The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor and Manager

Calendar for February, 1891

MOON'S CHANGES.

Third Qtr., 2rd day, 12h., 29.9., a. m., W.
New Moon, 8th day, 9h., 39.7, p. m., N.
First Qtr., 15th day, 2h., 17.0, p. m., S.E.
Full Moon, 23rd day, 3h., 6.9, p.m., E.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'tow
		h m	h m			
1	Sun	7 29	4 59	morn	11 7	3 10
2	Mon	27	5 0	0 57	af 20	4 8
3	Tues	26	2	2 7	11 47	5 24
4	Wed	25	3	3 19	af 21	6 46
5	Thur	24	5	4 30	1 7	8 0
6	Fri	22	6	5 46	2 2	9 1
7	Sat	21	8	6 36	3 13	9 54
8	Sun	20	9	7 23	4 30	10 42
9	Mon	18	11	8 0	5 53	11 26
10	Tues	17	12	8 30	7 16	morn
11	Wed	15	14	8 55	8 47	0 8
12	Thur	14	15	9 18	9 55	0 47
13	Fri	12	17	9 40	11 13	1 27
14	Sat	10	19	10 4	morn	2 12
15	Sun	8	20	10 31	0 27	3 0
16	Mon	7	22	11 4	1 40	4 6
17	Tues	6	23	11 36	2 50	5 24
18	Wed	5	25	aft 22	3 55	6 33
19	Thur	2	26	1 18	5 0	7 52
20	Fri	0	28	2 17	5 46	8 44
21	Sat	6 58	5 30	3 20	6 25	9 28
22	Sun	56	31	4 22	6 59	10 7
23	Mon	54	33	5 28	7 27	10 40
24	Tues	53	34	6 32	7 47	11 12
25	Wed	51	36	7.35	8 6	11 43
26	Thur	49	37	8 35	8.24	aft 13
27	Fri	47	38	9 42	8 45	0 43
28	Sat	6 45	5 40	10 47	9 0	1 15

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - $50,376,064.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business 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 twenty-two years.

FRED. W. CHYNDMAN.
Agent

Old Merchants Bank of P. D. I.,
Water St., Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1891. } 1y

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Farm, formerly owned by Mr. Peter M. Bourke, at Mill View, in Queen's County, consisting of about

315 Acres of Land,

With the Dwelling House, Barns, Cloth, Carding and Saw Mills thereon. This property is situated in a fine farming settlement, convenient to Churches, Schools, &c. It will be sold *en bloc*, or in lots to suit purchasers.

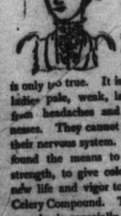
For terms and particulars apply to C. B. MacNeill, Solicitor, Charlottetown

July 23, 1890.—tf

THE LADIES!

A New and Evident Form of Disease which is Afflicting Canadian Women.

How some of Them Regained Fresh Complexion, Perfect Health and Superb Physical Beauty.



A great London Physician says that he notes a new and distinct form of nervous disease produced in Canadian women by worry about servants and overwork in caring for the home. This is only too true. It is why we see so many ladies pale, weak, languid, and suffering from headaches and innumerable weaknesses. They cannot stand the strain upon their nervous system. Many of them have found the means to sustain their failing strength, to give color to the cheeks, and new life and vigor to the body, in Paine's Celery Compound. This pure and scientific remedy is especially adapted to the needs of women, and is daily making the most remarkable cures. Mrs. W. E. Cooper, 60 St. Hypolite St., Montreal, was for a long time troubled with nervous headaches, loss of appetite, low spirits, etc. After using the Compound, her headaches disappeared, appetite was good, and her spirits revived.

Annie Gourley, of River Beaudette, P.Q., found the Compound a certain cure for weakness, and now feels as well as she ever did.

Many a Canadian lady has the same reason to be grateful.

Paine's Celery Compound can be purchased at any druggist's for one dollar a bottle. If he should not have it on hand, order direct from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., MONTREAL.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1890-91. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1890-91

On and after Thursday, December 4th, 1890, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3
	A.M.	P.M.
Ch'town ....dp	7 15	1 50
Royalty Junc.	7 31	2 12
N. Wiltshire	8 17	3 05
Hunter River	8 30	3 20
Bradalbane	9 00	3 57
Emerald Junc.	9 09	4 07
Freetown	9 23	4 22
Kensington	9 40	4 45
Summerside ....ar	10 10	5 20
Summerside ....dp	P.M. 12 40	
Miscouche	1 00	
Wellington	1 27	
Port Hill	2 08	
O'Leary	3 22	
Bloomfield	3 45	
Alberton	4 20	
Tignish ....ar	5 15	

STATIONS.	No. 5
	P.M.
Emerald Junc. ....dp	4 10
C. Traverse ....ar	5 00

TRAINS FROM THE WEST

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 4
	A.M.	
Tignish ....dp	6 00	
Alberton	6 55	
Bloomfield	7 30	
O'Leary	7 54	
Port Hill	9 07	
Wellington	9 49	
Miscouche	10 15	
Summerside ....ar	10 35	
Summerside ....dp	11 35 P.M.	A.M. 6 30
Kensington	12 05	7 05
Freetown	12 23	7 28
Emerald Junc.	12 36	7 43
Bradalbane	12 45	7 53
Hunter River	1 15	8 30
N. Wiltshire	1 29	8 45
Royalty Junc.	2 12	9 37
Charlottetown ....ar	2 30	10 00

STATIONS.	No.
	A.M.
C. Traverse ....dp	6 30
Emerald Junc. ....ar	7 20

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 7	No 11
	P.M.	A.M.
Charlottetown ....dp	2 30	6 10
Royalty Junction	2 50	6 20
Bedford	3 23	7 02
Mt. Stewart Junc. ....ar	3 55	
Mt. Stewart Junc. ....dp	4 10	a7 33
Cardigan	5 22	
Georgetown ....ar	5 45	
	No. 9	No 10
	P.M.	A.M.
Mt. Stewart Junc. ....dp	4 05	d7 40
Morell	4 43	8 17
St. Peter's	5 12	8 46
Bear River	5 57	9 32
Souris ....ar	6 40	10 10

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 8	No. 12
	A.M.	P.M.
Georgetown ....dp	7 15	
Cardigan	7 38	
Mt. Stewart Junc. ....ar	8 50	
Mt. Stewart Junc. ....dp	9 00	d2 45 a3 17
Bedford	9 32	d3 23
Royalty Junction	10 05	3 55
Charlottetown ....ar	10 25	4 15
	No 10	
	A.M.	P.M.
Souris ....dp	6 20	12 10
Bear River	7 03	12 49
St. Peter's	7 48	1 35
Morell	8 17	2 04
Mt Stewart Junc. ....ar	8 55	2 40

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Trains Nos. 11 & 12 will be discontinued after Dec. 31st, 1890.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1890.—6i

Mark Wright AND Co

(LIMITED,)

—ARE GIVING—

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

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SPECIAL SALE!

We are offering a Special Lot 75 Suit Lengths of Tweed at from 20 to 30 per cent Discount on Regular Prices. Cal and examine Stock and get Prices.

THE BEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

Soutane Goods always in Stock & Soutanes made to order.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, April 2.

HEADQUARTERS

—OF THE—

HOLIDAY TRADE

Reuben Tuplin & Co's

MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT,

KENSINGTON,

Where you can buy everything at the lowest prices.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.,

December 31, 1890. LONDON HOUSE, KENSINGTON

The Irish Leaders.

PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF THE BRAINY MEN IN BOTH PARTIES.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes: Mr. Justin McCarthy is the nominal head of the anti-Parnellite party, as I predicted he would be; but, as I also intimated, he is not the real leader, a place which, in accordance with my prediction, Mr. Healy is filling. Two greater contrasts than Justin McCarthy and Timothy M. Healy it would be difficult to imagine. Mr. McCarthy, among his fierce fellow-politicians, reminds me a little of poor Bailly, who left his astronomical researches for the Presidency of the French National Assembly in 1789. Mr. McCarthy is a quiet, genial gentleman, whose place is in his library, surrounded by the books he loves so well. It says much for him that he should have in the cause of what he conceived to be duty, abandoned his lettered ease for the fray at Westminster. Few men of letters are good politicians. Few could say that Mr. Bryce or Sir George Trevelyan, charming and learned writers as they are, has been a success in parliament; and though Mr. John Morley looms up larger in the political world, he will ultimately be adjudged a good deal of a failure too. McCarthy is a short, sturdy, well-knit figure, with large head, hair brushed back from forehead, thick long beard and moustache, and genial countenance, his kindly eyes looking out upon the world through gold-rimmed spectacles. He is no orator, but his speeches are lucid and thoughtful and always command attention. Novelist, historian, essayist and politician, he has shown marvellous industry, and of its kind all his work is excellent When at ease in his artistic house at Chelsea, he must often regret the hard necessity which drags him thence to parliamentary debates. He has been singularly honest in his public life. When he first entered parliament, vigorous attempts were made by the Liberals to detract him from his allegiance to the Irish cause. His love of "society" was played upon, and he was the attempted victim of many an intrigue in Liberal drawing rooms. But he has stood firmly to his cause, spite of all the social blandishments; and if he were only a man of vigorous popular fibre, he would be a pillar of strength to the anti-Parnellite party.

AN ABLE IRISHMAN.

Were any competent judge asked who, in his opinion, was the ablest member of the Irish parliamentary party, he would probably give the name of one comparatively little known in America I refer to Mr. Arthur O'Connor. For knowledge, judgment, honesty and good sense, Mr. Arthur O'Connor is unsurpassed in his own party, and rivalled by very few in the House of Commons. He was at one time a clerk in a government department, where he acquired knowledge of administrative details, such as few possess. He is very industrious, and is the best committeeman in the House of Commons, without exception. He is no public speaker, and is consequently not known on English platforms like O'Brien and Sexton, but in council and in the law problems of political work his advice is of high value. Arthur O'Connor is a tall man with a powerful head, dark hair and black-bearded, and with a somewhat harsh voice and a generally serious air.

Thomas Sexton is the orator of the party. Toby, M.P., always describes him in Punch as "Wind-bag Sexton," and the epithet has rather stuck, but I do not think it deserved. There is, it is true, a certain tendency to a glib fluency in Sexton's speeches, but they are always interesting, and occasionally they rise in parts to a high level of eloquence. They tend to become too thin and drawn out, and lack the grit and pith of Tim Healy. Mr. Sexton is a rather short, spare man, dark in complexion, quick and eager in action, and habitually dresses in a black frock coat—at least, I never saw him in any other garb. He is about the same age as Parnell, is a university graduate and is said to be a very pronounced Catholic.

THE MAN OF BRAINS.

Timothy M. Healy has more brains than any other man in the party and in any walk of life would have been a remarkable man. Of humble origin, at one time a clerk in a railroad station, he taught himself by prodigious exertions, read day and night and knows French, German, Italian and Russian, besides being well read in history, literature, economics and law. He is a good lawyer with considerable practice at the Irish bar; and as he is a partner in a large business in Scotland as well he is almost a rich man. Brusque, not to say positively rude in his bearing, he has managed to offend not a few people; but when you discount his unfortunate mannerism you find a powerful personality well worth study. Spite of Healy's bad manners, Mr. Gladstone has always had a strong regard for him, which he has shown on more than one occasion. In person Tim is spare, his head unusually long, his hair dark and his black eyes, which can flash very unpleasant fire, peer at you through eyeglasses. He is severe and even saturnine, and would be likely to have a peculiar contempt for a man like Parnell, who could be carried away by a sexual intrigue.

Bernard C. Molloy is in some respects the "gentleman" of the party, faultlessly dressed, and with a certain quasi-military air. He is both lawyer and chemist, being expert in analysis. He is a very good speaker, fluent and clear, and has always been in great demand on Liberal platforms. He was at one time the Pope's chamberlain, and is a count of the Holy Roman empire. He is not, however, sufficiently assiduous in his political duties to make the impression he ought to make as a politician.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, now one of the "whips" of the McCarthy party, is a descendant of Grattan, a handsome, attractive young man, a fair speaker and a strong patriot. Another of the young men of the party is E. V. Knox, a fellow of All Soul's college, Oxford, pleasant in manners, slow in speech, but with a very good judgment and a fair legal practice. He was one of the young men brought in by Parnell to make the party "respectable," but in the crisis he has gone against his leader, as would his predecessor, poor Mr. Biggar, had he lived till now. Dr. Tanner may also be included in the list of young men. He is a person who has been unmercifully ridiculed, and treated as if he were a mere buffoon. But Dr. Tanner is a very honest and honorable man, brought up in Toryism, and who has given up that creed from pure conviction. He sometimes says absurd things, but there are very many less desirable men than he.

FROM THE YOUNGEST TO THE OLDEST.

