember all through life—my life is His and not mine own!
—The Franciscan Tertiary.

SOLILLOQUY OF FRA ANGELICO
By DAVID BEHRE, S. J.
From prayer in choir I come to prayer in cell:
Or at midnight deep you mightily bell
Waking from the death of sleep to life of praise,
Bidding the soul eke with the body raise
Itself to heaven; or on the farthest hill
The sweet lights break o'er forest, vale and rill,
And dawn's soft shining doth the day declare—
Prayer is my life, and all my life is prayer.
Or at the soaring of that Holy Rite
When He the great Redeemer infinite,
The hidden God upon His altar lies,
In strange mysterious and secret guise;
Or at the eace in the noontide light,
His sacred Passion tremulously bright,
And trace the furrows of His features fair,
Prayer is my life and all my life is prayer.
When reddening roses and fair lilies frail
My senses with their soothing sweetness hail,
And all the glory of a thousand flowers
Unfold their petals through the summer hours,
While to the birds' clear singing all the day
Glad water-music falling fountains play—
Sighing, I turn me to the cloister stair;
Prayer is my life, and all my life is prayer.
Pacing the terrace of this garden old,
When snowy wrappings all its breadth unfold,
Shrouding in shining, spotless purity
The whiten beauties that entranced me—
Visions of angel-life possess my soul,
And all the whiteness of that virgin-stole
Which my Beloved hath in keeping there;
Prayer is my life, and all my life is prayer.
O happy hush that sacred silence keeps
When bells are mute and the great organ sleeps—
Clothed in contemplation in my cell,
Nor man nor angel may the rapture tell,
The commune high with Heaven's Holy Three,
The glorious Trinity in unity!
O state ineffable, beyond compare,
Whose prayer is life, and whose whole life is prayer!
—Irish Monthly.

BETTER THINGS.
Better to smell the violet cool than sip the glowing wine;
Better to hark a hidden brook than watch a diamond shine.
Better the love of gentle heart than beauty's favors proud;
Better the rose's living seed than roses in a crowd.
Better to live in loneliness than to bask in love all day;
Better the fountain in the heart than the fountain by the way.
Better to be fed by mother's hand than eat alone at will;
Better to trust in good than to say, "My goods my storehouse fill."
Better to be a little wise than in knowledge to abound;
Better to teach a child than to fill perfection's round.
Better to sit at master's feet than thrill a listening State;
Better to suspect that thou art proud than be sure that thou art great.
Better to walk the road unseen than watch the hour's event;
Better the "Well done" at the last than the air with shouting rent.
Better to have a quiet grief than a hurrying delight;
Better the twilight of the dawn than the noonday burning bright.
Better a death when life is done than earth's most favored birth;
Better a child in God's great house than the king of all the earth.
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Mr. William Day, of Fort William, Ont., says: "Two years ago my wife was very ill with dyspepsia. No remedy that she could find gave any relief. Finally she tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured. This is now more than two years ago, and she has had no return of the malady. I also have had occasion to use B. B. B. and I cannot speak too highly in its favor. I always recommend it to my friends and in every case with good results."
Yours very truly,
WM. DAY.