The Irish party boasts the oldest man in the House, O'Gorman Mahon, 87 years of age, who sat first in Parliament in 1830, two years before Gladstone, and, till a short time ago, full of vigor. Mr. Abraham is an excellent man, a Presbyterian, who has, perhaps, spoken to more English audiences than any of his colleagues; while an equally good man is the Quaker Alfred Webb, a tower of strength to cause of Irish nationalism. Mr. John Barry is a man of substance, thoroughly honest and devoted; and that he should have turned against Parnell is the surest indication that the latter's lead had become impossible. Mr. Swift McNeill was the very last (excepting the younger McCarthy) to desert Parnell, and he was literally in tears over the sad situation, for he had said but a few days before that he would follow his leader to death. He is a professor and a subject of much satire, a tall man with light hair, who speaks (as has been said) as though his mouth was full of hot potatoes, and perhaps the greatest bore, with the exception of Sir George Campbell, in the House of Commons, though in private a thoroughly genial, good-natured man.

PARNELL'S STRONG FOES.

I have said that nearly all the ability and character in the Irish party are arrayed against Parnell—a fact which becomes more evident when one adds to the members I have sketched William O'Brien, John Dillon and T. D. Sullivan. Indeed I should say that on Parnell's side there is only one able man—John Redmond—the rest being more or less cyphers. Mr. John Redmond is a handsome young man, at one time a government official, with a fine, clear voice, and a fluent style. Next to Sexton, he is the best of Irish speakers. His brother, commonly known as "Willie" Redmond, is an inflated young wind-bag, whose solemn and theatrical denunciations of the government do not even excite ridicule, but produce no effect. "Long John O'Connor" is, perhaps, the most ardent Parnellite; a very tall, stalwart man, who would make a good pugilist, and who is said to be paid by the Irish liquor-sellers to defend their interests in parliament against any temperance legislation. Mr. Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary, is a slight, dark, active man, of the wire-puller" order. Mr. Blane is a Socialist (the only one in the party). He was, till elected, a working tailor, and he is dependent on the parliamentary funds for his living. He is a very decent, genial person. Mr. W. A. Macdonald is a blind man, who has lived the life of a scholar for many years in England, and who is not very fit for parliamentary life. Mr. Richard Power is a better fox-hunter than politician, whose social qualities have rendered him a *persona grata* to Lord R. Churchill and several others of the Liberal and Tory parties. Mr. Harrington, now in America, the secretary of the National league, is pre-eminently a wire-puller, of whom one does not hear very much that is pleasant. He came into politics a few years ago without a penny, and now is well-to-do, if not rich. Mr. James O'Kelly is an able man, a journalist who has been on various expeditions in many parts of the world, and who has a certain devil-may-care, Donnybrook-fair kind of tone, which reminds one of the Ireland of former times.

An unpublished anecdote of Cardinal Newman.

The many touching anecdotes about the late venerated Cardinal Newman that are now circulating illustrate his greatness of soul, and prove how deeply rooted was the veneration in which he was held by people of all classes. No man of our century has been more highly honored, and to few has honor been more justly due. The following incident, which occurred during the last months of his life, comes to us from a friend in England, and has never been published. There is a large and highly respectable firm of Quakers—C & Brothers—in Birmingham, who employ a large number of workmen, among whom are more than a hundred Catholics. The priest in charge of the parish to which these men belong discovered that they were accustomed to attend prayers at the establishment every morning before business began. He remonstrated with his people, assuring them that such a proceeding was against the law of the church; and they, in turn, assured him that they must either attend the prayers or loose their employment. This was a *sine qua non* with all the employers.

Father H thereupon went to the head of the establishment himself, to request that the Catholic workman might be excused attendance. He was politely but firmly refused. Mr. C. said he could not conceive that any large-minded ecclesiastic, such as Cardinal Newman, for instance, would object to a workman saying a prayer to God before he began his day. He was sure Father H. took an exaggerated view of the matter—anyhow, it was the universal law of the establishment; he could not relax it.

Father H. then went to the Bishop of the diocese and laid the case before him, but only to get the answer he expected—"This must not be done. See Mr. C. again." With a heavy heart the good priest determined to go to Cardinal Newman and tell him he had been referred to him by Mr. C.; that it was serious matter to get a hundred men thrown out of employment when work was scarce. Perhaps his Eminence might suggest something. The Cardinal had no suggestion to make—the case was clear. The men could not continue doing what was plainly against the law of the Church. If Mr. C. would not relent, they must seek employment elsewhere. The great-hearted Cardinal was moved, but said nothing.

Nothing remained to be done now but to make another attemp to move the manufacturer. Father H. felt certain it would be a failure. Next day, however, when he paid his visit, he was received with the greatest affability, and on repeating his request it was immediately granted. "To be frank with you," said Mr. C., "His Eminence Cardinal Newman was here last evening on this very business. He was so condescending and so persuasive I couldn't resist him and he put the argument in quite a different light. He said: Will you, Mr. C. force these men to do what *they* think wrong, because it is against the law of the Church, or give up their employment, which is the bread of their wives and families?" And I answered: No, Your Eminence: I will not. The Catholics shall be excused from attendance.'"

Our correspondent continues: "So the dear old man of ninety, without saying a word to anyone, had got into his carriage and driven straight to C's, where by his kindness, gentleness and tact, he won the employee's heart, and by his skill put the question in the only light in which a conscientious Protestant could possibly grasp it. It was so like Cardinal Newman.—*Ave Maria.*

Archbishop Ryan on "Our Christian Civilization."

Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture on "Our Christian Civilization and how to perpetuate it" last Sunday evening, Jan. 11, in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

The object was to establish a fund for the benefit of St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children. Many prominent citizens were present. Archbishop Corrigan and many priests from all parts of the city and vicinity occupied seats on the stage. Archbishop Corrigan introduced Archbishop Ryan. He spoke for two hours and was frequently applauded. He said in part:

Most Rev. Archbishop, Rev. Fathers of the clergy, and ladies and gentlemen: I am very grateful for these kind words of introduction, and only fear that the lecturer may not prove worthy of them and of the cause in favor of which I appear here to-night. This cause should enlist our sincerest sympathy, for two reasons. The first is that we owe a natural debt to the colored race on account of slavery, which we can now pay only to its present representatives, and secondly, because, as the protection from vice is much better and easier than its reformation, there can be no charity greater than the care of poor exposed orphans.

The brave young priest who, in the face of great difficulties, undertook this work of providing a home for colored orphans deserves the encouragement of all citizens, irrespective of their religious, political, or national distinctions. He has had to beg for food for these poor children, and, what was more trying to him, has had to refuse, for lack of room, some two hundred applicants for his charity. He is already $49,000 in debt, and has commenced to build an asylum for 200 children, which will cost $40,000 more, without any prospect of assistance from the city or state. This may seem imprudent, but it is not. St. Vincent de Paul, the great apostle of charity, laid down and acted upon the true principle that whatever is necessary is possible. This supposes, of course, that we do our part to aid such good works. The building of the asylum already commenced will have to be stopped unless the necessary assistance shall be rendered.

Your presence in such numbers here to-night is evidence that you will not permit the failure of an admirable project. The subject I have chosen for this lecture, which I trust you will not think inappropriate to the occasion, is, as announced, "Our Christian Civilization and how to perpetuate it."

To some persons it may appear to speak of perpetuating christian civilization as it is in no danger of being lost. Of course it cannot be entirely lost to the world, because it is inseparably connected with christianity itself, which is imperishable, but it may be lost to individuals, and even to nations, as it has been to many Oriental peoples. It is all important we should secure its preservation in this glorious young Republic. Now, christian civilization was formed by three factors, first, the personal character of the founder of christianity impressing itself on its followers; second, certain great doctrines which he taught, which give motives for the ethics of christianity, and third, by a living, powerful organization which has been established to preserve his personality.

The Archbishop then dwelt with much feeling upon the position of the christian church, and the influence its civilization has had for the betterment of the position of children and women. Continuing he said, "It was a common practice in the early ages for parents to expose their children to death. The yellow Tiber, as it swept by the marble palaces, by the temples and luxurious baths of ancient Rome, bore away the bodies of innocent holy childhood. Such, ladies and gentlemen, was the state of the world when a voice was heard from obscure Palestine. It was but the feeble cry of a child, but it was to reverberate in thunder tones through the universe, and to awaken and purify the echoes of the seven-hilled city. It was the cry of infancy from the stable of Bethlehem. It was the deep, solemn protest of the child-God against the barbarism of infanticide. It was the proclamation of the young king that infancy should be reverenced, that divinity itself had descended from on high and appeared in the vesture of infantile humanity. Behold this child afterwards in that sweet scene of his public life when the children clustered around. He restrained his disciples with this: "Suffer little children to come to me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Then the reverend lecturer took up the condition of women under christianity.

"Before the advent of christianity," said he, "woman was in most countries little more than the slave of man, who had dominion over her property, and in some places her life. The degradation which polygamy stamped on her was everywhere felt. It was sometimes simultaneously polygamy when a man had several wives at once, and sometimes it was the no less criminal, but more comfortable and convenient successive polygamy of divorce. Woman was exalted in the person of the mother of Christ. The christian church abolished at once simultaneously and successive polygamy, and thus preserved the dignity and freedom of woman. Should she ever become degraded again it will be by the modern paganism that ignores christianity. Already perils surround her. For nearly nineteen centuries christianity, organized in the Catholic church, has contended for the indissolubility of the marriage tie, which is woman's only hope of retaining the position which she now possesses. Unfortunately, this doctrine has been disregarded and divorce, with permission to marry again, is drifting us back to successive pagan polygamy. The twentieth century will see and feel and acknowledge the wisdom of the old church in repressing, rather than partially indulging human passion by sweeping away the very possibility of marriage after divorce.

"And not only over woman, noble and virtuous, but over her fallen sisters, who are popularly supposed to be like fallen angels, destined never to rise again, has christianity spread the aegis of her protection, and inspired hope of reformation. Under pagan civilization this unhappy class was simply ignored. Of all the beings on the earth who drink the bitter waters of human misery, they are without hope. Only christian charity can reach them, and fallen as they are, they are glorious subjects for that charity. That charity yet remembers that there was a time when that young heart beat high and joyous to a pure and holy love. There was a time when a mother's kiss was imprinted as a signet upon the yet unprofaned lips; when the eyes now closed in sorrow and scorching under warm tears, laughed out the ingenuousness of her simple heart. There was a time, but it is gone forever; then why recall it? The world that allured and fascinated and ruined her, now flings her from its bosom like a scorpion, or smiles scornfully at her misery, looks upon her as Satan looked upon Eve after he had wrought her fall. But how is she considered in the new, the christian era. She has become a factor in the great work of christian civilization. From the time of Magdalen, the fallen, penitent woman became a favorite object of christian charity, and institutions for their reformation have sprung up in every portion of the christian world.

In a population of 65,000 persons in Dutch Guiana, 13,000 are Catholics. These missions are in charge of the Redemptorists, who, in addition to the spiritual welfare of this number, have also the supervision of about 3,000 lepers residing mostly in the capital, Paramaribo.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Aid for Alaska.

ANOTHER JESUIT FATHER TO TILL THAT FIELD.

Rev. Francis Barnum, S. J., has been detailed for duty on the Alaskan mission for the conversion of the Indians. It is an event replete with interest whether we consider the arduous character of the work or the life of the young missioner who is to undertake it.

Born of one of the wealthiest families of Baltimore, flitted with a classical education and endowed with a pleasing address, Frank Barnum was the favorite of the circle in which he moved. One day he announced his intention of quitting the religion of his family, and shortly afterwards was baptized a Catholic by Rev. Father Clark, S. J., in St. Ignatius' church.

He afterwards spent ten years in traveling, visited every continent and dwelt in every capital in the civilized world. Having a mind well adapted to learning languages, he made himself acquainted with all the tongues of Northern and Southern Europe, and from his guides he acquired those of Northern Egypt and Arabia.

He collected many objects of interest to general students and to antiquarians, among others an ancient Hebrew manuscript of the Bible.

This is now to be seen at Woodstock College, mounted on two rollers, according to the custom of ancient writings.

Thus he spent many years, during which he crossed the ocean nineteen times.

Finally he entered the Society of Jesus. This project met with some opposition, as it would entail the extinction of the family name. For one of his brothers was dead and the the other was dying.

He studied theology at Woodstock, and in due time was ordained. Since that time he ha given missions in most of the cities of New England and of the Middle States. For nine years he has desired to devote himself to the conversion of the Indians in Alaska.

This is, perhaps the most arduous in which the Society is engaged.

It is a new mission, with only two Fathers. Another is now on the Yukon and Father Barnum is the fourth. The Fathers will be separated from each other by hundreds of miles, in the midst of a most vigorous climate.

Being far above the Arctic Circle, they are removed from any base of supplies. This young missioner is without income or any revenue whatever, and depends upon the contributions of the faithful.

A lady in Petersburg, Va., has sent the Father a donation, requesting that an Indian baby be christened after the name of her little babe. This is an introduction into our land of the beautiful French custom of having a heathen baby baptized by the name of a child who has died.

Father Barnum, who is now at St. Lawerence's church, 930 Park avenue, will soon start for Spokane Falls, Washington. Next May he will leave San Francisco for Alaska. —*S. F. Monitor.*

A very interesting Catholic ceremony took place in Berlin not long ago in the presence of a considerable number of official personages and some thousands of Catholics. This was the laying of the foundation-stone of the new church of St. Sebastian, for the parish of the same name. This parish had been canonically erected thirty years ago by Bishop Henry Forster. The late Emperor William, who was then Prince Regent of Prussia, and was personally friendly with Bishop Forster, seeing that there was no Catholic church or chapel in the new parish gave the use for all religious services of the church attached to the hospital for invalid soldiers, and this arrangement has continued up to the present. The number of Catholics at that time residing within the parish, including children, was estimated to be about 3,000. The number now believed to be within the parish is set down at 22,000. The new edifice will contain sitting accommodation for 1,100 persons, besides standing room for over 2,000. It is supposed that it would be completed within two years and a half, and the cost is estimated at £26,000; the municipality of Berlin has given ample space on one of the finest sites in the whole city, with a contribution in money of £2,000.

At the close of the great Australian strike, Cardinal Moran paid a warm tribute to the men and their leaders. He congratulated them on the moderation they had shown, the admirable order that had been kept, and the stern determination to maintain their case, despite the terrible odds arrayed against them. If they had not carried, perhaps, the point at which they aimed, they had done a great deal, and the rights and dignity of labor were never so clearly set before the people as during the late strike.

A magnificent stained glass window was erected recently in the Catholic church, Ballymote, county Sligo, Ireland. It is a work of great artistic merit designed by Irish brains and executed by Irish hands. It was presented by the ladies of Ballymote as a christian offering to their church and its worthy pastor. The young men of the town are taking active steps to present a similar offering at Easter.

Statistics just published by the Italian minister of the interior show that there are actually 150,000 laborers without work in Romagna, 100,000 in Lombardy, and in Piedmont 60,000. In fact, the country appears to be on the verge of famine. Such is the heritage that Italians are receiving from the men who are so fond of dubbing the Catholic enemies of their country, and of representing themselves as the regenerators and saviours of Italy.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1891.

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

GENERAL DOMINION ELECTION

As will be seen by reference to our news column, the Dominion Parliament has been dissolved and writs have been issued for a general election Thursday, the 26th inst., will be nomination day, and the election will be held on Thursday, March 5th. The duty, therefore, devolves upon the electors of this Province, in common with the people of the rest of the Dominion, of selecting fit and proper men to represent them in the Federal Parliament.

The great general question, which will be made the issue between the parties throughout the Dominion, will, doubtless, be the question of trade between Canada and the United States. The Opposition, through their leader, have committed themselves to "Unrestricted Reciprocity." Now, "Unrestricted Reciprocity," according to the showing of the Grits themselves, would necessarily involve direct taxation; discrimination against the trade of Great Britain and other portions of the Empire, and, judging by the declarations of Erastus Wiman and other United States politicians, would eventually lead to annexation to the Republic to the south of us That is not a consummation that any loyal Canadian desires.

On the other hand, the party led by Sir John Macdonald, the party of progress, the party that has devoted itself to the development of Canada's resources, the party that always holds Canada first, discountenance unrestricted reciprocity; but ask the electors to ratify proposals having for their object a fair and reasonable reciprocity of trade with the United States. They ask the electors to ratify proposals that tend to adjust whatever differences may exist between the two countries, without interfering with the trade relations between Canada and the other portions of the Empire.

This is the great national question upon which the election will likely be fought. So far as this Province is concerned, however, there is a question of vital importance, which must not be lost sight of, and which every candidate asking for the suffrages of the people will be expected to advocate, and to advocate strenuously, vigorously and persistently. That is the question of the tunnel.

The practicability of the scheme is now beyond doubt, and, thanks to the energetic manner in which Premier Macleod and Hon. D. Ferguson have pushed the question at Ottawa, the Dominion Government have taken practical steps towards its advancement What we want now is men who will vigorously and persistently advocate it in Parliament. We do not want representatives who will throw cold water on the scheme, or who will give it even a half hearted support. We want men who are in earnest

It is from the party led by Sir John Macdonald we must look for the carrying out of this project. The leaders of the Opposition have more than once said, that they considered they had done very well by Prince Edward Island. It is quite evident then that we need expect nothing from that party, even should they be returned to power Now, the indications are that Sir John and his party will again sweep the country. Our case then reduces itself to this: From Sir John's party only need we hope for the tunnel; but in order to get it we must ask for it; we must agitate for it; and in order that our advocacy may be successful the advocates must be in sympathy with Sir John and his Government. If then the electors of Prince Edward Island be true to themselves, true to their own interests, they will send to Ottawa, not six Grits, but six supporters of Sir John Macdonald.

BEFORE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

In the Sayward case, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Attorney-General, who represents the Government of that country, has been heard. He opposed the application made by Mr. Choate, on two grounds. In the first place, he said the court of Alaska, before which the case was tried, is a territorial rather than a district court, and that in consequence, an appeal cannot lie from it to the Supreme Court of the United States. This is a mere technical objection, and can scarcely have much weight.

The other objection, upon which the Attorney-General laid the greatest stress, is that the controversy over Behring Sea is political in its character, and should not be made a subject of adjudication before the Supreme Court. This latter objection is doubtless the one on which the Government of the United States hoped to obtain a decision in its favor.

The attitude of the authorities at Washington may be said to be as follows: They are opposed to the Supreme Court of their own country passing judgment on their extraordinary proceedings and pretensions in Behring Sea. According to them, the Secretary of State should be allowed to keep the matter out of the court by refusing to take steps to have it settled in any other way.

On the other hand, the owners of the condemned vessel are advised and believe that the judgment of the court which condemned her had no United States law to sustain it. Believing this to be the case, no other course was open to them, than to ask the highest court in the United States to declare whether or not the judgment of the court which deprived them of their property was in conformity with the laws of the United States. This seems a most reasonable proceeding; but the Attorney-General of the United States comes before the court and opposes the case. The decision of the court will be awaited with much interest. [Since writing the above, news has reached here, as will be seen in our telegraphic column, that the Chief Justice announced that the court had decided in favor of the Canadian contention. Will the Patriot continue to say that the Canadian Government made a "serious mistake" in carrying the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.]

DOMINION PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

THE Dominion Public Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1890, came to hand some time ago. The total consolidated fund revenue for the year was $39,879,925.41, and the expenditure $35,994,031.47 leaving a surplus on the year's transactions of $3,885,893.94.

The revenue was derived from the following sources:

Customs	$23,968,953.60
Excise	7,618,118.13
	$31,586,071.73
Post Office	2,337,388.95
Public Works	233,703 79
Railways	3,566,406.93
Interest on Investments	1,082,271.56
Superannation Fund	61,513 05
Dominion Lands	250,141,00
Miscellaneous	772,428.70
	$39,879,925.41

Following are the principal items of expenditure:

Interest on Public Debt	$9,656,841 16
Charges on Management	186,336.97
Sinking Fund	1,887,237.20
Civil Government	1,308,846.95
Administration of Justice	709,784.10
Legislation	932,187.30
Penitentiaries	349,839 40
Superannuation	241,761.66
Militia	1,287,013.59
Mounted Police	753,093 50
Public Works	1,972,501.18
Railways and Canals	214,189.97
Fisheries	328,893 66
Subsidies to Provinces	3,904,922 12
Indians	1,107,824,31
Collection of Revenue	9,182,941,10
Miscellaneous	1,969,814.28
	$35,994,031.47

RECAPITULATION.

Revenue 1889-90	$39,879,925.41
Expenditure 1889-90	25,994,031.47
Surplus	$ 3,885,893.94

During the year $4,048,385,88 were expended on capital account, and $1,678,195.72 were paid as subsidies to railways. The net debt of the Dominion, on the 30th June, was $237,533,211,77.

Owing to the decrease in the rate of interest paid for the Savings Banks' deposits and the redemption of 6 per cent. interest bearing bonds, the rate of interest paid on the gross debt during the year averaged $3,37 per cent. against $3.52 during the year ended 30th June, 1889. The net rate of interest paid on the debt fell from $3.07 to 2.99.

THE ISSUE AT THE NEXT ELECTION

MR. LAURIER has declared that unrestricted reciprocity is the one issue on which the next Dominion election must be run. Well, let it be so. But then let us hear no more against high duties or unrestricted reciprocity means the adoption of the United States duties, which are half as high again as ours. Let us hear no more against protection from the party which is trying to introduce into Canada the extreme protection policy of the United States. There must be an end to attacks on our cotton and woolen duties by the advocates of fifty per cent higher duties on all sorts of clothing. We must have no more talk against high duties on iron and steel goods. The Canadian iron duties are hardly two-thirds as high as those which would prevail here after our tariff was conformed to that of the United States. Let issue be made squarely, with no dodging or evasion. Our opponents cannot be protectionists and free traders at the same time.

In his recent Boston address Mr. Wiman, the framer of Mr. Laurier's platform, explained its character. Here are his words: "Hence a provision for revenue would require that goods brought from abroad would have to continue to be taxed, and taxed in the same proportion as the United States taxes foreign goods, else Canada would be a back door for smugglers. Now, this taxation on foreign goods means that the wares produced in Great Britain and imported into Canada would have to bear a heavy rate of taxation, while those admitted from the United States would come in free from that exaction. Hence a discrimination would exist in one part of the empire of Great Britain against the goods of another part of that empire, meantime the manufactures of a foreign country would be admitted free."

What Mr. Wiman says is manifestly true. It would be absolutely impossible to clear away the custom houses on the border without assimilating the duties. Sir Richard Cartwright will not pretend that different rates of duties for the two countries would be possible. If for instance, Canada had a thirty per cent. duty on silk goods and the United States fifty per cent., every yard of silk for the United States would come into Canada and be carried across the line free, or as Mr. Wiman puts it, "Canada would be a back door sor smugglers,"—*St. John Sun.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"OPPOSITION papers are fond of describing the Government at Ottawa as at sixes and sevens. Six and seven is thirteen, which is an unlucky number for the Opposition to have to do with', *Montreal Gazette.*

A very amusing incident occurred at a sitting of one of the Division Courts in East Algoma lately, which goes to show how firmly the Mowat officials are imbued with the importance of their position, and the idea that they are to think of nothing but Mowat elections and Ontario. The bailiff in closing the court gave out the following: "*Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!* The ——— Division Court for Algoma is now closed until after the *next general election* for Ontario. God save the Queen!"

A list of the railway accidents, involving loss of life or injury to passengers which occurred in 1889, is published by the railway age. The total of such accidents is 61, the number killed 256, and injured 539. Fifteen of the accidents resulted through disobedience or misunderstanding of orders, so that only three-fourths of the entire number could be classed as unforeseen and unavoidable. This is rather a serious reflection upon the management of railways in America.

SOME interesting statistics concerning the Hebrew people appear in the new census of the United States. The number of children born to each mother is 4.66. The death rate is smaller and the physical average above the other classes. Cripples and imbeciles are almost unknown. One-half the females live to 65 and one-half the males to 70. Very few deaths have been recorded from consumption, scrofula and tubercular affections. The race is large y represented in the learned professions and mercantile pursuits.

A week ago United States journalists were commiserating the unfortunate freezing Europeans and Britishers. They have their hands full now with the work of accounting for the scattered plumage of the mighty American Eagle, which the blizzard of Sunday morning distributed over all creation. Truly, we live in a happy and favored land here, where we only grumble because we cannot get our winters as cold as we want them. It will come to this that we must sell our snowshoes to the second-hand dealers in London, Paris New York and Venice.—*Exchange.*

To express the most obvious form of embarrassment it is common to say that a man felt as if he had been presented with a white elephant. Yet that is what the Grit organs would call a restrictionist idea, confined to a continent without an appreciation of elephants. An elephant is a very acceptable present in some cases. The Queen is sending a splendid Indian elephant, richly caparisoned and mounted with a costly houdah, to the Emperor of Morocco. The animal was conveyed to Gibraltar from Calcutta, and then sent to the court of the Morocco sovereign, and the gift will not likely do anything to retard the diplomatic negotiations now being carried on between the court of St. James and Muley Hassan.

AN exporter of eggs to the mother country has been discovered who made one shipment which was not quite up to his expectations, through fogs and exceptional bad weather delaying the voyage to double the usual time. On this very slender peg the enemies of British connection and of trade with the mother country are hanging the contention that Great Britain is not a good market for our eggs, in spite of the general experience to the contrary. The history of our cheese and live stock exports to the United Kingdom shows that a good business can be built up by men who are more enterprising and resolute than such paltry croakers.—*Empire.*

IN an interview the other day, Sir John Macdonald, referring to Blaine's story about the McKinley Bill, said: "I wish to reiterate that McKinley's friends made every effort to prevent any concession in favor of Canada. I state that I have it from the mouths of those who were in communication with Mr. McKinley on the matter. Personally I have nothing to do with McKinley. The McKinley Bill was discussed, printed and passed before the Foster tariff was completed; and Sir Richard Cartwright, in every speech, and all the Opposition press, are dwelling upon it to this day. It was a singular circumstance, quite a happy coincidence in connection with McKinley's denial that his bill was retaliatory, that Canada is mostly hit. What other country does the increased duty on hay hit? What other country does the additional duties on eggs hit? It is the same with other items of the tariff. The only country hit is Canada. I think the position I have taken is fully borne out by the facts."