Where a Martyr Died.
A notable pilgrimage in England last month was that on September 12, of 12,000 people to the scene of the martyrdom of Blessed Richard Whiting, last Abbot of Glastonbury, before the defection of England from the unity of the faith. The long procession closed by representatives of the Society of Jesus and the Dominicans, Benedictines, Carmelites, and Franciscan orders in their habits, and by a large body of secular clergy. Dom Gilbert Dolan, O. S. B., vested in a cope, and attended by deacon and sub-deacon, in red dalmatics, bore a relic of the true Cross; and the Bishops of the diocese; the Right Rev. Dr. Brownlow, as also the Right Rev. Dr. Graham, Bishop of Cuzco and Coadjutor of Plymouth, took part in the pilgrimage. The streets were lined by crowds of people whose attitude was most sympathetic and respectful as the long procession passed through their midst, reciting the Rosary, and singing the hymns "Faith of Our Fathers," "The Hymn of the Sacred Heart," and "Hail! Queen of Heaven." On arriving at the foot of the Tor the pilgrims, though necessarily no longer in such perfect order, commenced the steep and toilsome ascent. At some distance from the summit, King Edward, a stretch of level ground, the pilgrims were divided into three bodies, and addresses were delivered at different points by the Right Rev. T. B. Snow, O. S. B., titular Abbot of Glastonbury; by Prior Ford, of Downside; Father Felcher, (Master of the Guild to Ransom). Abbot Snow said: No spot on this island brings out more completely the continuity of the Catholic faith than the hallowed ground around this venerable abbey. You come as pilgrims to the place where for centuries your fathers came as pilgrims—not only English and Norman pilgrims, but Saxons and Britons before them. You come for the same purpose, guided by the same motive, to show outward loyalty to the same faith, to pay honor to the same Christian heroism, to reverence this ground, sacred and dear to memory. Tradition takes us back to the foot of the Cross and the Holy Sepulchre, when Joseph of Arimathea gave up his own tomb in exchange for a resting-place in the prison, in this island of Avalon, where his bones were laid somewhere near you. Legend with its indistinct glories peoples the spot with the memories of Arthur and Guinevere, Merlin and Gildas. All that they held dear drew the Christian Britons to this spot, where the sacredness of their religion was linked with the glory of their chivalry, and where they could reverence the site of the old church of wattle, the blossoming thorn, and the miraculous spring, as well as the tombs of their heroes. The Saxon smote the Briton, and drove him to the fastness of Cornwall, but he touched not Glastonbury; and why? Because he had the same faith, the same reverence for the sacred spot. The Saxon knelt where the Briton had knelt, the priest and Mass at the same altar as the British priest, and Saxon pilgrims flocked where British pilgrims had flocked. "So for those centuries Glastonbury became a place of Saxon pilgrimage, until it acquired a sacredness dear to the Roman priest. Dunstan grew up as a boy, imbued with the spirit of the place; here he became a monk, clad his brethren in the Benedictine habit, taught them the Benedictine rule, and built up a noble abbey. The ruthless Dane spared Glastonbury and it almost secured a bond of reconciliation, for here Canute knelt at the tomb of Edmund Ironside. Then came the Norman to overcome the Saxon, and he in turn knelt at the shrine, and the conqueror and the vanquished could meet in prayer within these hallowed precincts. When Briton and Saxon, Dane and Norman, became wedded into one English people, pilgrims from all parts of the land streamed into Glastonbury every year to reverence the memories sacred to each of the races, because each held the same faith and honored the same Christian heroes. And now after 300 years of darkness and trial you have come to the old spot, trodden by so many pilgrim feet, and imbued with the old spirit and the old faith, you have come to honor the latest glory of Glastonbury, the public recognition by the Church of the martyrdom of the last abbot, the Blessed Richard Whiting.

"It is not difficult to reconstruct the magnificent abbey from the venerable ruins around us, to add roof and gable, altars and storied windows, to picture the cloisters and courtyards, with their blocks of buildings spread over half the modern town, the chapter-room, the library, the refectory, the cells, the hospital, the college blocks. In the midst of these Richard Whiting passed his boyhood and youth. Here his frame gained strength and his mind opened; here he studied and played, laughed in the corridors and sang in the choir. Oftentimes he has run up this Tor Hill, looked out at the expanse, and hurried back to his lessons. The galleys had not forecast his shadow or his glory, in the joyous days of boyhood. In due time prostrate before the altar of the magnificent church, he made his vows to God and his Holy Father, St. Benedict, and was received into the brotherhood with the kiss of peace. Like many of the martyrs, we know little of his early life, the training of the heart, and the budding up of that constancy, fortitude, and love that ended in the greater act of love, the giving of life for Friend and Master.

"Over every monk of Glastonbury the spirit of the place cast its spell, its dim traditions dating to the dawn of Christianity, its time-honored memorials of the oldest saintly heroes, its noble church, its sacred shrines, its annual influx of pilgrims, the solemn Office that for centuries had

re-echoed in the rafters of the roof—all these imparted to every monk of the venerable abbey a holy nobility and aspirations to make himself worthy of a saintly ancestry and a saintly home. Those influences doubtless swayed the heart of Brother Richard Whiting. Except a brief sojourn at a Benedictine college at the university where he took his degree, and later attendance at Parliament, he seems to have spent his whole life within the monastery precincts. He probably taught in the college, took part in the administration of the monastery, gained knowledge and experience, and grew in piety and fervor. Whiting was retired from the world, buried like a grain of corn, and his name and reputation became known to the world only at the death of Abbot Bere, in 1252. The community placed the selection of a successor into the hands of Cardinal Wolsey, a man of wide experience, shrewd intelligence and insight into character. After a fortnight's inquiry his choice fell upon Father Richard Whiting, a minor official of the monastery.