THAT distant fields look greener than they are is well exemplified by the experience of many persons, some of them Canadian, who have gone in recent years to California expecting to find a sort of El Dorado. A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, writing from there, says: "The man who has the means of making any kind of a living in Canada, had better stay there, and even the man out of work is better off there than here, as in all the cities and towns of southern California hundreds and thousands are out of employment, and house rent and all sorts of provisions are very much higher than in Canada." Fortunately the climate does nor freeze to death those who are suffering from extreme poverty, but the miseries of the situation must be great when the correspondent continues: "Many who held good positions in the eastern states and Canada, and who came out here in the boom hoping to acquire riches speedily, finding themselves penniless, are willing to accept any—even the meanest—kind of employment to save themselves from actual want." Evidently California is a good place for the emigrant to stay away from.

A SPEEDY REUNION.

Justin McCarthy in a speech at Manchester last Wednesday said he did not desire to underrate the magnitude of the trouble that had befallen Ireland, but it need not concern the English people. It would pass away and, though there might still be recriminations among the Irish members, he did not believe in the lasting nature of any quarrel that had not root in some real and genuine principle. Mr. McCarty said they must be patient and helpful, work as if nothing had happened and support the National League to the utmost of their power. He still had hopes of a speedy re-union. If they failed to reach an agreement the Irish people had better seek another parliamentary party, but Home Rule was safe with Gladstone and the English democracy.

A meeting of Mr. Sexton's supporters was held in Belfast on the same day. The proceedings were characterized by extreme disorder. Mr. Sexton was not present. Many Healyite members of parliament were in attendance. Parnellite opponents of the Sexton crowd were forcibly driven from the platform, some of them falling down over a dozen steps. The speakers were continually interrupted with hisses and shouts of dissent. A vote of confidence in Mr. Sexton was adopted by a large majority.

Parnell was to speak at Ennis on Sunday last.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR,—I notice the Farmers of De Grey Marsh school district are about organizing a Farmer's club. I believe this is a step in the right direction. Why not Cardigan, Montague and Grand River organize local clubs; delegates to meet at some central place to dislocate the syndicate that are annually sacrificing the poor farmers' produce, no consideration taken what markets can afford to pay? Too late to remedy the evil next autumn after our merchants hold their annual review and pledge themselves to a figure not forgetting to leave a good margin for the McKinley Bill and other liabilities.

Yours truly,
FARMER.

Cardigan, Feby. 1st, 1891.

A large audience filled the Market Hall, at Summerside, on Thursday night last, to hear Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald's lecture on Daniel O'Connell. The life, times and labors of "The Liberator" were portrayed in a masterly manner by the rev. lecturer; and the press describes it as one of the best lectures heard in Summerside for a long time.

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

ENGLAND

The Registrar-General's Department has issued its report for 1889. It states that the population of England and Wales in the middle of the year was 29,015,613—an increase since 1881 of nearly four million souls. There was a preponderance of women over men to the extent of 776,000.

The emigration returns for 1890 show that the number of passengers who left the United Kingdom during the year for places out of Europe, was as follows: English, 140,943; Scottish, 20,785; Irish, 57,401. Total of British origin, 218,229; foreigners, 94,560; nationality not distinguished, 3,356. Grand total, 316,145, as compared with 342,641 in the year 1889.

In the course of an address delivered at Salford recently, on the benefits to England of the Channel Tunnel, Sir Edwin Watkin, M. P declared that it would bring untold advantages to the people of England as well as to foreign nations, for it would at once connect the 16,000 miles of railway in England, Scotland and Wales with 116,000 miles of railway on the continent of Europe, and ultimately with the railways of India. France was their best customer, save India and the United States, and it was to their interest to make communication with her as easy as possible.

The Newcastle Chronicle learns from a correspondent that a very interesting discovery of old manuscripts relating to the period of the Armada has been made in Cornwall. On an old chest being opened, which had been kept in the possession of an old Cornish family, an interesting collection of documents was found, but unfortunately most of them were so much damaged as to be illegible. Among those that were legible were letters and despatches of the Armada time, relating to the defence of the coast, from Sir Francis Godolphin and others, addressed to a Captain Nance, an ancestor of the lady who has made the discovery.

A painful scene was recently witnessed at the Brighton Quarter Sessions. Two women, named O'Connell and Brown, pleaded guilty to robberies at tradesmen's shops. O'Connell was said to be the daughter of a gentleman living at Brighton, and owning considerable property, and Brown was described as a married woman. Her husband was brought into Court from the Hospital, in order, as the prisoner's counsel said, that he might see his wife once more before he died. The doctors had told him he could not live more than three months. The prisoners were both sentenced to six months imprisonment. The women in the dock cried bitterly, and the husband cried out to his wife, "Never mind, darling! we shall meet in heaven."

Two cases of astounding credulity were before the Ivy Bridge (Devonshire) Magistrates lately. A gipsy named Beatrice Small, who described herself "as a poor single woman, with six little children," was charged with obtaining money and goods from John Masters, farmer, Aveton Gifford, and Mrs. Mortimer, of the same place, by means of false pretences. By promising Masters that he would get a fortune, the prisoner obtained from him two fowls, a bag of potatoes, and £2, 2s 6d in money, he having actually to borrow part of the money before he could let her have it. The accused inquired minutely into his age, date and place of birth, and gave him a small bag of salt, which he was to wear, and keep it a great secret, as it was "a very particular and difficult business." The man actually wore the bag for a day, and then, finding that the woman had left the neighborhood, he placed the matter in the hands of the police. From Mrs. Mortimer, whom the prisoner promised a house and £240, she obtained three fowls and half a sovereign.

IRELAND.

The Central News is enabled to state that the exact amount of National League money now in the hands of the Messrs. Munroe, the Paris bankers, is £8400.

On one of the large lakes in County Donegal no fewer than 84 wild swans—evidently driven from other parts of Europe by the hard weather—have lately taken up their winter quarters In no man's memory have so many swans been seen in this locality before

A further illustration of the progress of Belfast was afforded last Thursday by the Chairman of the Water Board, who, in his annual address, mentioned that fifty years ago the daily supply of water amounted to one million gallons—at present it is eight millions; fifty years ago the annual revenue was £3000—it is now £40,000.

The first vessel specially built for the Manchester Ship Canal trade has been launched at Belfast by Messrs. McIlwaine & M'Coll. The new vessel, which has been named the "Manchester," is the pioneer steamer of a direct service which is about to be established between Belfast and Manchester, with Liverpool as a port of call. She is built of steel, and is 180 feet long, but only 14 feet deep

Mullett, Delaney, Mooney, and O'Brien, "Invincibles" released from Downpatrick on January 6 in an interview stated they were visited by Mr. Shannon, solicitor, on behalf of the London Times, who endeavored to get from them information respecting their connection with Patrick Egan and other members, but that they declined to give any. They stated that Fitzharris, who was known as "Skin the Goat," is keeping up his spirits in gaol by composing comic songs

At a meeting of the Clonakilty Guardians applications were made by several able-bodied men for outdoor relief. It was stated that large numbers of people along the sea-coast were in a state of starvation. The board, not being empowered to grant out-door relief in such cases, ordered their relieving officers to go amongst the people and relieve their destitution. A resolution was also adopted calling the attention of the Government to the condition of things, and strongly urging the immediate commencement of relief works.

SCOTLAND

Official figures published as to the attendance at the University of Edinburgh show that during the past year the total number of matriculated students was 3503, as against 3602 in 1889, 3160 in 1880, and 1768 in 1870. O this this total, 940 were enrolled in the Faculty of Arts, 116 in the Faculty of Divinity, 468 in the Faculty of Law, and 1979 in the Faculty of Medicine.

The directors of the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have awarded the Society's silver medal to Geo. Low, a miner of Tranent Haddingtonshire, in recognition of his having at great risk descended a disused coalpit at Tranent in order to rescue a retriever dog, which is supposed to have been thrown down the pit by some ill-disposed person.

Mr. Haldane, M. P., in a political speech at Garvald, East Lothian, alluding to the Scotch railway dispute, said he regarded the strike as a political indication of the very first magnitude. It showed the progress of Democratic institutions, and marked the recognition by the public of the fact that the time had come when labor must have its status vindicated against capital.

A somewhat serious epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in Edinburgh. Cases are occurring daily, and those in the hospital, it is said, represent only a portion of the total number affected, many not having been removed from their own houses. The authorities have been unsuccessfully engaged trying to ascertain the cause of the outbreak. It seems that all the dairies in the affected districts, as well as the farms in the west, sending milk to the city, have been visited, but nothing to account for the epidemic has been found.

A firm of granite merchants in Aberdeen have just completed a beautiful monument, to be erected in Bermuda "in memory of the non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment who died of enteric fever and from other causes while stationed at Bermuda during the years 1887-89-90." The monument, which is of granite from the Dyce Quarries, stands sixteen feet high, and has an imposing appearance There are three bases. The lowest, which is four feet square, is of an axed granite, and the others are polished. Above these is the pedestal with a handsomely-moulded cornice, and set off by a finely-polished pillar at each of the four corners. On the front slab is the inscription already quoted, and on the other sides are the names of the soldiers including one quartermaster, three sergeants, and twenty-six privates. An octagonal obelisk rests on the die. It is surmounted by a carved finial, and, like the other parts of the monument, is polished. The stone is of particularly fine character, and it has been beautifully worked and finished.

HE PADDLED FOR HIS LIFE.

The rock bound and storm-swept coast of Maine has witnessed many a a hard-fought battle between the sturdy mariners and the elements, in which the latter in the majority of cases conquered, but occasionally there is an exception positively thrilling in its nature.

Such a one was the sucessful battle for life of Henry Enfield, a German sailor, who has been stoping at Millbridge while waiting to ship. Enfield is a young, sturdy fellow.

He left his boarding-house early in the morning for the shore, saying that he was going down among the islands duck hunting and his return need not be expected until nightfall. The only boat available was a sculling float, with a single oar, but he took it, and, with a favorable wind, was soon two or three miles away from the mainland and at the hunting grounds.

He met with fair success, shooting birds until the middle of the afternoon, when his fowling piece, a double barrelled gun, with both barrels heavily loaded, burst as he discharged it, slightly injuring him. He was, of course much excited, and in moving about in the boat accidentally lost his oar overboard, and before he discovered the loss it was far beyond his reach. With his gun stock he tried to paddle the boat to the lost oar constantly drifting from him, he abandoned the scheme and began to plan a method of escape.

The situation was extremely perilous and trying A fresh and very cold wind blew off shore, which, with the tide, was fast carrying the adventurous sailor and his float seaward He saw that he was lost unless he reached one of the islands. Striping off the heavy jacket that he wore, and sitting far forward, he began paddling with all his might, alternately using his hands and the musket stock Half an hour showed but little progress, and it was then that he saw a small fishing vessel a few miles away standing towards the east,

If it would only come nearer.

He picked up his jacket and waved it frantically at the little sloop Then he shouted himself hoarse but could get no response and gradually the vessel drew away from him until it finally disappeared from view His only hope of aid disappeared with it, for he knew he could expect none from the town. He therefore recommenced with desperate strength to paddle his float towards the shore. He seemed to gain only an inch at a time, but he pluckily continued through the afternoon. Though his strength was waning, he seldom stopped for rest on account of the cold, extreme exertion being needed to keep warm. It grew colder all the time, but the wind was subsiding and better progress could be made by paddling, and as twilight came on he saw that an island was not far distant.

His strength was almost gone At dark the float almost touched the shore. But even here he could not move for his hands and feet were frozen.

His faint cries were, however, heard and two men came to the rescue. He was on Mitchell's island and was saved.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE HUGH LORD MACDONALD.

On Thursday last, all that was mortal of the late Hugh Lord McDonald, Commissioner of Public Works were laid to rest in the cemetery attached to All Saints Church, Cardigan Bridge. The funeral was, beyond the possibility of doubt, the largest ever witnessed in King's County, and but few larger have taken place in the Province.

A special train left Charlottetown for Cardigan about seven o'clock, local time, on Thursday morning. Among those who took advantage of this opportunity to pay their last token of respect to the lamented dead were: Hons. G. W. Bentley, D. Ferguson, and A. A. McDonald, J. A. Matheson, M. P. P., Messrs. J. J. Davies, W. S. Stewart, Otto R. Crabbe, Charles E. Robertson, Moses McDonald, Charles Lyons, A. Hermans, P. P. Gillis and others. Sleighs conveyed the passengers from the station to the residence of the deceased. Besides those from Charlottetown, and the people of the neighborhood, large numbers were present from Souris, Grand River, Georgetown, Montague, and all parts of the country. It is estimated that there were in the vicinity of two hundred and fifty sleighs in the procession, besides a number of people on foot. Some idea of the length of the cortege may be gained from the fact that the hearse had reached the church some considerable time before the last sleigh left the house, the distance being about a mile.

The church was filled to its utmost capacity. The altar and pillars were suitably draped. Arriving at the church, the coffin was received at the door, with the appropriate prayers by the pastor, Rev. S. T. Phelan, it was then conveyed to the catafalque, and the solemn Requiem mass was commenced. His Lordship, Bishop McDonald, former pastor of All Saints was the celebrant. He was assisted by Rev. D. F. McDonald, of Souris, as deacon; Rev. M. J. McMillan of St. Teresa's, as subdeacon, and Rev. P. A. McEimoel of this city, as master of ceremonies. The other priests present besides the pastor, already mentioned, were Revds. William Phelan, Montague Bridge, E. Walker, D. D., Rollo Bay, R. J. Gillis, St. Peters, and J. C. McMillan, D. D., Grand River. Rev. Dr. McMillan presided at the organ, and the choir was augmented by representatives of the choirs of Charlottetown, Souris, St. Peters and Georgetown, and the solemn music was rendered in excellent style.

At the conclusion of mass, His Lordship, the Bishop, arrayed in cope and mitre, approached the altar railing, and briefly but impressively, addressed the congregation. He spoke warmly of the many good qualities of the deceased, and referred to the interest he took in whatever concerned the church. His Lordship then pronounced the absolution, and the remains of the lamented dead were borne to the cemetery and laid to rest in their kindred dust. Eternal rest give unto him O Lord and may perpetual light shine upon him.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is dead.

Charles Bradlaugh, M. P., the noted free thinker died Friday.

The Scotch railway strike has collapsed after entailing disastrous results upon the workmen.

According to the new city directory just published a population of 225,000 is claimed for Toronto.

A storm, causing immense destruction to property and the loss of 100 lives, is reported from Massowah on the Red Sea.

A sleigh in which were three men went over the river bank at Bellefontain, Ont., on Friday, killing two of the men and seriously injuring the third.

The cure of two cases of tuberculosis have been effected at Paris, by the injection into the thighs of each patient, of fifteen grains of goat's blood

A terrible explosion took place at the nitro-glycerine works near Montreal on Friday. The building was totally destroyed and one man blown into fragments. Carelessness of a workman was the cause.

Mrs. John Thompson, granddaughter of the poet Burns died in Glasgow last week. Her husband is a spirit merchant. Her maiden name was Jean Armour, she being the daughter of Elizabeth, the daughter of Burns.

The Australian Colonies have asked the Home Government to accord them the privilege possessed by Canada, of negotiating commercial treaties with foreign countries, under the sanction of the Foreign Office. The outcome of the request is awaited with interest.

Hon. Mr. Windom, Secretary of the United States Treasury, dropped dead at the Board of Trade dinner at New York on Thursday evening. He had just replied to the toast in his honor when the tragic scene occurred. Heart disease was declared the cause.

The physicians and oculists of Findlay, O are greatly puzzled over the case of Jennie Sutten, who cries glassy tears. For the past month pieces of broken glass have been coming from her right eye; and it is estimated that over 100 pieces have been taken from the eye since the case first attracted attention.

The following chief census officers have been appointed: N. B.—Edward Bears; N. S.—Jonathan Parsons; P. E. I.—Edward Hunt, of Summerside; Que.—W. E. Jones, P. E LeBlanc, John Delisle and J. H. Charleston; Ont.—A. Broder, A. F. Campbell, P. Macras and S. Stephenson; Manitoba—Col. G. A Sarg on; N. W. T.—B. H. Richardson.

A horrible tale of a pack of wolves devouring a camp of Indians on Lake Winnipeg is reported. One Indian cudgelled and killed twenty wolves, while another climbed a tree with his gun and killed 20 more. A great panic prevails among the Indians in that quarter, who attribute the maddened hunger of the wolves to the scarcity of deer.

Attorney General Miller has opposed the Canadian application to file the petition in the Behring Sea matter. He contended that the Supreme Court of the United States has no jurisdiction in Alaska, which is a territory and not a State, and that writs of prohibition cannot be granted. Further, he maintained that the question is diplomatic, not judicial.

A horrible explosion of fire damp took place at the Frick Coke Co's mine, Youngwood, Pa. last week, by which 200 miners lost their lives. The scenes enacted after the dismembered bodies of the miners were recognized is described as the saddest in the history of Pennsylvania mining horrors. A great number of the dead miners were married men with large families, which makes the disaster all the more severely felt.

Secretary Blaine, in reply to a letter from Congressman Baker of New York, stated on Thursday that there is no chance for reciprocity with Canada on the line of natural products. The United States will not think for a moment of reciprocal relations with Canada on the basis of the Treaty of 1854. No proposition to that end would be declared, be entertained by the Government of the U. S.

Henry Garfield who was serving a four years term, from Oct. 13, 1889, in the state prison at Charlestown, Mass., escaped from that institution early on Thursday morning. He was employed in the picture frame shop, and with tools from this department cut through the brick work of his cell into the attic of the building, and thence crawled through the ventilator to the roof. He had torn up blankets and made a rope with which he successfully descended from the roof to the yard. He entered the storehouse via the transom, dressed himself in clothes intended for a prisoner to be discharged that day, took a section of the rope with a hook on one end and with it scaled the outer wall making good his escape. A very natural looking dummy was found in his bed later on.

SIR JOHN'S SPEECH.

At the dinner of the Albany club of Toronto on the 27 ult. Sir John Macdonald remarked: "The fight of our opponents at the rumor of a dissolution is amusing, for although they have been valiantly proclaiming that they wanted an opportunity to appeal to the people they begin to abuse the governor general and call upon him to refuse a dissolution. Then when there is a prospect that parliament will last five years they grow valiant again and call for an appeal to the people, but return to their abuse of the governor general when rumors of an election again become current. They have as many aliases for their policy as a thief has excuses for his wrong doing. It has been commercial union, unrestricted reciprocity, and latterly tariff reform; but there is another name by which it must be known and that is annexation, which is treason. But we are prepared for them. Their organs have declared that the policy of the grits is free trade. They are going to sweep away the custom houses along the line and at the same time surround us with the McKinley tariff. That is not your policy, gentlemen; that is not the policy of the government. The grits are so afraid now that Sir Richard is going up and down the country saying: We are going to steal their thunder. But thunder from such quarters would not be worth stealing, and we will have none of it. The policy we introduced in 1878 we are going to stand by. Look how it has built up the country. Look at Toronto, Montreal and other towns throughout the country. While we are going to stand by our national policy it is a fact that every measure of reciprocal trade we have got from our neighbors has been got by the conservatives. The treaty of 1854 was got by a conservative government. The treaty of Washington in 1870 was negotiated by myself as Canadian commissioner, and when the treaty of 1888 was made Sir Charles Tupper, who had long been my colleague, was specially appointed a commissioner. So you see that every treaty extending trade with our neighbors has been got by the conservatives, and by the governments of which I was a member.'

Continuing, Sir John said he believed there was room for extending our trade on fair basis, and that there were articles in which Canada could enlarge its trade without in any way infringing on the national policy. He had occasion to know that many of the obnoxious features of the McKinley tariff were the result of the advice of traitors in Canada. The politicians on the other side of the line had been told to "put on all the screws you can on Canada, and you will drive her into annexation." He had the word of men of probity on the other side that such advice had been tendered. Sir John in concluding said: "We have all this to fight and we will fight it."

WE direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Liberal-Conservative Convention to be held in Georgetown on the 10th inst.

R. D. C. Positive Cure.

B

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF

WHITE GOODS

—WILL BEGIN—

Monday Morning, Feb. 2.

We have been fortunate in securing several very attractive lots of EMBROIDERIES, FLOUNCINGS, etc., especially for this occasion. In nearly every line of Goods mentioned below we show unusual values.

BEER BROS.

SWISS EMBROIDERIES,
INSERTIONS and FLOUNCINGS,
AMERICAN TUCKINGS,
LAWN EMBROIDERIES,
VANDYKE EMBROIDERIES,
VICTORIA and BISHOP'S LAWN,
CROSSBAR MUSLINS and PIQUES,
American and Canadian SHIRTINGS,
LONSDALE and NAINSOOK,
COLORED EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN and COTTON EDGINGS,
FEATHER STITCH TRIMMINGS,
FLOSSETTE MARKING COTTON,
FRONTING LINEN, etc., etc.

SHEETINGS, Twilled and Plain,
SHEETINGS, Grey and White,
SHEETINGS, English and Canadian,
PILLOW COTTONS, all widths,
PILLOW COTTONS, English & Canadian,
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS,
TOWELS, Linen and Cotton,
TOWELINGS, large variety,
LINEN TABLINGS, German,
" " Irish,
" " Grey and White,
LINEN NAPKINS & TRAY CLOTHS,
LINEN TABLE SCARFS, etc., etc.,
TOILET COVERS, TIDIES, etc., etc.

BEER BROS.

B

Telegraphic News.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—A special cable from London to the Globe says that the Merchant Shipping American Bill, though brought by Howett, is promoted by Plimsoll It differs materially from the last Bill, inasmuch as the provisions relating to bulk-heads and carriage of live cattle are omitted. The measure prohibits deck-loading with timber during the winter season.

ST JOHN, Feb. 2.—Weather reports this morning predict a terrific cold wave, the thermometer falling thirty degrees in Bay of Funday by Tuesday morning.

Richard Hunt chief Census Commissioner of P. E. Island, passed through St. John en route to Ottawa last night.

HALIFAX, Feb. 2.—The Customs officials here have made a big seizure including the Chandler Electric Light plant, for undervaluation. The total value of the seizures foots up to $18,000.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A terrific gale swept the Irish Sea on Saturday. A number of small craft foundered in Queenstown harbor. Details of the disasters have not yet been received.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Hon. Neil MacLeod, Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island, has been appointed Queen's Council.

ROME, Feb. 1.—There is a political crisis. Signor Crispi endeavored to impose the new taxes bill which was rejected by a large majority. He tendered his resignation but the king refused to accept it.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Another massacre of Spanish troops has occurred in the Caroline Islands. The natives attacked a garrison and killed 90 soldiers and civilians.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 2—War news from Chili is to the effect, that the insurgents are continually wining victories. President Balmaceda is offering to treat with the rebels.

OPORTO, Feb. 2—A revolution occured here yesterday, a portion of the garrison openly revolted. The object of the mutineers was to establish a Portuguese Republic and seizing town hall did so. A fearful fight occurred between rebels and royalists and continued till Sunday when the uprising was crushed and the ring leaders arrested.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3—Parliament has been dissolved, and the writs have been issued for a general election. Thursday, February 26th, will be nomination day, and polling will take place a week later, on the 5th March.

It is understood that the Dominion Government have, through her Majesty's Government, made certain proposals to the United States for reciprocal trade, and that it is desired these negotiations by a parliament fresh from the people,

It is understood, also, that Canada will send a delegation to Washington after the present Congress expires, in March, to discuss the subject, as the result of a friendly suggestion from the Dominion authorities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced that the Supreme Court had decided to grant the petition of the counsel representing Canada, for leave to fill application for a writ prohibiting the District Court of Alaska from proceeding to carry out its decree of forfeiture made in the case of the schooner Sayward, libelled for unlawfully taking seals within the waters of Behring Sea The rule requiring the Alaska court to come to Washington and show cause the writ of prohibition should not issue, is made returnable on the second Monday in April.

The decision of the Supreme Court is joyfully received at Ottawa.

THE memorial to be erected at St. John in remembrance of Fred Young, has been finally decided upon. It will consist of a handsome monument of granite and freestone, costing $2500, and will be placed in the old graveyard. It was selected from among 17 designs, John Rogerson was the designer.

THE Civic Elections on Wednesday last resulted in the return of Hon. T. H. Haviland as Mayor, Alex. McKinnon as Water Commissioner and F. H. Beer as Councillor for Ward Four. The votes polled were as follows:—For Mayor—Haviland 891; Tanton 468. For Councillor (Ward 4)—Beer, 227; McKay, 204. For Water Commissioner—McKinnon, 738; Davy, 620.

R. D. C. Is Guaranteed.

LOCAL AND OTH

MONDAY—White Good
Don't fail to attend B
White Goods on Monday

THE steamer Stanley
Georgetown on the 11th
clean boilers.

THE Bazaar Co's store
entered by a rear win
night, and the contents
sisting of $11.50, taken.

AN apple tree 70 yea
much comment in We
apples have but one stock
some cases, three apple
another.

A Liberal-Conservativ
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inst. See ad.

A SEMI-DEMENTED o
Annie Morrison was fou
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a short time ago.

H. F. MACDOUGALL a
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Co. J. B. Mills has
Annapolis. These are
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MONDAY night was
and coming, as it did, af
weather with which we
it all the more keenly
meter registered 16½° b

A BALL and musical
be given at the Hotel D
day evening, for the
poor. A supper will al
Tickets for the occasio
gentleman, have been p

THERE is nothing mo
a well arranged table

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

MONDAY—White Goods at Beer Bros.

DON'T fail to attend Beer Bros sale of White Goods on Monday.

THE steamer Stanley will lay up at Georgetown on the 11th inst. in order to clean boilers.

THE BAZAAR Co's store on Queen St. was entered by a rear window on Sunday night, and the contents of the till, consisting of $11.50, taken.

AN apple tree 70 years old is causing much comment in West Pictou. The apples have but one stock, yet two, and in some cases, three apples grow into one another.

A Liberal-Conservative Convention for the purpose of selecting candidates to contest Queen's County in the coming election, will be held in this city on the 10th inst. See ad.

A SEMI-DEMENTED old woman named Annie Morrison was found dead in a snowbank near Little Narrows, C. B. by parties going to church on a Sunday morning, a short time ago.