"The document announcing it describes him as an upright, and religious man, a prudent and discreet man, a priest commendable for his life, virtues and learning, and watchful and circumspect in both spiritual and temporal. In the great church close by, where probably he made his First Communion, where he had dedicated himself to God in religion, and where he may have been ordained, there he was solemnly blessed as Abbot of the most noted abbey in the kingdom. The charge was an anxious one, and the young monk, of tender years, was to be the supervisor of the large establishment, the administration of the vast estates required virtue and capacity. "Of his fourteen years' administration we have only occasional glimpses. Yes, we have one glorious testimony, the glowing testimony of an enemy. One of its base miscreants who were sent forth to vilify monastic life, who were paid to slander, who sought to blast the reputations of virgins and holy men, when he came into the atmosphere of the monastery, and was confronted with the Rule of Abbot Whiting, reluctantly admitted that the discipline was straight, and the conduct exemplary. Such an acknowledgment from a foul-mouthed and foul-minded man is the highest encomium on the Rule of the saintly Abbot.

"Those were troublesome times of which no one could forecast the issue. We can now survey the drama calmly because we know the end, but in those days much was confused and uncertain. The priest and Mass at the same altar as the British priest, and Saxon pilgrims flocked where British pilgrims had flocked. "So for those centuries Glastonbury became a place of Saxon pilgrimage, until it acquired a sacredness dear to the Roman priest. Dunstan grew up as a boy, imbued with the spirit of the place; here he became a monk, clad his brethren in the Benedictine habit, taught them the Benedictine rule, and built up a noble abbey. The ruthless Dane spared Glastonbury and it almost secured a bond of reconciliation, for here Canute knelt at the tomb of Edmund Ironside. Then came the Norman to overcome the Saxon, and he in turn knelt at the shrine, and the conqueror and the vanquished could meet in prayer within these hallowed precincts. When Briton and Saxon, Dane and Norman, became wedded into one English people, pilgrims from all parts of the land streamed into Glastonbury every year to reverence the memories sacred to each of the races, because each held the same faith and honored the same Christian heroes. And now after 300 years of darkness and trial you have come to the old spot, trodden by so many pilgrim feet, and imbued with the old spirit and the old faith, you have come to honor the latest glory of Glastonbury, the public recognition by the Church of the martyrdom of the last abbot, the Blessed Richard Whiting.

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was heaped upon him; he was arraigned not before his peers, but before a suborned jury of tenal noblemen; he was associated at the bar with common thieves; he had no intimation of the charge, some witnesses were produced with trumpery evidence, he had no chance of defence, and such was the indecent haste that to this day we do not know whether the verdict was ever given; but in that short November afternoon the sentence, Cromwell's sentence, was pronounced that he should be condemned to be hung at Glastonbury. With a gasp of time, the very next morning, November 15, he was conveyed in a horse litter from Wells to Glastonbury.

"Arrived in front of his own abbey, he was ordered to dismount, and forthwith his weakly frame, bent with eighty years, was stretched upon a hurdle, his feeble limbs were bound to it with cords, and his venerable head, with its white hair, hung back upon the rough wood. They inflicted this ignominy and shame upon this patriarch in the midst of his family, upon this prince in the midst of his people, upon this father in the midst of his children, to their amazement and horror. With two of his monks he was dragged and jolted through the town on to this Tor Hill, along the route that you have just trodden. A gallows had been erected close by the tower, two uprights, and a cross-bar, and the ropes dangling. After a few words of prayer: and asking forgiveness from God and man, the noose was attached to his neck, and the venerable Abbot suffered the death of a felon in full view of all the country round.

"They quickly took down the remains, cut off his head, and mangled his body, and his blood flowed on the ground where you now stand. You have come here to do to this very spot to vindicate the blood of the martyrs. On the testimony of the Vicar of Christ you have come to proclaim that this was not a felon's death, that it was no mere political execution, but that it was a true martyrdom, that it was the great deed of heroic acts by which a man giveth his life for his faith and his God. You have come to proclaim that his ignominy was an honor, that his life was illustrious, that his death was a passage to a glorious life.

There is trouble among the Penobscot Indians at Inver Island, Old Town, twelve miles from Bangor, Maine, the home of the largest and most important Indian tribe in Maine, over an order at the Maine Central Railroad, just issued, that they must pay fare when travelling on the road. For sixty years the Indians have been allowed to ride free.

The government and people of Spain, according to late advices, are greatly incensed over the rumored intended recognition of Cuban belligerents by the Brazil and American Governments. Castelar in a letter reminds the French public men of the contempt of Europe's sympathy and meddling in the War of the Secession. Spain is making great efforts to stamp out the rebellion before the next rainy season, believing that the possibility of the insurgents being recognized depends on the length of the struggle. A number of new war vessels built in England will be at Cuba by the end of November.

Rev. Principal Grant, of Kingston, has just delivered a lecture on Canadian Development. In the course of his remarks the Principal said: "A number of people think the French-Canadians are not as good as we are. They have, however, given us our most famous sculptor, our two best painters, our greatest poet; and in public life I would ask, has Ontario given six such public men of the calibre of Capt. Carlier, Dorion, Masson, Angers, Joly and Laurier? I admire Angers for giving up his position when right dictated. The mass of the French-Canadians are, on the whole, a fine class of people."