H. F. MACDOUGALL and David McKeen, M. P's., have been nominated for the Commons by the Conservatives of Cape Breton Co. J. B. Mills has been nominated in Annapolis. These are the present members in both counties.

MONDAY night was exceedingly cold, and coming, as it did, after the recent mild weather with which we were favored made it all the more keenly felt. The thermometer registered 16½° below.

A BALL and musical entertainment is to be given at the Hotel Davies on next Monday evening, for the benefit of the city poor. A supper will also be served gratis. Tickets for the occasion, for lady and gentleman, have been placed at $2.

THERE is nothing more appetizing than a well arranged table, and the quality and whiteness of the table linen is the first consideration. Linens of all kinds are a specialty at Beer Bros., who invite you to call and examine their very attractive display.

THE escapades of a demented woman named Minnie McLean created quite a furore on Queen St. Saturday afternoon and night. She invaded several of the stores on the street, exclaiming she was about to die, and that parties near where she lived wished to poison her. The police took charge of her and brought her to the station, from whence she was placed in the asylum.

A HEN with a peculiar appetite was recently decapitated at St. Croix, N. S. In the crop of the fastidious fowl was found an unique collection of articles, among which were eleven pieces of glass which had been melted and cooled, of different sizes, six small stones, a brass button and a brass ring off the top of an umbrella. This was broken into several pieces. The whole collection weighs over an ounce.

THE Boys' Branch of the League of the Cross intend giving a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment in St. Patrick's Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. The last entertainment given by the boys proved an immense success and we hope to see a well filled house great them on this occasion. The admittance fee has been placed so low as 10 cents, in order to suit the wants of all. Encourage the boys.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

How shall our children be educated—without religion or in connection with religion? This is the question of questions. The ablest minds of the age have grappled with it. It agitates every country. The Catholic Church—on such matters the highest authority on earth—has solved this profoundly important problem. Her solution is:

EDUCATION TO BE TRULY PROFITABLE FOR TIME AND ETERNITY MUST BE BASED ON RELIGION, AND SEASONED WITH THE DOCTRINES OF HIM WHO IS THE WAY, THE TRUTH AND THE LIFE.

She always taught this. To-day, more than ever, she enforces it as a sacred truth not to be questioned. The Church has reason, wisdom, history, the sanction of venerable antiquity, the experience of all ages on her side.

To be convinced of all this we have only to cast a glance at the interior of any one of our higher Catholic schools. On Saturday last we had a rare opportunity of noticing what is being done for the advancement of Christian education in the College of St. Dunstan's. It was the day of the semi-annual examinations, and the young gentlemen who presented themselves to undergo the searching test that examination day implies, showed clearly that *Progress* in its highest sense had been their watchword during the past six months. The curriculum was extensive and varied, embracing ancient and modern classics, mathematics, science, history natural and political, business courses, &c. &c. But underlying the whole superstructure of secular training, and directing it to its proper end, was the moral and religious principle which gives life and healthy action to every system of education.

The Professors of the College are men experienced in training youth. They have studied the problem, and the education they impart in the school-room tends essentially to the development of the intellectual, moral and material man. Concurrent advancement in this three-fold direction is what they aim at; and the result of the examinations on Saturday last, reveals the fact that they attach paramount importance to the first, and by devoting special attention to the second make growth in the material order more real and active.

The wisdom of such a course is patent on the face of it. The lines of the student are clearly traced. His duty is to demonstrate the harmony existing between scientific discoveries, and the words which shall outlive the heavens and the earth. Thus, Religion mingles with the whole course of the exercises, and imparts her loving benediction, while she cheers the young hearts up the hill of knowledge. Thus, the pupils learn "to keep God in their minds all the days of their lives." This is education in its true and proper sense. Religion and Science with heavenly harmony dwell together; and the young mind sees no conflict between them, because there can be none. The boy reveres the one, he loves the other. He knows they are both from God. He does not feel that his faith is an intruder in the school-room. Science enlightens it, Religion sanctifies it. Religious teaching is interwoven with the lessons in secular knowledge, as the golden threads which give permanent value while they beautify and enrich. The youth are thus trained up in the way they should go, and in old age they will not depart from it. And this the Professors and Students of St. Dunstan's College realize the motto of the institution: "Ex eodem fonte fides et scientia."

The HERALD representative who was present at the examination noticed, besides the College Staff and the Priests of the Palace, that veteran mathematical examiner, Edward Roach Esq., and John McSwain Esq. Principal of St. Patrick's School. At the close of the examination their addresses were delivered by His Lordship, Bishop McDonald, Rev. Father McPhnsel, Messrs. Roach and McSwain, complimenting the students on their success in the past, and showing them the necessity of perseverance in their studies both Religious and secular, if they would become good members of both Church and State.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race will be started at 12.15 on Saturday March 21st.

The best three-mile skating record is held by Joe Donaghue, who covered the distance in 9.53⅔.

C. Lamb and F. C. Breen have been matched to skate a three mile race for $50 a side. Breen has a record of 10.14 for 3 miles.

Blackbird and Whistler have both gone to Ottawa, where they take part in the Hull Trotting Club meet, which opened yesterday and finishes to-morrow.

The $260,000 club house to be erected by the Olympic club of San Francisco will have a salt water swimming tank, which will be supplied with water from the Pacific through seven miles of pipe.

The first man to vault a pole at 10 ft. 6 in. in Canada was Horace Hamilton, the Irish cricketer, who dropped dead recently in Dublin. He accomplished the feat on the occasion of the first visit of the Irish cricketing team to Toronto.

G. R. Broadbent, the best long distance rider in Australia is alleged to have ridden a 100 miles, in November last, in 6 hours and 20 minutes, riding a full roadster, solid tired safety, weighing 43 pounds.

A team of cricketers is being organized in New York to visit St. John and Halifax the coming summer. Their intention is to regnain in Halifax two days, playing matches with the Wanderers and Garrison, then go to St. John for two days and thence return home.

Louis Cyr, of Montreal, the Canadian strong man, intends touring the States and Canada before leaving for England in the fall. At an ovation given in his honor recently, by several Montreal clubs, he was presented with a belt. At the close of the athletic exhibition which followed the presentation, Cyr juggled with big dumbbells, balanced his wife on a ladder by his chin, and lifted over 3,000 pounds of humanity on a trestle. Of course he was only giving an exhibition and did not pretand to come near his lifting record.

In a three-mile match race, between Chas. Lamb and Hobe Dingee, in the Victoria rink, at St. John, on last Wednesday night, the first half-mile was covered by Dingee in the remarkably fast time of 1.24. But the pace was too hot for Dingee, and Lamb won by half a lap, in 10.58. The time for the half lowers McCormick's record for the same distance two seconds and is ahead of all American records. A one-mile race between Chas. Gillespie, skating backward, and W. S. Davidson, going forward, was skated the same night, the former winning in 3.16 4/5.

THE MARKETS.

BOSTON PRICES, JAN. 31.

POTATOES—The market has been dull for most everything except choice Rose. There is considerable demand for choice Rose for seed and at the close some extra Houlton and Aroostook lots are held a little above quotations but $1.05 is about the top selling price. Hebrons are in liberal supply and the best of them not easy to sell at over $1. Dakota Red are also in full supply. Choice Burbanks about steady. Chenangoes in steady moderate demand. Canada Rose are selling well at $1. Choice Canada Hebrons, Burbanks, Dakota Reds, etc., are bringing 95c. White Brooks slow at 85c. Houlton Hebrons $1.05. Aroostook Rose $1 to $1.05. Canada Rose $1. Canada Hebrons and Burbanks 95c. P. E. I. Chenangoes 80c to 83c. N. B. Silver Dollars 90c to 94c.

EGGS—The arrivals are steadily increasing but demand is also improving as well. Prices fell off on Saturday, some lots of western being closed out at 23c. Since then the price has been from 25c to 26c according to the supply offering. Strictly choice fresh western are selling fairly at the close at 26c. Southern selling generally at 25c. Eastern are in light supply and when strictly extra bring 27c but a good proportion of receipts have to be sold at 26c or less. Eastern extras 27c. Western firsts 25c to 26c.

FISH—There has been rather more trade for the past week and there is a little better feeling on most all lines but prices remain as last quoted. Codfish are in light supply. Mackerel well sold up. Cod, dry shores, large, $5. Cod, dry shores, medium, $5. Hake $2.25. Haddock $2.50. Pollock, salt, $2.25. Herring, pickled, N. S., large, split, $5. Herring, pickled, bay shore, split, $3.50. Herring, pickled, round shore, $3.50. Smelts, N S and N, B., 3c to 5c per pound. Eels, 8c to 9c per pound. Mackerel, extra, per barrel, $20. Mackerel, No. 1, $18 to $19. Mackerel, No. 2, $17. Mackerel, No. 3, large size, new, $15. Mackerel, No. 3, plain, $15.

CH'TOWN PRICES, FEBRUARY 3.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.05 to $0.06
Beef (small) per lb	0.06 to 0.12
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to 0.07
Pork (per carcass)	0.05 to 0.5[illegible]
Pork (small)	0.08 to 0.10
Ham, per lb	0.14 to 0.15
Fowls, per pair	0.30 to 0.45
Butter (fresh)	0.23 to 0.25
Butter (tub)	0.18 to 0.20
Oats (black) per bushel	0.41 to 0.42
Eggs, per doz	0.26 to 0.28
Potatoes, per bushel	0.22 to 0.25
Ducks, per pair	0.40 to 0.50
Mutton, carcass	0.04 to 0.06
Lard	0.14 to 0.15
Flour, per cwt	2.40 to 2.50
Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt	3.00 to 3.00
Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt	2.50 to 2.75
Hides	0.5½ to 0.40
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.05 to 0.05
Sheep pelts	0.60 to 0.70
Lamb skins	0.55 to 0.60
Cabbage, per head	0.02 to 0.03
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.65 to 0.70
Straw, per load	2.00 to 5.00
Geese	0.50 to 0.70
Turnips, per bushel	0.12 to 0.14
Turkeys	0.90 to 1.10
Celery, per doz	0.40 to 0.00

Died.

At the residence of his son, Patrick Ryan, of Greenmount, Lot 2, on the 2th of January, 1891, Michael Ryan, a native of the county Limerick, Ireland, in the 90th year of his age. Deceased came from Ireland to this Island in the year 1827 and settled at Greenmount on the farm on which he continued to reside until his death. He was of a generous obliging disposition and was highly respected by all who knew him. May his soul rest in peace. Other papers please copy.

At Cur river, Lot 62, on Thursday, the 22nd of January, Donald O'Hanley, aged 78 years. May his soul rest in peace.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

AS we purpose making a change in our business at an early date we would thank all persons indebted to us to call and make immediate payment as all accounts not settled on or before Feby. 15th next, will be handed over to our attorney for collection without further notice.

In consequence of the above change we will clear out our entire stock of lumber, consisting of 1, 1½, 2 and 3 inch Pine, Hemlock and Spruce Boards; 1½ 2 and 3 inch Spruce and Hemlock Plank. Studding assorted sizes; Spruce and Cedar Shingles; Cedar Posts; Fencing; Lime; Brick; Gypsum, &c., &c, at the lowest possible price for Cash.

POOLE & LEWIS,
Peake's No. 3 Wharf.

Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1891.—4i

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

K. D. C. Cures Indigestion.

Local and Special News.

NO SHADOW OF DOUBT.—No same person doubts that what we say of B. B. B. is true. The evidence of its power and popularity is too overwhelming to confute, besides it is all home testimony making it easy in that B. B. B. will cure dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, scrofula and all blood diseases.

Her parting words—"So your wife has left you?" "She has." "What were her last words on leaving you?" "Is my hat on straight?"

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL.—This great internal and external remedy always allays all pain. It is a specific for croup, and promptly cures coughs, colds, sore throat, sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, cuts, wounds, etc. Good for man or beast. Stands all tests. Sold everywhere. Price 25c in. Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

It is great fun teaching a pretty girl how to skate, and the more successful the teacher is the longer she is in getting to be expert.

BANKER'S BANQUET—A very pleasant banker's banquet may produce very unpleasant symptoms of dyspepsia, which disease is often caused by overloading the stomach with rich food, etc. For years Burdock Blood Bitters has held first place at home and abroad as a permanent and reliable cure for dyspepsia or indigestion in any form. The proprietors guarantee it to cure dyspepsia or return purchase money.

"Hey! I not aspire to your hand?" he asked earnestly. "Permit me," she said positively, "to assure you that this is a lone hand."

FAMILIAR FAMILY FRIENDS.—The family store of medicine should contain a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Mrs. Hannah Hutchins, of Rossway, N. S., says: "We have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil in our family for six years, for coughs, colds, burns, sore throat, croup, etc., and find it so good we cannot do without it.

He—"I always pay as I go." She (yawning)—"Well; how is it that when you are paying attentions you never go?"

A RAG OF FLOUR.—As a general renovating tonic and purifying family medicine useful at all times, but especially so in the spring, Burdock Blood Bitters is unequaled. "It's like a bag of flour in a poor man's family," says Mr. John Maunder, of Yorkville, Ont., "the oftener you take B. B. B. the better you are."

Now is the season when the merry skater cuts geometric figures on the ice, and at intervals studies astronomy.

SAVERS COLD CURES.—Dear sirs, my mother was attacked with inflammation of the lungs which left her very weak and never free from cold, till at last she got a very severe cold and cough. She resolved to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and, on doing so, found it did her more good than any other medicine she ever tried. Mrs. Kennedy, 59 Smith ave, Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. Brown, of Sydney Mines, testifies that her son was carried home from the pit unable to move from acute rheumatism. After using 6 bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT he was able to go to work and has been well ever since.

LEMON PIE.

Three eggs, a cup and a half of sugar, the pulp and grated rind of two lemons. These are the ingredients for a pie most delicious to the taste. After eating, if the stomach fails to do its duty, indigestion and headache are the result. The digestive organs are never stronger than the body, and if the system is "all run down," by reason of impure or impoverished blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is needed to build it up. This medicine purifies the blood, promotes digestion, and makes the weak strong.

To keep the beard from turning gray, and thus prevent the appearance of age, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, the best dye made.

The cradle is an institution that is as old as the human race. It might also be called the rock of ages.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has given me great relief in bronchitis. Within a month I have sent some of this preparation to a friend suffering from bronchitis and asthma. It has done him so much good that he writes for more." Charles F. Dunterville, Plymouth, England.

Charity begins at home, and is one of the most confirmed home bodies to be found.

Shakespeare will please excuse us if we modify him thus: Thrice is he clad who hath his system strengthened with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and he but naked, though arrayed in furs, whose blood is poor or with disease corrupted. An incomparable medicine.

C. N. S. Strickland, Union Bank of Halifax, writes: "About two years ago I suffered a great deal from Dyspepsia. I was recommended to try King's Dyspepsia Cure, and after taking one package it completely cured me. I had been treated by two doctors in Halifax for the complaint before trying your cure.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

The pugilists are the fellows who make their money hand-over-fist.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

"Do you think Wagner's theory of music is sound, professor?" "Yes; too much."

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

Brilliant! Durable! Economical!

Diamond Dyes excel all others in Strength, Purity and Fastness. None other are just as good. Beware of imitations, because they are made of cheap and inferior materials, and give poor, weak, crocky colors. To be sure of success, use only the DIAMOND DYES for coloring Dresses, Stockings, Yarns, Carpets, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c. We warrant them to color more goods, package for package, than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond* and take no other.

A Dress Dyed / A Coat Colored / Garments Renewed — FOR 10 CENTS.

A Child can use them!

At Druggists and Merchants. Dye Book free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Montreal, P. Q.

Liberal-Conservative CONVENTION —FOR— Queen's County.

A MEETING OF DELEGATES from each Polling Division in Queen's County, will be held at

MACLEOD'S HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN, —ON— Tuesday, 10th of February, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

to select Candidates to contest Queen's County at the forthcoming Dominion Election.

W. E. DAWSON, President.
A. A. McLEAN, Secretary.

feb 4—1i

FITS STOPPED FREE

Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Positively cures Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Headache, Nervous Weakness, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, Wakefulness, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wasting in Children, Sleeplessness, Hysteria, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Insanity, Hardening of the Brain, Softening of the Brain, Locomotor Ataxia, Spinal Irritation, Impotency, Sexual Exhaustion, Premature Old Age, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Hysteria, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Insanity, Hardening of the Brain, Softening of the Brain, Locomotor Ataxia, Spinal Irritation, Impotency, Sexual Exhaustion, Premature Old Age, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wasting in Children

STABAT MATER.

(Next of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary, September 28th.)

[A NEW TRANSLATION.

BY REV. P. J. SULLIVAN, C. S. J.

Sorrowful the Mother stood,
Weeping by the precious wood,
Whilst on it hung her Son.
Tender moanings told the smart,
Told the anguish of her heart,
Through which a sword was run.
Oh! how doleful and distressed
Was that Maiden Mother blessed
Of the sole-begotten One.

Wheloed with grief, with anguish rent,
Sore indeed did she lament
To see her offspring slain.
Where's the man with feelings true,
That with tearless eyes could view
Christ's Mother in such pain?

Who could see that Mother mild
Grieving for her peerless Child,
And not with pity mourn?
She beheld her dear Jesu
Tortured for a sinful crew,
His flesh with scourges torn.

She beheld her only-born
Die forsaken—all forlorn—
Whilst yielding up His soul.
Mother! fount of love divine,
Make me feel a grief like thine;
With thee let me condole.

Make my heart with fervor glow;
Make me in Christ's favor grow,
And in His love abide.
Holy Mother! act this part:
Deep engrave within my heart
My Saviour crucified.

Give me portion of His pains,
Who, by wounds and torments, deigns
To prove His love for me.
Let me weep with thee yet more,
And the Crucified deplore,
As long as life shall be.

Near the Cross with Thee to weep,
Fain would I my station keep,
A sharer in thy woe.
Virgin Queen of virgin train!
Let my pleadings be not vain;
But bid my tears to flow.

In Christ's passion let me share,
And His death about me bear,
Yea, in His sweet wounds dwell.
With His bruises make me sore:
With His Cross and sacred gore
Inebriate me well.

Screen me Virgin, judgment day;
Let me not be cast away,
To feed the flames of hell.

Lord! when death shall close my eyes,
Through Thy Mother grant the prize,
The crown of victory.
When this body turns to earth,
Bid my soul renew its birth
In Paradise with Thee.

Amen.

SHAN VAN VOCHT,

—A STORY OF THE—

UNITED IRISHMEN.

BY JAMES MURPHY.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—[CONTINUED]

'So?'

'Yes. I wished most anxiously to speak with you on public matters, on Irish matters.'

'I could hardly refuse any request to one who has done me such signal service,' said Carnot, as he turned a look of intense affection on his daughter. 'This is my house,' as the carriage stopped. 'If you will do me the favor to accept my hospitality we can talk over matters.'

Tone did not need further invitation, did not need the kind entreaties which the young girl joined to her father's—to accept the proffered hospitality; and, accordingly, with bright spirits and high hopes, which completely banished all sense of pain or dullness, descended from the carriage with them and entered the palace.

Seated together at table, the impetuous Irishman lost no time in placing before his illustrious host a vivid statement of Irish affairs.

He told him in eloquent words of the downtrodden condition of the Irish people; how ready they were for revolt; how already a partial insurrection had developed itself; how all that was needed to make it successful was ample and timely aid from France; and pointed out to him that the heaviest blow that could be struck at England would be in Ireland.

To all of which Carnot listened with rapt attention.

'I am sorry, M. Tone,' he said, at the conclusion, 'that I did not possess this intelligence long ago. I never heard the case so clearly put before. I thorougly concur in what you say. But we labor under this difficulty: The real ruler of France is at present in Egypt. This is in confidence. The Directory, nominally the governing body, possesses no power—none They cannot—dare not—take any step, least of all one so important as a large expedition, in his absence. When he comes back—— Will this insurrection last until winter is over?'

'It will be crushed out if foreign aid does not arrive long before winter commences,' said Tone, decisively.

At this moment a gentleman in the uniform of a general officer entered.

'Welcome, Humbert. I am glad to see you,' said Carnot. 'You are an early visitor.'

'What is this accident I have heard that has happened you?' asked the visitor.

'Oh, it is a mere nothing! I was coming from Augerau's quarters, and just as I was about to step into the carriage, and before the driver was well in his seat, the midnight gun, fired near the horses, startled them and they were off,'

'Who was in the carriage?'

'The Citizeness Marie.'

'The dear girl is safe, I trust?'

'Yes, thanks to the bravery and fearlessness of this officer. Citizen Tone—General Humbert.'

'We could hardly permit any trouble to befall the organizer of victory yet awhile,' said Humbert pleasantly. 'I think I have had the pleasure of meeting Citizen Tone before,' said he with cordial greeting.

'Then you are the very officer I want to see this moment, Citizen Tone will tell you his mission himself.'

Which Tone did, dwelling upon every point which he thought would interest and attract one whom he knew to be one of the most rising and energetic of the French generals.

'What say you to that, General? There is a new field for an enterprising commander. What if the fates of Ireland lay in the future, asked Carnot.

'I would I had ten thousand men to lead, and,' said the general, who had caught up Tone's enthusiasm, 'I should soon see the tricolor outhung on Irish ground.'

'Precisely what I expected,' said Carnot, laughing. 'Well, let the matter rest in my hands for a few days, Citizen Tone, and we shall see what can be done. Meantime let this be in confidence.'

Leaving the two to discuss other matters, and with a promise to call again, Tone took his leave in high heart that he had succeded in enlisting the famous Senator in the behalf of Ireland. Reaching his apartments, he retired to bed and was soon fast asleep, dreaming of Ireland and of the French banners unfurled thereon.

Late in the afternoon he was awoke by Francois, who came in high good humor.

'Why, Tone,' said he, 'there has been quite a revolution in our favor to-day. There has been nothing talked of in the War Office but Ireland. Your reports have been asked for again and again.'

'How does that arise?'

'Heaven knows. I don't. Possibly some recent news has come to the Directory from Ireland with which I am unacquainted.'

'And what has been done, Francois? Is there any result?'

'That I cannot say, but I am under orders to accompany General Humbert to Rochelle And so are some Irishmen in Paris.'

'This is a sudden movement, Francois.'

So it is. Everybody is wondering what it means. Have *you* heard anything from Ireland to-day.

'Not a word.'

'Then I wonder what it can be?' said Francois, gravely But at any rate there is no time for wondering or surmising now. We start to-night.'

'To-night?' said Tone, in undisguised amazement.

'To-night. That's the oddest thing about it—it is so sudden. Take my word for it, Tone, there is something on foot, however it has arisen.'

'I have no doubt there is. What forces are at Rochelle?'

'That I cannot answer you And now there is not a moment to spare. Good-bye!'

The light step of the young officer, as he descended the stairs, whistling a bar of the 'Marseillaise,' was in Tone's ears as he rose and dressed

'This is marvellously quick work on the part of Citizen Carnot,' thought he. It is worthy of the alertness of the man who guided the half-trained armies of the revolution to victory. Heaven grant he may not be too hasty this time. But he cannot be. Everything now depends upon speed.'

CHAPTER XXXVII.

"VENGEANCE IS MINE."

The gentleman—Lord Kingston—at the Eagle, in Eustace street, to whom Redmond Barrington so impatiently put his question, 'What news?' leisurely replied:

'You have not been much about town this afternoon or you would have heard that—but I remember now you have been a complete stranger here lately And that puts me in mind, was there not some fuss about your singular disappearance, some——'

'My lord, I am very much pressed for time now, and have not much leisure for conversation,' said Redmond, rather curtly. 'You spoke as if there was some news that concerned me?'

'Egad, your absence has not improved your courtesy, Barrington,' said Lord Kingston with undisturbed good humor, 'but the news does concern you, or I expect it ought. I am surprised you have not heard it.'

'I am awaiting that favor at your lordship's convenience,' said Redmond, who knew of old that the reckless but high-spirited nobleman delighted in retailing a story which had a spice of the personal in it, and therefore was prepared to put a stay on his own impatience in order to humor him.

'Egad, Barrington. the world is changing so much latterly that news of the forenoon is old by evening Who would have thought of Mortimer——'

'Yes, yes, what of him?' rapidly inquired Redmond.

He was about retreating from the gossiping nobleman, as believing that his long deferred anecdote had no connection with or interest for him, and was hastening to other quarters where he might glean some of the intelligence he thirsted for.

But the concluding words of the speaker drew him back to his place as if a pillar of loadstone stood before him.

'What of Mortimer, my lord?' he asked again, scarcely giving time to his lordship to continue his narrative.

'Why, Barrington, you take one's breath away with your hurried manner of questioning. Mortimer, this afternoon——'

'Who speaks of Mortimer?' said a gentleman passing by, whose ear caught the words of his lordship.

'I, my lord,' said Lord Kingston, extending his hand to the new-comer. 'I was about telling Barrington, of——'

'Barrington!' said the other interruptingly and glancing at Redmond in amagement. 'Why, so it is! Where have you been all the time whilst this work has been going on about you? Why, we all thought you had been drowned, or murdered, or made away with in some shape or form. Where on earth have you been?' But that,' said his lordship, 'is not exactly the question at present. You can tell me all about that another time. I want your presence immediately.'

'Excuse me a moment, Lord Edward; I wish to hear from Lord Kingston the news of——'

'Nay, nay, not now,' said his lordship; not now. Come with me.' And, placing his arm within that of the other, he drew him by force away.

'I have something of importance to tell you, Redmond. Your sister Helen Barrington——'

'Yes, yes, what of her? Where is she?' broke in Redmond impetuously, as he stayed his friend in his course, and stood stock still before him, awaiting an answer.

'Helen was married this morning,' said his lordship.

'Married!' cried Redmond aghast, as he staggered back a step or two. 'Married! To whom? But I need not ask. Merciful Providence! that I should have come so late!'

'Yes, if you had been here earlier, his life might have been saved, and matters might have been made all right. I am extremely sorry, but I certainly thought he held a keener finger on the trigger. And he had his choice of ground too.'