Col. Bacon, Secretary of the Dominion Rifle association has received a letter from Captain Oldershaw, secretary of the Federal Rifle association of Australasia, inviting the Dominion Association to send their Bisley team to England next year by way of the Antipodes, so that the team could take part in the different colonial rifle meetings and arrive in England in June. It is hardly likely the invitation will be accepted, as the trip would consume too much time and involve too great an expense.

The revelations regarding smuggling at St. John's, Newfoundland show vast stocks of wine, spirits, tobacco, cigars, tea, sugar, etc., were brought from St. Pierre without the payment of duty. The revenue board is appalled at the extent of the revelations, and it is believed would be willing to abandon the prosecution now, owing to the class of persons involved. Government politicians are badly frightened by the threats of the supporters of the accused, who threaten to divulge damaging party secrets. The Telegram, the party organ, announces the postponement of the trial of the bank directors until the special term of the supreme court, which is about the end of the year.

The Kentucky Stock Farm is out with an announcement of a very large and liberal purse for trotters and pacers. The amount of this purse is \$6,000, of which amount \$5,000 is for trotters and \$1,000 for pacers. The entrance fee to accompany nomination is only \$5, which includes a year's subscription to the paper, and the horse is to start a pacer only \$25. This it will be seen that the cost of entering this purse is far below that for any other purse of any kind a similar amount. The entrance fee to be paid to the stock farm is \$10, and the horse is to start on June 1, 1896, and the final payment is not due until June 1, 1897, the year of the race. The amount of this purse is so large, the entrance so small, and the payments so easy that it should receive the patronage of every trotter owner in the land, and be one of the most remarkable purse races ever trotted.

The Stock Farm is a great advocate of increased capacity of the trotter and pacer, and it makes this substantial offer, practically carrying out its advocacy. It gives that youngsters well entered in stakes and purses will bring far better prices than those not entered. It gives that youngsters well entered in stakes and purses will bring far better prices than those not entered. It gives that youngsters well entered in stakes and purses will bring far better prices than those not entered.

In the stock farm \$8,000 purse for foals of 1895 to be contested in 1897 it costs only one-twentieth of one per cent. of the purse per foal. The purse per foal, and the last and largest payment does not have to be made until June 1, 1897, the year of the race.

On December 31, 1895, is the time for making nominations in the Stock Farm \$8,000 purse. The nominating fee includes a year's subscription to the Stock Farm and new subscribers will get the paper until Jan, 1897, thus receiving the rest of this year free.

Canadian Salmon.
The secretary of the London Fishmongers' company confirms the report of the stoppage of the sale of Canadian salmon, a large quantity of which arrived there on the 15th inst. He says he has no doubt from the sample seen by the company's expert about 40 weight, that it is what is called "half trout" and it is assumed that the balance of the consignment is the same. He adds, however, that if it can be proved that it is salmon, the Fishmongers' company will not desire to hinder trade, and he claims they are simply upholding the act of parliament, which prohibits the sale of trout at the present time of the year. The consignees of the Canadian salmon have agreed to hold it over until the investigation, which is being made, because Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, is an expert in such cases. Sir Charles Tupper declines to difficulty in arranging the question of the sale of the Canadian Salmon in favor of the Canadian exports.

Severe storms along the Italian coasts and in the interior have caused a number of fatalities, and have done much damage to property. Fifteen deaths are reported. It is likely more will be reported. Heavy losses were sustained by the drowning of cattle and the general damage to property is immense. Despatches from places along the coast state that shipping suffered severely. At Leghorn several vessels dragged their anchors and were carried by the heavy sea and wind high up on the beach. Twelve fishing boats were wrecked at Ancona and four at Giulianova. The water undermined the foundations of the church at Avellino, and caused the building to collapse. It is feared later reports will add greatly to the amount of the damage done.

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and liver troubles, and for the cure of indigestion, biliousness, headache, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach.
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By invariable answer is, Ayer's Pills. Taken in season they will break up a cold, prevent a grippe, check fever, and regulate the digestive organs. They are easy to take.

Are the best
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FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND OBSCURE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

ANNOUNCEMENT!
As we intimated some weeks ago our intention of removing to our present Store, NEXT DOOR TO J. D. McLEOD & CO'S, GROCERS, we have removed, and are now ready for business again. Our present quarters are exceedingly comfortable for our business, and we feel the change has been a good one. We have spared no pains to make our store as inviting as possible, and as our friends have stood by us in the years gone by, we hope we can reasonably expect their patronage in the future. Call in and see us at your earliest convenience.

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