'Would it be any offence to ask you, my lord' said Redmond, in angry impatience and perplexity, 'to speak a little more plainly. What are you referring to?—for I know nothing of what you are speaking about—and where is Helen? If she were married this morning. and that you are aware of it, perhaps you can tell me where she is I tell you the news is to me and to her a matter of the highest moment. Where is Helen?'

'Helen Barrington or Helen Mortimer—as we must call her—is with Lady Pamela at Leinster House, Kildare street.

'At Leinster House! What should have brought her there? Why did she go there, my lord?' cried Redmond fiercely, as it seemed to him that the meshes of perplexity were being woven more tangledly around him. 'Let me go there at once!'

'Your question demands an answer, Mr. Barrington' said Lord Edward haughtily, completely misconstruing Redmond's impatience, through ignorance of the motives thereof, 'and it shall have it. She came to us as the daughter of an old friend, and as one without relative or protector. To whom else should she go on her wedding morning?' There is an old kinship, though you seem to forget it, between our families, and it was most right and befitting that she, a simple, unbefriended girl, should come to us in the supreme moment of her life.'

Redmond heard but little of this statement. In the intensity of his anguish he paid no attention to the warm and eloquent words of his lordship, but pressed his hands over his throbbing and beating temples.

'Mortimer—poor fellow!' continued his lordship

'Ay. what of him?' asked Redmond fiercely—the name wakening him up from his tempest of passion 'Is he too at Leinster House?'

'Mortimer,' said his lordship quietly, overlooking the sneer evident in the latter portion of the question, 'Mortimer is not at Leinster House, as I thought you knew already His eyes shall never see that nor——'

'What has become of him?' Where is he?' asked Redmond, now grown almost furious by the repeated delays in getting the desired information. 'Half a dozen times already I have asked this question, and failed to get an answer. Once more, where is Mortimer? I have an account to settle with him that must not be delayed for a moment. Where is he?'

'You will settle no account with Mortimer, Redmond, in this world at least?'

'Why? Will you be good enough to say why, my lord?'

'Because, Redmond,' said his lordship, sinking his voice, and with much kindliness and gentleness of manner, 'because—but I am quite unable to explain now. You must come with me, I am quite overpowered.'

'My lord, I shall not stir one pace from this until you answer my question Where is Mortimer? Where is the scoundrel? Is there no friend who will answer my question? Are all leagued against me?'

'Redmond,' said Lord Edward in a tone of great emotion, 'this is not a moment for——'

'One thing, my lord,' said Redmond with savage harshness, 'it is not a moment for—it is not a time for trifling with me. Are you prepared to answer, or shall I have to seek the information from others?'

'If you will but have patience—and hear me—you——'

'Patience! my lord!' exclaimed Redmond, drawing abruptly back a step or two 'Is this a time to preach patience? My lord, I should have expected that you and yours would have stretched out the right hand of friendship and protection to my sister; you have failed in that. But I am here now; and by my father's soul! I shall see that she is protected though all the world were leagued with Mortimer. Once more; Where is he?' He was quivering with impatience and passion. The muscles stood out like whip-cord on his forehead.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald stepped up to him and whispered a single word in his ear.

'What!' exclaimed Barrington, his whole manner changing of a sudden and falling back a pace or two.

'True enough, Redmond,' said the other with visible marks of astonishment on his face, and in his voice.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE FRENCH FLEET SAILS.

Awaiting further commands from Carnot, Tone spent the next few days in great unrest. Bound by his word to the Directory, he was unable to communicate the secret of the recent stir in Irish affairs to Eugene, who was in high delight, but in much bewilderment, over the swift turn which matters had taken. For, whereas before the name of Ireland was not even mentioned, now the name was constantly on the lips of the high officials of the War Office. A hundred surmises were broached as to the cause of the sudden change, but all equally futile, and dismissed after a moments consideration. For Tone kept carefully locked, even from him, the knowledge he alone carried in his breast.

They were seated in Tone's apartment discussing affairs one evening shortly after, when the landlady came up with a letter for the latter, which a messenger had brought. It was marked 'In haste and confidential.'

'I wonder who is this from,' he said as he glanced at the superscription. 'It is unofficial and I am unacquainted with the handwriting. Here goes, however,' he added carelessly, breaking the seal.

'Why, this is wonderful, gentlemen! This is astounding!' he cried excitedly.

'What is it—what is the news?' asked, simultaneously, MacNevin and Eugene.

'Here is the letter—read it,' handing the note to the latter.

'Why, it is from Francois,' said Eugene, glancing at the signature.

'Read it aloud. Let us hear what it says,' said MacNevin impatiently.

'Here it is:—

["Private.]

"Rochelle, Friday.

"CITIZEN TONE—This is to inform you that we sail from Rochelle tomorrow for the Irish coast—1,600 men, with artillery and ammunition. Humbert commands.

FRANCOIS"

MacNevin gave a long whistle, whilst all three looked at one another in much bewilderment and astonishment.

'What *is* the meaning of this, gentlemen? Are the fates playing us a freak of fortune, or is the letter a bogus one?'

'The letter is genuine enough. It is Francois's writing, and he does not usually play pranks—at least not in matters of moment.'

'What do you make of this, Tone?' asked MacNevin again, after a pause 'Is it the work of a good or an evil genius?

'It is difficult to say,' said Tone perplexedly.

'Sixteen hundred men! They might as well send a corporal's guard. Of what earthly use are sixteen hundred men?' insisted MacNevin.

'It depends upon circumstances. It is a small force, no doub, but if landed on the coast of Wexford or Dublin——'

'I venture to say that is precisely what they will not do,' broke in MacNevin impatiently. 'And if not they might as well send them to Iceland.'

'Surprising that Francois does not say where they are destined for—what part of the coast,' said Eugene

'Very likely he does not know,' said MacNevin irritably.

'More likely he did not like to run the risk of stating in a message coming by hand.'

'It is most tantalizing—this skeleton intelligence on such a weighty matter,' said Eugene, with a vexation almost equal to that of MacNevin

'I would venture a wager, said Tone, 'I can guess the cause of your annoyance,' said Eugene.

'Easily guessed. It is the utter want of information,' said Eugene.

'I doubt it.'

'Well, what is it?'

'That you are not sailing with the expedition yourself.'

'I confess,' said Eugene, laughing. 'there is something of that at the foot of it. But they might, at least, have offered me command of one of the frigates.'

'There is a higher command awaiting you mayhap.'

'It is not the rank of the appointment I care about. I should rather go as seaman before the mast than be left behind.'

'Do you know what I think?' said Tone, after a few minutes' pause.

'No. What?'

'This expedition is but the forerunner of a larger one—a mere decoy-duck to distract attention.'

'Perhaps so. I hope in heaven it may be so.'

'You will find it is. It is out of the question to think that the Directory would have dispatched such a force on such a mission.'

'But they might at least let us know what they were doing. Who should they consult but us?'

'What character does Humbert bear?'

'Excellent. A skillful, intrepid general. If circumstances are favorable, he will give a good account of treble his number.'

'If it be not too late——'

'Hallo!' interrupted MacNevin, who had risen, and was standing at the window looking down on the street. Here comes a hussar with a dispatch for one or other of you, gentlemen.'

'So there is.' said Eugene, walking to the window also and looking down. 'An orderly from the War Office. His message may throw some light on the business.'

'A letter for Citizen Tone,' said the landlady, entering with a large official letter in her hands

'Well, Tone—what is it? Who is it from?' asked MacNevin, as that gentleman broke the seal and read it.

'It is from Carnot—Citizen Carnot.'

'From Carnot?' exclaimed both.

'That's the writer's name.'

'For heaven's sake what does he say? The Directory must be pretty much in earnest,' said Eugene, when *he* writes.'

'He wishes to see me immediately,' said Tone, handing him the letter.

'It is laconic enough. It is in his handwriting, however. Citizen Carnot does not waste words, no more than powder and shot'

'He used these latter to some advantage, commented Tone, as he proceeded to arrange his toilet.

'Yes, he managed to make the most of his bullets in the early days of the revolution. He had not much ammunition—nor men either—to throw away.'

'What can he have to say?' queried MacNevin. 'I hope it may be that ten thousand men are being mobilized at Havre for embarkation.'

'Heaven knows.'

'Well, the mystery will be soon out, said Eugene. Meantime do not keep us too long in suspense, Tone. Come back as soon as the interview is over.'

'Nothing worries me like suspense,' said MacNevin. I vote we have a cigar and a glass of Burgundy to while away the time.'

'Here are both—at your service,' said Tone. And now for Citizen Carnot. Pray heaven he may maintain his old character as organizer of victory this one time.'

Arrived at the war office, in the Hotel Louvre, Tone presented his card. He was quickly admitted, and ushered along corridor after corridor until he was shown into an antechamber, magnificently furnished, and filled with generals in full uniform and other high officers awaiting an interview.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

K. D, C Cures Dyspepsia

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of $5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth." —P. F. McNally, Hacknen, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

FOR DEBILITY,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility. Becoming finally so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend it to medicine in similar cases." —C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS
And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c.
E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

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ARRIVING daily from Picton and Sydney Round, Nut & Slack; also on hand a good supply of Hard Coal, all of which will be sold at lowest rates.

C. LYONS.

Nov. 4, 1890.—3m

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Collections carefully attended to. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest.
Aug. 13, 1890.—1y.

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

The Charlottetown Hospital.

UNDER the management of the Sisters of Charity, visited daily by a staff of skilfull physicians, supplied with all the conveniences for the treatment of special cases, private rooms at moderate charges for private patients. For admission and other particulars apply to the Lady Superior or to any member of the medical staff.

March 12, 1890.—tf.

Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE at a Bargain, the Freehold Farm of 100 acres, situate at Hazel Green, Lot 52, in King's County, the property of John R. McDonald, now of Boston, Mass. A considerable portion of the property is under cultivation, and the balance covered with wood.

For particulars apply to Messrs McNeill & McDonald, Barristers Charlottetown, Attorneys for John R. MacDonald.

Ch'town, Sept. 17, 1890.—tf

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

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EXT: OF WILD STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
Cholera Morbus
COLIC and CRAMPS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

J. T. COLLINS, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon
OFFICE IN MILTON HOUSE,
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July, 9, 1890—6m

FURNITURE.
THE CHEAPEST YET.
Call and Inspect, and get Bargains at Auction Prices for Cash.
THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON P. E. ISLAND.
DRAWING ROOM PARLOR SUITES, best value.
BEDROOM SUITES at low prices,
All kinds of UPHOLSTERED GOODS at Bargains,
PICTURE FRAMING, 125 varieties, very cheap and nobby
LOOKING GLASSES,
The latest in WINDOW BLINDS, and all kinds of WINDOW FURNITURE and Fixings at cost.
No trouble to show goods. Can suit all tastes at NEWSON'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS, opposite the Post Office.
JOHN NEWSON.
Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1889.

Perkins & Sterns
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
Our Autumn Importations of Dress Goods are now on active sale and meeting with general approval. As usual they are the newest to be found and the prices low.
MANTLES & ULSTER CLOTHS
We have a large stock of Regular Goods in addition to the Novelties produced for the Season. Many Job Lots.
Jackets, Ulsters and Dolmans
We have sold more this season than ever before and still have a new variety to select from.
A BIG DISPLAY OF MILLINERY.
1260 Caps, in Tweed, Plush and Velvet, for Boys and Girls.
Our Fur Goods selling fast. Another big lot soon to arrive.
PERKINS & STERNS.
Charlottetown, Nov. 26, 1890.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, at a Bargain, the Freehold Farm of 115½ acres of Land, situate at Hope River, Lot 22, with Farm Buildings, formerly owned by Patrick Mahoney. The whole of the above Farm will be sold, or a portion of it, to suit purchasers. Possession given immediately. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to
SULLIVAN & MACNEILL.
Charlottetown, June 5, 1890—tf

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Established 1810.
—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—
Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Tonsilitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Inflammation, Neuralgia, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Strains.
AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.
It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Heals as well Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving at once Cramps and Chills.
ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.
All who buy direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not satisfied. Retail price by mail 25 cts. & bottles, $1.00. Express and duty prepaid to any part of United States or Canada. Valuable pamphlet sent free.
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GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

Harris & Stewart
LONDON HOUSE.
New Fall Stock Now Opening.
Visitors to the Exhibition will find our Stock complete with all the Novelties for Fall and Winter.
MILLINERY.
This Department is under the charge of Miss Wright, late with Mrs. Young. All orders entrusted to her will receive careful attention.
Mourning Hats and Bonnets always on hand.
Large assortment of Trimmed Hats.
HARRIS & STEWART
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Charlottetown, October 1, 1890.

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CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
We keep Goods of the first quality and make up in the Newest Styles. Prices as low as the lowest.
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YOUR DOLLAR DOES DOUBLE DUTY WHEN IT
BUYS GOOD GOODS CHEAP.
It is our business to give THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY. This season we shall give FINER QUALITIES and GREATER VALUES for every dollar that passes over our counters than ever before.
AN IMMENSE LINE of new and seasonable goods at CLOSE MONEY SAVING PRICES.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforts, Fur Goods, Ulster Cloths and Dress goods Also a full line of Staples.
STANLEY BROS.,
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Low Prices in Fur Goods,
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CALL AND GET A BARGAIN.
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